# A SURVEY
## Of the CITIES of London and Weſtminſter:

CONTAINING
*The Original, Antiquity, Increaſe, Modern Eſtate and Government of thoſe* CITIES.

Written at firſt in the Year MDXCVIII.

By JOHN STOW, Citizen and Native of *London.*

Since Reprinted and Augmented by the AUTHOR;
And afterwards by A. M. H. D. and others.

NOW LASTLY,
Corrected, Improved, and very much Enlarged: And the SURVEY and HISTORY brought down from the Year 1633, (being near Fourſcore Years ſince it was laſt printed) to the preſent Time;

By *JOHN STRYPE,* M. A. a Native alſo of the ſaid CITY.

*Illuſtrated with Exact* MAPS *of the City and Suburbs, and of all the Wards; and likewiſe of the Out-Pariſhes of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER: *Together with many other fair Draughts of the more Eminent and Publick Edifices and Monuments.*

---

In SIX BOOKS.

---

To which is prefixed,
The LIFE of the AUTHOR, writ by the Editor.

At the End is added,
An APPENDIX of certain Tracts, Diſcourſes and Remarks, concerning the *State* of the CITY of LONDON.

TOGETHER WITH
A *Perambulation,* or *Circuit-Walk* Four or Five Miles round about LONDON, to the Pariſh Churches: Deſcribing the Monuments of the Dead there Interred: With other Antiquities obſervable in thoſe Places.

And concluding with a SECOND APPENDIX, as a Supply and Review: And a Large INDEX of the Whole Work.

---

PEACE *be within thy Walls, and*
PLENTEOUSNESS *wthin thy Palaces.* Pſal. cxxij. 7.

---

*LONDON:*
Printed for A. CHURCHILL, J. KNAPTON, R. KNAPLOCK, J. WALTHOE, E. HORNE, B. TOOKE, D. MIDWINTER, B. COWSE, R. ROBINSON, and T. WARD. MDCCXX.

LIBRARY

35022
Pres

SC 10949E

Sp.611
942.15
S 24
F

2 vols

To the Right Honourable

# Sir *JOHN FRYER*, Bart.

# LORD MAIOR:

And to the Right Worſhipful

## The Court of ALDERMEN and SHERIFFS of the CITY of *LONDON*; *Viz.*

Sir *Thomas Abney*, Kt.
Sir *William Withers*, Kt.
Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Bar.
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Kt.
Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Kt.
Sir *William Humphreys*, Kt. & Bar.
Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt.
Sir *William Lewen*, Kt.
Sir *John Ward*, Kt.
Sir *George Thorold*, Kt. and Bar.
Sir *William Stewart*, Kt.
Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Kt.
Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt.
Sir *George Mertins*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Child*, Kt.
Sir *Francis Forbes*, Kt.
Sir *John Eyles*, Bar.
Sir *Charles Cook*, Kt.
*John Green*, Eſq;
*Edward Becher*, Eſq;
Sir *Harcourt Maſter*, Kt.
*Robert Baylis*, Eſq;
*Robert Heyſham*, Eſq;
Sir *George Caſwel*, Kt. } Sheriffs.
*William Billers*, Eſq; }

And to the Worſhipful

Sir *William Thompſon*, Kt. Recorder.
Sir *George Ludlam*, Kt. Chamberlain.
*John Lingard*, Eſq; Common Serjeant.
*Randolph Stracey*, Eſq; Town Clerk.

## And to the reſt of the Worthy GENTLEMEN, that bear Office in this Great CITY.

THIS Work concerning the City of LONDON, claimes this Court for its Patron: By the Wiſe and Steady Government of whoſe Members, from Time to Time, it hath remained for many Ages, the moſt flouriſhing City in this Realm of *England*, and (May I not ſay?) in all *Europe*. And it claims it again by Cuſtom and Preſcription. For ever ſince this SURVEY ſhewed it ſelf in the World, (now for the Space of an Hundred and Twenty Years paſt, and more) through the ſeveral Editions of it, it hath been countenanced by Dedications of it to the Lord Maior ſometimes, and ſometimes to the whole Court. And I have an Additional Obligation to commend this New Edition to You, (Right Honourable and Right Worſhipful) ſince divers Years ago I obtained a ſpecial Favour by an Order from Your Court, to peruſe ſome of the chief Books and Records belonging to Your Chamber; and to tranſcribe thence ſuch Things of Moment, as I thought convenient and proper for the further Improvement of this SURVEY; and as might tend to the Knowledge of the State, Grandeur, Laws, Cuſtoms, and Privileges of it in Ancient Times: *Books*, that contain ſuch a Treaſure, as, notwithſtanding what Mr. STOW, as well as others ſince, have extracted thence, and publiſhed; many other Things, in great Variety, worthy our Notice, remain there ſtill unexhauſted. Whereof further conſiderable and large Collections now in this Edition are come to Light: And, I ſuppoſe, of as great Uſe and Importance; and tending alſo to the Honour of the City and Citizens.

In this our Book will be revived the Memory of many of Your Worthy Predeceſſors, Maiors and Aldermen, as well as other Citizens: And of their notable Acts; of Wiſdom, good Government, Zeal for the flouriſhing and proſperous State of the City; of their firm Loyalty, and their Supplies, and Services to their Princes, Kings and Queens of the Realm: Likewiſe, of their Care of Religion, Sobriety and good Order: And laſtly, of their manifold, extenſive Gifts of Charity, in founding Schools, Alms-houſes, Hoſpitals, Lectures, Fellowſhips, Scholarſhips, and Exhibitions in the Univerſities; and their moſt Generous and Chriſtian Benefactions, in one Reſpect or other, throughout moſt Parts of this Kingdom.

It will here be diſcovered further, for the Honour of the City, how that many Noble and Wealthy Families have been raiſed hence: Which at this Day muſt owe their Original to LONDON: and do acknowledge it. And likewiſe, that not a few of our Citizens have ſprung from Ancient Families elſewhere, and proved Ornaments to this City, as well as other Places in the Nation.

Thus, with all due Reſpect, recommending my ſelf and my Pains unto the favourable Acceptance of You all, I ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Right Honourable and Right Worſhipful,

*Your moſt Humble*

AND

*Obedient Servant,*

JOHN STRYPE.

# THE PREFACE.

THIS Survey *of* LONDON, *having been ſo carefully and judiciouſly done by the Citizen* STOW, *(who for many Years had converſed with the City Records, as well as many other* MSS. *of* Engliſh *Hiſtory) hath always been of great Reputation; and of no leſs Uſe to conſult with upon divers Occaſions, in Matters relating to the ſaid City, the Wards, the Streets, the Bounds, or the Inhabitants thereof. And therefore having been long wanted, and the old Impreſſions gone off, it was very much called for. And at length, after a great many Years, a new Edition was determined. But the Difficulty of doing ſuch a Work, as it ſhould be, that is, with ſuitable Improvements, was ſoon apprehended: the former Book alſo requiring to be nicely reviewed and corrected, after Two or Three Editions, ſince the Authors Death: there having crept in a great number of Errors, as it happens in After-Editions:*

*And further, it was requiſite, that Abundance of Additions ſhould be made to the former Book, as it was capable of, to render it the more compleat and uſeful. As, beſide the furniſhing it with many more Antiquities, and Obſervations of Places, Men and Things, belonging to it in former Times; it was very neceſſary, that there ſhould be a Continuation of the Hiſtory of the City, in* Stow's *Method, down to the preſent Times: As of the Maiors, Sheriffs, and other chief Officers; of the great Enlargements of the Compaſs of the two Cities; of the Fire of* London, *and of the new Buildings thereof, with the new Streets, Courts, Monuments, Churches, and Alterations: likewiſe, a further and fuller Recital of the Laws, Orders and Cuſtoms of the City; which were commendably begun in the laſt Edition: Notice alſo was to be taken of the more modern Monuments of the Dead, erected in the ſeveral Pariſh Churches, Churchyards and othe Places of Burial. It was convenint that the ſeveral Wards of the City, with the new Pariſhes, and eminent Places lately builded in the Suburbs, ſhould have Maps, Plans, and Repreſentations, and ſuch like Illuſtrations and Embelliſhments.*

*This Province, by the Deſire of thoſe concerned, hath fallen to my Lot; which I undertook; tho' (I was ſenſible) not ſo ſufficient as ſuch a Work requires; notwithſtanding the Aſſiſtance of Men and Books.*

*Now then, to ſhew what hath been actually performed (after my many Years Pains) in order to the preparing this Book for a new Edition, and ſuch as might render it the more uſeful and acceptable: Firſt, there hath been a careful* Survey *made of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *divers Years ago by Mr.* Lyborn *and Mr.* Bloome. *And divers Maps of the ſeveral Wards and other Places were engraven. And of late Years a new* Survey *taken: according to which, divers Things in the former Maps have been corrected; and Additions made of ſome new Streets, Courts, and Places of Habitation, and ſome new Maps of whole Pariſhes, according to a further Extenſion of the Suburbs, both on the* Eaſt *and* Weſt *Parts. There are beſides, a conſiderable Number of Prints made of Places of Remark, as Churches, Buildings, Houſes founded for Charity, Monuments, Statues, Viſtoes for Ornament and Explanation, ſet in divers proper Places in the Book. So that beſides the ſeveral Wards, which are digeſted into* 17 *ſeveral Maps, (one Map ſometimes containing two ſmaller Wards) there be fair Plates,* 20 *in Number, of Pariſhes, being Places of greater Extent, ſituate either in* Weſtminſter, *or the Borough of* Southwark, *and on that ſide the* Thames. *And many more Deſcriptions and delightful Proſpects of eminent Places in and about* London *and* Weſtminſter; *as the Palaces of* Whitehall, St. James's, Somerſet-Houſe, *the Churches of* St. Paul, *and* St. Peter's Weſtminſter, *the* Tower, *the* Guild-Hall, *the* Exchange, *the* Temple, *the* Hoſpitals, *with other publick Structures and Monuments, to the Number of* 25.

*By another able Hand, a Member of the Heralds Office, are continued the Coats of Arms of all the Maiors from Sir* Ralph Freeman *the laſt Maior ſet down in the old Edition,* Anno 1633. *to this Time, and likewiſe the Bearings of the ſeveral Corporations, (as well as of the former in the other Edition) granted to each ſince that Time: Shields alſo both of Maiors and Companies, which are either wanting, or falſe and erroneous, in the old Book, are ſupplied, mended and rectified: Which were many, and ſome groſly miſtaken.*

*Much Improvement alſo this Work hath received in Matters relating to the Pariſh Churches: partly for Antiquities, in reſpect of the ſeveral Guilds or Fraternities, founded in them of old Time: and Diſcovery of the divers Saints, choſen for their Patrons, and Patroneſſes; and the Proceſſions made by them to the Churches, and the Ceremonious and Superſtitious Honours paid them there. Likewiſe the Devotion of* Obits *for Perſons interred, appointed by their laſt Wills and Teſtaments, for Chantries to be built, and Salaries allotted for the Chauntry Prieſt, or Prieſts, to ſing Maſſes on ſundry Times, and at particular Altars, for their Souls. But chiefly, for the Monuments and Grave Stones, and the Inſcriptions thereon.* Stow *contented himſelf briefly to ſhew the Names of ſuch Perſons of Eminence as were buried in the ſeveral Churches, from ancient Times, and the Dates of their Deaths. But the Editor of his Book after him, took the Pains to collect, and ſet down at length the many Epitaphs, whether in Proſe or Verſe, engraven upon Stones or Plates of Braſs, of thoſe Memorials of the Dead; and added many more of Perſons that deceaſed, and were interred afterwards. To which I have now added (beſides many ancient ones not before inſerted) a great Number more in their due Places, from thence, and ſo down to this Time. For which Purpoſe, I did my ſelf (and ſometimes in company with another worthy Perſon Mr.* I. W. *uſing his Aſſiſtance) go from Church to Church, in* London *and the* Suburbs, *to view all the Sepulchral Monuments: and took Notice with my Pen or Pencil of all that were more modern, as well as of thoſe that were more ancient. Whereby I was enabled to correct ſome Errors in the Inſcriptions appearing in the former Book, and to publiſh the many new ones. And theſe will be found conſiderably multiplied in moſt of the Churches; but eſpecially in that of* St Paul's, *and* St. Peter's Weſtminſter: *And many Memorials of antique Matters in divers Churches are added there.*

*Another thing relating to the Pariſh Churches (wherein I have uſed my beſt Diligence, following the Method of the former Book) reſpecteth the Gifts and Benefactions of well diſpoſed Perſons, for the Relief of the Poor, in Money Bread, Fewel, Harbour, Education of Youth,* &c. *in the ſeveral Pariſhes. And no Pains was ſpared herein; partly, that they might, recorded in this Book, remain to Poſterity, and not be loſt in Oblivion; and alſo, that ſuch Lands, Houſes, Rents or Money given and bequeathed for ſuch and ſuch good Uſes, might not be embezzelled or miſapplied, or ſwallowed up by any unjuſt Means, and the Poor defrauded for ever. I was in part helped herein by Tables of* Donors *and* Gifts *hung up in ſome of the Churches. And where they failed me, I applied to the reſpective Incumbents and Miniſters to favour me with Accounts thereof out of their Pariſh Books, or otherwiſe. But this did not ſucceed ſo well as I had hoped. Another Method did better, which was by having recourſe unto a Parochial Viſitation Book* Anno 1693. *in the Biſhop of* London's *Regiſtry; a Sight whereof by the Biſhop's leave was communicated to me, very friendly and readily, by Mr.* Edward Alexander, *the Regiſter: Wherein all ſuch charitable Gifts, given in by the reſpective Church Wardens, were entred.*

*But the Benefactions after the ſaid Year were ſtill wanting. For the ſupply of this, as well as for the Knowledge of other Things worthy of Note in the Churches of* London, *I applied my ſelf unto the moſt worthy and highly deſerving Biſhop* Compton, *then Biſhop of this Dioceſe, acquainting him with my Deſign, and praying his Favour to recommend this uſeful and commendable Buſineſs to the ſeveral Miniſters, as their Dioceſan. Which he readily granted. The Sum whereof was drawn up together with his Lordſhip's own Recommendation under his own Hand; and accordingly a Copy thereof being printed, was ſent to every one of them: Which,* ob perpetuam rei memoriam, *I will here inſert.*

To the Reverend the CLERGY of the
City of *London*, and the Suburbs.

Gentlemen,

'*A new Edition of* Stow's *SURVEY of LONDON being now preparing, and in a good forwardneſs for the Preſs, may receive a conſiderable Improvement from your helping Hands.*

'*It was* that *Author's Method, when he came to deſcribe the Pariſhes in each Ward, to ſet down*

'*The Anitiquities,*
'*The Charitable Donations, and*
'*The Sepulchral Monuments in the Churches*
} *belonging to each Pariſh.*

'*Now becauſe this Edition is deſigned to bring down the* Survey *and Hiſtory from the Times where the former ended, (which was at the Year 1633;) and in the Interval from that Time to the preſent, many Gifts to the Poor, and other good Benefactions have happened to moſt Pariſhes; and ſome Monuments have been erected for the Dead, both in the new built Churches, and in thoſe that eſcaped the great Fire;*

'*It is humbly deſired, that the reſpective Incumbents would favour this Work ſo much, as to ſend in Accounts of the ſaid Charities, or other ample Liberalities towards the building or adorning of their Churches, for Lectures,* &c. *And likewiſe Copies of the Monumental Inſcriptions, with what convenient ſpeed they can, to certain Bookſellers there mentioned, Proprietors of the Copy; who would ſee them delivered to Mr.* Strype, *the Superviſor of the Work.*

'*And if they have diſcovered any Miſtakes in any of the Parochial Antiquities; or can furniſh the Work with other Antiquities, or more modern Notices, worthy of Remark; the communicating thereof would be very* ‘*well taken, and ſhall be publickly acknowledged.*

‘*And it is hoped this Motion will be the better received, ſince the doing this will contribute to a common Good, by rendring a Book of ſuch a publick Nature more correct and compleat. And eſpecially, as to the Article relating to* CHARITIES, *a juſt Liſt thereof, among other good Ends, would do a Right to the Proteſtant Religion profeſſed in this Church of* England, *while the World ſees ſo many Examples in one Proteſtant City, demonſtrating how converſant thoſe of that Communion have been in good Works.*

Brethren, I do approve of Mr. *Strype*'s Undertaking in ſeting forth a new Edition of STOW's *Survey.* And the Matters propounded to you in this Paper, being ſo conducive to the Improvement of it, I cannot but recommend it unto you, the Clergy of *London*, and of the Suburbs.

*H. LONDON.*

*What Effect this good Motion had, I will not here declare. But ſome few of the Clergy obliged me with the beſt Accounts they could make: As namely,* Dr. Bradford, *now the Right Reverend Father in God Biſhop of* Carliſle; Dr. Barton *deceaſed, Mr.* Stringfellow *Rector of St.* Dunſtan's *in the* Eaſt, &c. *And I muſt needs mention* Dr. Bray, *Miniſter of St.* Butolph Algate; *who underſtanding lately of my Purpoſe, hath ſent me in a very exact and particular Information in Writing, drawn out of the Pariſh Books, of all the Benefactions to that great and populous Pariſh: Some whereof are very large, and chriſtianly generous. And what Care hath been taken to ſupply this Part of the Work, the Book in the ſeveral Places will ſhew.*

*Again, another Thing, that Labour and Diligence hath been beſtowed in, relates to the Laws, Cuſtoms and Uſages of the City. Wherein the Liberties and Privileges, as well as the Duties of the Citizens, are contained. And therefore ought to be known by them, and in that regard neceſſary to be ſet down, as accurately and largely as might be; being Things ſo material for them to be adviſed of. This was laudably begun by* A. M. *in the laſt Edition: but very much improved and enlarged in this. And to enable me the better in the doing the ſame, it was not only neceſſary to gather up, and preſent the many and moſt important Acts of Parliament and Common Council, relating to the City and its Affairs; but alſo to have recourſe to the authentick Books and Records belonging to the Chamber of* London: *Where many ancient and curious Matters of this nature might be found. But this ſeemed to be ſomewhat difficult to be obtained. Yet by the Help of ſome Friends of Quality and good Account, and making the Court of Aldermen acquainted with my Deſign, and requeſting their Leave and Licence, I obtained an Order from them to Mr.* Aſhhurſt, *then Town Clerk, to give me Acceſs to ſome of their Books, that might be moſt to my Purpoſe, and their Allowance to tranſcribe what I thought convenient out of them: but withal I was enjoined by the Court to leave in Mr. Town Clerks Hands all my Notes that I ſhould ſo collect thence, to be reviewed and examined; leſt ſome things publiſhed from them might ſeem prejudicial ſome way or other to the City, or be judged not ſo convenient to be known; or leſt any Miſtakes might be made by me in tranſcribing. Which (as was fit) I readily complied with. Many Remarks I took out thence, reſpecting both the ancient State of the City, and alſo of the Courts, the Cuſtoms, the Magiſtrates, the Officers,* &c. *The chief Books I converſed with, were thoſe two famous ancient Volumes, the one called* Liber Horne, *from the Writer, the other called* Liber Albus, *i. e. the* White Book. *Both ſo often made uſe of and cited by Mr.* Stow. *This laſt mentioned Book was compoſed in* Latin, An. 1419. 7. H. 5. menſe Novembris. *And what it contains is known by what is writ in one of the Firſt Pages,* viz. Continens tam laudabiles Obſervantias, non ſcriptas, in dict. Civitate fieri ſolitas, quàm notabilia memoranda, *&c.* ſparſim & inordinatè ſcripta. *That is,* ‘*Containing as well laudable Cuſtoms, not written, wont to be obſerved in the ſaid City, as other notable things worthy remembring, here and there ſcatteringly, not in any Order written. The Compiler of this* White Book *was one* Carpenter: *whoſe Name fairly and largely writ fronts the firſt Page. Who I ſuppoſe may be that* J. Carpenter, *ſometime Town Clark, in the Reign of* Henry V. *mentioned by* Stow *in his* Survey *among the worthy Benefactors of the City: and whoſe Gifts are there ſet down. In this Volume are inſerted* Memorials *of the Maiors, Sheriffs, Recorders, Chamberlains, and the other chief Officers of the City: likewiſe all the Charters granted by the ſeveral Kings of* England *from* William *the Conqueror: and the Confirmations thereof. There is alſo a Tract of the* Manner and Order, ‘*How* Barones & Univerſitas Civitat. *London,* &c. *That is, The Barons,* [*i. e. the Freemen*] *and Commonality of the City of* London, *ought to behave and carry themſelves towards the King and his Juſtitiaries Itinerants in the Time it pleaſeth the King to hold Pleas of the Crown at the* Tower *of* London: *Together with many other Matters and Subjects, contained in this Choice MS.*

N. 175.

Chap. 30.

*Which being Things ſo weighty and neceſſary to be known, it was thought highly uſeful to draw up an exact Tranſcription of them. Which accordingly was done about Three Hundred Years ago, in a fair Parchment Book in Folio: and it remains in the Town Clerks* Office. *Which I had the Favour to ſee and make Uſe of for a conſiderable Time; the Beginning whereof, giving a further Account of this Memorable Book, I will take Leave here to tranſcribe* Verbatim.

QUIA Labilitas humane memorie, brevitaſque vite de ſingulis rebus memorandis, licet Scriptis, preſertim irregulariter & confusè ; & multo magis de non ſcriptis, certum herè' notitiam , non permittunt : Cúmque per frequentes preſtilentias, ſubtractis velut inſimul cunctis Gubernatoribus longevis, magis expertis & diſcretioribus Civitatis Regal. *London* ; Juniores eis in Civitatis regimine ſuccedentes in varijs caſibus, pro defectu ſcripture nimirum, ſepius ambigebant ; unde ſuper judicijs reddendis controverſia & perplexitas inter eos pluries cauſabantur ; Neceſſarium videbatur adeo tam ſuperioribus quam ſubditis dct. Civitatis, quoddam Volumen, quod *Repertorium* a contento in eo Civitatis regimine, diceretur, ex notabilibus memorandis, tam in Libris, Rotulis, quam in cartis dct. Civitatis, inordinatè diffuſéque poſitis, compilari. Et quia dict. propoſitum, qua de cauſa neſcitur, niſi propter laborem nimium, huctenus non fuerit executum, tempore Maioratus nobilis viri *Richardi Whityngton* Maioris dct. Civitatis, *An. viz.* Incarnationis Domini Millimo. quadringenteſimo decimo nono, Regno vero Regis *Hen.* Quinti poſt Conqueſtum *7mo.* menſe *Novembris*, hujuſmodi Volumen, annuente Dno. compilatur ; Continens in ſe tam laudabiles Obſervancias, non ſcriptas, in dict. Civitate fieri ſolitas, & approbatas ; Ne poſterius deleat ipſas Oblivio ; quàm notabilia memoranda, modo quo predicitur, ſparſim & inordinatè ſcripta : ut ſecurius per ea cognita, ſciant tam ſuperiores quam ſubditi dct. Civitatis, quid in caſibus raris & inſolitis de cetero ſit agendum, *&c.*

Et ut facilius inveniatur quod a Lectoribus queritur in hoc Libro preſens Volumen in 4 Libros, & quilibet Liber in certas partes per ſuos Articulos & Capitula diſtinguetur, quæ per ſeparalia Tabulas & Kalendaria ante cujuſlibet librorum predictorum initium titulata, manifeſtius apparebit, *&c.*

*This is a Short Account of the* Liber Albus. *The other Book, which I had alſo the Favour of peruſing, namely* Horne, *was near an Hundred Years older, ſo named from* Andrew Horne, *ſometime* Chamberlain *of the City*, viz. *in the Time of King* Edward *II. What this Book contains, is told by this Inſcription* Fo. CCVI. *in one Place of it*, viz. Iſte Liber reſtat *Andreæ Horne* Piſcenario *London.* de *Breggeſtrete.* In quo continentur Cartæ, & aliæ Conſuetudines predict. Civitat. *Angliæ* & Statuta per *Henricum* Regem, & *Edwardum* Regem fil. predict. Regis *Henrici* edita. *And again*, In iſto Libro continentur tota Statuta, & Ordi- Fol. VIII. nationes & Cartæ & Libertates, & Conſuetudines Civitat. *London* & Ordo Juſtitiorum itinerantium apud Turrim *Lond.* & ipſum iter.

*Another Book alſo there was in the Chamber, which I alſo peruſed for the ſame Purpoſe, called* Liber Cuſtumorum. *The Firſt Tract whereof is*, de Laudibus Nobilitatis Inſulæ Britanniæ. *It is in old* French, *and conſiſteth of thirteen Chapters* ; *Beginning thus*,

‘ De Britaigne, *que ore eſt appele* Engle-
‘ terre, *& qui eſt ſi benure ſur toutes autres*
‘ *Iſles* ; *& qui eſt ſi plentiuous de blez & des*
‘ *arbres, & large de boys & de rivers & de*
‘ *veneiſons & de oiſiaus covenables, & noble*
‘ *de mout de maneres bons chiens. Citees*
‘ *y ad mont belles et bien aſſiſes, & belles guá-*
‘ *meries de terre amyable* ; *cloſe de mere &*
‘ *de douces Ewes delitables : ceo eſt aſavoir,*
‘ *de fluvies, de beaus undes, de clers fountay-*
‘ *nes & de douces*, &c. *Un Sage Home fait*
‘ *ces vers a Loenge* D'Engleterre :

Illa quidem longe *celebri ſplendore beata*
Glebis, Lacte, favis, ſupereminet Inſula cunctis,
Quas regit ille Deus, ſpumanti cujus ab ore
Teſtes *LONDONIE* Ratibus ; *Wyntonia*
[Baccho,
*Hereforda* grege, *Wyreceſtria* fruge redundans ;
*Batha* Lacu, *Saresbiria* feris, *Cantuaria* piſce,
*Eboracum* Sylvis, *Exceſtria* clara metallis,
*Norvycum* Satis, hybernis *Ceſtria* gallis,
*Ciceſtrum* Norwageniis, *Dunelmia* Principatis.
Teſtes *Lincolnie*, gens infinita decore
Teſtis *Ely*, formoſa ſitu, *Rouceſtria* viſu, *&c.*

*And then after this Flouriſh for* England, *the Writer applies himſelf to treat of* London ; *as, the ſeveral Charters, the Wards, and the Streets, Paſſages and Places there, Privileges of Maiors*, &c.

*To which I add the* Calendarium Cameræ London. *Which was alſo another Book in the Chamber, of uſe to me alſo in my Searches.*

*My Extracts from theſe Books in the Chamber, were very large, as being of divers and various Matters* ; *ſuch as I thought proper for my Uſe, in order to a further Improvement of this* SURVEY. *My next Buſineſs was to digeſt theſe my Collections into their ſuitable Places throughout the whole Book. And in order to that, to obtain leave that my Papers, which remained in the Town Clerks Hand, might be reſtored to me. Which at length by an Order of the Court of Aldermen, Sir* Sam. Daſhwood *Lord Maior, was granted. Which was in this Tenor.*

Daſhwood *Maior.*

*Martis* XXVII. *die Aprilis* 1703.
Annóque R. Reginæ *ANNÆ*
*Angl. &c.* Secundo.

‘ *Mr.* Strype *having, purſuant to a former*
‘ *Order of this Court, dated the Nineteenth*
‘ *Day of* May, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred*
‘ *and Two, taken ſeveral Notes out of ſome of*
‘ *the Cities Books, in order to his reviſing of*
‘ Stow's SURVEY *of this City* ; *which*
‘ *were by the ſaid Order to continue in Mr.*
‘ *Town Clerks Hands, till peruſed by this*
‘ *Court : And the ſaid Mr.* Strype *now ma-*
‘ *king Application unto this Court, that he*
‘ *might have the ſaid Notes from Mr.*
‘ *Town Clerk* ; *It is now ordered, that for*
‘ *the quicker Diſpath ctherein , Mr. Recor-*
‘ *der, Mr. Commmon Serjeant, and Mr. Town*
‘ *Clerk,*

'*Clerk, or any two of them, do peruſe the*
'*ſame. And if it be their Opinion, that*
'*nothing be contained therein prejudicial to*
'*this City, that Mr. Town Clerk do deliver*
'*them to the ſaid Mr.* Strype, *any Order to*
'*the contrary notwithſtanding.*

Aſhhurſt.

*But Sir* Salathiel Lovel *Kt. then Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Common Serjeant, as it ſeems, not caring to take this Trouble, after the Delay of a Year and upwards, by the Favour of Sir* John Parſons *Kt. Lord Maior, a Second Order of the Court was made, dated* June *the* 20. 1704. *to ſome others of their own Members in theſe Words.*

'*This Court doth deſire Sir* Thomas Abney, *Sir* Thomas Rawlinſon, *Sir* William Withers, *and Sir* Robert Beddingfield, *Kts, and Aldermen, or any two of them, to examine the Papers and Notes which Mr.* Strype, *Clerk, (who by Order of this Court had Liberty to peruſe ſome of the Cities Books) hath collected from them: And report their Opinions touching the ſame unto this Court.*

Aſhhurſt.

*So on a Day appointed I waited upon them in the Gallery in* Guild-Hall: *and my Collections were ſent by the Town Clerk, and laid before Three of them, Sir* Tho. Rawlinſon *being abſent. Who, after ſome Peruſal of the ſame, and ſome Conſultation among themſelves afterwards, (the Tranſcriptions being too large for them to read over and examine and compare with the Originals) drew up their Report warily to the Court of Aldermen: Which being read and conſidered by the ſaid Court, the Town Clerk was ordered at length to deliver me all my Papers. As appears by this that follows.*

Parſons *Maior.*

Martis, vto. die Septembr.
1704. Annoque R. Rnæ.
*Annæ, Angl.* &c. tertio.

'*This Day the Committee appointed the Twentieth of* June *laſt, to conſider the Notes which Mr.* Strype *hath collected out of the Cities Books, brought in a Report in Writing touching the ſame. The Tenor whereof is as followeth, viz.*

To the Right Honourable, the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen.

'*Purſuant to an Order of this Court, dated the Twentieth of* June, 1704. *We have conſidered the Notes and Papers, which Mr.* Strype, *Clerk, (who by Order of this Court had Liberty to peruſe ſome of the Cities Books) hath collected from them: And are humbly of Opinion, that whatſoever Mr.* Strype *hath ſo collected, can by no means alter or prejudice the Cuſtom of this Honourable City. And in caſe any of his Quotations are falſe, the ſame will tend to his own Prejudice, by diminiſhing the Reputation of his intended Book; and be no Ways prejudicial to this City: And therefore We humbly conceive, he may have his ſaid Collections, and do therewith as he ſhall think fit. Which nevertheleſs, We humbly ſubmit to the grave Wiſdom of this Honourable Court. This Thirty Firſt Day of* Auguſt, 1704.

Tho. Abney.
Rob. Bedingfeld.
Will. Withers.

'*Which being now read, the ſame was well liked and approved of; and ordered to be entred into the* Repertory: *And that Mr. Town Clerk do deliver to the ſaid Mr.* Strype *his ſaid Notes or Collections, to do therewith as he ſhall think convenient, any prior Order of this Court to the contrary notwithſtanding.*

Aſhhurſt.

*And thus having them in my Poſſeſſion, I carefully and diligently entred thoſe new Collections into many and ſundry Places of this Book, according to the Subject Matter. All which additional Notes were very conſiderable (as I judged) for the further illuſtrating the State of the City, and more eſpecially contributing to the larger Knowledge of it, and of the Honour and Reputation it had with its Kings; and the Figure it made in antient Times, and the Manner of Electing its Magiſtrates, Maintenance of its Liberties, Powers and Favours granted by Charters,* &c.

*Nor were theſe Books only all the Store that I have had for my Purpoſe. For to theſe I muſt add divers curious antient MSS. as one intitled,* Abbreviations *of Records, lying in the Tally Court, or Court of Receipt, belonging to that Office; a Sight and Peruſal of many Collections thence was imparted to me by* Peter Le Neve *Eſq.* Norroy, *King at Arms. Whoſe Ability in theſe Antiquities is ſingular. And his Readineſs to encourage and aſſiſt me, I muſt freely and thankfully own. In this Book, among other Things, is a Tract, intitled* Inquiſitiones fact. in Civitat. Lond. An. Reg. Ed. 1. 310. *Wherein are Inquiſitions taken of all the Wards. The ſame Gentleman, as he met with any Antiquities of Remark in his Readings, relating to* London, *communicated ſuch to me, from time to time, by Word or Writing.*

*Many Records likewiſe out of that choice Repoſitory of them in the* Tower, *are inſerted alſo. To which I have had free Acceſs granted, and Liberty to tranſcribe; firſt from* Will. Petyt, *Eſq. ſometime the worthy Keeper of thoſe Records; and after, from Mr.* George Holmes, *the preſent very deſerving Deputy Keeper. Who likewiſe ſupplyed me with many more of thoſe Records, uſeful to my Purpoſe, concerning the City or Citizens. Which Gratitude obligeth me here to acknowledge.*

*There are alſo entred many conſiderable Extracts out of the Regiſtry of the Biſhop of* London: *And chiefly taken from laſt Wills and Teſtaments of the Citizens. For which I am beholden to Mr.* Edw. Alexander, *the preſent Regiſter; from which many valuable Things may be, and are excerpted, ſerviceable to us; as concerning Churches, Places, Perſons, Legacies, Benefactions, Cuſtom of Funerals, Guyles, Proceſſions,* &c.

*Beſides, this Work is amplified with great Numbers of MSS. from Libraries and Archives, diſperſed throughout the Book in proper Places; either concerning the Companies, or the Government, or the Laws, or the Liberties, or various other Matters occurring, as relating to the City.*

*Many choice Collections alſo, for the Improvement of the Work, have been taken by me out of the Library of the Heralds at their Office, by their ready and kind Permiſſion and Aſſiſtance. To whom for their continual Friendſhip, and my free Acceſs thither, I own my ſelf much obliged.*

*I have alſo uſed Diligence in going my ſelf to the Churches in* London *and* Weſtminſter, Southwark *and the Suburbs; for the retrieving Notices of as many of the Monuments of the dead, both ancient, and even to theſe Times, as I could: Taking out the Accounts of them, engraven on their Braſs, or Stones; eſpecially of ſuch, whether Men, or Women, or Children of more Note, either for Place, Quality, Learning,* &c. *And withal, caſting an Eye upon, and reading the Monuments, the Inſcriptions whereof were entred in the former Edition, which were by this Time in many Places defaced, and not legible, ſo that they are preſerved in the Book, tho' loſt in the Monuments.*

*Tho' here I muſt inform the Reader, that in ſome of thoſe Inſcriptions, which are* Latin, *as they were in that Edition, were divers Blunders, either by falſe* Latin *confounding the Senſe, or falſe Quantities in the Verſes. Whereof ſome that were obvious, I have rectified; but others, not ſo eaſy to be ſet right, I have let ſtand as I found them; rather than ſetting down mine own Conjectures and Fancy, to impoſe upon the Reader. But I muſt add in favour of the Prints, that the Monks, who were commonly the Framers of theſe Epitaphs, were but ordinarily ſkilled in elegant* Latin, *and diſpenſed with themſelves, for the ſake of the Rhime, in leſs exact and true Poetry.*

*I have been able likewiſe to make conſiderable Additions to this Branch of the Book, that concerns the Dead, and their Monuments, by the MSS. of* Matthew Hutton D. D. *deceaſed; now remaining in the Heralds Office, and by other Books there: Where are noted very many ancient Interrements, with the reſpective Epitaphs.*

*Another thing done in this Edition is, that whereas a conſiderable Quantity of Additions, (called* Remains*) to each of the Pariſh Churches in the ſeveral Wards, ſhewing the more modern Reparations of them, with the Coſts, and ſome Inſcriptions upon Monuments of Perſons more lately deceaſed; and ſome other good Tracts, which came to the former Editors Hands too late, and ſo thrown at the End of the Book: All theſe are now duly entred into their proper Places in the Body of the Book, where they ought to ſtand. They are called* Remains or Remnants of divers worthy Things: Which ſhould have had their due Place in the Work, if promiſing Friends had kept their Words. *Among theſe* Remains *there be Accounts given of Charitable Gifts, bequeathed by the laſt Wills of ſome eminent Perſons interred; ſhewn in the Inſcriptions upon their Monuments.*

*I have alſo conſiderably improved that Part of the Book toward the End, called* A Perambulation, or Circuit Walk *Four Miles about* London, viz. *lying in the Four bordering Counties of* Middleſex, Surrey, Kent *and* Eſſex: *ſhewing ſome of the Monuments in the ſeveral Pariſh Churches there: For which Purpoſe I allowed my ſelf ſome Time in reſorting to all thoſe Churches and ſome others ſomewhat further; in order to tranſcribe, for the Uſe of this Book, all ſuch Epitaphs as were engraven upon Monuments and Graveſtones of later Times (or elder Times omitted before) for Perſons of ſome Note and Eminency; Citizens for the moſt Part, who had their Seats and Country Retirements there: Such chiefly as were interred ſince the laſt Edition; which are many. And as I have met with Matters of Remark or Antiquity, relating to any of thoſe Pariſhes or Churches, I have entred them with ſome Obſervations.*

*I add to all the reſt, that I have carefully reviewed the latter Editions of the Book, and compared them with the former of* Stow's *own ſetting forth: a Thing needful to be done; many Slips and erroneous Readings being diſcovered and ſet right. And where ſome Alterations were made from the Authors own Words, as ſeeming to want Correction, the pretended Emendations of them wanted Correction themſelves; and nothing was to be done, but reſtoring the Words as they were before. Thus where in the firſt Edition,* Wappin *is called,* Wappin in the Woſe, *in the* (Book IV. c. 2.) *next Edition it was made* Wappin in the Weſt, *by the Corrector. Afterwards the Editor, conſidering, that* Wappin *lay not* Weſt *of the City, but rather* Eaſt, *took the Liberty to change it again, and make it* Wappin in the Eaſt. *Whereas all this while* Stow *was right and his Correctors wrong; that Part of* Wappin *being truly called* In the Woſe, *or* Ooſe, *ſignifying a* Wet *or* Marſhy *Place: And therefore called at this Time* Wappin Marſh. *And ſo again, where mention was made of an Alms Houſe to be built by one Mr.* Fuller *in the Pariſh of* Stepney *or* Stebenheth, *miſprinted* Stekenheth, *by putting of the Letter* (Book I. c. 30.) k *for* b, *the Correctors in the next Edition thought fit to make it* Stokenheath: *ſcarce any ſuch Pariſh in* England.

*There is one Thing more that I muſt not, in point of Gratitude omit : And that is, in Acknowledging of divers worthy Perſons, Lovers and Studious of the Antiquities of this Honorable City ; who have been Aſſiſtant to me in this laborious Work, by communicating to me many curious and uſeful Things, found in old Records, Church Regiſters, Archives,* &c. *of* Weſtminſter, *of the* Tower, *of the* Heralds Office, *the Chamber of* London, *of the Regiſtry of Wills and Teſtaments, as well as other more private MSS. Whoſe Names, where any Notices occur, taken from them, I have ſet down in the Margin, and begging their Pardon, I will take leave to mention here,* viz. *Sir* Henry S. George, *Kt. late* Garter *King at Arms, deceaſed.* John Anſtis *Eſq*; Garter *King at Arms.* William Petyt *Eſq*; *late Keeper of the Records of the* Tower, *deceaſed. Mr.* George Holmes, *Deputy Keeper of thoſe Records.* Peter Le Neve, *Eſq*; Norroy *King at Arms.* Peers Mauduit, Windſor *Herald*; John Hare, Somerſet. John Williams *D. D. late Lord Biſhop of* Chicheſter, *deceaſed. Dr.* Sam. Bradford, *now Lord Biſhop of* Carlile. *Dr.* White Kennet, *now Lord Biſhop of* Peterborough. *The Reverend Mr.* Joſ. Woodward, *late Miniſter of* Poplar, *deceaſed. The Reverend* Matthew Hutton *D. D. deceaſed. The Reverend* Sam. Barton, *D. D. Miniſter ſometime of St.* Mary Overie, *deceaſed. The Reverend Dr.* Tanner *Chancellor of* Norwich. *The Reverend Mr* Stringfellow, *Rector of St.* Dunſtan's *in the* Eaſt. *The Reverend Dr.* Tho. Bennet, *Incumbent of St.* Giles Cripplegate. *The Reverend Dr.* Bray, *Miniſter of St.* Botolph Algate, *and* J. Carpenter *Reader there. To theſe I muſt add,* John Conyers *of the* Middle Temple *Eſq*; Samuel Brewſter *Eſq*; *deceaſed.* Rich. Smith, *ſometime* Secondary *of the* Compter, *deceaſed.* John Woodward *M. D. Phyſick Reader of* Greſham *College. Dr* Tyſon *M. D. deceaſed. Dr.* Harwood *of* Doctors Commons. Edward Alexander, *Eſq*; *Regiſter to the Biſhop of* London. *Mr.* Edwards, *ſometime Keeper of the REGALIA of the* Tower. *Captain* Blake *of the* Tower. *Mr.* Sergeant *Gentleman Porter there. Sir* George Ludlam *Kt. Chamberlain of the* City. *Mr.* Aſhhurſt, *and Mr.* Gibſon *late Town Clerks, deceaſed. Mr.* Stracy *late Comptroller, now Town Clerk. Mr.* Bellamy, *late* City *Remembrancer. Mr.* J. Smart *one of the Clerks. Mr.* John Worthington. *Mr.* Richard Bromley *Common Councilman in* Biſhopſgate *Ward. Mr.* Thomas, *Operator of the Royal Society. Mr.* John Bagford, *deceaſed*; *and others whoſe Names do not preſently occur : Beſeeching their Excuſe, if in haſte I have not ſet them down in that Order and Precedency that their reſpective Qualities require.*

*Nor muſt I omit the Mention of one more, who very lately hath ſent me an authentick Liſt of the Names of all the Repreſentatives of Parliament for* London *and* Weſtminſter *and the* Borough *of* Southwark, *as far backward as could be retrieved out of Records even to the Reign of* Henry *III.* viz. Brown Willis *of* Whaddon Hall *in* Bucks *Eſq*; *and all accompanied moſt obligingly with the hearty Wiſh of good Succeſs in my moſt Laborious (as he is pleaſed to ſtile it) Undertaking. This Gentleman, ſtudious in the Antiquities, (eſpecially the Church Antiquities) of* England, *hath made himſelf known, as well by his Hiſtorical Deſcriptions of ſome of the* Welch *Cathedral Churches, (moſt obſcure of all) as by two Volumes publiſhed of Parliaments. He hath alſo given an Account of* 11 *or* 12 *Counties, beginning Alphabetically ; ſhewing, who had been Lords of each Burgh from the Conqueſt, Number of Electors, Dedication of Churches and Chapels, Deſcription of Buildings,* &c. *in each reſpective Burgh : and came as far as the Letter* G. *and there ſtopt, the Book not ſelling, which was pity. And ſo, as he wrote me, was very glad to communicate all he had of Members, namely, as he had done to Mr.* Harris *in his Antiquities of* Kent, *wherein he printed what the ſaid Mr.* Willis *imparted.*

*I have left the* SURVEY *entirely as* Stow *the firſt Author publiſhed it, corrected and augmented in the Second Edition by himſelf : As this was a Thing with good Reaſon required by divers intelligent Perſons ; that ſo it might be known and diſtinguiſhed, what Alterations have been made in Places and Things, ſince* Stow's *Time : As the Compter in* Southwark *is ſaid to be part of the* Marſhal Sea : *So it was, when he wrote ſo ; Whereas now it is the Priſon for the* Borough *under the City of* London ; *and was lately kept at St.* Margarets Hill, *next to the Seſſions Houſe ; and is lately removed by Order of the City to a Place in St.* Olaves *Pariſh near* Battle-Bridge ; *as a worthy, knowing Citizen hath obſerved to me. The* SURVEY *is left entire alſo for this Reaſon, that it may appear what Enlargements were made by the next Editor of it after* Stow ; *having added there the two firſt Letters of his Name,* viz. A. M. *In which Edition* Humphrey Dyſon's *Name is often ſet in the Margin, who was very aſſiſtant to the ſaid* A. M. *And the like I have done in this preſent Edition ; That whereſoever any Thing was done, or Pains taken, by Mr.* Leyborne *and Mr.* Rich. Blome, *might be known, their Names, or the two firſt Letters thereof, are placed in the Margin. After whom, the Copy coming into my Hands, to what elſe is inſerted every where by me throughout the Six Parts of the Book, is ſet* J. S. *at the Margin. And where and when I have been favoured by the ſupply of others, it will be known by their Names at length, or abbreviated by two Capital Letters, ſtanding againſt thoſe Paragraphs, that I have entred from their Papers, or Informations.*

*Such as are minded to know the Architecture (whether of the* Tuſcan, Doric, Ionic, *or* Corinthian *Order) the Dimenſions and Ornaments of the new built Churches, with that of the Altars, Pulpits, Steeples and Veſtreys ; and likewiſe of the Officers thereof ; or the preſent Bounds of the Pariſhes, the Coats of Arms of many Perſons deceaſed,* &c. *I refer the Reader*

LIBRARY

*to the* New View of London; *Printed about the Year* 1708.

*And now after all this Account which I have given of my Pains and beſt Induſtry in this great Work, I am ſenſible in a ſuch ſpacious Field as this is to walk in, ſome Things may be omitted; and Room will be left for knowing and curious Citizens to make their Inſertions. So that I muſt uſe ſome ſuch Apology for my ſelf, as a very induſtrious and learned Antiquarian (and Contemporary with our Author) did, for a laborious Work which he ſet forth in the Beginning of the laſt Age; and may aſſume his very Words, 'Thus I have by the Favour of God, brought this Treatiſe to an End. Wherein if any Things have eſcaped me unſeen, I do not greatly marvel, when I look back and behold the Variety and Multitude of the Matter that I have paſt through. And it ſhall not be hard for him that meeteth with ſuch Eſtrays, to take and lodge them in their right Titles herein. Again, if it ſhall be thought I have heaped up too many Conceits, borrowed out of others Writings, I make Anſwer, that I have omitted many; and have made the beſt Choice that I could.*

*Eirenarcha*, By *Will. Lambard* of Linc. Inn. Print. 1602.

*And thus, thanking God that hath continued my Life to finiſh this great Task; and committing all good Citizens, and Natives of this famous City to God's Grace; and wiſhing and praying, that they may be Ornaments and Bleſſings to it; and that it may flouriſh ſtill more and more in Honour, Wealth, Peace, Concord, the Favour of its Princes, and eſpecially in true Religion and Virtue, I end. Dated from* Low Leyton *in the County of* Eſſex *this 16th Day of* April, 1720.

**JOHN STRYPE.**

## *Mr.* STOW's *own Epiſtle Dedicatory to the Firſt Edition of his* SURVEY *of* London, *omitted in the After-Editions, reſtored.*

# To the Right Honorable, the Lord Maior of the City of *LONDON*, to the Communalty, and Citizens of the ſame, *JOHN STOW* Citizen wiſheth long Health and Felicity.

SINCE the firſt publiſhing of the Perambulation of *KENT* by that learned Gentleman Mr. *Will. Lambard*, Eſq; I have heard of ſundry other able Perſons to have (according to the deſire of that Author) aſſayed to do ſomewhat for the particular Shires and Counties, where they were born, or dwelt; Of which none that I know (ſaving Mr. *Morden* for the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Hertford*) have vouchſafed their Labours to the common good in that Behalf. And therefore concurring with the firſt, in the ſame Deſire to have drawn together ſuch ſpecial Deſcriptions of each Place, as might not only make up an whole Body of the *Engliſh* Chronographie * amongſt our ſelves; but alſo might give Occaſion and Courage to Mr. *Camden* to increaſe and beautify his ſingular Work of the whole, to the View of the Learned that be abroad;

*Perhaps miſprinted for *Chorographie.*

I have attempted the Diſcovery of *London*, my native Soil and Country, at the Deſire and Perſuaſion of ſome, my good Friends; as well becauſe I have ſeen ſundry Antiquities my ſelf touching that Place, as alſo for that through Search of Records to other Purpoſes, divers written Helps are come to my Hands, which few others have fortuned to meet withal. It is a *Service* that moſt agreeth with my profeſſed Travails. It is a *Duty* that I willingly owe to my native Mother and Country: and an Office that of right I hold my ſelf bound in Love to beſtow upon the Politick Body and Members of the ſame.

What *LONDON* hath been of antient Time, Men may here ſee; as what it is now every Man doth behold. I know that the Argument, being of the chief and principal City of the Land, required the Pen of ſome excellent Artizan: but fearing that none would attempt, and finiſh it, as few have aſſayed any, I choſe rather (among other my Labours) to handle it after my plain manner, than to leave it unperformed.

Touching the Dedication, I am not doubtful where to ſeek my Patron, ſince you be a Politick Eſtate of the City; as the Walls and Buildings be the Material Parts of the ſame. To you therefore do I addreſs this my whole Labour, as well that by your Authority I may be protected, as warranted by your own Skill and Underſtanding of that which I have written. I confeſs that I lacked my deſire to the Accompliſhment of ſome ſpecial Parts: but I truſt hereafter that ſhall be ſupplyed; and I profeſs (if more touching this Work come unto me) to afford it in all Duty. In the mean time I recommend this to your View, my Labours to your Conſideration, and my ſelf to your Service (as I have profeſſed during Life) in this or any other.

STOW's *Epiſtle to his Second-Edition is the ſame; excepting only the Dedication, being to* ROBERT LEE *Maior, and the Commonalty,* &c. *And a ſhort Addition in the laſt Paragraph, which ran thus:* "*I confeſs I lacked my Deſire to the Accompliſhment of ſome ſpecial Parts, which ſome others of better Ability promiſed to perform. But as I then promiſed, have ſince out of mine old Storehouſe added to this Work many rare Notes of Antiquity, as may appear to the Reader. Which I do afford in all Duty, and recommend to your View,* &c.

## The Epiſtle Dedicatory to the Third Edition of this Book, ſet forth by A. M. *Anno* 1618.

# To the Right Honourable *GEORGE BOLLES* Lord Maior of the City of *LONDON*, Sir *ANTHONY BENN* Kt. Recorder of *LONDON*: And to all the Knights and Aldermen, Brethren Senators in the State of ſo famous a City; All of them being my Honourable and Worthy Maſters.

A. M. *wiſheth the Fruition of all Temporal Felicities in this Life, and the never failing Fulneſs of Bleſſedneſs in the Life to come.*

*Right Honorable, Worſhipful, and my moſt Worthy Maſters,*

IT is now Fifteen Years and more, ſince Mr. *John Stow* Citizen, (the firſt painful Searcher into the reverend Antiquities concerning this famous City of *London*) preſented the Book of *London*'s *Survey* to this Honorable State, in the time of Sir *Robert Lee*, then being Lord Maior, with very gracious and favourable Acceptance. Since when, he having a further Purpoſe to increaſe the ſame Labour in much larger Manner, according as the Subject very neceſſarily required, grew weak and ſickly: ſo that his willing Endeavour was prevented by Death. Much of his good Mind he had formerly imparted to me, and ſome of his beſt Collections lovingly delivered me; prevailing with me ſo far, by his importunate Perſuaſions, to correct what I found amiſs, and to proceed in the perfecting of a Work ſo worthy. That being overcome by Affection to him, but much more by Reſpect and Care of this Royal City, being Birthplace and Breeder to us both, I undertook (ſo far as my Ability would extend) to further a Book of ſuch needful Uſe, and to ſupply it where I found any thing wanting.

Having drawn mine Intention into a very brief Diſcourſe, before I would raſhly adventure on the leaſt Danger of Diſpleaſure, I delivered the ſame to the Right Worſhipful Sir *Henry Mountague*, Kt. being then Recorder of *London*, and now the Honourable Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench: Who having diſcreetly conſidered thereon, and the *Brief Chronicle of the Succeſs of Times*, before delivered by me to you all, cauſed me to appear before you in the Council Chamber at the *Guildhall*: where I then received Encouragement, and Command from the whole Court, to proceed in the perfecting of this Worthy Work, with Furtherance of what Helps could be afforded me.

According to the former Project preſented before you, I have (to my great Coſt, Care, and no mean Labour both of Body and Mind, and for the ſpace of above Twelve Years) done my Diligent Endeavour, to effect the full Scope of that which I had ſet down to my ſelf, for compleating the *Survey* of *London*, in ſuch nature as might beſt become it; from the firſt Original and Foundation, to the growing thereof in any Greatneſs; and ſo to the Governors, Rulers and Magiſtrates, ſitting from Time to Time, in moſt Eminence and Authority; and as by Name and Office, either of *Portgraves*, *Provoſts* or *Bailiffs*, they were then diſtinguiſhed.

Among all which, or any other vainly imagined, and no way to be avouched, I find the Name of *Alderman* to be well worthy Obſervation, as being derived from moſt memorable Antiquity. For I find it recorded, That in the Days of King *Edgar*, there was a worthy Nobleman, and of the Blood Royal, named *Ailwine*, that held great Authority and Favour with the King: inſomuch, that he was therefore termed and called *Healf Koning*, as much as to ſay *Half King*; and by his Office he was ſtiled *Alderman of all England*. He founded that famous Monaſtery in the Iſle of *Ely*; and the Epitaph there engraven on his Tomb is in this manner, and theſe Words;

*Camd. Britann.*

*Hic requieſcit D.* Ailwinus, *inclyti Regis* EDGARI *Cognatus, totius* Angliæ *Aldermanus, & hujus Sacri Cœnobij miraculoſus Fundator.*

That is in Engliſh;

*Here reſteth Lord* Ailwine, Couſin to the noble King EDGAR, *Alderman of all* England, *and of this holy Abby miraculous Founder.*

Whereby plainly appeareth, that in thoſe Times of ancient and venerable Reſpect, the Word or Title of *Alderman* was only given for a further Addition of Repute and Honour.

Some Authors alſo have delivered, that Men bearing ſuch a Style or Name, were ſometimes called *Doomſmen*, otherwhiles *Eldermen*, *Judges of the King's Courts*, &c. as being diſtinguiſhed by thoſe Additions of Honour and Eſteem from other Men, to be in

*Matt. Paris.*
*Geffrey Mon.*
*Will. Malmes.*
*Polyd. Virg.*

in more Maturity of Judgment, Gravity of Years, Experience and Perſon. And therefore the fitter for ſerious Employment in the States Affairs, by apt Correſpondency of their Truſt and Fidelity. Which Name of Dignity, declaring the moſt eminent Degree of Magiſtracy, as heretofore it hath, and ſtill doth extend it ſelf throughout all *England*, in Cities, Towns, and Corporations: and in ſome, the Alderman only is the Chief Commander. Even ſo is it much more Majeſtical here in the Supreme City of the whole Land, LONDON, the *Metropolis* of *Great Britain*, the Mother of Authentick Memory, the antient and modern Seat of our Kings; Yea, the very Chamber Royal for Majeſty it ſelf, and the open Haven for all Merchandize and Commerce, as being the rich Storehouſe of Peace and Plenty.

In divers incorporate Towns *Northward.*

It ſhall be needleſs here to trouble your Honour, and the reſt of my moſt worthy Maſters, with Repetition of thoſe Officers and Governors, that ruled this great City in thoſe elder Times; becauſe you ſhall find them ſufficiently ſet down in their apt and diſtinct Places: until this higher Degree of Honour came to full Perfection; I mean the MAIORALTY, which ſome hold to be in King JOHN's Time; but moſt maintain and avouch it to be in the firſt Year of King *Richard* I. whoſe Virtue and Courage won him the Name of *Coæur de Lion.* From which gracious Beginning, it hath neither been mine, nor my moſt induſtrious and helpful Friends good Fortune, to rank down in formal Order, the ſucceſſive Lines of the Sheriffs, Maiors and Aldermen, according to my former intended Purpoſe, concerning their Countries of Birth, the Parent or Father of whom they came, nor how many of them this moſt Honorable City it ſelf then yielded; as challenging them to be her own native Children; and She both Mother to breed them in her own Bowels, and careful Nurſe afterwards to bring them up.

Wherein I had the loving help of my dear Friend Mr. *W. Williams.*

For being a City Child my ſelf, I hold it an Attribute of Credit for me to record it, though much more Honour to you (being of the ſame worthy Rank) to read it, and eternal Comfort to Poſterity, to remember and acknowledge it: That this ancient, famous and renowned Mother City of *London*, never wanted, from Time to Time, honourable Sons of her own Bearing and Breeding, to undergo all Offices of Credit and Authority; yea, even to the Maioralty, from Father to Son in the Third Generation; and they to boaſt their Grandfathers, and great Grandfathers, born and bred in this worthy City; ſome to the Fourth, others to the Third, but many to the ſecond Generation, as in the Repertory following, of Temporal Governors, will more at large appear. I forbear to ſpeak of ſuch as have been Aldermen and Sheriffs; Firſt, the Fathers, then the Sons; yet neither of them living, to enjoy the Maioralties Dignity.

A perpetual Glory to *London*, to produce her own native Sons to be her Magiſtrates. Witneſs the *Gerards*, (one yet living) the *Barnes*, the *Rowes*, *Branche*, &c. The *Barnhams*, Father and Son.

As alſo, what fluent-Plenty of Magiſtrates in the ſame high Office, the ſeveral Sheriffs of *England* have yielded, wherewith the ſaid Diſcourſe will more familiarly acquaint you.

Therefore beſeech your Honour and Worſhips to allow this *Survey* of *London* your gracious Entertainment; and by your benign and bountiful Kindneſs thereto extended (conſidering what hath been ſaid) give Life and Encouragement to your willing Servant, hereafter to preſent you with the whole Work, in more compleat Perfection;

By him that remaineth always ready
at your Service, *A. M.*

A. M. *His Epiſtle to the Fourth Edition,* Ann. 1633. *(which was in* Folio*) was much to the ſame tenor with this former; only the Dedication was to* Ralph Freeman *then Lord Maior, and Sir* Edward Barkham, *Sir* Martin Lumley, *Sir* John Gore, *Sir* Hugh Hamerſley, *Sir* Richard Dean, *Sir* James Cambel, *Sir* Robert Ducy, *Sir* George Whitmore, *Sir* Nicolas Rainton, *Knights, and the reſt of the Aldermen; and* Edward Littleton, *Recorder.*

*He wrote an Epiſtle alſo to the Biſhop of* London, *in the Edition* Anno 1618. *Which was as follows.*

*To the Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God,* JOHN KING, *by God's moſt gracious Permiſſion Lord Biſhop of* London.
A. M. *Sendeth his humble and hearty Duty.*

THIS Book, Honorable, Learned and moſt Judicious Father, reporting the Original, Antiquity, and continued Succeſſion of this famous City, both in the elder and more modern Condition; as alſo what Form of Government ſupported the ſame; not only by Authority of the Civil and Temporal Magiſtrate, but alſo in the firſt Receit of the Chriſtian Faith, and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction held in the Church: Methought, both theſe Occaſions, being duly conſidered with my ſelf, challenged a double Duty at my Hand by way of Dedication. For being a freeborn Son of this Honorable City, even as Maſter *STOWE*, the firſt Collector of theſe painful Labours together, was; and guided by the ſame Line or Level of common Duty, as he very carefully before obſerved; the Body Politique, I mean, the Right Honorable Lord Maior, and the worthy Aſſiſtant Senators, his Brethren, deſerved to claim no mean Intereſt therein; in being by them thereto directed and commanded, and having been their Servant Six and Twenty Years, in ſundry Employments for the City's Service.

The Times of Pagan Tyranny and Perſecution, being duely conſidered.

In the ſecond Place, tho' rightly deſerving to be Firſt, (by reaſon that God's Cauſe ought to be preferred before the World's) diſcourſing as I have formerly ſaid, of the firſt embracing of Chriſtian Religion, both in this Land and City; and conſequently, how it failed or flouriſhed from Time to Time, under the antient Regiment of Archbiſhops of *London*, as appeareth in the following Record: and ſo proceeding to *Melitus* and *Juſtus*, who were the firſt Biſhops thereof, each after other, at ſuch Time, as the Church of St. *Paul*, from being the profane Temple of *Apollo*, (and ſo deſtroyed) was firſt founded to be a Cathedral Church in this City of *London*; and in the Time of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*; therein you may be hereafter better informed: All which Catalogue of thoſe Reverend Fathers and Biſhops, how long each Man ſat, or happened to be thence removed, either by Death, or to a higher Degree, is juſtly ſet down in the ſame Regiſter; and humbly given to your great and grave Conſideration: That if I have therein any Ways failed, by your Advice the ſame may be reformed. Or if any Thing alſo be miſtaken, it may be the more directly ordered; You being the only Judge in this Caſe, to whom I ſhould, in a Matter ſo important, appeal.

Laſtly, Concerning a certain Inſtruction, received from your Lordſhip by a Gentleman of much Learning and Reſpects, for the Times of new building, enlarging and repairing of many Churches in this City; as alſo the Houſes of dwelling of the learned Paſtors, to them belonging: wherein hath appeared no lack of Love and Bounty of the Pariſhoners in thoſe Pariſhes; and ſome of them particular Men, in very godly and liberal manner; I moſt humble intreat your Honour at this Time therein to pardon and excuſe me, till a larger Volume may Anſwer both yours, and all others Expectations in that kind, with many other Matters of great Conſequence, not willingly, but conſtrainedly omitted at this Time.

As for ſuch Errors, as have eſcaped in the Impreſſion, many of them, through the Fault of not being well acquainted with my crabbed Writing, more by miſtaking, but none (I dare preſume) by any Willingneſs in the Printer, to commit in the very leaſt kind, I know that you, Reverend Father, and the Learned, will lovingly correct; the uncapable eaſily ſlip over; and the moſt malicious, (even in their ſevereſt Spleen) think me not ſo ignorant, as to write, or the Printer ſo negligent, wilfully to let paſs, albeit we both muſt now ſtand ſubject to every Cenſure.

Your Lordſhips in all Duty
*A. M.*

# THE

# LIFE

# OF

# JOHN STOW,

# THE

# AUTHOR.

Where born.

THE Antiquarian, *JOHN STOW*, (the Author of the *ANNALS* of *England*, and the *SURVEY* of *London*) was born in that City: And as he thereby became a Citizen of no mean City, ſo he requited the Honour, by retrieving ſo many Noble and Notable Remarks of it, and recovering ſo much of its Ancient Hiſtory, as are treaſured up in his Books.

The *Stows* ancient Citizens.

The Name of *STOW* was ancient, and of long Continuance in the City; and probably of the Family whereof He came. There was one *Henry Stow*, Draper; to whom Sir *John Abel*, Knight, in the 13th of *Edward* II. demiſed all that Capital Meſſuage, called *Cold Harbour*, in *Dowgate* Ward, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows ad Fœnum*, (as it was then called) and all the Appurtenances within the Gate and the Key, [for bringing up Goods from the Water ſide] as *Stow* himſelf writeth in that Ward. Which makes it appear that he was ſome wealthy Merchant.

*Bipart. Pat.* 2. *Ed.* III.

There was alſo in the ſame King's Reign, one *John de Stowe*, a Churchman, who had a Preſentation from him to the Church of *Rotherfeild*.

His Parentage.

Father and Grandfather Citizens.

But whether our *STOW* were derived from theſe, it is uncertain: But certain it is, that as St. *Paul* made it his boaſt as to the Fleſh, that he was *an Hebrew of the Hebrews*, ſo *John Stow* was a Citizen born of Citizens of *London*. For both his Father and his Grandfather were Citizens, and Tradeſmen of good Subſtance and Credit, dwelling in *Cornhill*, the chief Place of Trade and Credit in the City: And both lying buried in St. *Michael's Cornhill* Church, under Monuments. *Thomas Stow*, his Grandfather, buried about the Year 1526; and *Thomas Stow*, his Father, in the Year 1559, as himſelf writes in *Cornhill* Ward.

And of what Company, Quality and Wealth his Grandfather was, and the Legacies that in his Superſtitious Devotion he left, may be ſeen in his laſt Will; which I have inſerted in the *Survey*, where the mention of his Burial is made, *viz.* in St. *Michael's Cornhill*.

In this Pariſh therefore we may conclude our Antiquarian was born. Of the Monuments in the Church there, of the Benefactors, and Accidents of the ſaid Pariſh, he is in his *Survey* more exact and particular than any where elſe. And one Thing among the reſt I may mention, being ſo very obſervable, which he heard his Father often tell concerning ſomewhat which fell out in the Steeple of that Church, famous in thoſe Times (as it is ſtill) for a good Ring of Bells: *Viz.* That on St. *James*'s Day, a dreadful Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning happened, while the Ringers were ringing. And ſuddenly there came in at the *South* Window an ugly-ſhapen Sight, and Light on the *North* Side. Preſently the Ringers, for Fear, let go their Bells, and all fell down, and lay as dead for the Time. And when they came to themſelves, they found certain Stones of the *North* Window to be razed and ſcrat, as if it had been ſo much Butter, printed with a Lion's Claw, as *Stow's* Expreſſion is. One of theſe Ringers, who was alive when *Stow* was a young Man, often verified the ſame to him as a Truth.

Theſe Stones were faſtened there again, and ſo remained long after: Which *Stow* ſaith he often ſaw, and put a Feather or ſmall Stick into the Holes where the Claws had entred, and found them two or three Inches deep.

His Mother, *Margaret Stow.* Her Will. Regiſt. *Lond.*

His Mother was *Margaret Stow:* Who made her laſt Will, *June* the 27th, 1568. Proved the Thirteenth of *October* following. Therein it appeareth, that ſhe had Sons, two *Johns*; one whereof was her Eldeſt Son, and both alive when ſhe made her Will, (to whom ſhe gave Legacies) and *Thomas*, whom ſhe made her Executor, and *William Stow*: Her Daughters, *Johan*, *Margaret*, *Alice*.

She bequeathed her Body to be buried by her Husband, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael's Cornhill*, in the Cloiſter: And Thirty Shillings, to bury her decently. Ten Shillings upon her Children and Friends, to drink withal after her Funeral. To the Poor, in Bread, Five Shillings. To the Company of *Tallow-Chandlers*, to follow her Corps to the Church, Six Shillings and Eight Pence: With theſe pious Words for her Soul, void of the Superſtition commonly uſed in thoſe Times: ‘I bequeath my Soul unto Almighty God, my Maker and Creator; and to his only Son, our Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*, my only Saviour and Redeemer; with the Holy Ghoſt; and into the Fellowſhip of the Holy Hoſt of Heaven.

She had a Son, named *Thomas Farmer*.

To all her Children ſhe gave Legacies: But unto *John*, the Eldeſt, the leaſt; *viz.* Five Pounds.

Born when.

In this Pariſh then, we take for granted, *Stow* was born; and that about the Year 1525, in the 17th of *Henry* VIII. His Godfathers were, *Edmund Trindel* and *Robert Smith*; and *Margaret*, the Wife of *William Dickſon*, Godmother. For ſo he himſelf ſets it down in the Firſt Edition of his *Survey*, tho' left out afterwards: Whoſe ſaid Godfathers had Monuments in the ſaid Church of St. *Michael*; as his ſaid Godmother and her Husband had in the Cloiſter belonging to that Church, lying once under a fair Monument ſet up for them, but ſince defaced. Theſe, no doubt, were wealthy Tradeſmen, and his Father's good Neighbours in *Cornhill*. Who tho' he lived here for the Sake of his Calling, yet was of ſuch Rank and Eſtate, that he had a Garden to retire to for his Pleaſure and Diverſion, ſituate on the Backſide of *Throgmortonſtreet*, in *Broadſtreet* Ward; near to that Place which is now the *Drapers Hall:* Which then was the Houſe of Sir *Thomas Cromwell*, K. *Henry* the Eighth's Great Miniſter and Secretary of State. For which Garden he paid 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly Rent; and it conſiſted of about Four and forty Foot in Length.

His Father's Garden.

Here a remarkable Matter happened, which his Son *John* ſomewhere relateth, ſhewing the Power and arbitrary Proceedings of the Great Men in thoſe Times. The Buſineſs was this:

A Garden-Houſe, cloſe by his *South* Pale or Wall, ſtood ſomewhat in *Cromwell's* way, and obſtructed his Convenience: Therefore, without any more ado, or having the Leave of the Proprietor, his Workmen looſed it from the Foundation, and bare it upon Rollers, and ran it Two and twenty Foot into Mr. *Stow's* Garden, before he heard any thing of it. Who afterwards ſpeaking to the Surveyors of *Cromwell's* Works, had nothing but this Anſwer given him; That Sir *Thomas* commanded them to do it: And none durſt argue the Matter. Notwithſtanding his Father was fain to continue to pay his old Rent, without any Abatement for his Garden, tho' Half of it was in this manner taken away.

*Stow*, his Trade.

*John Stow* ſeemed to follow his Father's Trade and Calling, whatever it were. In a Letter of *Grindal*, Biſhop of *London*, to the Privy Council, concerning a Search that was made by his Chaplain in *Stow's* Houſe, for Papiſtical Books, he called him *Stow* the *Taylor*. Which perhaps might be more than barely relating to the Company of *Merchant Taylors*, whereof he was free: It might beſpeak him a Taylor by Trade: Since in former Times, in *Cornhill*, Men of that Occupation lived, and had their Shops; who were then of more Reputation and Wealth than of later Times thoſe of that Calling are.

One *Peter Maſon*, a Taylor, lived in this Street, and was a good Benefactor to St. *Peter's Cornhill*. And one *Atwood*, Draper, that lived over againſt St. *Michael's* Church, in *Stow's* Time, and (as it ſeems) a Man of Credit and Wealth, was of this Trade, and had his Stall, as well as his Houſe there. Whoſe Wife, a Chantry Prieſt (belonging to the ſaid Church) debauched; which the Husband, coming up to fetch a Preſſing-Iron, diſcovered. But he was even with him, by making him to leap out of a Window, as well as other ſevere Shame and Puniſhment taken on him.

Theſe Shopkeepers, as they ſold Cloth out of the Piece, ſo they ſeemed alſo ſometimes to make and fit it up for wearing. And in *Birching-Lane*, and along thence in *Cornhill*, *Weſtward*, lived *Upholders*, or *Frippers*; that is, ſuch as ſold Apparel and old

Houſhold Stuff. Theſe were not of equal Credit with the *Drapers* and *Taylors*, but yet their Trades came near.

In danger by Perjury.

In the Year 1544, *Stow* was in ſome great Danger, by reaſon of a falſe Accuſation, given in againſt him by a Prieſt. But the Prieſt's Perjury, either againſt him or ſome other, at length was diſcovered, and met with a due Deſert; the Prieſt being adjudged in the *Star-chamber* to ſtand upon the Pillory, and have his Cheek marked with *F A*, for *Falſe Accuſing*.

*Stow* lives againſt the Pump within *Aldgate*.

How ſoon *Stow* removed from *Cornhill* is uncertain; but in the Third of *Edw.* VI. that is, *Anno* 1549, I find him dwelling by the Well within *Aldgate*, where now a Pump ſtandeth between *Leadenhallſtreet* and *Fanchurchſtreet*. While he lived here, a Rebellion and Inſurrection happened in many Places of *England*, and particularly in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; and ſpreading to ſome Parts of *Eſſex*, One of which County happened to be executed upon a Gibbet in the Pavement before *Stow's* Door, by Martial Law; and that by the wrongful Accuſation of one Sir *Stephen*, Curate of *Creechurch*, a zealous but fantaſtical Man. This poor Man, being the Bailiff of *Rumford*, had the misfortune to come to Town in the Heat of theſe Broils, and to light into the Company of the ſaid Sir *Stephen*; who asking, What News? He told him, That many were up in *Eſſex*; but that Thanks be to God, Things were in good quiet about them. But whatever Surmiſe Sir *Stephen* had againſt this Man, or whatever Miſtake he made of his Words, he preſently goes and informs againſt him, as tho' he were concerned in the Rebellion; a Man very well beloved and of good Report, where he lived. But he was brought the very next Morning before a Court Martial, and ſentenced immediately to be hanged in the Pariſh upon a Gibbet, ſet up in the Place before named. And ſo was brought early by the Sheriffs of *London* and the Knight Marſhal; where *Stow*, ſtanding at his own Door, ſaw the ſad Sight, and heard him ſpeak to this Effect, "That he was come thither to dye, but knew not for what Offence, except for Words by him ſpoken Yeſternight to Sir *Stephen*, the Curate and Preacher of that Pariſh; which were theſe; That asking him, What News in the Country? He anſwered, Heavy News: And when the other ſaid, What? He replied, there were many Men up in *Eſſex*, but that, Thanks be to God, all was in good quiet about them. *And this was all*, ſaid he, *as God be my Judge*." But Sir *Stephen*, ſaith *Stow*, to avoid the Reproach of the People, left the City, and was never heard of ſince to his Knowledge. Of this Prieſt, *Stow* living in that Pariſh, tells other odd Things, ſhewing his Zeal, but little Diſcretion.

One executed there at his own Door.

Lives in *Limeſtreet-Ward*.

Afterward *Stow* removed his Dwelling into *Limeſtreet Ward*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrews*, where he continued till his Death, following his beloved Study of the Hiſtory and Antiquity of *England* more than his Trade: By occaſion whereof he reduced himſelf at laſt to ſome Streights.

Vindicates the Bounds of this Ward at the Wall.

Let me add here a Piece of Service he did for this Ward; which was, that he ſhewed the true Bounds of it, there eſpecially where *Biſhopſgate Ward* had encroached on this Ward of *Limeſtreet*, and taken in three Houſes and certain Land near *London Wall*, that were ſituate *Weſt* of the Chapel of St. *Auguſtines Papey*; which he vindicated to belong to this Ward, and neither to *Aldgate Ward* on one ſide, nor to *Biſhopſgate Ward* on the other; both which contended for them. And that he did by certain Old Leaſes and Grants, and eſpecially by the Book of the ſaid *Papey*. And perhaps it is that very Book, that is to this Day kept in the *Cotton* Library. He ſhewed thence to the Contenders about it, how there was a Grant from the Maior and Aldermen of *London*, 6 *Edw.* 4. to the Fraternity of the *Papey*, 'of certain Grounds both *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, of a Brick-Wall that the Maſter and Wardens of the ſame had made, to cloſe in the Chapel of St. *Auguſtines*, called *The Papey Chapel*, ſituate in the Pariſh of *All Saints in the Wall*, in the Ward of *Limeſtreet*; for which they were to yield to the City 4*d.* Sterling every *Michaelmas*. And ſo it was enrolled in the *Guildhall*, *London*, as he found in the ſaid *Lib. Papie*". Which was a ſufficient Proof, that ſome Plot of Ground (which is no Queſtion, now much improved by Building) to be of *Limeſtreet Ward*. And again, when once *Aldgate Ward* had claimed this Plot of Ground, the ſame *Stow* ſhewed them a fair *Ledger Book*, ſometime pertaining to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, wherein were ſet down the juſt Bounds of *Aldgate Ward* before Sir *Thomas Offley*, Alderman of *Aldgate Ward*; Sir *Rowland Heyward*, Alderman of *Limeſtreet Ward*; the Common Council and Wardmote of the ſame Ward: Whereupon Sir *Thomas Offley* gave over his Challenge until the Year 1579, wherein Sir *Richard Pype*, Maior and Alderman of *Biſhopſgate Ward*, challenged the foreſaid Houſes to be of his Ward. Whereunto, ſaith *Stow*, without reaſon ſhewed, Sir *Rowland Heyward* yielded. And ſo he plainly leaveth upon Record, that the Side of the Street, almoſt to *Biſhopſgate*, is unjuſtly drawn, and withholden from the Ward of *Limeſtreet*.

He is a Collector for a great Muſter, in *Limeſtreet Ward*.

I find him here ſtill inhabiting in this Ward, *Anno* 1585. In which Year there was a great Muſter of Soldiers in *London* before Q. *Elizabeth*, conſiſting of Four Thouſand Men, which the City ſet forth and furniſhed with Arms. For bearing the Charge whereof, certain Sums of Money were levied upon the Citizens in their ſeveral Wards. In *Limeſtreet Ward* were two Collectors, whereof *John Stow* was one, as one *George Spering* was the other; who accordingly paid in their Collections into the Hands of one *Willibram*, appointed as it ſeems thereunto. The Credit and good Eſteem Mr. *Stow* had in the Place where he lived appeared by this Truſt repoſed in him.

But now to return a little back, and to take ſome particular View of our Antiquarian's Labours and Searches in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory.

Collects Hiſtory.

It was about the Year 1560 he addreſſed all his Cares and Cogitations to theſe Searches, for the Compoſing of a Chronicle. The greateſt Part of his Time from hence to his Death, he employed in collecting ſuch Matters of this Kingdom, as he thought worthy to be recommended to Poſterity; which was Forty Years and upwards.

Archbiſhop *Parker*, his Encourager.

Indeed, after ſome Time he began to be diſcouraged, and to lay aſide theſe Studies, and to fall more diligently upon his Calling. Perhaps, becauſe of the little Gains that came of theſe Contemplations, and the great Charge of purchaſing *MSS.* and the Neceſſity of looking after a Subſiſtance, and Proviſion for his Family. But Archbiſhop *Parker* (who as he was a great Friend of theſe Studies himſelf, ſo a Patron of others that addicted themſelves thereunto) excited him to go on, and was a good Benefactor to him, as he gratefully upon Occaſion acknowledged. And namely, in his Dedication of his *Annals* to Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, he ſaith, That he was hereunto induced, for that his Worthy Predeceſſor, and his Eſpecial Benefactor, Archbiſhop *PARKER*, animated him in the Courſe of thoſe Studies; which otherwiſe he had long ſince diſcontinued. But that excellent Prelate dyed, and left him to ſtruggle with his former Diſcouragements. He worſted indeed hereby his Paternal Eſtate, neglected his Buſineſs, and was expoſed alſo to the Cenſures and Backbitings of *Critics*, and other evil diſpoſed Men; which is ſuggeſted by *Edmund Howes*, that ſet out with Enlargements, *Stow*'s Chronicle, after his Death; who in his Preface, mentioned ſome, that when he, the ſaid *Howes*, had moved them to go on in a Continuation of *Stow*'s Books, one cryed he could not ſee, how in any Civil Action, a Man ſhould ſpend his Travel, Time, and Money worſe than in that; acquiring no Regard nor Reward, except Backbiting and Detraction. Another ſwore an Oath and ſaid, that he thanked God he was not yet Mad, to waſte his Time, ſpend 200*l.* a Year, trouble himſelf, and all his Friends, only to gain Aſſurance of endleſs Reproach, Loſs of Liberty, *&c.* hinting perhaps hereby what poor Mr. *Stow* at laſt was reduced to.

*Stow*'s Study ſearched.

But to proceed to further Accidents of this Man's Life. He was looked upon as no great Friend to the Reformation of Religion; but being an Admirer of Antiquity in Religion, as well as in Hiſtory, he came into ſome Trouble in the Year 1568. Report was brought to the Queen's Council, as tho' he were a ſuſpicious Perſon, and had a great many dangerous Books of Superſtition in his Cuſtody. And therefore they ſent to *Grindal*, Biſhop of *London*, (of whoſe Dioceſe *Stow* was) to cauſe his Study to be ſearched. *Watts*, the ſaid Biſhop's Chaplain, and *Bedel*, Clerk to the *Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion*, and one *Williams* another Divine, were accordingly diſpatched to *Stow*'s Houſe, where all his Books and *MSS.* they could find, were duly examined. The Report thereupon they made to the Biſhop was, That he had great Collections of his own for the *Engliſh* Chronicles; wherein, as *Watts* ſignified to the Biſhop, he ſeemed to have beſtowed much Travel. They found alſo a great Sort of old Books Printed; ſome fabulous, as of Sir *Degory Triamour*, &c. and a great Parcel of old *MS.* Chronicles, both in Parchment and Paper. And that beſides, he had Miſcellaneous Tracts, touching Phyſick, Surgery, and Herbs, and Medicinal *Recipes*; and alſo fantaſtical old Popiſh Books printed in old Time; alſo others written in old *Engliſh* in Parchment. But another ſort of Books he had more modern; of which the ſaid Searchers thought fit to take an Inventory, as likely moſt to touch him; and they were Books lately ſeth forth in the Realm, or beyond Sea, in Defence of Papiſtry. Which Books, as the Chaplain ſaid, declared him a great Fautor of that Religion. Some of theſe Books, the Liſt whereof ſo taken, and ſent to the Biſhop, were,

A Parlament of Chriſt; made by *Thomas Heskyns.*
The Hatchet of *Hereſy*; ſet out by *Shacklock.*
Expoſition of the Creed, Ten Commandments, *Pater noſter*, *Ave Maria*: By Biſhop *Bonner.*
Certain Sermons, ſet forth in Print by *Edgeworth*, D. D.
The Manerr of the Liſt of Saints: An old Printed Book.
Five Homilies; made by *Leonard Pollard*, Prebendary of *Worceſter.*
A Proof of certain Articles of Religion, denyed by Mr. *Juell.*
A Book made by *Dorman.*
With a great many more of that Kind.

Accuſed falſly before the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion.

How he came off now I cannot tell; but being lookt upon with a watchful and jealous Eye, knowing his Inclinations in Religion, I find he was not long after, about the Year 1570, dangerouſly accuſed before the *Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners*; and that by one that had been his Servant, after he had defrauded him of his Goods; and now ſought to deprive him of his Life too, by falſe Accuſation, conſiſting of no leſs than Sevenſcore and odd Articles. A far leſs Number would have ſerved to have diſpatched a Man out of the World, if they could have been proved. The Witneſſes againſt him were ſuch, as ſome whereof had been detected of Perjury, others burnt in the Hand for Felony, and ſuch like. But nevertheleſs none of theſe could ſufficiently prove any one of thoſe numerous Articles againſt him before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other *Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners*, as appeared in their Regiſter. *Stow* would have proſecuted theſe his falſe Accuſers; but he was anſwered by ſome, that there was no Remedy againſt them, by means of the Statute made; which it ſeems favoured Informers for the Queen.

Theſe were dangerous Times to the Queen and State, by reaſon of Malecontents and diſaffected Perſons to Religion, and the Pope's Creatures; who were ſent over to make Diſturbance in the Government, and had raiſed a dangerous Rebellion in the *North*. And ſo many innocent Perſons, ſuſpected to be of the *Roman* Religion, were brought into queſtion. Which might be the Occaſion of *Stow*'s Troubles.

His Brother becomes his falſe Accuſer.

This very Thing our Antiquary ſeems to take notice of in his Chronicle of Queen *Mary's* Reign, *Anno* 1556. relating the Puniſhment of a Man, that was brought from *Weſtminſter*, with his Face to the Horſes Tail, and with a Paper on his Head, unto the Standard in *Cheap*; and there ſet on the Pillory; and then burnt on the Cheek with the Letters *F. A.* for *Falſe Accuſing* of one of the Court of *Common Pleas* of Treaſon. ‘The like Juſtice, ſaid he, I once wiſhed to ‘the like Accuſer of his Maſter and eldeſt ‘Brother. [ Mark, This falſe Accuſer of Mr. *Stow* was, it ſeems, his younger Brother, and one that ſerved him in his Trade.] ‘But it was anſwered, that in ſuch Caſe could ‘be no Remedy, tho' the Accuſer himſelf ‘were in the ſame Fact found the principal ‘Offender. Where' through it followed, ‘that the Accuſer never ſhewed Sign of ‘Shame, (the Way to Repentance) but terribly curſed, and blaſphemouſly ſwore, he ‘never committed any ſuch Act, tho' the ‘ſame were regiſtred before the Honourable ‘the Queen's Majeſty's high Commiſſioners. ‘And what horrible Slanders by libelling, ‘and otherwiſe, with Threats of Murder, ‘he daily bruiteth againſt me, the Knower ‘of all Secrets (God, I mean) knoweth; ‘unto whom I refer my Cauſe; being comforted with the Sentence of the Prophet ‘David, *Fret not thy ſelf with theſe curſed* ‘*harmful Men, neither envy angrily theſe* ‘*Workers of Wickedneſs. For like Graſs* ‘*anon ſhall they be cut down, and like the* ‘*green freſh Bent of the Flower ſhall they wither.*' Such wicked Detractors did this innocent Man meet with; and with ſuch Meditations from the Scripture did he ſtay himſelf.

Surv. Firſt Edit. p. 199.

And again, in his *Survey* in *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward, having mentioned one *William Fitz Oſbert* a Deceiver, a Murtherer, a filthy Fornicator, and among other Crimes, a falſe Accuſer of his elder Brother; who had in his Youth brought him up to Learning, and done many Things for him; And the ſad End he deſervedly came to at laſt, namely, drawing by the Heels to the Elms in *Smithfield*, and there hanged: The Author ſeemed hereupon to think of his own Caſe, by the Note he ſet in the Margin; *viz. A falſe Accuſer of his elder Brother, in the End was hanged. God amend, or ſhortly ſend ſuch an End, to ſuch falſe Brethren.*

He hath alſo in another Place of his *Survey*, another Fling at this falſe Brother of his; *viz.* where he was mentioning a Fuller that dwelt at *Shorditch*, that had appeached wrongfully of Treaſon many honeſt Eſquires and Gentlemen in King *Henry* VI. his Days; but was hanged, drawn and quartered for his Pains; and his Head ſet on *Londonbridge*: And then ſhewing how juſtly this Puniſhment was inflicted on him, quoted a Place of Scripture for it, *Deut.* 16. That if the Judges, making Inquiſition, ſhould find a Perſon giving falſe Witneſs againſt his Brother; then they ſhould do unto him, as he had thought to do unto his Brother. And here in the Margin *Stow* noteth, *The Reward of a falſe Brother.*

*Farringdon* Ward without in *Smithf.*

And once more having Occaſion to relate a Paſſage that happened in *Smithfield*, (where Challenges uſed to be fought) being of like Nature with the groſs Wrong done to him by one that was his Servant, as well as his Brother, he could not forbear to apply it; *viz.* That in King *Henry* the VIth's Time, *Anno* 1446. one *John David* had bore falſe Witneſs againſt his own Maſter, one *Cater*, an honeſt Man and well-beloved, as tho' he had been a Traitor. And according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times, the Accuſed challenged to fight the Accuſer in *Smithfield*, to vindicate his own Innocency. But the Iſſue was that *Cater* was ſlain by his Servant. Of which Misfortune, that none might conclude thence, that he was guilty, *Stow* giveth the Reaſon: Which was, that his Neighbours, to ſhew their Affection and Love to him, gave him too much Wine, before he engaged the Combat; and ſo became the leſs able to manage his Weapon. But he addeth, that notwithſtanding this falſe Servant lived not long unpuniſhed, tho' he eſcaped at preſent; for he was after hanged at *Tyburn* for Felony. And then *Stow* maketh this Corollary, *Let all ſuch falſe Accuſers note this for Example, and look for no better End, without ſpeedy Repentance.* And in the Margin he takes Notice of a Proverb, taken from this treacherous *David*; *If you ſerve me ſo, I will call you* Davy.

A Forſwearer immediately falls down dead. *Annal,* 4*to.* p. 1152.

To which I will add one Paſſage more, which I meet with in his *Annals*, under the Year 1576. That one *Anne Averies*, Widow, forſwearing her ſelf for a little Money, that ſhe ſhould have paid for Six Pounds of Tow, at a Shop in *Woodſtreet*, *London*, immediately fell down ſpeechleſs, caſting up at her Mouth, in great Abundance, and with horrible Stink, the ſame Matter, which by Nature's Courſe ſhould have been voided downwards, till ſhe died. And then he adds, *A terrible Example of God's juſt Judgment, upon ſuch as make no Conſcience of Swearing falſely againſt their Brother.*

Lays in Materials for his *Chronicle* and *Survey.*

But *Stow* could not be taken off from his Studies, but earneſtly and indefatigably applied himſelf to the making Collections of Hiſtorical Remarks; to enable him to compile an Hiſtory of *England*, under the ſeveral Kings thereof, and a *Survey* of the City of *London*, his Native Place. And to furniſh him with the former, he got into his Poſſeſſion as many of the antient *Engliſh* Writers, both Prints and Manuſcripts, as ever he could by Money or Favour; and ſeemed at length to have gotten the Maſtery of them, and digeſted them for his Uſe: And had ſo thoroughly converſed with them, that he was able to give a critical Character of all his Authors. Which may appear in his Deſcriptions he ſet down of many of them before his *Summary of Chronicles*. He alſo became acquainted with ſuch who increaſed and furthered his Knowledge in Hiſtory; I mean, all the famous Studiers and Lovers of Antiquity in his Time; as Archbiſhop *Parker*, the Maſter of Antiquarians; *Lambard*, admirably skilled in the *Saxon* Learning; and the Author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, *Archion*, *Irenarcha*, and other curious Things; *Bowyer*, Keeper of the Records of the *Tower*, and the firſt Digeſter of them into ſome Method; the Learned *Camden*; and many others of leſſer Note, or leſs known to us.

His Skill in old Authors.

How he came to the Knowledge of *London*.

And for his Knowledge in the Antiquities of the City, he alſo procured to himſelf all the old Books, Parchments, Inſtruments, Muniments, Charters, Regiſters, Journals, relating to *London*, that he could poſſibly get. And withal got Acceſs into the Archives of the Chamber of *London*; where he peruſed the Volumes of moſt Fame there for the City's ancient Privileges, Charters, Laws and Cuſtoms; as the Books *Horne*, *Dunthorne*, *Liber Albus*, (which Book might have been called *Carpenter*, the Name of the Compiler thereof, as the Two former Books go under the Names of their Compilers) and no Queſtion, many other Records preſerved in that Chamber, which are frequently alledged by him.

The *Summary* of Chronicles.

The firſt Book he put forth of the Hiſtory of *England* was his *Summary of the Chronicles of* England, from the Coming in of *Brute* unto his own Time. The Occaſion of his firſt ſetting upon this Hiſtorical Work, was by the Motion of the Lord *Robert Dudley*; when in the Year 1562, *Stow* preſented him with an ingenious Book of *Edmund Dudley* his Grandfather's compiling, during his Impriſonment in the *Tower*, entitled, *The Tree of the Commonwealth*; which he dedicated to King *Henry* VIII. but it never came to his Hand. The Original of this Piece *Stow*, a Collector of curious Things, obtained. And the Copy fair written, he took the Opportunity to give to the ſaid Lord; but the Original he reſerved to himſelf. Then at that great Perſonage's Requeſt and earneſt Perſuaſion, he did firſt collect this *Summary*, and dedicated the ſame, with the Continuation and Increaſe thereof from Time to Time, to his great Charges, to his Honour, as he tells there. *In Reward whereof*, addeth he, *I always received his hearty Thanks, with Commendations, and not otherwiſe*: And that was all the Encouragement he had from him, tho' it had otherwiſe been maliciouſly reported by his Adverſary *T. S.* [His Brother, I ſuppoſe.]

Annals of *England*, 4to. p. 818.

*Summary* Reprinted.

Not long after, *viz.* 1573. it was enlarged by him, and reprinted in *Fleetſtreet*, by *Thomas Marſh*, and dedicated to the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*: And for this Reaſon, as he ſignified, "Becauſe of his uſual generous Acceptation of many Works preſented unto him by others as well as himſelf; and becauſe of his Lordſhip's goodly Inclination to all Sorts of Knowledge, and eſpecially the great Love he bore to old Records of Deeds done by famous and noble Worthies." He fell upon the Study and Pains of examining and collecting of this *Engliſh* Hiſtory Five Years before he ſet forth this *Summary*. The Reaſon that he was induced to enter upon it was, (as he ſheweth the Reader in this Preface) becauſe he ſaw the Confuſedneſs of our late *Engliſh* Chronicles, and the ignorant handling of ancient Affairs; which made him leave his own peculiar Gain, and conſecrate himſelf to the Search of famous *Engliſh* Antiquities. And his ſingular Praiſe is, that he was an earneſt Enquirer into the Truth, and would not be impoſed upon himſelf, nor impoſe falſe Relations upon others. And how far he had laboured for the Truth, more than ſome others, he offered this laſt Edition of his *Summary* to declare, 'Wherein as he differed from the inordinate and unskilful Collections of other Men, it was, he ſaid, no marvel, ſeeing he did not fully agree with himſelf. Which he knew would be laid to his Charge, and many great Words made of it. But he propounded it to be conſidered, that there was nothing perfect at the firſt, and that it is incident to Mankind to err and ſlip: And that it was but the Point of fantaſtical Fools only, to perſevere and continue in their Error. And that by peruſing ancient Records, and the beſt approved Hiſtories of all Times, he was moved and driven to acknowledge both the one and the other Men's Errors, and in acknowledging, to correct them.

This *Summary* is a ſmall thick *Octavo*, printed in the Black Letter. It begins with a General Deſcription of the *Britiſh* Empire; and then treats of the ſeveral Kings and Queens that governed this Iſland; naming the Maiors and Sheriffs every Year; and under each Reign it relateth the ſeveral Remarkable Matters that happened, eſpecially concerning the City of *London*. The Authors and Original Writings and Charters, both *Latin* and *Engliſh* that he made uſe of in this *Summary* were many, whoſe Names, amounting unto an Hundred and more, are there ſet down; whereof many are Regiſters or Records, beſides Epiſtles and Epitaphs, and other Pamphlets of Antiquity.

He addreſſed to the Maior and Aldermen for Two Freedoms: And

Before this larger *Summary* came forth, he had publiſhed ſeveral leſſer *Summaries*: And after Twenty Five Years, his Fortune growing low, he thought fit to make Means to the Maior and Court of Aldermen, to ſet forth his Deſerts towards the City, and to aſſiſt him in his further Deſigns, with the Grant of a Couple of Freedoms: Which he did in this Letter addreſſed to them; (promiſing therein another Book concerning the City and Citizens.)

'Pleaſeth it your Honour and Worſhips to underſtand, That where your Orator, *JOHN STOW*, Citizen of this City, hath heretofore, to wit for the Space of Twenty Five Years paſt, (beſides his *Chronicle*, Dedicated to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Leiceſter*,) ſet forth divers *Summaries*, Dedicated to the Lord Maior, his Brethren the Aldermen, and Commoners of this City: In all which he hath eſpecially noted the memorable Acts of famous Citizens, by them done, to the great Benefit of the Commonwealth, and Honour of the ſame City, as alſo, in ſhewing themſelves thankful unto God, have left a godly Example to the Poſterity, to be embraced and imitated. In Conſideration whereof, the ſaid *JOHN STOW* mindeth ſhortly, if God ſo permit, to ſet forth a far larger *Summary*, or Chronicle of this City and Citizens thereof, than heretofore hath been publiſhed. And foraſmuch as the Search of Records in the *Arches*, and elſewhere, cannot but be chargeable to the ſaid *JOHN*; as heretofore for many Years it hath been altogether of his own Charges; beſides his other Travails and Study; he now humbly craveth your Honours and Worſhips Aid, in Conſideration of the Premiſes, to beſtow on him the Benefit of Two Freemen, ſuch as your Honour and Worſhips ſhall like, to be admitted into the Freedom of this City. Whereby he may be helped ſomewhat towards his Charges, *&c.* And your Orator ſhall daily pray for your Honours and Worſhips Proſperity during Life. This I took from his own Original; which was a pretty, neat, ſmall Hand; and Spelt well, according to the manner in thoſe Days. And very probably *Stow* obtained this Favour from the Court.

For a Penſion.

Such another Petition he made to the ſaid Court, in Conſideration of his paſt Labours and Charges for the Service of the Publick; and eſpecially the City; deſiring a Penſion Yearly: Which I will join to the former, though made ſome Years after: Herein he writes, 'That he was of the Age of Threeſcore Years and Four; and that he had for the Space of almoſt Thirty Years laſt paſt, beſides his *Chronicles* Dedicated to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, ſet forth divers *Summaries*, Dedicated to them, *&c.* He therefore petitioneth them to beſtow on him ſome Yearly Penſion, or otherwiſe: Whereby he might reap ſomewhat towards his great Charges.

Sets forth his *Annals.*

After his *Summary*, he publiſhed, in the Year 1600, (now after near Forty Years Study of Hiſtory) his *Flores Hiſtoriarum*, that is, his *ANNALS* of this Land, from the Time of the Ancient *Britains* to his own; theſe were nothing elſe but his *Summary* greatly enlarged: Which he Dedicated to Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, moved thereunto, as he writ, by reaſon of that Prelate's great Love, and entire Affection to all good Letters in general, and to *Antiquities* in Particular: Which had been ſo Singular, that all that liked and loved good Studies, did juſtly eſteem him their principal Patron. This Epiſtle Dedicatory he dated from *London*, *November* the 24th, 1600. This Book was ſet forth again in the Year 1605, by *Stow* himſelf, with Enlargements, in the Black Letter, in a thick *Quarto*, Printed by *George Biſhop*. And even this was but a Contraction of a far larger Compoſition of the Hiſtory of *England*; which he had been Forty Years and more a collecting out of ſome Hundreds of Ancient Authors, Regiſters, Chronicles, Lives, *&c.* and Writings of particular Cities and Towns. Theſe *Annals*, I ſay, were but an Abſtract of a far larger Work, which he had gathered, and meant to have Publiſhed; but the Printer, for ſome private Reſpects, (fearing, I ſuppoſe, the Charges) choſe rather to be concerned, for the preſent, in publiſhing more briefly *Annals* only of that Hiſtory. In the next Page after his Epiſtle to the Reader, he ſets down the Names of the Authors and Regiſters, Chronicles, Records, Books of Monaſteries, Charters, *&c.* whence he collected theſe his *Annals*: And one cannot but obſerve his infinite Pains, by that vaſt Number of them, both Ancient and Modern, that he had peruſed, and made Uſe of for his Purpoſe.

A far larger Work of Hiſtory prepared by him.

*Hollingſhed*'s Chronicle foreſtalled the Edition of his.

Some Time before, (*viz. Anno.* 1573,) came forth the Voluminous Chronicle of *Britain*, and the Kings and Queens thereof, Printed and Reprinted by *Raphael Hollingſhed*; being the Laborious Collections of *Reiner Wolfe*, Printer to the Queen, and a Grave and Learned Citizen, and of others: Which foreſtalled *Stow*'s ſaid Hiſtory. But had the good Archbiſhop *Parker* lived, (who had ſet him on Work, both by his Requeſt and Command) it would have long before ſeen the Light, by that great Prelate's Furtherance, and (no doubt) Expence too. And it muſt be remembred here, that in the laſt and largeſt Edition of the ſaid Chronicle, (which endeth at the Year 1587, and the 29th of the Queen) *Stow* communicated many conſiderable Additions to it, as in ſome Places in his *Annals*, he lets us know, that he had a Hand in thoſe Chronicles ſet forth by *Hollingſhed*: Where ſpeaking of a Book called, *A Declaration of the favourable Dealing of the Queen's Commiſſioners*, &c. he ſaith, 'He had cauſed it to be ſet down in the *Continuation* of that Chronicle, firſt collected by *Reyner Wolfe*, and finiſhed by *Ra. Hollingſhed*. He alſo inſerted into the ſame *Reyner Wolfe*'s Chronicle continued, *A true and plain Declaration of the horrible Treaſons, practiſed by* William Parry. Likewiſe, *A True and Summary Report of the Declaration of ſome part of the Earl of* Northumberland*'s Treaſons delivered*, &c. 'Which, ſaith *Stow*, are ſet down in my Continuation of *R. Wolfe*'s Chronicle. And likewiſe, *A Declaration of the Cauſes moving the Queen of* England *to give Aid to the Defence of the People, afflicted and oppreſſed in the*

*Stow*'s Additions in that Chronicle.

*Annal. Quarto*, Page 1177.

Page 1180.

Page 1184, 1186.

the Low-Countries. So that the whole Continuation, which was from the Year 1573, (when that Chronicle firſt came forth, to 1587,) ſeems mainly to be of *Stow's* Doing and Pains. *Ralph Hollingſhed* ended his Chronicle *Anno* 1576. With an *Epilogue*; wherein he acknowledged, that he had made Uſe of the *Abridgment* of *Richard Grafton*, and the *Summaries* of *John Stow*: In theſe Words, ‘ Thus far [*viz.* to the Year 1576, where *Hollingſhed* left off] have I continued this Collection of *Engliſh* Hiſtories; noting briefly, in theſe latter Years, ſuch Things as I find in the *Abridgment* of *Richard Grafton*, and in the *Summaries* of *John Stow*, increaſed ſomewhat, as may appear. And from 1576, the Chronicle was ſupplied, and continued to the Year 1586, Ten Years further, by the ſaid *Stow*, and ſome others: and digeſted by the Induſtry of *A. F.* [*Abraham Fleming*] who hath a ſhort Epiſtle before the remaining Chronicle, ſhewing the ſame.

*Edmond Homes*, Page 811. b.

But ſtill, even to the laſt Cloſe of his Life, our Author's Mind ran much on giving the World theſe his Pains before his Death; as he expreſſed it in the Concluſion of the laſt Edition of his *Annals*, by himſelf ſet forth, and dedicated to Archbiſhop *Whitgift*; praying the Reader to accept theſe, and other his Labours, in good Part; and that, if God gave him Life, [though he were now of a good old Age] he intended to Publiſh, or leave to Poſterity, a far larger Volume. But he died before he could accompliſh that. And where that laborious Work of his is, I know not: Only we are told, that he left the ſame in his Study, orderly written, ready for the Preſs. But that it came to nothing. We all know that another Edition of the *Annals* was ſet forth in *Folio* by *Edmond Howes*, ſome Years after the Author's Death. Perhaps thoſe Hiſtorical Collections are preſerved in the curious Repoſitory of Sir *Simmonds Dewes*, as ſome ſay the reſt of *Stow's* Books and Papers are. Many of which are now repoſited in the incomparable Library of Manuſcripts erected by the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*.

*Stow's* Hiſtories Three.

So that *Stow's* Hiſtories, which he collected and wrote, were Three: *viz.* his *Chronicle*, his *Summary* of *Chronicles*, and his *Annals*. The Two latter he Printed; but that Chronicle, which he called his *largeſt Work*, was never Printed. To this in his publiſhed Pieces he often referreth himſelf. So in the Buſineſs of *Wat Tyler*, in his *Annals*, he referreth to the Tenor of the Charter given him by King *Richard* the IId, for the *Kentiſh* Men, that were in the ſaid *Tyler's* Rebellion: Which Charter *Stow* had ſet down at Length in his larger Hiſtory.

His Tract of ſeveral Ancient Writers.

His Obſervations.

And while we are recounting his Labours in Hiſtory, we muſt not forget another Piece of his. Which though inſerted in his *Summary*, may be reckoned a diſtinct Work. And that is, a Biographical Tract of ſeveral Ancient Writers; their Qualities, and Characters, the Books they writ, the Times wherein they lived, and died, and divers Paſſages of Remark concerning them, as their Preferments, Learning, Deſerts, *&c.* As of *Aſſerius Menevenſis*, *Alfred Beverlacenſis*, *Adam Merimouth*, &c. And here we cannot but mention ſome of *Stow's* Critical Obſervations, curſorily falling in his Way. As concerning *Arnold*, a Citizen of *London*; ‘ How he noted the old Charters, Liberties, Laws, Conſtitutions and Cuſtoms of *London*, being inflamed with a fervent Love of good Learning, and principally obſerving Matters worthy to be remembred of Poſterity. And upon Occaſion of the Mention of the Chronicles of *Dunſtable*, *Bury*, and St. *Albans*; ſuppoſing them to be written by ſome well-diſpoſed in thoſe Monaſteries, to preſerve the memorable Matters and Events relating to thoſe Places, he takes Occaſion to wiſh, ‘ That ſince Doctrine is now more pure than in the *Monkiſh* Times, that Care were taken to have the Matters of every great Town, worthy preſerving, to be written; or at leaſt in every Shire; and that Order might be taken for a diligent noting of ſuch Things, as hereafter might be welcome to Poſterity, to read and know: As thoſe of our Predeceſſors are now with us. And this good Wiſh of his, we in our Days have in ſome Meaſure ſeen fulfilled, not only in *Camden's Britannia*, but in the Topographical Accounts publiſhed of divers diſtinct Counties, and Places of Remark.

*Chartæ Regis*, Mr. *Wryſt.*

He made a remarkable Note of the *Chartæ Regiæ*; that is, Charters of divers Abbies and Colleges, that were gathered together in a Book by Commandment, at the Suppreſſion of Abbies, by Sir *John Ryſt*, [*Wryſte*,] and that he left to his Heirs, them, and divers ſuch like excellent Monuments. Theſe *Wryſthes*, or *Wryotheſleys*, were Heralds, and Kings at Arms, and at length advanced to the Earldom of *Southampton*.

And divers ſuch Obſervations may be found in the foreſaid Tract; ſhewing both his Judgment and Abilities in Hiſtorical Matters.

Survey of *London*.

First Edit. *Survey*.

Mr. *Camden*.

But now we proceed to another of his excellent Books publiſhed from Antiquities, *viz.* his Topographical Piece, called, *A Survey of London*. The Reaſon that firſt put him upon doing this, was the Sight of a Book of the great Antiquarian, *William Lambard*, *viz.* his *Perambulation* of the County of *Kent*: Whom (upon Occaſion of the Mention of his Father's Monument in St. *Michael Woodſtreet* Church) he called his *Loving Friend*, well known by ſundry Learned Books which he publiſhed. As this Gentleman ſomewhere in that Book had deſired and called upon others, to write particular Deſcriptions of other Shires and Counties, where they were Born, or Dwelt, ſo our Author took his Warning; and attempted the Deſcription of this Place, where he both was born, and had his Habitation: Hoping alſo that he ſhould excite others, by his Example, to write Memorials of other Cities, and eminent Places of *England*, as he of this; and ſo to make up a whole Body of the Chorography of this Iſland among themſelves: And all this, he ſaid, was, that he might give Occaſion and Courage to Mr. *Camden* to increaſe and beautify his ſingular Work of the BRITANNIA.

*Stow* was alſo backed by ſome of his good Friends to ſet about this, as being a very fit Perſon to undertake it, having ſeen ſundry ancient Writings and Muniments touching *London*, by ſearching Records occaſionally for other Purpoſes; and alſo by many written Helps coming to his Hands, which few other had met with. It was likewiſe a Work very agreeable to his profeſſed Travels; and he accounted it as a Duty that he owed to his native Mother and Country, and an Office that of Right he held himſelf bound, in Love, to beſtow upon the Politick Body and Members of the ſame.

His Diligence in conſulting Records.

And how diligent *Stow* was, both by his Pains and Application, in gathering Matter for this his Book, appeared in that he uſually reſorted to the *Records*, and to thoſe that had the keeping of them; tho' he ſometime met with no very civil Reception from them; which I gather from a Paſſage of his in the *Vintry* Ward; where, ſetting down divers Antiquities of the Company of *Vintners* that he had gathered, and ſtill enquiring after more, that being one of the ancient and chief Corporations; he addreſſed himſelf one Day to the Hall, where was a Court of *Aſſiſtants*; and there read to them what he had collected concerning that Company for their Honour; thinking, that this would be ſo acceptable to them, the Brothers of that Society, that he ſhould have the Requeſt granted that he intended to make to them; namely, to have the Liberty to make further Search into their *Archives*, for the Uſe of his intended *Survey*. But what Anſwer ſome of them then gave him; and how he himſelf reſented, I refer to what he printed afterwards under that Ward, concerning them; which was in the Firſt Edition, but left out by himſelf in the Second and After-Editions. His Words were theſe. 'Having thus much, not without Travel, and ſome Charges, noted for the Antiquity of theſe *Vintners*, I repaired to the Common Hall of the ſame Company, and there ſhewed and read in a *Court of Aſſiſtants*; requiring them, as being one of the principal Companies in this City, (of whom I meant therefore to write the more at large) if they knew any more which might ſound to their Worſhip or Commendation; at their Leiſure to ſend it me, and I would join it to my former Collection. At which time I was anſwered by ſome that took upon them the Speech, That they were none of the Principal, but of the inferior Companies. And ſo willing me to leave them, I departed, and never ſince heard from them. Adding, (which was pity) 'that this had ſomewhat diſcouraged him any further to travel amongſt the Companies, to learn ought at their Hands.

Vintners.

Pag. 192. Firſt Edit.

To which I add, what *A. M.* (who, after *Stow*'s Death, ſet forth another Edition of this *Survey*) writes in his Epiſtle Dedicatory to Biſhop *King*, That *Stow* was a Servant 26 Years to the Maior and Aldermen, in ſundry Employs for the City's Service; and that he was by them directed and commanded in the writing: unleſs he mean it of himſelf.

Directed to this Work by the Court of Aldermen.

It is noted by the Editor of the ſaid *Survey*, after *Stow*'s Death, concerning *Robert Fabian*, under the Year 1493, (when he was one of the Sheriffs) that he wrote a Chronicle, a painful Labour, to the great Honour of the City, and the whole Realm. Let me join *John Stow*, another Citizen, with him in the ſame Praiſe; who, with the like Labour and diligent Search of ancient Writings, compoſed not only a Chronicle of *England*, but a *Survey* of the chief City thereof, and tending to his own Honour, as well as that of the City's.

*Robert Fabian.*

He lived to publiſh two Editions of his *Survey*, both in *Quarto*. The one, which was the firſt, came forth *Anno* 1598, printed by *John Wolf*, Printer to the City of *London*, and dedicated by him to the Lord Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens. This Edition ended with the Names of the Maiors and Sheriffs, as far as the Year 1598. He was ſenſible that there ought to have been added ſomething of the Politick Government of the City, with the Aſſiſtance of inferior Officers; their Charges for keeping of the Peace, Service of the Prince, and Honour of the City: whereof much might have been ſaid, and he had thought to have touched. But he forbore; being informed, that a learned Gentleman, and a Citizen born, minded ſuch a Labour, and promiſed to perform it: and ſo *Stow* left the ſame to his good Leiſure. This Gentleman was *James Dalton*, that died (which was great Pity) before he brought his Purpoſe to paſs.

The firſt Edition of the *Survey*, *Anno* 1598.

His Second Edition came forth *Anno* 1603, that is, within five Years; the Firſt went off ſo well. This was printed by *John Windet*, Printer to the ſaid City; and dedicated again to the Lord Maior (who then was *Robert Lee*) the Commonalty, and Citizens. This Edition hath conſiderable Additions put in by the Author, out of his old Store, of *many rare Notes of Antiquity*, as he ſtileth them. That which was added, was in part what he deſigned in his firſt Edition; but forbore, by the Expectation of Mr. *Dalton*'s Pains. But he being dead, without having performed any thing that way, our Author made ſome brief Additions of thoſe Matters, intending much more; but that he was, by the good Pleaſure of God, viſited with much Sickneſs. So that his Feet (which had been wont to bear him, as he ſaid, many a Mile) refuſed once in four or five Months to convey him from his Bed to his Study: And therefore could not do as he would. But at laſt, remembring that he had long ſince gathered Notes to have digeſted into diſtinct Chapters, he was forced to deliver them imperfect;

The ſecond Edition, *Anno* 1603.

fect; deſiring the Readers to pardon him, who wanted not Will to pleaſure them, but Health, it ſeems, and Leiſure. Theſe Notes added therefore in the Second Edition, were concerning the Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London:* The Names of the Officers belonging to the Maior's Houſe, and of Officers belonging to the Sheriffs: Of the Liveries of the Maiors and Sheriffs ſomewhat: Of the Days of Attendance, that the Fellowſhips go to the Maior at his going to St. *Paul's*: How the Companies had Place 23. *Henry* VIII. at the Maior's Feaſt in *Guildhall*: Somewhat of the Liveries worn by Citizens in Times of Triumph, and otherwiſe. And yet he confeſſed, it lacked his Deſire for the Accompliſhments of ſome ſpecial Parts. However, this he did intend to do, and to make his Book much larger; but he grew weak and ſickly, and in ſhort, was prevented by Death.

Additions therein.

A Third Edition, *Anno* 1618. by *A. M.*

At length came out a Third Edition in *Quarto* alſo, ſet forth by *A. M.* a Citizen alſo, in the Year 1618. And by him dedicated to *George Bolls*, Lord Maior, Sir *Anthony Ben*, Recorder, and all the Knights and Aldermen of the City; and to Dr. *King*, then Biſhop of *London*. This Man made ſeveral Additions, (as he pretended) which, or much of which, (as he hinted in his Epiſtle) he had formerly from *Stow* himſelf; who, while he was alive, delivered him ſome of his beſt Collections, and uſed importunate Perſuaſions with him to correct what he found amiſs, and to proceed in perfecting a Work ſo worthy: And being overcome by Affection to him, and much more by Reſpect to this Royal City, Birth-place to him as well as *Stow*, he undertook to further a Book (as far as his Abilities would extend) of ſuch needful Uſe. And this, he ſaith, he was employed about twelve Years, and had the Encouragement of the Court of Aldermen in the Council-Chamber, being brought before them by Sir *Henry Montague*, the Recorder, afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

Additions in this Edition.

But the Additions this Editor made, were chiefly ſome Inſcriptions and Epitaphs ſet on the Monuments in the Pariſh Churches; a Continuation of the Names of the Maiors and Sheriffs to the Year of this Edition; and little more, except ſome Tranſcripts out of *Stow's Summary* and *Annals*; and here and there venturing to correct ſome pretended Errors of *Stow*, the Errors indeed being rather his own. For *Stow* was too exact and learned to be corrected by ſuch an one, much inferior to him both in Learning, and in the Skill of Antiquity. Inſomuch that I wonder, having had ſuch conſiderable Materials for the Work from *Stow* himſelf, and having alſo the Countenance of the Court of Aldermen, ſo little Improvement of the Book was made by him. But in reſpect of his Diligence in converſing among *Epitaphs*, he is commended in the Epitaph upon his own Monument in *Coleman Street* Church:

*He that hath many a Tombſtone read,*
*I'th' Labour ſeeming more among the Dead*
*To Live, than with the Living: that ſurvey'd*
*Abſtruſe Antiquities, and o're them laid*
*Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,*
*That ſpight of Time thoſe old are new agen, &c.*

Who this *A. M.* was.

This *A. M.* (if any be more inquiſitive to know who he was) was *Anthony Monday*, a Man of Remark; ſome time the Pope's Scholar in the Seminary at *Rome*. Afterwards came home, and renouncing the Pope, and Popery, wrote two Books concerning Matters of the *Engliſh* Prieſts and Papiſts abroad. One was call'd, *The Diſcovery of* Campion *the Jeſuit*, about the Year 1581, which he preſented to *Bromley*, Lord Chancellor; Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer; and *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*. The other was, *The Engliſh Roman Life*, ſet forth *Anno* 1591. Diſcovering the Lives of the *Engliſhmen* at *Rome*; and the Orders of the *Engliſh* Seminaries, *&c.*

A Fourth Edition, *Anno* 1633.

There was yet a Fourth Edition of the *Survey* put forth in the Year 1633, by the ſame *A. M.* together with *H. D. C. J.* and ſome others. This came out in *Folio*, and was likewiſe dedicated (as all the former Editions) to the Lord Maior, Aldermen, Recorder, and Citizens, by *A. M.* In this Edition was a Continuation of the Names of the Maiors and Sheriffs to that Year, and an Addition of the Coats of Arms of all the Maiors, and of all the Companies of *London*, Merchants, and others; and ſome ſhort imperfect Account of the ſaid Companies Originals and Date of their Charters; ſome ſcattering Articles of the Statutes, Acts, and Cuſtoms of the City; an Act of Parliament, and an Act of Common-Council concerning the River of *Thames*; the Oath of ſome City Officers; the Free Cuſtoms of the Two Manors of *Stepney* and *Hackney:* More Cuſtoms and Orders for the City: *Remains* of other things to be put in their due Places in the Work; which are concerning *Dulwich* College: The Time of the Reparations of Decays in the Churches, and Inſcriptions upon ſome Monuments and Stones there, or within four Miles Compaſs; with ſome other looſe, diſjointed Matters, to be inſerted in proper Places of the Book; which, it ſeems, were ſent in to ſuch on whom the Care of the Work lay, but came too late. By this time, the Book abounded with verbal *Errata* and Deviations from the Author's Edition, and Senſe; too tedious to mention many of them: Let one ſuffice.

Errors in the After-Editions of the *Survey*.

In the Firſt Edition, in that Place of the Book where the Suburbs came to be handled, *Wappin* is divided into two diſtinct Places, *viz.* *Wappin* in the *Woſe*, and *Wappin* it ſelf. In the Second Edition, (*Stow* being then in a weak Condition, and not able to look to the Sheets as they came from the Preſs) *Wappin in the Woſe*, was changed into *Wappin in the Weſt*, occaſioned, doubtleſs, by the Ignorance of him that had the

Care of the Preſs, who knew not what *Woze* or *Ooze* meant, namely, a *mariſh wet* Land; which is, perhaps, that *Wappin* now call'd *Wappin Wall*. But becauſe *Wappin* does not ſtand in the *Weſt* of *London*, but contrary, in the *Eaſt*, therefore in the Third Edition, it was printed *Wappin in the Eaſt*; and ſo remained in the Fourth. In both which *A. M.* was concerned; by which we may judge of his Abilities to correct *Stow*. And in all the Editions, except the Firſt, *Wappin it ſelf*, which was the other Part of *Wappin*, was quite left out. So that this was one Error in the After-Editions of the *Survey*, that *Wappin in the Woſe*, and *Wapping it ſelf*, was turned into *Wapping in the Weſt*; and that turned *into the Eaſt*.

A Fifth Edition, *Anno* 1720.

Now this Year 1720, this Book is arrived to a Fifth Edition, enlarged by ſome Scores of Sheets, ſet forth by *J. S.* alſo a Citizen born and bred, (as the former Editors were) and the Son of a Freeman of *London*, and dedicated to the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London*. Which Dedication they may claim by long and laudable Cuſtom; and alſo by their favourable Leave to conſult their Records. In this Edition, great Numbers of Errors are corrected, and *Stow* reſtored to himſelf; the *Remains* are inſerted every where in their proper Places; the Hiſtory of the City, brought down to the preſent Time; and the Cuſtoms, Laws, and Acts of Common-Council (wherein the former Book was moſt of all defective) make a conſiderable Part of the preſent Work. But theſe things are more largely told in the Preface.

*Stow* had *Leland*'s Collections.

In both Books, *viz.* his *Chronicle* and *Survey*, *Stow* had the Advantage of making uſe of *Leland*'s Six Volumes of Collections, where-ever he had them; which he tranſcribed, as it ſeems, for his own Uſe; and parted with them at length to the Learned *Camden*, who is ſaid alſo to make great Uſe of them in writing his *Britannia*. And for theſe Papers of *Leland* he had by Agreement an Annuity of 8 *l.* during the ſaid *Stow*'s Life. This we take upon the Credit of *Brooks*, or *Brookſmouth*, *York* Herald, in ſome Writings of his againſt *Camden*, intending thereby to charge him to have been a *Plagiary*. But to relate this Matter more particularly.

This *Ralph Brookſmouth*, as he had wrote a very virulent Book againſt *Camden*, entitled, *A Diſcovery of Errors*, &c. endeavouring therein to charge his *Britannia* with many Errors, eſpecially in Matters of Genealogy and Heraldry; and that ſince Queen *Elizabeth* had made him *Clarentieux*: So *Camden* modeſtly, but learnedly, anſwered that angry Man, and vindicated what he had writ; and ſet his Anſwer at the End of an Edition of his *Britannia*, *Anno* 1600. This *Herald* wrote yet another Piece againſt *Clarencieux*, pretending to a Second Diſcovery of Errors in his *Britannia*, and in Juſtification of what he had publiſhed before; and that he had ſtolen from *Leland*: Therein he hath theſe Words, (the very MS. was very obligingly ſhewn me by *John Anſtis*, Eſq; *Garter* King at Arms.) *viz.*

MSS. *J. Anſtis*, Garter.

—— 'His new coated *Britannia*, made and digeſted of induſtrious Labours of *John Leyland*, that great Scholar, and painful Searcher of *England*'s Antiquities, — as may appear both by the ſaid *Leyland*'s Six Volumes, written with his own Hand, yet extant in Cuſtody of Mr. *Oſborne* of the *Exchequer*; as alſo by the ſaid *Leyland*'s *New-Year's Gift*, dedicated to the ſame King, annexed to the End of my late *Diſcovery*: Which Six Books or Volumes were copied out by *John Stow*, and by him ſold to this *Learned Man* [*Camden*] for an Annuity of Eight Pounds *per Annum*; which he did pay unto the ſaid *Stowe*, during his Life; as the ſaid *John Stowe* himſelf, before his Death, confeſſed to divers Perſons of Credit; lamenting the Wrong done to *Leyland*, both by that Learned Man; and alſo by one *Harriſon* of *Wyndeſore*, who likewiſe had robbed *Leyland* of the Iſlands adjacent to this Realm of *England*; ſetting them in *Hollingſhed*, as his own Travels and Collection, *&c.*' Theſe Lines, reflecting unworthily upon *Stow*, as well as *Camden*, are eaſily anſwered; ſince both do freely acknowledge where they have made uſe of *Leyland*, by ſetting his Name in their Margins.

*Stow* had an Annuity of 8 *l.* of *Camden*.

His Opportunity of peruſing ancient Writings.

And our Author, as he had a *Genius* towards our Hiſtory, ſo he had an Advantage over many after him, in writing his *Hiſtory* and *Survey*; and that was, by living in thoſe Times when the Monaſteries were diſſolved. In which Places were repoſited moſt of the ancient MSS. as well relating to thoſe Religious Foundations, as containing alſo Hiſtorical Accounts of the Kingdom, and Kings thereof, written by the Monks, and learned Perſons, Members of thoſe Fraternities. By which means he might probably come to the Sight of thoſe Regiſters, Records, and Chronicles, which he ſo often cites.

Aſſiſts Dr. *Powel* in publiſhing the Hiſtory of *Cambria*, *Anno* 1584.

And as Mr. *Stow* thus publiſhed, for the Benefit and Pleaſure of his Countrymen, his own Pains in Hiſtory; ſo likewiſe, as a hearty Promoter of the Antiquities of this Land, he gave all the Encouragement and Aſſiſtance that he could to others that beſtowed Labour that way. Dr. *David Powel*, a learned *Welſhman*, had communicated to him by Sir *Henry Sidney*, ſome time Preſident of *Wales*, an ancient MS. of the Hiſtory and Antiquity of *Wales*; being a Collection of the Succeſſions and Acts of the *Britiſh* Princes after *Cadwallador*, unto the Year 1156. done by *Caradoc* of *Lancarvan*. Theſe Collections were kept in an Abby of *Conwey* in *Wales*, and another Abby; and were continued and augmented every three Years until the Year 1270. Theſe were copied out, ſo that there were an hundred Copies of them. This Book *Humphrey Lloyd*, Gentleman, tranſlated into *Engliſh*, and partly augmented out of *Matthew Paris*, and *Nicolas Trivet*. The Copy of the Tranſlation Sir *Henry Sidney* (whoſe Diſpoſition was to ſeek after Antiquities, and the Weal Publick of the Countries that he governed, rather than their Lands and Revenues) had lying by him a great while; and deſirous to have it printed, ſent for Dr. *Powel*, requiring him to peruſe and correct, that it might be committed to the Preſs. For the poliſhing and improving this Work, this learned *Briton* took a great deal of Pains, by comparing Copies, and adding many things. And among other Aſſiſtants, our *Stow* was none of the leaſt; ſupplying him with a conſiderable Number of Manuſcript Hiſtorians, as the ſaid *Powel* acknowledges in his Preface. And who thoſe Hiſtorians were, will be ſhewn hereafter.

*Powel*'s Pref.

His Notes and Corrections upon *Chaucer*.

*Survey*, Edit. 1603. p. 465.

He made many Notes and Corrections of the Works of the ancient Poet *Chaucer*. Of which himſelf giveth this Account, (where he mentions his Tomb in the *South* Iſle of St. *Peters Weſtminſter*, ſet up to that Poet's Memory by *Nicolas Brigham*) That through his own painful Labour he had corrected thoſe Works, and twice increaſed them in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

The City Chronicler.

It doth not appear either what Honour or Advantage Mr. *Stow* obtained, after all his extraordinary Pains and Study for the Publick Good; unleſs that he ſeemed to have been made by the City their *Chronicler*, (for ſo I find him called in a Cauſe between the City and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, about the Bounds and Liberties) and had therefore ſome Honorary Fee allowed him. By which Place it is likely he had the Liberty of Acceſs to the City Records, which it ſeems plain he had, by his ſo often quoting them in his Books. But I cannot but take Notice, how by an additional Word his Credit, as a Writer of Chronicles, ſeems to be diminiſhed, being ſtyled, *The City's* Fee'd *Chronicler*; yet meaning not, I hope, that he took Fees of the City, not to write ſo much, what was true, as what might turn beſt to its Honour and Advantage; but rather, that he received a Salary from it, for his great Labours, Pains, and Reſearches in its Records and Archives, for the retrieving the Knowledge partly of its true Hiſtory, and partly of the Cuſtoms, Privileges and Rights belonging to it.

His Sickneſs.

He was afflicted near his End very much with Pain in his Feet; which, perhaps, was the Gout. In the Year 1602, or 1603, he was fain to keep his Bed four or five Months with it. Where he obſerved how his Affliction lay in that Part that formerly he had made ſo much uſe of in walking many a Mile to ſearch after Antiquities, and ancient Books and MSS. He was now within a Year or two of a good old Age, that is, Fourſcore Years.

His Poverty.

Together with his Age, and with his Infirmities, he was now, in his laſt Years, oppreſſed with Need: Having ſpent his Patrimony, and the beſt Part of his Eſtate in theſe Studies and Labours, uſeful to this City, and to the *Engliſh* Nation, though not to himſelf. And how he, poor Man, was reduced at laſt, and what Damage he had ſuſtained hereby, was plain enough hinted by one, who being moved to undertake and carry on a Continuance of *Stow*'s Chronicle, after his Death, anſwered, 'I thank God, that I am not yet ſo mad, to waſte my Time, ſpend 200 *l.* a Year, trouble my ſelf, and all my Friends, only to gain Aſſurance of endleſs Reproach, Loſs of Liberty, and bring all my Days in queſtion.' Theſe various Afflictions, it ſeems, he met with in his Life: But as for *Reproach*, his Memory hath out-lived that, being now eſteemed one of the beſt and exacteſt of our *Engliſh* Hiſtorians.

Ep. Dedicat. to the Abridgment of the *Engliſh* Chronicle.

The Deſcription of his mean Circumſtances was true enough. So that he was forced to obtain a Licence, or *Brief*, as we now call it, from King *James* I. to collect the charitable Benevolence of well diſpoſed People, for his Subſiſtence, (A thing as lamentable, as ſurprizing to hear) which that King granted. And the Grounds and Reaſons which moved him to do it, (as they were expreſſed in the Licence) are remarkable; namely, That the ſaid *Stow* had deſired ſuch a Licence under his Great Seal, in Recompence of his Labour and Travel of Forty five Years in ſetting forth the *Chronicles of England*, and Eight Years taken up in ſetting forth the *Survey*, and towards his Relief now in his old Age; having left his former Means of living, and only employing himſelf for the Service and Good of his Country. This Licenſe bore Date in *October* 1604. It may not be amiſs in this Place to exemplify a *Brief* for a Perſon, and upon an Occaſion ſo remarkable, according to the Copy communicated to me from the Reverend Dr. *Tanner*, Chancellor of *Norwich*, by the Hands of the Reverend Dr. *Edmund Gibſon*, now the Right Reverend the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *viz.*

Gets a Licenſe to collect Alms for himſelf.

Brief granted him by King *James*.

“ JAMES, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and ſingular Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Archdeacons, Deans, and their Officials; Parſons, Vicars, Curates: And to all Spiritual Perſons. And alſo to all Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, Churchwardens, and Headboroughs. And to all Officers of Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate. And to all other our Officers, Miniſters, and Subjects whatſoever, as well within Liberties as without, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Greeting.

“ Whereas our true and loyal Subject, *John Stow*, Citizen of *London*, having, for the Good of the Commonwealth, and Poſterity to come, employed all his Induſtry and Labour to commit to the Hiſtory of Chronicle, all ſuch things worthy of Remembrance, as from time to time happened within this whole Realm, for the Space of Five and forty Years, until *Chriſtmaſs* laſt paſt, (as by divers large and brief Chronicles of his writing may appear) beſides his great Pains and Charge in making his Book, called his *Survey of*

*London*, wherein he ſpent Eight Years in ſearching out of ancient Records concerning Antiquities both for *London* and *Southwark*; Hath been an humble Suiter unto Us, that we would be pleaſed to grant him a Licence under our Great Seal, to gather the Benevolence of well-diſpoſed People within this our Realm of *England*, in Recompence of his ſaid Labour and Travel, and towards his Relief now in his old Age; having left his former Means whereby he lived, only employing himſelf for the Service and Good of his Country: We, tendering the poor Eſtate of ſo loyal and painful a Subject, who hath ſo well deſerved of Us, and all our whole Realm and Subjects; and being deſirous that his ſaid Induſtry and Labour ſhould be recompenced in ſome bountiful and good ſort, of our eſpecial Grace and Princely Compaſſion have been pleaſed, that Collection ſhould be made for the Recompence and Relief of our ſaid Subject *John Stow*, in this our Realm of *England*.

“Know ye therefore, that we have given and granted, and by theſe our Letters Patents, do give and grant unto our ſaid Subject *John Stow*, and to his Deputy, the Bearer hereof, full Power, Licence, and Authority, to aſk, gather, receive, and take the Alms and charitable Benevolence of all our loving Subjects whatſoever, inhabiting within our Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof, and in our Counties of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Eſſex*, *Hertford*, *Cambridge*, with the Univerſity there; *Norfolk*, with the City of *Norwich*; *Suffolk*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Berk*, *Oxon*, with the Univerſity there; *Northampton*, *Warwick*, *Leiceſter*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Rutland*, *York*, with the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; *Lincoln*, *Southampton*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, *Devon*, *Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Salop*, *Stafford*, *Cheſter*, *Lancaſter*, *Hereford*, and *Monmouth*. And in all Cities, Towns Corporate, and Privileged Places, Pariſhes, Villages, and in all other Places whatſoever, within any of our ſaid Cities and Counties, and not elſewhere, for and towards the Relief of our ſaid Subject, *John Stow*, now in his old Age.

“Wherefore We will and command you, and every of you, that at ſuch time and times as the ſaid *John Stow*, or his Deputy, the Bearer hereof, ſhall come and repair to any your Churches, or other Places, to aſk and receive the Gratuities and charitable Benevolence of our ſaid Subjects, quietly to permit and ſuffer them ſo to do, without any manner your Lett or Contradiction. And you the ſaid Parſons, Vicars, and Curates, for the better ſtirring up of a charitable Devotion, deliberately to publiſh and declare the Tenor of theſe our Letters Patents unto our ſaid Subjects; exhorting and perſuading them to extend their liberal Contributions in ſo good and charitable a Deed; any Statute, Law, Ordinance, or Proviſion heretofore made to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

“In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents for the Space of one whole Year next after the Date hereof to endure. Witneſs our ſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the Six and twentieth Day of *October*, in the Second Year of our Reign of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*; and of *Scotland*, the Eight and thirtieth.

STYWARD.

*God ſave the King.*

Printed by *Thomas Burfoot*.

There was another Brief granted to *Stow* in the Firſt Year of the King, as this above was granted the Second; that firſt expiring within a Twelvemonth, and ſo probably before the Collection was every where finiſhed. This firſt Brief was ſeconded by a Letter from the King, recommending the ſaid *Stow*'s Condition: Which was to this Tenor.

**The King's Letter accompanying his Brief.**

‘*JAMES*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all our well-beloved Subjects, Greeting: Whereas our Loving Subject, JOHN STOW, a very aged and worthy Member of our City of *London*, this Five and forty Years hath, to his great Charge, and with Neglect of his ordinary Means of Maintenance, for the general Good, as well of Poſterity, as of the preſent Age, compiled and publiſhed divers neceſſary Books and Chronicles: And therefore WE, in Recompence of theſe his painful Labours, and for Encouragement to the like, have, in our Royal Inclination, been pleaſed to grant our Letters Patents under our Great Seal of *England*, dated the 8th of *May*, 1603, Thereby authorizing him, the ſaid *John Stow*, and his Deputy, to collect, among Our loving Subjects, their voluntary Contribution and kind Gratuity, as by the ſaid Letters Patents more at large may appear. NOW, ſeeing that Our ſaid Patents, being but One of themſelves, cannot be ſhewed forth in divers Places or Pariſhes at once, as the Occaſions of the ſpeedy putting them in Execution may require, WE have therefore thought expedient, in this unuſual Manner, to recommend his Cauſe unto you, having already in Our own Perſon, and of our ſpecial Grace, begun the largeſt, for the Example of others. Given at Our Palace of *Weſtminſter*.’ It is without Date, this ſeeming to be the firſt Minutes of a Letter intended to be Printed, and ſhewn by the Collectors for the more Speed; where the original Letters Patents could not ſo ſoon be produced.

On the backſide of this Letter, I find ſet down what was collected of the Pariſhioners of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, which was 7 *s.* and 6 *d.* with the Churchwarden's Name ſubſcribed.

His Death, and Monument,

He died *April* the 5th following, that is, within leſs than Six Months after, of the Stone Cholick: So that it is to be feared, the poor Man made but little Progreſs in this Collection. 'Tis ſtrange to me, that the City of *London*, to which he had done ſuch Service and Honour, in writing ſuch an elaborate and accurate *Survey* thereof; nor the wealthy Company of *Merchant-Taylors*, of which he was a worthy and creditable Member; nor laſtly, the State, in grateful Remembrance of his diligent and faithful Pains, in compoſing an excellent Hiſtory of the Kingdom, neither of them had allotted him ſome Honorary Penſion during his Life. He being arrived at the Age of 80 Years, deceaſed, and was buried towards the upper End of the *North* Iſle of St. *Andrew Underſhaft* Church, in which Pariſh he had lived many a Year; and hath a decent Monument there on the *North* Wall, ſet up by his Wife, with a good *Effigies* of himſelf ſitting in a Chair as it were in his Study, with a Book before him, reading; and Books in Shelves about him: And this *Latin Inſcription*:

And Inſcription.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

*Reſurrectionem in Chriſto hic expectat JOANNES STOWE, Civis LONDINENSIS. Qui in antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratiſſima diligentia uſus, ANGLIÆ* Annales, *& Civitatis LONDINI* Synopſin, *bene de ſua, bene de poſtera ætate meritus, luculenter ſcripſit; Vitæq; ſtadio pie & probe decurſo, obijt ætatis Anno* LXXX. *die* 5. *Aprilis*, MDCV.

*ELIZABETHA Conjux, ut perpetuum ſui amoris teſtimonium, dolens* [H. M. P.]

This Figure of STOW, which ſeems to be Stone, I have been told by an ingenious Perſon in Antiquities, to be nothing elſe but Clay burnt, and painted; a fine Art, known and practiſed in former Times. Of this ſort, there were ſeveral *Effigies* in Churches before the great Fire. One of theſe was the Head of Dr. *Colet*, ſet up both in St. *Paul's* Church, whereof he was Dean, and in his School hard by, founded by him; which I well remember ſince I was a Scholar there, divers Years before the Fire: But now there be ſcarce any Remainders of that Kind, except this of STOW, ſtanding in a Church that eſcaped the ſpreading Conflagration, *Anno* 1666. wherein ſo many Churches were demoliſhed.

Mr. *Bagford*.

Had a Wife and four Daughters.

By the above Inſcription, it appeareth he was married; but what Sons he had, beſide four Daughters, as this Monument mentioneth none, ſo neither can I learn.

*Edm. Howes's* Chron.

To conclude; as for his Perſon and Temper, he was (as he is deſcribed by one that well knew him) tall of Stature, lean of Body and Face; his Eyes ſmall and Chriſtalline; of a pleaſant and chearful Countenance; his Sight and Memory very good, and retained the true Uſe of all his Senſes unto the Day of his Death. He had an excellent Memory; was very ſober, mild, and courteous, to any that required his Inſtructions. He always proteſted never to have written any thing, either for Envy, Fear, or Favour, nor to ſeek his own particular Gain or Vain-glory; and, *that his only Pains and Care was, to write Truth*.

---

His Character.

BUT before we can fully finiſh Mr. *Stow's* Character, we muſt know more particularly what he was, as well as what he did; and ſee him within, as well as without; I mean, the Diſpoſition, Inclination, and Endowments of his Mind, as well as his viſible Works and Actions.

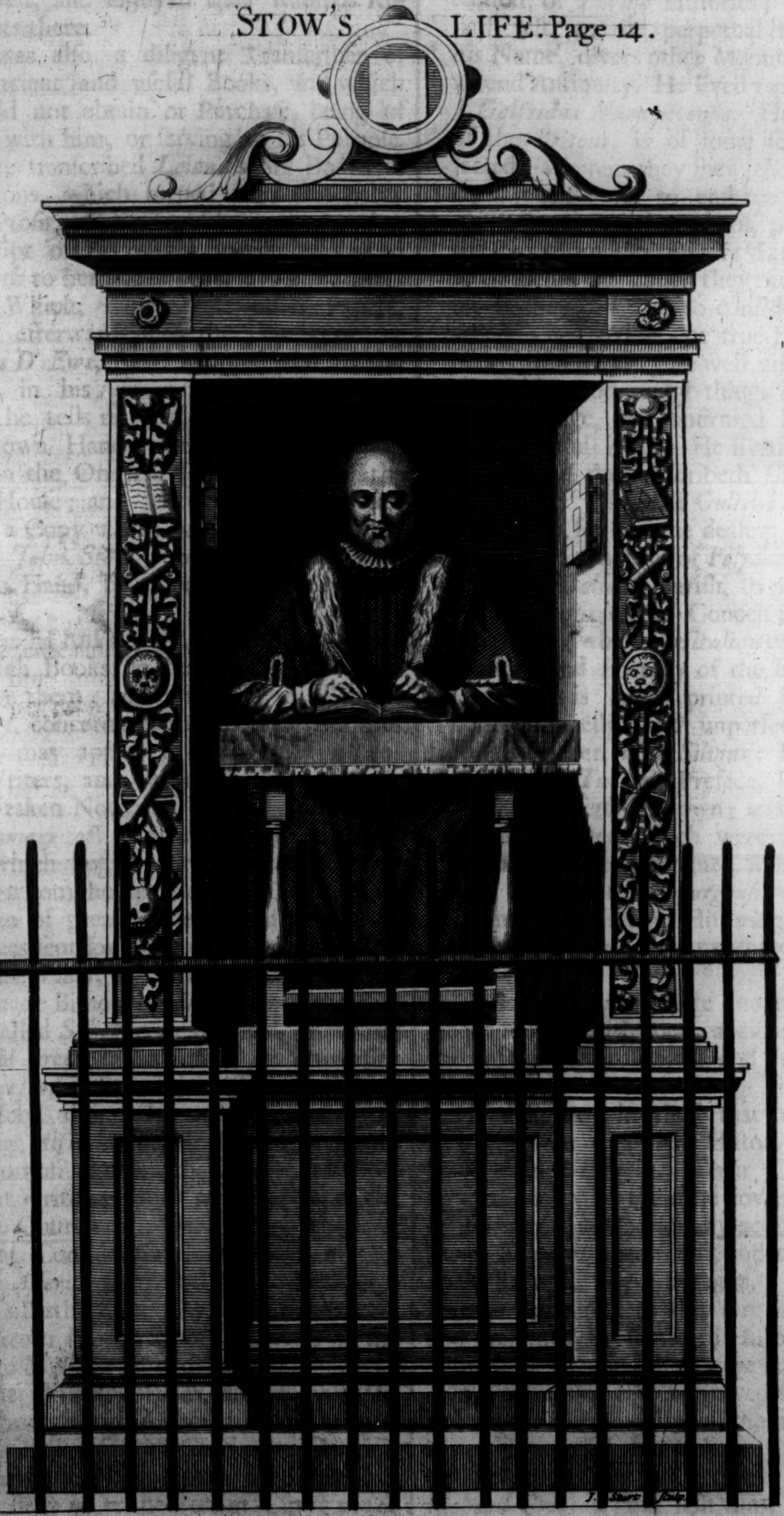
And that which in this Conſideration of him, firſt offereth it ſelf to us to relate, is, that he was an earneſt Student and Lover of the Antiquity of his own Country; which was ſo great, that it made him at length lay aſide his own ſecular Trade and Buſineſs, that he might wholly addict himſelf to it. He was an unwearied Reader of all Authors of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, whether printed, or in MS. and a Searcher into Records, Regiſters, Journals, Original Charters, Inſtruments, *&c.* as may be ſeen by the large Catalogues of them ſet down both in his *Annals* and *Survey*, as conſulted by him, and from whence the Materials and Authority of thoſe his Books were taken; as Teſtimonies of his Truth and Diligence.

Studious of Antiquity.

And it contented him not to have the reading of Books and Writings of this kind, but he was greedy of making himſelf Poſſeſſor of them, as of a great Treaſure. By the Year 1568, he had furniſhed himſelf a conſiderable Library of ſuch; as appears from the Report of Mr. *Watts*, Archdeacon of *London*, the Biſhop of *London*'s Chaplain, who was ſent to ſearch his Library, *viz.* 'That he had a great Collection of old Books and MSS. of all ſorts, but eſpecially relating to Chronicle and Hiſtory both in Parchment and Paper; and that there was abundance of Matter collected for Hiſtory, *Fundationes Eccleſiarum, Monaſteriorum*, &c. *Flores Hiſtoriarum*, and ſuch like.' And the Rarity of his Study was, that it was not only ſtored with ancient Authors, but Original Charters, Regiſters, and Chronicles of particular Places; ſuch as, the Regiſter of *Bermondſey*, the Regiſter of St. *Edmunds Bury*, of the new Abby near the *Tower*, of St. *Bartholomew Smithfield*, of the Friars *Minors* of *London*, *&c.* theſe in *Latin*; other Regiſters in *Engliſh*; as, a Regiſter of the Knights of the Garter, a Regiſter of the Maiors of *London*. He alſo had old Records of *London*, Records of St. *Aſaph*, Chronicles of St. *Albans*, *Arnold*'s Chronicles, *Annals* of the Monaſtery of *Hyde*, &c. Moſt of which, I ſuppoſe, he had purchaſed, or ſome way or other procured, with conſiderable Charge and Coſt (no queſtion) out of his own Purſe. And he had the greater Opportunity to furniſh himſelf with theſe things, living in the Times when they were diſperſed and ſcattered abroad, and conveyed away

His Library.

STOW'S LIFE. Page 14.


J. Sturt sculp.

The Monument of Mr. JOHN STOW; now ſtanding in the Pariſh Church of St. Andrew Underſhaft.

into divers Hands, out of the Monaſteries and Religious Houſes, where they had been, for the moſt part, diligently kept and preſerved; and moſtly written by the Monks that dwelt, and enjoyed their ſtudious Retirements there.

*Stow*, a great Tranſcriber.

He was alſo a diligent Tranſcriber of ſuch ancient and uſeful Books, and which he could not obtain or Purchaſe, being of Eſteem with him, or ſerving to his Purpoſe. Thus he tranſcribed *Leland*'s Six Books of Collections, which turned very ſeaſonably to his Profit, as was told before. Another Tranſcript of his was a Speech of Queen *Elizabeth* to her Parliament, 27. *Eliz. Anno* 1584. Which, with *Stow*'s other Papers, coming afterwards into the Hands of Sir *Simmons D' Ews*, Bart. he preſented to the World, in his *Journal* of Parliaments: Where he tells us, that it was written with *Stow*'s own Hand; the Speech not being found in the Original Journal Book of the Upper Houſe; and therefore he ſupplied it out of a Copy which he had by him, written by *John Stow*, the Chronicler, with his own Hand, being *verbatim*, as followed, *&c.*

Journal of Parliaments, p. 328. *b.*

A good Critick in ancient Hiſtory.

And as he had a good Library repleniſhed with ſuch Books, ſo he was a very good Judge of them; and was able to diſcourſe critically concerning them. His Abilities this way may appear in *Deſcriptions* of ancient Writers, and Writings; being a little Tract (taken Notice of before) prefixed to his *Summary of Chronicles*, printed *Anno* 1573, which begins with *Aſſerus Menevenſis*; of whom he giveth this Deſcription: ‘A Man of great Holineſs and Learning; ‘who was ſent for from *Menevia*, or St. *Davids* in *Wales*, by King *Alfrede*, and by ‘him made Biſhop of *Sherbourne* [the *See*] ‘now called *Salisbury*. It is ſaid, that King ‘*Alfrede* erected the School or Univerſity ‘of *Oxeford*: But this *Aſſerus*, writing ‘purpoſely, diligently and honourably of ‘all King *Alfrede*'s Noble Acts, maketh no ‘Mention of. Divers there be, and thoſe ‘ancient Writers, which attribute all to the ‘*Engliſh* Church at *Rome*; which the late, ‘without Conſideration, do ſpeak of *Oxford*. *Aſſerus* flouriſhed in the Year after ‘Chriſt's Birth, 890. Again,

‘*Alfredus Beverlacenſis*, Treaſurer of the ‘College of *Beverly*, a deep Philoſopher, a ‘diligent Hiſtoriographer, and notable Di‘vine, brought up in the moſt ancient and ‘famous Univerſity of *Cambridg*: He writ ‘the *Accidents of Time* from the Beginning ‘of the *Britons*, to the Year of Chriſt 1136, ‘in the which he lived. Again,

‘*Adam Merimouth*, a Prebendary of St. ‘*Paul*'s in *London*. He ſeeing the Want of ‘Chronicles, and feeling the Neceſſity of ‘them, laboured earneſtly to commit things ‘to Memory; and writ from the Year after ‘Chriſt's Birth, 1320, unto the Year 1380, ‘in the which he flouriſhed. Further,

‘*Additiones Polychronicon* were added by ‘*Thomas Walſingham*, born in *Norfolk*; and ‘after, a Monk at St. *Albans*. The Book ‘called *Polychronicon*, was writ by *Ranulphus* ‘*Higden*, a Monk of *Cheſter*. *Thomas Walſingham*'s chief Delight was in the Col‘lection of *Engliſh* Hiſtories; wherein he ‘hath left, to the perpetual regiſtring of ‘his Name, divers other Monuments of re‘verend Antiquity. He lived 1443. Again,

‘*Galfridus Monumetenſis*. His Chronicle ‘of the *Britons*, is of ſome ſcornfully re‘jected; wherein they ſhew their great Un‘thankfulneſs, not to embrace him, who ‘painfully, for their Behoof, playeth only ‘the Part of an Interpreter: Little Wiſdom, ‘to condemn that which they cannot amend; ‘or, if they can, not to conſider the Time ‘wherein he lived. The true Hiſtory may, ‘of a ſkilful Reader, be well diſcerned from ‘the falſe: And many things in him that ‘ſeem ſtrange, are confirmed by the beſt ‘Writers of all Ages. He lived 1158.

Again, he thus deſcribeth *Gulielmus Novoburgenſis*, ‘otherwiſe *Guliel Petit*, or *Parvus*; who, for his true dealing in Hiſtories, ‘is much commended of *Polydore Virgil*: But ‘it was an *Italian* Flouriſh, to put *Galfridus* ‘*Monumetenſis* out of Conceit; becauſe he ‘reporteth (which the *Italian* cannot abide) ‘friendly and liberally of the *Britons*. His ‘Chronicle is lately printed at *Antwerp*, ‘both unhoneſtly and unperfectly, by the ‘King's Printer, *Will. Silvius*: For, leaving ‘out Doctor *Turner*'s Preface, late Dean of ‘*Wells*, he inſerted his own; and left out alſo ‘ſeveral Chapters which were in the Copy ‘that Dr. *Turner* ſent unto him. But it is ‘well ſeen, that *Novoburgenſis* was a good ‘Divine, and diligent Hiſtoriographer, his ‘untimely Preface being excepted. He lived ‘1200.

This is a *Specimen* large enough of *Stow*'s Acquaintance with our ancient Authors; and of his critical Skill and Judgment of them.

A Conſort with Antiquarians.

He delighted in thoſe that were inquiſitive with him in antient Hiſtory, and were truly learned therein. Their Converſation he uſed, and with them he loved to conſort, or if he were not perſonally acquainted with them, he reverenced them, and was well acquainted with their Labours. But as for ſuch as pretended to this ſort of Learning, and preſumed to ſet forth Hiſtories in their own Names, when they were none of their own, but unſkilfully borrowed from others, and withal betraying much Ignorance therein, he was a great Enemy to them.

*R. G.* an unſkilful Pretender to Hiſtory.

This made him not ſpare *R. G.* [that is, *Richard Grafton*,] but laſh him, whenſoever he came in his Way: being offended with him both for ſtealing from him and from others; and by abuſing other Writers and falſifying them. He gave his Book the ſpecious Title of *A Chronicle at large of the Affairs of* England, *and the Kings of the ſame deduced from the Creation of the World*, &c. Where firſt *Stow* noteth him for a great Miſ-aſſerter of Authors, both in *Latin*, as *Flores Hiſtoriarum*, *Polydore Virgil*, and

*Matthew Paris*: and in the vulgar Tongue, as *Polychronicon*, *William Caxton*, *Fabian*, *Hall*, *Cooper*. Which if one looked into the Places he quoted, he ſhould find no ſuch Matter at all. And as for other Authors which he pretended to quote, as *Robert de Averbury*, *Tho. Walſingham*, *Henry of Leyceſter*, and the Regiſter of *Bury*, and many others, he never ſo much as ſaw them, but only took what he alledged, not out of the Authors themſelves, but out of his [*i. e. Stow*'s] *Summary*. And in ſhort, he wiſhed the Readers to take care, *how they were deceived with Lyes ſmoothly told.*

Which *Summary* he abridged and ſo ſet forth as his own, which ſome learned, and honourable Perſons (as *Stow* himſelf relateth it) forbad to be reprinted, as diſcovering it to be not his, but *Stow*'s; but notwithſtanding, there was a Second Impreſſion. To which *R. G.* had the Confidence to put a Preface in Vindication of himſelf againſt *Stow*, to which *Stow* trying to ſhame him gives the broad Term of *a lying Preface.*

*Edward Hall.*

Deſcription of Writers of Hiſtory.

*Edward Hall* had writ an Hiſtory of the *Union* of the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, which *Stow* ſaith, hitherto was had in great Price, and would doubtleſs hereafter be in greater. This Book was ſet forth by *Grafton*, as tho' it were his own, which *Stow* openly tells the World as a publick Correction for him, in theſe Words, 'Somebody without any ingenuous and plain Declaration thereof, hath publiſhed, but not without mangling, Mr. *Hall*'s Book for his own. And once more, *John Harding*, that lived *An.* 1450. whom *John Stow* calleth, *A ſtout and well learned Man*, ſhewing how he had exhibited a Chronicle of *England*, with a Map or Deſcription of *Scotland* to K. *Henry* VI. added, that this Chronicle did almoſt altogether differ from that which under his Name was imprinted by *Ri. Grafton.* Thus would not our *Stow* ſpare this Plagiary. We ſhall hear more of him before we have done.

*John Harding.*

Diſcovers fabulous Reports Hiſtorical.

Our Authors good Judgment and Skill in Antiquity, joyned with an inquiſitive Temper, rendred him uſeful in divers Reſpects. He was not to be put off with Frauds and Superſtitious Fables, commonly impoſed upon Men of leſs Accuracy: but was able to detect and diſcover them. And as he was a great Lover of Truth, ſo he was the more inquiſitive to find it out: and his Reading and Learning the better enabled him to do it. He confuted the Story of *Edward Hall* in his Chronicle, following a Table (ſaith *Stow*) then on foot, concerning one *Bolton*, ſometime Prior of St. *Bartholomew*; 'That there being Prognoſtications, that in the Year 1524. there ſhould be ſuch Eclipſes in Watry Signs, and ſuch Conjunctions, that by Waters and Floods many People ſhould periſh. Whereupon many removed to high Grounds for fear of drowning: And particularly Prior *Bolton* builded him an Houſe upon *Harrow on the Hill*, and that thither he went, and made proviſion of all things neceſſary within his Houſe, for the Space of two Months, *&c.* This *Stow* would not let paſs without diligent Enquiry, and by credible Information found it not ſo: and that the Ground of the Story was only this, that this Prior being Parſon of *Harrow*, beſtowed ſome Reparation on the Parſonage-Houſe; and builded nothing elſe but a Dove-Houſe, to ſerve him when he had forgone his Priory. Thus *Stow* ſifted out Matters, and was not to be carried away by Reports.

Concerning *Walworth*'s Daggar.

He confuted alſo the commonly related and believed Report of *William Walworth* killing *Jack Straw* with his Dagger in the King's Preſence: And that from that Act of the Maior the Dagger was added to the Arms of the City, which was before a Red Croſs only: Whereas that Dagger was miſtaken for St. *Paul*'s Sword; born before in the old Arms, as it ſeems. And that it was indeed *Wat Tyler* that was ſtruck by *Walworth*, in arreſting him with a ſound Blow on the Head; and afterwards wounded him with his Baſiliard: whereas *Jack Straw* was taken and executed in *Smithfield*. As *Stow* gives a large Account of it, when he comes to *Crooked-Lane* Church, in *Candlewick-Street* Ward.

*Aldermanbury.*

And ſo again, he threw away the many fanciful Conjectures, whence the Name of *Aldermanbury*, a Place in *London*, was pretended to be taken; diſdaining not once to mention them, as being all fabulous: but giveth a more judicious Reaſon of that Name of *Aldermanbury*, appropriated to that Place, being anciently the Court were the Aldermen met; partly from his own Experience, and partly from his Skill in old *Engliſh* Words: His own Experience, he himſelf having ſeen there the Ruins of the old Court Hall of the Aldermen, which they uſed before *Guildhall* was builded; which Place was then become a Carpenter's Yard. And *Bery* or *Bury*, he underſtood to ſignify a *Court* or *Hall*, and meant no more than we mean by *Guildhall*: ſhewing that there in *Aldermanbury*, lying there on the *Weſt* of the preſent *Guildhall*, the Courts of the Maior and Alderman were continually holden, before *Guildhall* was built.

A pretended Giants Bone juſtly doubted of by *Stow*.

The Shankbone of a Man, or of a ſuppoſed Gyant, which hung up by a Chain in the Cloiſter of *Aldermanbury* Church, of 28 Inches and an half long (and which I my ſelf have many times ſeen there when I was a Boy, with the Picture of a Giant of ſuitable Proportion by it) was commonly reported to be digged up at St. *Pauls*, when the Bones were carried from the Charnel Houſe, or the Cloiſter there, into *Moorfields*, in the Time of King *Edward* VI. But *Stow* made a doubt of it; becauſe *Reine Wolf* the Stationer, a grave Antiquarian, and the Man that paid for the Carriage of thoſe Bones, never ſpake a Word of any ſuch Bone found in either Place, tho' he had diſcourſed with him concerning thoſe Bones which he carried away: Adding, that if ſuch a monſtrous Bone had fallen into his Hands, it would not have eaſily been gotten from him; being one of the greateſt Preſervers of Antiquities in theſe Parts for his Time.

Fables of Giants Teeth &c. confuted.

Further, when the foreſaid *R. G.* would have obtruded upon Peoples Belief fabulous Reports concerning Relicks found of Giants; our Antiquary by his Skill and accurate Search, evidently confuted them. The ſaid *R. G.* in a Book entitled, *A Brief Collection of Hiſtory*, wrote a Chapter of *Giants* or *Monſtrous Men*. And therein he ſaid, that in the Year 1564. and in ſuch a Day of the Month, he had in his Hand the Tooth of a Man that weighed ten Ounces *Troy* Weight, and the Skull of the ſame Man was extant to be ſeen, that held Five Pecks of Wheat, and the Shin Bone Six Foot in length: By which Proportion, the Man muſt be 28 Foot long. And underneath in a kind of Glory he thus ſubſcribed, *This ſaw R. G.* And thence *Grafton* went on to mention one *Gerard* a Giant, and his ſuppoſed Staff; which was then kept at an Inn in *Baſinglane London*, called *Gerards-Hall*; which fabulous Tradition ſaid, was the Giant's Houſe; and there indeed to *Stow*'s Time, (and I believe long after) was preſerved a Pole of Forty Foot long, and Fifteen Inches about. But *Stow* was not ſo credulous, nor would impoſe ſuch incredible Stories upon his Readers without better Enquiry. And in ſhort, he found that wondrous Tooth (tho' ſometime he thought it might have belonged to ſome monſtrous Fiſh) to be nothing elſe but a Stone: and ſo he proved it: Nor was there any ſhape of a Tooth. And there was no Skull at all to be found.

*Gerards-Hall.*

*Stow's* Judgment of two large Shank-bones. *Cheapward.*

This prodigious Tooth, with a Shankbone that was 25 Inches of Aſſize, *Stow* ſpeaks of in *Cheapward*, hanging up in St. *Laurence Jury* Church: and that he himſelf had ſeen them above Seventy Years before; that is, before his own Second Edition of the *Survey*. Theſe hung in Chains of Iron upon a Pillar of Stone: that imaginary Tooth, being about the bigneſs of a Mans Fiſt, long ſince conveyed thence. The Shankbone remained: Which he conjectured might belong to ſome Elephant. And of this Bone he obſerved, not ſo much the Length, (which moſt did) as the Thickneſs, Hardneſs and Strength thereof. For it had fretted and worn the Stone Pillar by which it hung, by often moving; but was not it ſelf fretted or worn. And he obſerved further, a Difference between this Bone, and that hanging up in *Aldermanbury*; that as that was longer by three Inches and an half, ſo it was more light, pory and ſpungy; This in St. *Laurence* Church more hard and ſteely. That Bone therefore at *Aldermanbury*, *Stow* was apt to think was of a Man: and ſo he ſaid, the Form ſhewed: concluding it to be more than after the Proportion of Five Shankbones of any Man now living among us.

*Criplegate* Ward.

And as for the Giant *Gerard* and his Houſe and Staff there, he found it to be only a great Houſe once belonging to a great Man, whoſe Name was *GISORS*, and his Houſe called *Giſors-Hall*, corrupted into *Gerards-Hall*.

*Vid.* Bread-ſtreat Ward.

And that high Pole which ſtood up in the high roofed Hall, that was ſaid to be his Staff, was nothing elſe, (as he ſhewed from an old Cuſtom in *London*) than a May-pole of Fir Wood, that uſed to be ſet up at ſome time of the Year in Summer, before the chiefeſt Hall or Houſe in the Pariſh: and at other Times to remain and ſtand in the Hall before the Skreen. And that this could be no Giants Houſe he collected from the arched Doors that he had obſerved here, as not convenient at all for Men of ſuch monſtrous Proportion,

There was alſo ſtanding by this Pole a Ladder of the ſame length: which together with the ſaid Pole, the Vulgar, apt to invent and belive Superſtitious Stories, gave out, as the one to be the Giant's Staff that he uſed to tilt withal, ſo the other, that whereby Men climbed up to the Top of it. Whereas the Pole was nothing elſe but a May-Pole, as was ſaid before: which was uſed to be decked with Holm and Ivy at *Chriſtmas*: and the Ladder ſerved for Men to go up for the decking of it. This *Giſors-Hall* was a large and ſpacious Houſe, having been the Habitation of the Family of the *Giſors*, flouriſhing much in Wealth and Honour in the City for a great while, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and ſucceſſive Kings. One whereof, *John Giſors*, was Conſtable of the Tower, and Lord Maior, *An.* 1245. Another of that Name, a Knight, lived there, *An.* 1311. and Maior that Year and other Years. And ſince ſeveral others of the ſame Name and Family were Owners of that Houſe.

There is no hindring the ignorant Populacy from receiving and crediting Fancies: but *Stow* was juſtly offended with ſuch as would be called Hiſtorians and Chroniclers, and thought learned, ſo eaſily to take up ſuch Lies and recommend them in their Writings to Poſterity: as beſides *Grafton*, *Reyner Wolf* and others did this.

A Feaſt in *Goldſmiths-Hall* ſhewed to be fabulous.

Once again, whereas *R. Grafton* in his Chronicle had related concerning one *Bartholomew Read* Goldſmith, Maior *An.* 1502. that in the *Goldſmiths-Hall* he entertained as his Gueſts, more than an Hundred Perſons of great Eſtate; Meſſes and Diſhes of Meat ſerved in a vaſt number: Nay, and that there was a Park paled in the ſame Hall, furniſhed with fruitful Trees and Beaſts of Venery, and other like Circumſtances: *Stow* comparing the Dimenſions of that Hall with the Room that all thoſe Gueſts with their Attendants, and the other Magnificence did require; whereunto *Weſtminſter-Hall* (he ſaid) would ſcarcely have ſufficed, concluded it with good ground a Fable, and far incredible, and altogether impoſſible.

In *Alderſg.* Ward.

Shews antient Bounds and Limits in the City.

His Learning in Antiquities made him further uſeful, as in detecting falſhood, ſo in bringing Truth to Light: which ſometimes

times tended to decide Differences, and bring Controverſies to an end. As in ſettling and adjuſting Bounds and Limits, he more than once was ſerviceable to the City. How evident he made certain controverted Bounds of *Limeſtreet* Ward, towards the Wall both againſt *Biſhopsgate* Ward and *Algate* Ward, we have ſhewn already; by his producing of old Records and Charters of St. *Auguſtines Papey*, a Church and Houſe of Prieſts that ſtood there: tho' this Ward, whether by the Negligence of the *Alderman* of it, or ſome other Cauſe, had not then Right done it according to the ſaid Evidence.

*Tower* Liberty.

In the Latter End of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign was a Controverſy in Law between the City of *London* and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, about the Buttings and Boundings of the City and *Tower* Liberties: which had been long in Conteſt, the City claiming the *Tower-hill*, and *little Towerhill*; and ſo taking in *Eaſt-Smithfield*. Then they made Uſe of *Stow*, as, by his long Experience and Converſe in the City Records, likelieſt to ſtate this Matter. But the Counſil of the Lieutenant unjuſtly beſtowed this Term upon him, *their fee'd Chronicler Mr.* Stow: wherein ſurely that diligent impartial Hiſtorian was wronged, if the Word were taken in the worſt Senſe.

Vol. I. p. 67. b.

*Creechurch* Liberty.

He alſo ſet out the Boundaries of the Liberty of *Creechurch* within *Algate*, when it was to be ſold to the City by the Lord *Thomas Howard*.

But let us go on to take ſome further Notice of *John Stow*, as an Antiquarian. His Affectation of Antiquities made him very inquiſitive after things of that kind, and a curious Obſerver, and a greedy Collector of them. Of which I will give a few Inſtances.

His Obſervation of King *James* the Fourth of *Scotland*.

It was a notable Remark he made of King *James* IV. the unfortunate King of *Scotland*, and the ſtrange neglect and unſeemly Diſregard of his Dead Body; which tho' once a King, could not obtain a Monument, no, nor a Place of Burial. He was ſlain in a great Battel againſt the *Engliſh* in *Flodden-field*: and his Dead Corps was brought away into *England*, and interred in the Monaſtery of *Shene*. Since the Diſſolution whereof, the Duke of *Suffolk* was lodged and kept Houſe there. But among the Ruins and Violences offered to this Religious Houſe, the Bodies of the Dead could not reſt in quiet. For here in an old waſt Room, among old Timber, Lead and other Rubbiſh, did Mr. *Stow*'s Curioſity lead him to ſee the Body of that King thrown, lapt in Lead cloſe to the Head and Body. And what became of the Body afterwards, who can tell? But for the Head, *Stow* traced it further; telling us, that ſome Workmen for their Pleaſure ſtruck it off. Afterwards one *Young*, a Glazier to Q. *Elizabeth*, feeling a ſweet Savour come from thence (by reaſon of the Embalming, I ſuppoſe) and ſeeing the ſame dryed from all Moiſture, and yet the Form remaining with the Hair of the Head and Beard red; brought it to *London* to his Houſe in *Woodſtreet*; and kept it for ſome time: and in the end cauſed the Sexton to bury it with other common Bones taken out of their Charnel.

Of the Prior of the *Holy Trinity*.

Another Matter which he took Obſervation of, and that when he was a Boy, and thought it worth mentioning when he was a Man, was, that the Prior of *Chriſtchurch* or the Holy *Trinity* within *Aldgate*, a ſpiritual Man, was always one of the Aldermen of *London*: and that he remembred, how he rode in the City as an Alderman of *Portſoken* Ward, in his Habit, yet with ſome Diſtinction, as a Churchman: and withal obſerved, what great Houſekeeping he kept for Rich and Poor, as well within the Houſe as at the Gates, to all Comers according to their Eſtates.

Of King *Richard* III. *Buck*'s *Hiſt.* of King *Richard* III.

One Obſervation more made by *Stow* may here be mentioned, which I have from *George Buck*, Eſq; who ſaith of him, that *he was a Man indifferently inquiſitive after the verbal Relations of the Perſons of Princes, and curious in the Deſcriptions of their Features and Lineaments.* And that in all his Enquiries, he could find no ſuch Note of Deformity in King *Richard* III. as Hiſtorians commonly relate: and that he acknowledged *viva voce*, that he had ſpoken with ſome antient Men, who from their own Sight and Knowledge affirmed, that he was of bodily Shape comely enough; only of low Stature.

Curious in *MSS.*

He was alſo a curious Obſerver of Manuſcripts, and a diligent Procurer of them to himſelf, whereſoever he could. He was mightily delighted with the Sight of a fair Bible in large Vellum (the faireſt that ever he ſaw) written by one *John Coke* a Brother of St *Bartholomew* Hoſpital, at the Age of Threeſcore and Eight Years. Which Book had belonged to the Library of the ſaid Hoſpital, given to it among other Books by Sir *John Wakering* Prieſt, Maſter of the Houſe *An.* 1463. And ſince the Spoil of that Library, came into the Cuſtody of Mr *Walter Cope*, *Stow*'s worſhipful Friend, where he had ſeen it.

*Dudley*'s Tree of Common Wealth.

He had in his Poſſeſſion a very valuable *MS.* (both for the Writer and Subject of it) wrote by a remarkable Man, *Edmund Dudley* Eſq; a great Counſillor to King *Henry* VII. but beheaded in the beginning of King *Henry* VIII. his Reign, *An.* 1509. It was called *The Tree of Common Wealth*, and treated of Politicks, intended for the Uſe and Service of his Royal Maſter King *Henry* VIII. but being a Priſoner at the Writing, never came to his Hand. A Copy of this Book *Stow* preſented to *Robert* the great Earl of *Leiceſter*, ſprung from the ſaid *Dudley*: to whom it could not but be a very acceptable Gift. And he had his Thanks, but nothing elſe: as I have obſerved before.

*Summary* fo. 309.

*Gower*'s Works

He giveth us ſomewhere an exact Account of the Works and *MSS.* of *John Gower*, one of our antient Poets; and what were Printed,

ted, and what were not: ſome whereof he had in his Poſſeſſion. And of the three Books lying under his Head in his Monument in St. *Saviours* Church, *viz. Speculum Meditantis* (which he tells us, was writ in *French*) *Vox Clamantis*, (writ he ſaith, in *Latin*) and *Confeſſio Amantis* (in *Engliſh*) that this laſt only was Printed. He ſpoke alſo of *Gower's Chronica Tripartita*. Which, he ſaith, were never printed with other Books both *Latin* and *French*, which he had and poſſeſt, and among them the ſaid *Chronicles* and the *Vox Clamantis*. As for the *Speculum Meditantis* he never ſaw it, but heard that it was ſomewhere in *Kent*.

*Wever's* Mon. p. 207.

This *Tripartite Chronicle* is (or ſometime was) extant in the *Cotton* Library. It is writ in *Latin* Monks Verſe; or at leaſt ſome Part of it: as in one Place, where the Author compareth King *Richard* the Second, and his Succeſſor King *Henry* IV. together, in which Reigns *Gower* lived: preferring the Latter to the former: Beginning,

*O! quàm penſando, mores varioſque notando,*
*Si bene ſcrutetur* R *ab* H *diſtare videtur?* &c.

*Leland's* Commentaries.

I find alſo that he was poſſeſt of *Leland's* Commentaries, being a Deſcription of *Britain* (as was obſerved before) the Value of which, and the Author are ſufficiently known; and of many more *Engliſh* and *Britiſh* Hiſtorians, which he lent to *David Powel* D. D. in the compoſing of the Hiſtory of *Cambria, viz.* In written Hand, ſaith that Author to the Reader, I had *Gildas Sapiens*, alias, *Nennius*, *Henry Huntington*, *William Malmesbury*, *Marianus Scotus*, *Ralph Cogſhall*, *John Everſden*, *Nicolas Trivet*, *Florentius Vigornienſis*, *Simon* of *Durham*, *Roger Hoveden*, and others. Which he ſaid, remained in the Cuſtody of *John Stow* Citizen of *London*; Adding how he deſerved Commendation for getting together the antient Writers of the Hiſtories of this Land.

Enlargements of *Chaucer* from him.

We are alſo beholden in a great meaſure to him for ſome of the Editions and Enlargements of another antient Engliſh Poet, *viz. Jeffrey Chaucer*: whoſe Poems were firſt collected and printed by *William Caxton*, Mercer: he that firſt brought the Art of printing into *England* in the Reign of *Henry* VI. They were increaſed again and publiſhed by *William Thinne* Eſq; in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. Since *corrected and twice increaſed* (as he writes) *through mine own painful Labours, in the Reign of Q.* Elizabeth, *to wit in the Tear 1561. And again, beautified with Notes, by me collected out of divers Records and Monuments: which I delivered to my loving Friend,* Thomas Speight. And he, having drawn the ſame into a good Form and Method, as alſo explained the old and obſcure Words, publiſhed them *Anno* 1597.

*Chaucer's* Tomb in *Weſtminſter*.

He affected likewiſe old printed Books, and was a great Collector of them, whether Hiſtory, Divinity, Phyſick, &c. The Names of divers whereof are mentioned before, *An.* 1568. when by Order of Council his Study was ſearched for Superſtitious Books.

Skilled in Heraldry.

Let me now at laſt add a few Words more, to ſhew that he was skilful in ſome ſorts of Learning neceſſary to qualify him for an able Antiquary, beſides what I have already ſaid of his natural Love of Truth, his diligent Inquiſitiveneſs into common Reports and Relations, his laborious Searches after old *MSS.* to which I may ſubjoyn his Journeys which he ſometimes took to be an Eye-witneſs for his better Satisfaction: He had Knowledge in Heraldry and Genealogies, which he had made good Uſe of ſometimes for the enlightning and aſſerting ſome Matters of Hiſtory.

Lord *Rich* his Pedigree.

*Richard* Lord *Rich*, ſometime Lord Chancellor of *England*, made a great Figure in *Stow's* Time, being in high Place and Favour with King *Henry* VIII. and ſome of the ſucceding Princes. This Man was raiſed from the City, ſome of his Anceſtors having been of the *Mercers* Company. *Stow* thought fit for the Honour of the City to take notice of it, and ſhewed us the Pedigree of this Lord in divers Deſcents as far back as his great great Grandfather. He being the Son of *Thomas Rich*, and *Thomas* the Son of *John*: *John* the Son of *Richard*, Sheriff of *London An.* 1442. and buried in the Church of St. *Laurence Jury*: and he the Son of *Richard Rich* of *London* Eſq.

The Genealogy of *Peter* of *Savoy*.

He was particularly acquainted with *William Smith* alias *Rouge Dragon*; who communicated ſeveral things to him, relating to Pedigrees and Deſcents; and *Stow* again communicated ſome Remarks of Armory to him. He got a Sight of a fine Book of Genealogies from *Smith*. It was of all the whole Family of *Savoy*, compiled by one *Philebert Pingonio* an *Italian*, Baron of *Guzani*. And becauſe ſome denyed that *Peter* of *Savoy* that builded *Savoy* Houſe in the *Strand*, was Earl of *Savoy* (as he had aſſerted) he proved it by this Book, that ſet down *Thomas* Earl of *Savoy* his Pedigree; and thence he ſaith, he gathered this, That the ſaid *Thomas* had Iſſue by *Beatrice* Daughter of *Aimon* Earl of *Geneva*, Nine Sons and Three Daughters: That *Amadis* his firſt Son ſucceeded Earl of *Savoy* in the Year 1253. *Peter* his Second Son (the Perſon he was ſpeaking of) Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond* in the Year 1268. *Philip* his Third Son, Earl of *Savoy* and *Burgundy*, 1284. *Thomas* the Fourth, Earl of *Flanders* and Prince of *Piemont*, &c. *Boniface* the Eighth, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *Beatrice* his Daughter, married to *Reymund Berengarius* of *Aragon*, Earl of *Provence* and *Narbone*, who had Iſſue and was Mother to Five Queens. The firſt, *Margaret* Wife to *Lewis* King of *France*. The ſecond, *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry* III. King of *England*, &c. So fortunate an Iſſue from a ſmall Prince, that

*Stow* thought it worthy the tranſcribing and entring it into his *Survey.*

Acquainted with *Segar*, the Herald, *Annal.* p. 1198.

*Annal.* p. 1290.

He was alſo acquainted with another learned Herald, *William Segar*, alias *Portcloſe*, an Officer of Arms with the Earl of *Leiceſter*, Governor of the *Low Countries*; who gave *Stow* a Relation of the Manner of keeping the Feaſt of St. *George* at *Utrecht*: having got from the ſaid *Portcloſe* a true and faithful Deſcription of it. This Herald gave him alſo an Account of the *French* King's inveſting with the Order of the Garter. The ſame *Portcloſe* told *Stow*, that *Martin Skinke*, a valiant *Dutch* Captain (who was Knighted by *Leiceſter* at the foreſaid Feaſt) had promiſed to ſhew him Seventy Enſigns that he had won in the Field.

St. *Paul*'s Sword, not *Walworth*'s Dagger, born in the City Arms.

His firm Judgment was, that the Arms of the City of *London* was ever born with a Sword in the firſt Quarter, which was the Sword of St. *Paul*: and that it was at firſt only the Red Croſs, till the Dagger was added, upon *Walworth*'s valiant killing *Jack Straw*, in honourable Memory thereof to the City, was all Fable, as ſhewed before.

And he was of the ſame Opinion afterwards, when Mr. *Smith*, the aboveſaid Purſevant, had told him, that in our Lady Church of *Antwerp* he had ſeen in the Windows, the Picture of King *Edward* III. and of his Son, and alſo the Arms of divers Cities of *England*; and among the reſt a Coat with a red Croſs, and the Letter L in the firſt Quarter; which he therefore thought might be the Bearing of the City *London* in thoſe Times; Mr. *Stow* would not be ſo perſuaded, but affirmed it to be always as it was. This Coat ſtood then in the uppermoſt *North* Window of that Church.

The Builders of *Algate* Church diſcovered by the Arms.

The laſt Time the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph Aldgate* was rebuilt, was between 2 and 300 Years ago. In this Church our Antiquarian obſerved a Coat of Arms engraven on the Stone Work; which he knew to be the Arms of the *Trinity* Priory. And hence concluded thoſe of the Priory to be the Builders: as indeed the Prior was the Patron thereof.

Diligent and converſant in old Charters.

*Stow* was a true Antiquarian, in that he was not ſatisfied with Reports, or with the Credit of what he found in Print; but had recourſe to Originals. He knew how much falſhood is commonly thruſt upon Readers, either by the Careleſsneſs of Authors, or by taking up things too credulouſly, and upon ſlight Grounds, or upon Hearſays and the Credit of others. But *Stow* made uſe of his own Legs (for he could never ride) travelling on Foot to many Cathedral Churches, and other Places, where ancient Records and Charters were: and with his own Eyes to read them. Wherein he ſeemed to be very expert, as appears by that Multitude of Quotations and Tranſcriptions out of Chartularies, Regiſters, Records, Inſtruments, Muniments belonging to Monaſteries, that ſhew themſelves in his Hiſtory, eſpecially in his *Survey.* Therein he ſpeaks ſomewhere (where he is treating of the *Charter-Houſe*) of his reading Charters in King *Edward* the Third's Days. He often converſed in the Records of the *Tower*, and ſpeaking once of the *Fiſhmongers-Hall*, ſaid that by Records of the *Tower* he could prove they ſometime had no leſs than Six Halls. He mentioned many ancient Wills that he read, where he found charitable Gifts bequeathed by generous ſpirited Citizens. He ſeemed to have peruſed all the Monuments and their Inſcriptions throughout all the Pariſhes of *London.* He read Records Four Hundred Years before his own time, which he occaſionally once mentioned where he writeth of *Shoreditch*; Which Place in his own Editions he always called *Soersditch*: and ſo he could prove it writ in Records for 400 Years, as he noted in his Margin. Where, by the Way, *A. M.* the Editor of his *Survey* after his Death, hath utterly falſified his Author. For where the true reading of *Stow*'s Margin was, SOERSDITCH, *ſo called more than* 400 *Years ſince, as I can prove by Record; the after Editions read,* SHORESDITCH, *ſo called more than* 400 *Years ſince,* &c. And ſo ſpoiling *Stow*'s Senſe and Meaning. And beſides, every where thoſe Editions read *Shoresditch* where the former Editions ſet forth by *Stow* himſelf read *Soersditch.* Many ſuch Errors crept into the laſt Editions of *Stow's Survey*, to the great Wronging of the accurate Author.

A Note of *Stow* taken of a Cuſtom of the Priory of *Dunmow.*

There is a Volume of theſe his Notes and Collections, which firſt came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Simmonds Dews* Kt. and afterwards procured by Mr. *Harley*, now Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*; and placed in his own exquiſite Library. Whence I tranſcribed what follows, concerning the old Tradition of a Flitch of Bacon due from the Prior of *Dunmow* in *Eſſex*, to him that had lived Seven Years with his Wife without any Diſagreement between them; if he ſhould come and demand it at the Priory there upon his Oath, *viz.* ‘ Three Perſons at ſeveral Times came thither and required a
‘ Flitch of Bacon; and being ſworn had
‘ them. Which *John Stow* told to one
‘ who thus ſubſcribed. *Has notas habui a*
‘ *Johanne Stow, Anno* 1604. Theſe Notes
‘ were as follow.

‘ *Memorandum quod* Stephanus Stannel
‘ *de* Ayſton *parva in Com.* Eſſex, Husband-
‘ man, *venit*, &c. to the Priory of *Dunmow,*
‘ *die nativitatis Be' Marie*, the 7th
‘ Year of *Edw.* 4. and asked *pmam. Baconis.*
‘ And being ſworn before *Roger Bulcot*,
‘ then Prior, and the Convent of that Place,
‘ and a Multitude of other Neighbours, there
‘ was delivered to the ſaid *Stephen* one
‘ *pma.* of Bacon.

‘ *Anno Dom.* 1510, *Thomas Leyfuller* of
‘ *Coggeſhull* in the County of *Eſſex*, came
‘ and asked one *pmam* of Bacon of *Dunmow*,
‘ *viz.* the 8th Day of *September* 2. H. 8.

‘And was ſworn, according to the Form of Donation; and before *John Tyler*, then Prior of the Place, and the Convent, and many other Neighbours. And a Flitch of Bacon was delivered to him.

‘One *Richard Wright* of *Badbrough*, next *Norwich*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Yeoman, came and asked for the Bacon of *Dunmow*, the 17th of *Apr.* 24. *Hen.* VI. and was ſworn according to the Form of Donation, before *John Canon*, then Prior of the Place, and the Convent, and many others of the Neighbours. And a Flitch of Bacon was delivered to the ſaid *Richard*.

Underſtood *Latin.*

And tho' he were a Citizen, and bred up to a Shop and Calling there, I make no Doubt he underſtood *Latin* well, as many other Citizens have done, and at this Day do; otherwiſe he could not have made uſe of thoſe many ancient Hiſtorians of *Britiſh* and *Engliſh* Affairs, which he often quoted, and made very judicious Uſe of in his Hiſtory. And he tells us expreſly of his reading a *Latin* Inſcription on a Stone Croſs in the Church-yard, charitably founded by Sir *Walter Manny*, for Burial in a great Plague; which was this: *Anno Dom.* 1349. *regnante magna Peſtilentia, conſecratum fuit hoc Cœmiterium, in qua & infra ſepta præſentis Monaſterij, ſepulta fuerunt Mortuorum Corpora pluſquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa ab hinc uſq; ad præſens; quorum animabus propitietur Deus.* Amen.

Excites to the Study of Antiquity.

In fine, his great Diligence is to be commended in collecting, retrieving, and publiſhing ſo much of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, to the Honour of his Country, and the Place where he was born. And beſides his own Endeavours, he wiſhed and excited others of Ability in his Days, to do their Part in ſo Noble a Study; and at leaſt, not to be behind hand with the Monks, and the Monkiſh Times; which he could not but praiſe for their Induſtry in writing their own Hiſtories, or of the Times before them.

*John Shirley,*

And further, it is to be marked in *Stow*, to ſhew his Zeal for Hiſtorical Collections, the Remembrance he had, and the Record he made not only of Monks in former Times, but of ſuch as in latter Days beſtowed their Labour and Pains this way. I will recite what he ſaith of Three ſuch. The Firſt is *John Shirley*, who deceaſed in 1456, and lies buried in the Church of St. *Bartholomew* the Leſs, and hath a Monumental Inſcription, where *Stow* cannot forbear to give this Account of him; That among other his Labours, he collected the Works of *Geffrey Chaucer* and *John Lydgate*, and other Learned Writers. Which Works were wrote in ſundry Volumes to remain to Poſterity; and added, that he had ſeen them, and partly did profeſs them. Perhaps it ſhould be read, *partly did poſſeſs them*, unleſs this his *Profeſſing* them, may mean his owning himſelf a Student in them, and ſuch like ancient Writings.

*Richard Arnold*

The ſecond is, *Richard Arnold*, that lived *Anno* 1719, a Citizen of *London*; and, inflamed with a Fervency toward good Learning, travelled principally in obſerving Matters worthy to be remembred, &c..

Sir *John Wryſt.*

The Third is, Sir *John Wryſt*, [the ſame Name, I ſuppoſe, as *Wryſe*, or *Wriſley*.] ‘Who gathered, by Commandment, at the Suppreſſion of Abbies, Charters of the Foundations of divers Abbies, Colleges, &c. This Sir *John*, ſtudious of *Britain*'s Antiquities, left his Heirs, in Writing, divers excellent Monuments, who did keep them (ſaith *Stow*) too long from the Sight of the Learned.’ So that he ſeems to have been in the like Commiſſion with *John Leland*. But theſe two laſt I have mentioned before.

His Praiſe of Hiſtory.

And finally, he ſomewhere giveth this Commendation of *Chronicles*, and the Hiſtories of Things paſt, that they were, *Witneſſes of the Times, Lights of the Truth, Encouragers of Virtue and Honeſty, and Correctors of Vice and Wickedneſs.* So that it ſeems to have been ſome Publick Spirit for the Common Good, that acted him to follow ſo induſtriouſly theſe Studies.

Detractors of *Stow.*

And yet notwithſtanding all his Skill, Study, Exactneſs, and laborious Collections, he had the Miſfortune to have his Pains and Faithfulneſs undervalued by ſome; and that partly becauſe of his Trade and Calling. Among theſe Detractors, I muſt name Dr. *Sutcliff*, a Perſon of conſiderable Eminency in the Church: Who ſeems too haſtily and paſſionately to write thus of him, in his Anſwer to *Parſons*'s *Three Converſions*. When *Parſons* had alledged *Stow*'s Chronicle, concerning *Will. Thomas*'s Attempt to murther Queen *Mary*, for which he was executed, as a Traitor, *Sutcliff*, in Anſwer, makes *Stow* to be very partial in Queen *Mary*'s Matters; and takes occaſion to ſpeak contemptibly of him, ‘As in nothing of any Authority, being a ſilly and unlearned Botcher, and abuſed by crafty Suggeſters.’ And in another Place, ironically, ‘A worthy Chronicler to ſet forth the noble Acts of Taylors and Botchers; of which Trade he was.’ But it is a Sign that Reverend Man knew little more of *Stow*, than that he was a Taylor.

His Religion.

NOW, as to Mr. *Stow*'s Religion and moral Qualities; let us add ſomething for a Concluſion. He was, no doubt, at firſt, a Favourer of the *Popiſh* Religion, and adhered rather to that than to the *Reformed*; as may appear from the Jealouſy the State had of him; which occaſioned the Order to *Grindall*, Biſhop of *London*, *Anno* 1568. mentioned before, to have his Library ſearched for ſuperſtitious Books; and from the Books that were found there: As, A little Book of Homilies, by Biſhop *Bonner*; Sermons by Dr. *Watſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*; a great printed Book, containing a Liſt of the Saints [which ſeems to be the *Golden Legend*;] *A Buckler of the Catholick Faith*, by *Richard Smith*, ſometime Publick Profeſſor of Divinity in *Oxford*, a zealous Papiſt; *A Defence of the Sacrifice of the Maſs*; *The Aſſertion and Defence of the Sacrament of the Altar*;

*Altar*; *A Confutation* of a Book called, *A Defence of the true and Catholick Doctrine*, &c. againſt the late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. All by the ſame Author. *The Diſplaying of Proteſtants*, by *Miles Huggerd*: *A Brief Shew of falſe Wares*, by *Raſtal*: The Copy of a *Challenge*, taken out of the Confutation of Mr. *Juell*'s Sermon: *The Tryal of the Supremacy*: Wherein is ſet forth the Unity of Chriſt's Church; and that there ought to be one Head, Biſhop, *&c.* Theſe Popiſh Books, with divers more, which have been taken Notice of, beſides a *Maſs-Book*, were found in his Houſe; a Catalogue whereof was taken, and ſent to the Biſhop; and he, according to Order, ſent it to the Council: Whence we may conclude which Way *Stow* ſtood inclined.

And, perhaps, being a Lover of Antiquity, and the old Religious Buildings and Monuments, he was the more prejudiced againſt the *Reformed* Religion, becauſe of that Havock and Deſtruction thoſe that pretended to it, made of them in his Days.

His Religion the Ground of his Troubles.

And I ſuſpect his Religion to be the Ground of the Troubles he underwent, either in the *Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion* Court, or *Star-chamber*, when his own Servant and Brother were his main Accuſers, and laid many dangerous Things to his Charge; but falſly, as we have told before.

A Preacher at St. *Paul*s inveighs againſt the *Shaft* in St. *Andrews* Pariſh.

And, indeed, it might render him the leſs affected to the Religion in his Time *reformed*, while he took notice, how ignorantly, nay, ridiculouſly, ſome that profeſſed it, and preached it, ſhewed their Zeal for it. One of theſe was the Curate of *Cree-Church* (in which Pariſh *Stow* then lived) commonly called Sir *Stephen*) who in a Sermon before no leſs an Auditory than at St. *Paul*'s, inveighed fervently againſt a long Maypole, called a *Shaft*, in the next Pariſh to his, named thence St. *Andrew Underſhaft*; and calling it an *Idol*: Which ſo ſtirred up the Devotion of many of the Hearers (ſince all Idols were to be taken away by Order from above) that many of them in the Afternoon went and with Violence pulled it down from the Place where it hung upon Hooks; and then ſawed it into divers Pieces, each Houſholder taking his Piece, as much as hung over his Door or Stall; and afterwards burnt it: This Sermon *Stow* heard, (as he tells us himſelf) and ſaw the Effect of it.

A Curate of *Creechurch*'s ignorant Zeal.

The ſame Preacher taking occaſion from that Church's Name, *viz. Underſhaft*, as ſuperſtitiouſly given to it, *Stow* obſerved another Inſtance of his Zeal, in giving his Judgment, that the Names of Churches might be altered; nay, and that the Names of the Days in the Week might be changed; and that *Fridays* and *Saturdays* ſhould be no more Fiſh Days; but the Fiſh Days to be on other Days of the Week. And further, that as for *Lent*, it ſhould be kept any other time, than between *Shrovetide* and *Eaſter*. Another Practice of this *Sir Stephen* was, that he would oftentimes go out of the Pulpit into the Church-yard, and get up into a high Elm that grew there, and preach to the People from thence; and then go into the Church, and ſay or ſing the *Engliſh* Service, not at the Altar, as was uſual, but upon a Tomb towards the *North*.

And further, *Stow* was an Eye Witneſs of the Miſchief of the hot miſguided Zeal of this Preacher, who was the Cauſe of the wrongful putting to Death of one by *Martial Law*, in all Probability innocent; executed before his Door within *Aldgate*, as a Traitor, and concerned in a Rebellion; who proteſted his Innocency upon the Gallows, in *Stow*'s own Hearing. Such Principles and Practices as theſe, in ſuch a Man of the *Reformed* Religion, might create ſome Prejudice in *Stow* againſt it.

*Stow* calls the preſent Doctrine *Pure*.

But he ſeemed at length to have a good Opinion of the Doctrine of the Church of *England*: For in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, he hath ſomewhere this Expreſſion, *That Doctrine is more pure now, than it was in the Monkiſh World*: But whether he ſpake it *Ironically*, or in earneſt, I do not diſpute.

Hated Immorality in Prieſts.

But whatever Reſpect he might ſecretly have for the old Religion, he could not endure Prieſts that were vitious and unchaſt; and was for ſevere Puniſhment to be laid upon them; and that by the Secular Hand, without ſtaying for Juſtice from the Ordinary, or their Spiritual Superior, on Pretence of their Privilege of Exemption from the Temporal Magiſtrate: And he blamed them for their Covetouſneſs and Partiality in pecuniary Commutations. Thus in a certain Place of his *Survey*, he praiſed the City for their exemplary Puniſhment of Fornication, tho' they took the Office ſometimes out of the Hand of the Biſhops, who claimed the Cognizance thereof to belong to them: Shewing, how they put both lewd Women, and Prieſts too, into the Priſon, called the *Tun* in *Cornhill*, who were guilty in that reſpect. And he praiſed a certain Way, anciently uſed in the City for Puniſhment of light Females, by cauſing their Heads to be ſhaven, after the manner of Thieves, and to be led about the City with Trumpets and Pipes ſounding before them, that their Perſons might be the more known. ‘Nor did they (addeth he) ſpare an unclean Prieſt a whit the more becauſe of his Office, but uſed ſuch as hardly; ſaying, that they abhorred the Negligence of their Prelates, and deteſted their Avarice; that for Money, omitted the Puniſhment limited by Law; and permitted thoſe they found guilty, to live favourably by their Fines: Wherefore they would themſelves, they ſaid, purge the City from ſuch Filthineſs, leſt through God's Vengeance, either Peſtilence or Sword might happen to them; or that the Earth ſhould ſwallow them up.

A looſe Prieſts exemplary Puniſhment.

And elſewhere he ſpeaketh of the Puniſhment of a Chauntry Prieſt, as his juſt Deſerts, in St. *Michael*'s *Cornhill*, that had Twenty Nobles a Year, as the Salary of his Chauntry; who was too familiar with a Shopkeeper's Wife there; a Woman too that ſeemed the holieſt among a Congregagregation: But the Huſband once coming up, made him leap out of the Window, and afterwards cauſed him to be Puniſhed three Market Days; being conveyed through the High Streets and Markets of the City, with a Paper on his Head; wherein his Treſpaſs was writ; and each Day rung with Baſins, and Proclamation of his Fact at the turning of every Street; and alſo before *Atwood*'s Stall, (that was the Huſband's Name) and the Church Door where he uſed to perform his Divine Service. And laſtly, was deprived of the Benefit of his Chauntry, and baniſhed the City for ever. Thus *Stow* ſpared not to expoſe unclean Prieſts, and to applaud the Puniſhments of Shame executed on them.

An Expoſer of ſcandalous Men.

And, indeed, on all Occaſions, he ſhewed great Diſlike of all Immorality, Injuſtice, Wrongs, Frauds, Unfaithfulneſs, Falſhood, and Treachery; which ſhewed, that *Stow* had an honeſt and good Mind. And he ſpared not to expoſe the more ſcandalous Sorts of Men that fell in his Way, as unclean Prieſts (one whereof we have heard him telling of before, without Diſguiſe) unfaithful Executors, Abuſers of charitable Donations, falſe Jurymen, Cheats, and Impoſtors, Extortioners and cruel Oppreſſors, Violators of Monuments of the Dead, and Exalters of themſelves above their Neighbours.

*Stow* ſlandered, and abuſed by a foul Tongue.

And this might be the Reaſon, why this good Man had the Miſhap ſometimes to fall under ſcurrilous and calumniating Tongues: One among the reſt (whereof he was forced to make publick Complaint to the Magiſtrate) had (upon what private Diſguſt, I know not) intolerably railed upon him, even at his Shop Door, reflecting upon his *Chronicles*; nay, upon his Trade, as a Taylor; and chiefly upon his Integrity and Truth in his Hiſtories and Writings, as tho' they were but Lies: Nay, and beſides abuſive Language, there was Aſſault and Battery added, together with all the Signs of Rage and Madneſs. All which, after much Patience and Forbearance, able no longer to endure it, he made his Complaint to the Magiſtrate: Which he drew up in this Manner.

Makes his Complaint to the Magiſtrate.

'Pleaſeth it your Worſhip to underſtand, 'how your poor Orator, JOHN STOW, 'hath of late been more than too too much 'abuſed by one *William Ditcher*, alias *Tetford*, and his Wife, *&c.*' The Proceſs whereof is too long to write; but briefly to touch ſome Parts thereof. He ſpake much of this Man's railing at him, and of his Apprentice's Fighting with *Stow*'s Apprentice; and that he call'd him *Pricklouſe Knave*, and beggarly Knave, and Raſcal Knave; and that he made a Chronicle of Lies. That he ſaid to the Parſon of the Pariſh, and to the Deputy of the Ward, that there came nothing but Rogues and Raſcals, and the vileſt of the Land to *Stow*'s Houſe. Which Raſcals had him from Alehouſe to Alehouſe every Night and Morning. That *William*'s Wife, before the Stall of the ſaid *John*, railed againſt him more than a long Hour; but that he, *John Stow*, kept himſelf above Stairs, without any Anſwer making. That one Day the ſaid *William* leapt in his Face; and that he feared he would have digged out his Eyes; foully ſcratched him by the Face, drew Blood of him, and was pulled off by the Neighbours. That the ſaid *William* threw Tileſheards and Stones at *Stow*'s Apprentice, till he had driven him off the Stall from his Work. And then the ſaid *William* came to *John*'s Stall, and ſaid, if he could catch the ſaid Apprentice, he would cart him; and vowed, he would accuſe him to have killed the Man on the *Miles End* in *Whitſon* Week; [that it ſeems was found dead there.] He alſo ſaid, that *Stow*'s Wife had two Children by one Man, before ſhe was married, to the great Slander of the ſaid *John Stow*, and Hindrance of their Children, being Four Daughters marriageable, and in Service with Right Worſhipful Perſonages. Further, that he cauſed one *John Snelyng*, being drunken, to come to the Stall of the ſaid *Stow*, and there to call him by ſuch a Name, as himſelf better deſerved. And at another Time called him, *the falſeſt Man in England*, and threatned to cart him, if he could get him out of his Door; called him alſo *Common Proctor*, *Common Barator*, *Common Drunkard*, *Raſcal*, *Villain*, &c.

It is no marvel, if this honeſt Man, for his Hatred of vicious and baſe Actions, and expoſing them, might thus be ſerved. To give then ſome Inſtances hereof, as I have obſerved them here and there in his Writings.

Rebuked unfaithful Executors.

He often took occaſion to rebuke ſuch as were falſe to their Truſts, and neglected the Performance of the Wills and charitable Donations repoſed in them; which, by his Experience, were moſt wretchedly abuſed ſometimes by Executors putting the Money, Lands, or Houſes into their own Pockets; or converting them ſome other ways. Among the Gifts given for the finiſhing *Guildhall*, *London*, he mentioned *Nicholas Alwyn*, Grocer, ſometime Maior; who, by his laſt Will, about 1505, gave 73 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for a Hanging of Tapiſtry, to ſerve for principal Days in *Guildhall*: But how that Gift was performed, he had not heard; a modeſt Expreſſion, importing, that they the Executors had not perform'd it; and then more roundly he ſpeaks it out in generals, *For the Executors of our Time, having no Conſcience, (I ſpeak of my own Knowledge) prove more Teſtaments than they perform.*

*Alwyn*'s Charity not performed;

Nor the Gifts of *Eyre*.

And before him, *Simon Eyre*, [or *L'eyre*, as he is written] a Draper, ſometime Maior, who built the Granary and Chapel in *Leadenhall*; and deceaſed 1459, gave by his laſt Teſtament (which *Stow* ſaid he had read) many moſt noble Charities; and amongſt the reſt, he gave the Drapers 3000 Marks, on Condition to eſtabliſh in his Chapel a Maſter or Warden, five Secular Prieſts, ſix Clerks, and two Queriſters, to ſing daily Divine Service. Alſo one Maſter with an Uſher for Grammar, one Maſter for Writing, and the third for Song;

*Lime Street* Ward.

Song; with Houſing there, newly builded for them for ever, with certain Salaries to each. And in caſe the *Drapers* performed this not, then the 3000 Marks to go to the Prior and Covent of *Chriſt Church*, with Condition as aforeſaid: Otherwiſe to be diſpoſed by the Executors in Works of Charity. And then *Stow*'s Concluſion bluntly and plainly follows: *Thus much for his Teſtament, not performed, by eſtabliſhing of Divine Service in his Chapel, or the Free Schools for Scholars. Neither how the Stock of* 3000 *Mark, or rather* 5000 *Marks, was employed by his Executors, could I ever learn.*

Nor Mr. *Randolph*'s Legacy; Vol. I. p. 266.

The like Obſervation he makes of *Bernard Randolph*, ſometime Common Serjeant of the City, who gave 1000*l.* in Lands or Annuities, for the Relief of the Poor in the Wards of *Queenhith* and *Caſtle Baynard* (where probably his Habitation had been) and in *Tiſehurſt* in *Suſſex*, where he was born: Adding in his firſt Edition, (left out afterwards;) *but that Money being left in Holdfaſt Hands, I have not heard how it was beſtowed.* Having, very probably, made Enquiry after ſo large and notable a Legacy of that eminent Officer of the City.

Nor Sir *Henry Billingſley*'s Gift.

*Aldgate* Ward.

And of later Time, Alderman *Billingſly*, living in the Pariſh of St. *Katharine Colman*, gave by his Will 200*l.* to this Pariſh, for the Relief of the Poor; which good Intent of his is obſerved not to be performed, and the Poor wronged: Though this, indeed, is none of *Stow*'s Obſervation, but of *A. M.* that ſet forth the *Survey* after *Stow*'s Death.

His Advice concerning Legacies.

*Honour of Citizens.*

And therefore, as he writes in a certain Place in his *Survey*, having known theſe Legacies of Charity left in Truſt with Exetors, hardly, or never performed; he wiſhed Men to make their own *Hands* their Executors, and their *Eyes* their Overſeers; not forgetting the old Proverb:

*Women be forgetful, Children be unkind;*
*Executors be covetous, and take what they [find.*
*If any body asks where the Dead's Goods [became:*
They Anſwer,
*So God me help, and holy Dome, He died [a poor Man.*

Sir *John Milbourn*'s Gifts.

*Aldgate* Ward.

Nor did he ſhrink to charge Corporations themſelves, as well as private Perſons, for the Abuſe of the Charities of the Deceaſed. In *Aldgate Ward*, he giveth a Liſt of many charitable Gifts of Sir *John Milbourn*, (who was ſometime Maior) the Founder of the Almſhouſes in *Crutched Friars*. And therein ſpecifieth a particular Number of Penny Loaves and Quantity of Coals to be diſtributed to the Pariſhes of St. *Edmund's Lombard Street*, and St *Michael's Cornhill*, for ever: And that he made the Company of *Drapers* of *London*, Truſtees for theſe Charities; and ſettled upon them, for Performance, Three and twenty Meſſuages and Tenements, and Eighteen Garden Plots in the Pariſh of St. *Olave Hart Street*. Whereon *Stow* makes this ſevere Note in the Margin of his firſt and ſecond Edition (but left out in the After-Editions) *That theſe Points were not performed; and that the* Drapers *unlawfully ſold theſe Tenements and Garden Plots, and the Poor were wronged.* What Ground *Stow* had for this, which he ſets down ſo particularly, I know not; but I know that the ſaid Company at this Time (to do them Right) utterly diſown this Charge; and a Copy of the Will of the ſaid *Milbourn* (which I have ſeen and peruſed at the *Draper*'s Hall, by the Favour of an eminent Member thereof, ſince deceaſed) mentioneth only the Almſhouſes; which that Company doth, according to the ſaid Will, duly and faithfully maintain. And this is the Reaſon that *A. M.* thought fit in the After-Editions to leave this out, charging our Author to have erred in this Matter; ſaying, that he had a View of the Will by which the Almſhouſes were given, and other Writings touching the ſame; and that there neither were ſuch Bread and Coals given, nor ſuch Houſes or Gardens aſſured to the Company. This then muſt be attributed to ſome Miſinformation given to *Stow*; tho' otherwiſe wont to be very careful and exact in what he writ. Yet hence may appear what a Diſlike he had of thoſe, who by ſuch Practices, wronged both the Dead that gave the Charities, and the Living who ſhould have enjoyed them.

*N. Tench*, Eſq;

Alderman *Tolus*'s Gift.

*Cornhill* Ward.

Again, another Abuſe he diſcovered in the Pariſh of St. *Michael's Cornhil*, where he was born; and openly blamed both the Executors and the Officers of the Pariſh; the former for detaining, the others for being ſo ſlack in recovering. One *John Tolus*, Alderman, in the Year 1548, gave to the ſaid Pariſh and Churchwardens his Tenement, with the Appurtenances in that Pariſh, towards the Reparation of the Church, and Relief of the Poor: But the Pariſh (as he writes) never had the Gift, nor heard of it by the Space of forty Years after. Such, ſaith he, was the Conſcience of *G. Barne*, and other Executors, to conceal it to themſelves; and ſuch the Negligence of the Pariſhioners, that being informed thereof, made no Claim thereunto.

Their Care in St. *Michael's Cornhill* for Harbour for their Poor, noted.

And as he reproved this Pariſh on this Occaſion of their Neglect in a Matter of Charity, ſo he commended them on another, when once they conſulted Chriſtianly for the Comfort of their Poor. He had been ſpeaking of certain Lodgings of the Men that belonged to the Choir of St. *Michael's Cornhill* Church. And the Choir being diſſolved, he took Notice how their Lodgings were appointed by the grave Fathers of that Time for ancient decayed Pariſhioners, Widows, and ſuch as were not able to pay great Rents. *Which bleſſed Work*, he piouſly added, *of harbouring the harbourleſs, is promiſed to be rewarded in the Kingdom of Heaven.*

A Table of Benefactors to *London Bridge*.

That good Diſpoſition that was in him towards Charity, made him preſerve in his *Survey*, as in a ſtanding Regiſter, all the charitable Gifts in the reſpective Pariſhes in *London*, as far as poſſibly he could obtain them. Which he was ſometimes baulked in; being refuſed by ſome to let him ſee their Books or Tables. Thus for one Inſtance, he tells us, where he is ſpeaking of *London Bridge*, how there was a Table hung up in the Chapel on that Bridge, containing the Names of ſuch as had been Benefactors of Lands, or Tenements, or Money, to the Maintenance of it. But the Chapel being turned afterwards into a Dwelling Houſe, the Table was removed to the Bridge Houſe; and ſo, as it ſeems, under the Cuſtody of the Bridge Maſters: This Table he would willingly have publiſhed in his Book, if he could have obtained the Sight thereof; which he could not.

His concern for the poor Priſoners.

This Act alſo of his that follows, *viz.* in taking the poor Priſoners Part, will ſhew his Abhorrence of Oppreſſion, as well as Debauchery. In the Year 1552, he was of a Jury of Inqueſt, to make an Enquiry againſt a Seſſion of Goal Delivery. In this Inqueſt, he and his Jury Men found the Priſoners in *Breadſtreet* Compter (for then the Compter was there) to be very hardly dealt withal, in their Proviſions, and otherwiſe: and that notwithſtanding many Warnings given the Keeper (whoſe Name was *Husbands*) by the Court of Aldermen upon Complaint before. And moreover they found that Thieves and Strumpets were lodged there, Four ſometimes in a Night: whereby they might be ſafe from Searches that were made abroad a Nights. *Husbands* was for theſe Crimes indicted at the Seſſions; and made a Shift ſtill to rub it out, til the Year 1555. his Houſe being his own, they removed the Priſoners away from him unto *Woodſtreet*, where the Compter is ſtill kept.

*Vid. Breadſtreet* Ward.

False Jury-men.

There was another ſort of Men that his honeſt Heart roſe againſt, that affected and ſtrove to be Jury-Men: who oftentimes for Reward were Perverters of Juſtice and Judgment. He called them the *Ringleaders of Inqueſts*; making a gainful Occupation of it. Such as laboured to appear upon *Niſi Prius's* before they were warned, or procured to be warned to come on by a *Tallis*: and ſuch as procured themſelves to be Foremen, when they could: and then took upon them to over-rule the reſt to their Opinion. Such an one ſhould be laboured by Plaintiff and Defendant, not without Promiſe of Reward; And therefore, ſaid he, to be ſuſpected of a bad Conſcience. And he added, how he knew one ſuch that was carted, and rung with Baſins, and baniſhed out of *Billingſgate* Ward: And yet afterward in *Algate* Ward made Conſtable, a Grand Juryman, and Foreman of their Wardmote Inqueſt: And that he knew the like or worſe of others.

Counterfeit Phyſicians.

Cheats and Impoſtors there were in his Time; who pretended to Skill which they had not, or ſome Ways or other amuſed the People, to draw Money out of their Pockets: of theſe many counterfeited themſelves Phyſicians; who at the ſame Time got poor Peoples Money and endangered their Lives too. *Stow* was glad when Juſtice took hold of them, and brought them to Shame. Two of theſe he takes Occaſion to ſpeak of, with their Puniſhment. One in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. about the Year 1550. a Poulter of *Surrey*, named *Grig*: who by giving out that he would take no Money for his Cures, and by pretending to heal by Words and Prayers, was taken by the People for a Prophet, as well as a Phyſician. He was ſet on a Scaffold in *Croydon* with a Paper on his Breaſt, on which was written his deceitful and Hypocritical Dealings: and afterwards ſet on the Pillory in *Southwark* on *Ladyday* Fair; when the Maior and Aldermen riding through the Fair, he asked them and all the Citizens Forgiveneſs. The other Cheat of a Doctor was long before, *viz. An.* 1382. Who, as *Stow* relateth, was ſet upon an Horſe with his Face to the Horſetayl, and the Tayl held in his Hand as a Bridle: a Collar of Jordans about his Neck, and a Whetſtone on his Breaſt [to denote him a great Lyar.] And in that Faſhion led through the City: and then baniſhed. And hereupon he telleth, that many ſuch Deceivers ſtill were, who being never trained up in Reading, or Practice of Phyſic or Chirurgery, boaſted notwithſtanding to do great Cures; eſpecially upon Women, as in making them ſtrait, that before were crooked, corbed, or crumped in any Part of their Bodies. The contrary whereunto, ſaith he, is true: and then makes this Concluſion, *That ſome had received Gold, when they had better deſerved the Whetſtone.* And laſtly, as a Diſproof of theſe Pretenders, he addeth an Apophthegm witty enough, *Not ſo eaſy to turn a crooked Body ſtrait, as to turn a Muſtard-Quern: Nor one Leap out of a Docket maketh a Doctor.*

Hated ſuch as defaced Monuments.

But above all, he hated that Inhumanity, Ingratitude, nay Sacrilege, that many in his Time ſhewed to the Dead, in breaking down their Monuments, tearing away, defacing and purloining the Braſs and Inſcriptions or other Ornaments thereon, alienating their Vaults and Burying Places, and not ſuffering their Bones to reſt in quiet: tho' many of them were the Builders of the Churches where their Sepulchres were, or good Benefactors to them. Againſt theſe baſe Practices, too common in thoſe Times, he often took occaſion to declaim: and ſpared not them that were guilty herein. When in his Relation of *Cordwainer* Ward he came to *Aldermary* Church, he mentioned the Foundation of that fair Church to be laid by *Keble* ſometime Maior of *London*, who deceaſed 1518. and by his laſt Will gave 1000 *l.* towards the building of the ſame; and was buried in a Vault there by him prepared, with a Monument raiſed over him on the *North* ſide the Choir. But that which *Stow* added, that this Monument was deſtroyed and gone, and that he

*Keble's* Vault and Monument deſtroyed.

was not permitted a Reſting Place for his Bones there in his own Vault, being thrown out to make room for another, was a ſevere but juſt Reflection upon thoſe that were guilty of that Ingratitude and Inhumanity. *Thomas Lodge*, ſometime Maior was, buried in his Vault; and Monuments for him ſet up in the Place of *Keble*'s Monument.

And *Drope*'s and his Lady.

Again, he noted it as a Mark of great Ingratitude upon the Pariſh of St. *Michael Cornhil*, that the Tombs there on the *North* ſide of the Choir, of *Robert Drope*, ſometime Maior, and the Lady *Liſle*, ſometime Wife of the ſaid *Drope*, were pulled down, and no Monument remaining of them: and one *Peter Houghton* laid in their Vault: Both which had been very conſiderable Benefactors to that Pariſh, and Church. She gave her great Meſſuage with the Appurtenences: Which her Executors aſſured to the Parſon and Churchwardens and their Succeſſors, to keep Yearly her *Obit* or Anniverſary: Part to be ſpent on the Poor, and the reſt of the Profits to be employed in the Reparation of the Church. And this Eſtate called *the Lady Liſle's Lands*, the Pariſh enjoyed for many Years, having let a Leaſe of it for 60 Years at the Rent of 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Notwithſtanding, afterwards they gave it up as Chauntry Land, and wronged themſelves. This was the Pariſh's Diſregard and moſt ingrateful ſlight of this good Lady (which *Stow* leaves upon Record) to reject the Remembrance of Her, by letting her Monument periſh, and of her Gift to be ſo eaſily parted withal.

And Sir *John Allen*'s Tomb removed. *Cheapward.*

Such a Hint of Ingratitude he gave thoſe that were concerned in it, concerning Sir *John Allen* in King *Henry* the Eighth's time, who was the Founder of *Mercers* Chapel, then a very fair and beautiful Building; and was himſelf buried there with a Tomb over him. Which was afterwards removed into the Church belonging to the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acars*: And his Body-Room divided into Shops, let out for Rent. And his Tomb is long ſince utterly gone into Oblivion: And his Memory muſt have been loſt as well as his Monument, had it not been preſerved by good Mr. *Stow* in his *Survey*.

The Monuments in *Staining* Church. *Langb.* Ward.

Further, for this Sacrilege towards Monuments, he leaveth a Sarcaſtical Reproach upon the Pariſh and Churchwardens of *Alhallows Staining*; where he ſpeaks ‘of their pulling down their Monuments, and ſweeping them out of their Church: and that the Churchwardens were forced to make a large Account for *Brooms, viz.* twelve Shillings; beſides the carying away of the Stones and Braſs thereof at their own Charge.

Braſs torn away from Graves in *Shorditch.*

He left alſo a Mark of Ignominy, on one who was Vicar of *Shorditch* (his Name was Dr. *Hanmer*) on the ſame ſacrilegious Account. ‘Of late, ſaith he, a Vicar there, for Covetouſneſs of the Braſs, which he converted into coined Silver, plucked up many Plates fixed on the Graves; and left no Memory of ſuch as had been buried under them. A great Injury, added he, both to the Living, and to the Dead: Forbidden by publick Proclamation in the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Q. *Elizabeth*. But not forborn of many, that either of a prepoſterous Zeal, or of a greedy Mind ſpare not to ſatiſfy themſelves by ſo wicked a Means.

Grieved at the demoliſhing of antient Churches and Religious Structures.

And as it grieved him to ſee the Monuments in Churches ſo violated, ſo he was much more grieved at the Overthrow of Churches themſelves, and ſo many noble venerable Structures of Religion: And he could not forbear ſometimes to expreſs his Admiration of theſe fine antient Works, the Effects of former Piety and Devotion: and with as much Modeſty as he could, to reprove ſuch as pulled them down for their own Gain and Covetouſneſs. With ſuch a Touch he wiped the old Marquis of *Wincheſter*, who obtained the *Auguſtin* Friars in *London*: or ſome other. To which belonged a moſt curious ſpired Steeple, ſmall, high, and ſtrait, which *Stow* was mightily delighted with, and ſaid, he had not ſeen the like. The ſmall Spire of this Church had been overthrown by a Tempeſt of Wind *An.* 1362. but raiſed anew to that Beauty in which he had ſeen it. *And ſo*, ſaid he, *it might have ſtood, had not private Benefit (the only Devourer of Antiquity) pulled it down.* And then relating, how the goodly Steeple, and all the *Eaſt* part of the Church was taken down, and Houſes for one Man's Commodity raiſed in the Place; *London*, he ſaid, had loſt a goodly Monument; and Time hereafter might more talk of it.

Diſliked building high Turrets upon Houſes.

There is one thing more I muſt take notice of in Mr. *Stow*'s Temper; which perhaps may be lookt upon as a fond Thing in him, and not worthy troubling his Head about. It was, that he could not endure the high Turrets, and Buildings run up to a great Heighth, which ſome Citizens in his Time (eſpecially in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign) laid out their Money upon, to overtop and overlook their Neighbours, Such ſort of advanced Works, both Towers and Chimneys, they built both in their Summer-Houſes in *Moorfields* and in other Places in the Suburbs, and in their Dwelling Houſes in the City it ſelf. He compared them to Bankrupts *bearing great Shew but little Worth*: and ‘that they were like *Midſummer* Pageants with Towers, Turrets and Chimney Tops, not ſo much for Uſe and Profit as for Shew and Pleaſure; *Bewraying*, ſaid he, *the Vanities of Mens Minds.* And that *it was unlike to the Diſpoſition of the antient Citizens, who delighted in the building of Hoſpitals, and Almſhouſes for the Poor: and therein both employed their Wits, and ſpent their Wealth, in preferment of the common Commodity of this our City.* By which Words meaning to upbraid the Degeneracy of the preſent Citizens from their Forefathers: who if they had any Treaſure to ſpare, and to lay out in Structures, they preferred the Expence of it upon Buildings for the publick Good; ſuch as Hoſpitals to harbour the Poor, before the adorning of their own Houſes with gaudy Turrets, meerly to go up now and then, and look a great Way about them. And he made once a particular Obſervation of one *Richard Whethill* a Merchant Taylor, that was the Builder of an Houſe in *Leadenhall-ſtreet* near *Lime-ſtreet* End, with a high Tower, the Second Tower built in the City, and the firſt of Timber, that ever he learnt to have been built to overlook Neighbours in the City. Of this Man he obſerved, that being a Young Man he became in a ſhort Time ſo tormented with the Gout both in his Hands and Legs, that he could neither feed himſelf, nor go further than he was led; much leſs able to climb, and take the Pleaſure of the Height of his Tower.

*Limeſtreet* Ward.

He liked antient Hoſpitality.

And this leads me to another good Quality in him; which was, his Pity and Compaſſion for the Poor. And on their Account, he commended the antient Hoſpitality, when the Needy Sort were relieved with Food; and likewiſe Harbour afforded them. Which Charities he obſerved to be much abated upon the Suppreſſion of Religious Houſes: Many of thoſe Helps and Succours of the Poor being ſunk and loſt, the Revenues falling into private Hands, and become the Poſſeſſions of ſuch as were of a quite contrary Diſpoſition to the former Owners. And where Houſes were free for the charitable Entertainment of poor People, even there (the Poor being turned out) Houſes were ſometimes erected for the Oppreſſions of the Poor, by hard Bargains made with the Workmen, and by racking the poor Tenants by advanced Rents. Upon this Occaſion he would not forbear now and then to expreſs his Mind. And particularly in *Shoreditch* Pariſh. Where was a Place, called *Rotten-Row*, conſiſting of ſmall Houſes with Gardens; which belonged to the Priory of *Haliwel*: Who placed there a great many Poor that dwelt there freely, only paying a Peny as an Acknowledgment to him at *Chriſtmas*; who then feaſted them all at the Priory with good Cheer. Afterwards, when that Priory was diſſolved, theſe Houſes, with the reſt of the Revenues, were ſwallowed up; and came at length into the Hands of one *Ruſſel*: who bought them a good Penyworth; and new builded them. And now was the Caſe quite altered; and there, where Charity and Relief was exerciſed, now became a Place of Rigor and Covetouſneſs. For this Man made his Bargains ſo hardly with his Carpenters, Bricklayers and other Workmen, that they were undone by it: and then ſo rented theſe Buildings, and took ſuch large Fines of the Tenants, that it came to near as much as the Houſes coſt him. And yet the Place was now from *Rotten-Row*, called *Ruſſel-Row*, in Honour of his Name; as *Stow* ſmartly reproacheth him.

His Concern for the Cities Reputation.

As he had a mighty Concern for the Reputation of the City, which it had obtained of antient Times, ſo he was uneaſy at ſome Things in his Time that abated it, and made the Citizens degenerate. He obſerved how it bred warlike People, that delighted in manly and healthful Exerciſes and Sports; whereby they were fitted for War, and Defence of their City and Countrey; namely Wreſtling, Running at the *Quinten*, ſhooting in the Long Bow, going the Watches Armed. Which began now to be diſuſed. Whereof that of ſhooting was much laid by; becauſe the Common Grounds about the City began to be much encloſed: and ſo Room was wanted for that Exerciſe. Which Encloſures, for that Reaſon, as well as others, *Stow* diſliked. And ſo inſtead of that, and the other becoming Recreations, the Sports that then took Place, were creeping, he ſaid, into Bowling Allies, and Dicing Houſes near Home; *where*, ſaid he, *they have room enough to hazard their Money at unlawful Games: And where I leave them to take their Pleaſures.* And noting likewiſe the Paſtimes in former Days the younger Sort uſed to betake themſelves to on Holidays after Evening Prayer; the Young Men playing at Bucklers; and the Maids, in the Sight of their Maſters and Miſtreſſes, dancing for the Garland, hanging thwart the Streets, (but were now ſuppreſſed) *worſe Practices*, added he ſhortly, *within Doors were to be feared.*

And thus we leave theſe Memorials of this honeſt good Citizen to his laſting Praiſe, and for an Example to all the Natives of this moſt Noble City.

# A Catalogue of Authors, Records and Manuſcripts, venerable for Antiquity, out of which the Truth of thoſe worthy and ancient Matters contained in this Book is excerpted: Ranged into an Alphabetical Order.

*Abbas Floriacenſis.*
*Alfred* of *Beverley.*
*Antonius Florentinus.*
*Arnold Rich.*
*Aſſerius Menevenſis.*
*Baconthorpe John.*
*Baldock Ralph.*
*Bale John.*
*Banneſter John.*
*Beda.*
*Benedict* of *Whirhall.*
*Beware the Cat.*
*Body William.*
*Bradſhaw Henry.*
*Buchanan.*
*Burchard.*
*Cæſar*'s *Commentaries.*
*Camden Clarencieux.*
*Capgrave John.*
*Caxton*'s *Chronicle.*
*Chancery Rolls.*
*Chaucer.*
*Chronica Chronicorum.*
*Chronicle* of *Abingdon.*
*Chronicle* of *St. Albans.*
*Chronicle* of *Britain.*
*Chronicle* of *Dunſtable.*
*Chronicle* of *Scarborow*
*Clifford* Thomas.
*Cooper* Thomas.
*De Diceto Radulphus.*
*Doctor Dee.*
*Dion Rom.*
*Dunthorne William.*
*Dyſon Humphrey.*
*Edmerus.*
*Edmond de Hadenham.*
*Elderton William.*
*Everſden John.*
*Fabian*'s *Chronicle.*
*Fabian*'s *Manuſcript.*
*Fitz-Stephen.*
*Flores Hiſtoriarum.*
*Floriacenſis Wigornienſis.*
*Fox*'s *Monuments.*
*Froiſard.*
*Gaguin Robert.*
*Geffery* of *Monmouth.*
*Gervaſe* of *Tilburie.*
*Glaſtenbury Antiquities*
*Giraldus Cambrenſis.*
*Gower John.*
*Grafton Richard.*
*Gildas.*
*Hall*'s *Chronicle.*
*Hall Edward.*
*Harding*'s *Chronicle.*
*Harriſon William.*
*Henry* of *Leiceſter.*
*Henry* of *Marlborough.*
*Higden Ranulph.*
*Hiſtoria Tripartita.*
*Holinſhed Raphael.*
*Horne Andrew.*
*Hoveden Roger.*
*Huntingdon Henry.*
*Joceline* of *Furneis.*
*John de Bavow.*
*John* of *Beverley.*
*Ingulphus.*
*Incliffe Roger.*
*Knighton Henry.*
*Lambard William.*
*Lanquet Thomas.*
*Leyland John.*
*Lhuyd Humphrey.*
*Liber Alb.*
*Liber* St. *Bartholomew.*
*Liber Bermondſey.*
*Liber Burton ſup. Trent.*
*Liber Bury* St. *Edmonds.*
*Liber Chartſey.*
*Liber de Clarkenwell.*
*Liber Colcheſter.*
*Liber Conſtitutionum.*
*Liber Cuſtomes* London.
*Liber Dunmow.*
*Liber Dunthorne.*
*Liber Ely.*
*Liber Erſwicke.*
*Liber Fleetwood.*
*Liber de St. Katharines.*
*Liber de Knighton Guild.*
*Liber* St. *Mariæ Eborum.*
*Liber* St. *Mariæ Overies.*
*Liber* St. *Martins.*
*Liber Oſney.*
*Liber de Papie.*
*Liber Roffenſ.*
*Liber Tewkesbury.*
*Liber Trinitatis.*
*Liber Waverley.*
*Liber de Woodbridge.*
*Lidgate John.*
*Lilie George.*
*Lilie William.*
*Livius.*
*London John.*
*Lucan.*
*Magna Charta.*
*Malverne John.*
*Manuſcripts.*
*Manuſcript* French.
*Marianus Scotus.*
*Matthew Paris.*
*Matthew* of *Weſtminſter.*
*Melancthon.*
*Merimouth Adam*
*More Thomas*, Knight.
*Mountgomery John.*
*Nevil Alexander.*
*Osbernus Dorobernenſis.*
*Otherborne Henry.*
*Packenton William.*
*Paradine William.*
*Paſton William.*
*Patten William.*
*Pattent de Ingham.*
*Philip Commines.*
*Politianus.*
*Polichronicon.*
*Polydore Virgil.*
*Pomponius Mela.*
*Price John*, Knight.
*Ptolomæus.*
*Ralph Cogſhall.*
*Records Canterbury.*
*Records* of *Guildhall.*
*Records Parliament.*
*Records Patent.*
*Records* of *Pontfract.*
*Records* in the *Rolls.*
*Records* of the *Tower.*
*Records* of the *Vintry.*
*Regiſter* of *Brockeſden.*
*Riſhanger William.*
*Robert de Ameſbury.*
*Roger* of *Wendover.*
*Rouſe John.*
*Savage Dennis.*
*Scoggan Henry.*
*Simon* of *Durham.*
*Smith Thomas*, Knight.
*Socrates.*
*Sorocold Thomas.*
*Spelman Henry.*
*Spot Thomas.*
*Strabo.*
*Sulcardus.*
*Tacitus.*
*Textor John*
*Thorne William.*
*Tuke Brian*, Knight.
*Vita Erkenwaldi.*
*Walſingham Thomas.*
*Walter* of *Coventry.*
*Whethamſted.*
*William* of *Huntingdon.*
*William* of *Malmeſbury.*
*Witchendus.*
*Wolfe Reginald.*

To theſe might be added many more, by them who covet rather the Benefit and Furtherance of ſo neceſſary a Work, than Vainglory and Reputation.

# This new Edition hath the Advantage of Improvement by the Uſe of theſe Authors, Records, and choice *MSS.* antient and modern following.

DRayton's *Polylbion.*
*Records* of the *Tower.*
*Collections* of *Records* of the *Tower* by Sir *Rob. Cotton* Kt.
*Brief Animadverſions thereon* by *Will. Prynn,* 1657.
*His Collections* out of the *Tower Records* in 3 Tomes.
*Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ.*
*Sir* Will. Petties *Eſſay,* &c.
*Recordatorium Civitatis.*
*Liber Albus.*
*Liber Horn* : being an old Book of Laws and Cuſtoms.
*Lib. Dunthorn.*
*Records* in the Chamber of *London.*
*Abridgment* of the *Records,* reviſed by *Will. Prinn.*
*Speculum.*
*Camden's Britannia.*
Bp. *Stillingfleet's Antiquities* of *London.*
*Vindiciæ Britanniæ. MS.* by Mr. *Owen.*
Sir *Edward Coke's Records* of *London.*
Dr. *Bradies Collections* out of the Cities Book.
King *Edward's* Book of Sales, *MS.*
Bp. *Latymers Sermons.*
*Crowley* the Printer his *Epigrams.*
Sir *Tho. Smith's Commonwealth.*
*W. Lambard's Archiologiæ.*
*Dyer Lord Chief Juſtice.*
*Lord Chief Juſtice Coke's Inſtitutes.*
*K. Richard III. Ledger Book.*
*Monaſticon Anglican.*
*Chart. D. Theſaurar. Burghl.*
*Regiſtr. Epiſcop. London.*
*Stephan. Lexicon.*
*Suetonius Caligula.*
*Repertory* of *Records.*
Bp. of *Carlile's Engliſh Hiſtoric. Library.*
*Preſent State* of the *Univerſe.*
*Londinopolis* by *Jam. Howel.*
*Preſent State* of the *City* by *De-Laune,* 1681.
*Preſent State* of *England* by *Chamberlain.*
*Poſtman No.* 1867.
*Attorneys Academy.*
Dr. *Meric Caſaubon* of *Credulity.*
*Archiv. Eccleſiæ Belgicæ Lond.*
*Familiar Letters* by *Jam. Howel.*
*Abridgment* of *Engliſh Chronicles.*
*Privilegia Londini.*
*MSS. Harliana.*
*Monumenta Weſtmonaſterian.*
*Lib. Trinitat. Priorat.*
*Baga Quo Warranto* of *London* in the *Tally Court, Exchequer.*
*Fox's Martyrology.*
*Leigh's Accidents* of *Armory.*
*Edm. Howes Chronicle.*
*Cuſtoms* of *London.*
*An Abſtract* of the *Lives* of Several Saints, to which the Churches in *London* are dedicated. *MS.* by *Rich. Smith, Secondary* of the *Compter.*
Sir *Hen. Spelman's Gloſſary.*
*Cotton Library.*
*Wever's Monuments.*
*Fabians Chronicle.*
*Gower, De Confeſſione Amantis.*
*Works* of *Hall* Bp. of *Norwich.*
*Lives* of the Bps. of *London* by *H. Wharton.*
*Hiſtory* of *Peterborough.*
*Letter to* Sir *Chriſtoph. Wren, concerning Antiquities found in* St. *Pauls, digged up* ; by J. *Woodward,* M. D.
Dr. *Willet his Synopſis Papiſmi.*
*Royal College* of *Phyſicians.*
*Hiſtorical Account* of the *College's Proceedings.* By Dr. *Charles Goodal.*
*Preſent State* of the *Practice* of *Phyſick.* By Dr. *Pitts.*
*Journal of Goodric,* Bp. of *Ely Lord Chancellor.*
*Cott. Library, Julius B.* 9.
*Brompton's Chronicle.*
*Hiſt. Monachor.* St. *Albani.*
*Theier. Biblioth. MSStor.*
*Dugdales Baronage.*
*Catalogue of Honour* by Mills.
*Stow's Summary.*
*His Annals.*
*Baker's Chronicle.*
Bp. *Pilkingtons Confutation.*
*Treatiſe* of *Tithes.* By Dr. *Brian Walton.*
Dr. *Tilleſly againſt Selden, of Tithes.*
Dr. *Matt. Hutton's Collections MS.*
*Parochial Viſitation Book* of the *Pariſhes* of *London. An.* 1693.
Dr. *Andr. Willet's Catalogue* of *Charities* and *good Works ſince the Reformation.*
*Fœdera, Conventiones,* &c. by *Rymer.*
*Manley's Interpreter.*
*Certificates* of *Fraternities,* in *Turr. London.*
*Liber Cuſtumar.*
*Record. Camerar. London.*
*Athenæ Oxoniens.*
*Heylin's Geography.*
*Calendar. Cameræ London.*
Bp. *Stillingfleet's Tract concerning the Original Foundation of* St. *Paul's Church.*
*The Miſchief of the* 4 s. *Tax upon Coals. Print.* 1699.
*Notitia Monaſtica.* By Dr. *Tanner.*
*A Remedy for Sedition. Print.* 1536.
*Red Book* in the *Chamber* of *London.*
*Repertorium Eccleſiaſtic.* By *Newcourt.*
*Camdens Elizabeth.*
*Reaſons offered by the Governors and Aſſiſtants of the Eaſtland Merchants againſt giving a general Liberty to export* Engliſh *Woolen Manufactures* , &c. by *Nat. Zouch,* Eſq; *Pr.* 1689.
*An Apology and Defence of the* Eaſt-India *Company, againſt Interlopers.*
*Offſpring of the Houſe of Ottoman.* by *Hugh Gouge.*
*Annales præcipuar. rerum Londinenſ.* Cotton *Librar. Vitellius F.* 5.
*A Memorial touching the Nature and State of the Trade to* Africa.
*Spotſwoods Hiſtory.*
*Camdens Remains.*
*Aſhmole's Hiſtory of the* Garter.
*Hiſtory and State of* Sion *College,*
*A MS. of the Pariſhes of* London, *wrot by J. Williams D. D.* Bp. *of* Chicheſter.
*Fuller's Church Hiſtory.*
*Muſæum Regalis Societatis* , by Dr. *Neh. Grew.*
*A Diſcovery of Errors,* &c. *Againſt Brooksmouth, York Herald.* By *Camden.*
*Variorum in* Europa *Itinerant. Deliciæ. Nathan. Chytræo Authore,* 1606.
*Camdeni Annal. Apparatus.*
*Dugdale's Hiſtory of* St. *Paul's.*
*Life of* Sir *Thomas More.*
*Lamentation againſt the City of* London. *An old Book. Pr. at* Nurenburgh, *An.* 1545.
*Life of Camden* by Dr. *Gibſon, now Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln.
*Philoſophical Tranſactions.*
*A Defence of the Bank of* England by *N. Tench,* Eſq.
*An old Book about the Education of Children.*
*The Elementary. Both* by *Richard Mulcaſter, Schoolmaſter of* Paul's *School.*
*Regiſter of* Sion *College.*
*Epitome of Chronicles,* by Bp. *Cooper.*
*Regiſtr. Ridley.*
*MSS. Archiepiſc. Parker.*
*The Martyrs Letters.*
*Liber Fleetwood.*
*Sutton's Hoſpital* by *Hern.* 1676.
*Lib. Statutor. Silk Throwers.*
*The Repertory, in the Chamber of* London.
*Annals of the Reformation* by *J. S. Print.* 1709.
*A true and exact Relation of the Fire of* London, 1666.
*Order of the Lord Maior and Aldermen, for the Hoſpitals,* 1562.

*Parochial Antiquities.* By Dr. *White Kennet*; now Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough.*

*Relation of the Entertainment of Q.* Elizabeth *at* Kenelworth *by the Earl of* Leiceſter.

*The Bowmans Glory.*

*Order of my Lord Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs, for their Meeting and wearing their Apparel,* &c.

*City Records. A. B.* C. &c.

*Sermons of* Tho. Lever, *An.* 1550.

K. Edward 6. *Warrant Book. int.* MSS. *in Dom. Petrens. Lond. nuper repoſit.*

*The Miroir.*

*Treatiſe of the Nobility of the Realm.*

*A full Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and of the Propoſal, for Widows of* 30 *l. a Year for Subſcription of an* 100 *l.* By Dr. *Aſſheton.*

*The XII. Worſhipful Companies.* A MS. by *W. Smith, Rouge Dragon.*

*Orders and Ordinances for* St. *Bartholomew's.*

*Political State.*

Revenil, *Clerk of the Grocers Company; His Account of the Debts of that Company. Pr.* 1682.

*Records in the Chapel of the Rolls.*

*Engliſh Voyages* by *Hackluit.*

*Brief Conceit of Engliſh Poeſy.*

*Viſitation Book, An.* 1634. *in the Heralds Office.*

*Regiſter of Scholars entred in* Merchant-Taylors School. By Mr. *Dugard* Maſter.

Hall *Bp. of* Norwich, *his Spittal Sermon.*

*Pariſh Clarks Guide. Pr.* 1698.

*Conſtitution of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen. Pr.* 1708.

*Record called* Doomsday, *in Saxon. ſometime kept in* Guildhal : *Being a Regiſter of the Laws of* London; *and of the* Portgreves.

*Liber Statutor. Eccles. St.* Pauli.

*Chartæ Libertat. ejuſd. Eccleſiæ.*

*Cities Advocate. Print.* 1628.

*Lex London.*

*Lib. St. Auguſtin. Papey.*

*Origines Anglican.* by *Dr. Innis.*

*Selden De Synedrijs.*

*Britannia Antiquiſ.* by Samms.

*Book of Aſſize of Bread in Q.* Elizabeth's *Time* by J. Powel, *Clerk of the Market.*

*Laws and Orders for Bakers in* Edw. *IV. his Reign*, MS. *of* Rob. Brook *and* Tho. Weſt, *Clerks of the Market.*

*Manley's Interpreter.*

Rog. Aſchams *Schoolmaſter.*

*Brief Diſcourſe of the Cuſtoms of* London. *Pr.* 1652.

*Speculum de antiquis Legibus, Libertatibus. An antient* MS. *in the Chamber of* Lond.

*Rights and Liberties of* Lond. *Pr.* 1682.

*Royal Charter of Confirmation,* &c. *granted by K.* Charles *II. to the City of* London.

*Book of Pleadings,* &c. *upon the* Quo Warranto. *Pr.* 1690.

*Brief Collection of Hiſtory,* by R. G.

*Parſons Three Converſions.*

*Hiſt. of* Rich. *III.* by Buck.

*Courſe and Practice of all juridical Proceedings in the Huſtings. Print.* 1647.

*An Hiſtorical Treatiſe of Cities and Burghs* by Dr. *Brady.*

*Plea for the Commonalty of* London. By Bellamy, *Prin.* 1644.

*Foot out of the Snare* by Joh. Gee.

*Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of* Mordaunt.

*Utopia.* By *Sir* Tho. More, *&c.*

# CHAPTERS and CONTENTS

OF THE

Six Books of the *SURVEY* of the Cities of *LONDON* and *WESTMINSTER*.

## THE FIRST BOOK.

### Containing a General Deſcription of the City of *LONDON*: And ſome Account of the *CITIZENS*.

### The Contents of the Chapters of the First Book.

CHAPTER I. *The Situation*; *Populouſneſs*; *Extent, Commodiouſneſs, Original, Antiquity and Name of* LONDON. *Conjectures at the Bigneſs of it*; *And Number of Inhabitants. King* LUD. *The City of the* Trinobantes. *Submits to* Julius Cæſar. LONDON; *What before* Julius Cæſar. *Whether a Colony under the* Romans. *Proclamations about new Buildings in the City*; *and for Forefronts.* page 1.

CHAP. II. *The Antiquity of the* WALL, *built about the City. Walls when firſt in* Britain. *For Defence againſt the* Picts *and* Scots. LONDON *ſtrongly walled by the* Saxons. *The Maintenance and Reparation of the Wall.* Murage. *The antient Wall near* Biſhopſgate *deſcribed. The Dimenſions of the Wall. And a Computation of the Quantity of Ground within the Walls.* p. 7.

CHAP. III. *Of the old* Town Ditch : *without the Walls of the City. The Modern Improvement of* Fleet Ditch, *made convenient for Barges, Dreins, and Sewers. Encroachments upon the Walls, and Ditch. A Survey taken thereof by Order of the City. The* Freedom *without the Walls. The Length of the Line of Separation*; *Dividing the Freedom of the City from the reſt of the County.* p. 11.

CHAP. IV. *The Gates of the City : made through the Wall. I. The Poſtern Gate by the* Tower. *II.* Aldgate. *III.* Biſhopsgate. *IV.* Moorgate. *V.* Criplegate *VI.* Aldersgate. *VII. The Poſtern out of* Chriſts Hoſpital. *VIII.* Newgate : *A Goal or Priſon for Malefactors. The Exhortation made to the Condemned. IX.* Ludgate. *A Priſon for Freemen, Debtors. The Water Gates,* Queenhith. Downgate : Wolfesgate, Ebgate, Oiſtergate, Bridgegate, Belinsgate. *Wharfs and Keys. Watches at the Gates.* p. 14.

CHAP. V. *Of the antient and preſent Rivers, Brooks, Bournes, Pools, Wells, ſerving the City with wholeſome Water. The* THAMES, *River of the* Wells, Turnemill Brook, Fleet Dike, Walbrook, Langborne, Oldborne, Holywell, Clements Well, Clarks Well, Skinners Well, Fags Well, Annis *the Clear, Horſepool, Pool without* Criplegate. Boſſes *and* Conduits *of freſh Water viſited by the Lord Maior. Inquiſition into Lanes and Paſſages to the* Thames. *The Supply of the City by the* New River; *and* THAMES *Waters. The preſent State of the City as to Water. Supply of* Southwark *with Water. Springs of excellent Water in the City. Benefactors to the Conduits.* p. 22.

CHAP. VI. *Of the antient and famous River of* THAMES. *Whence it deriveth her Head, or Source. And thence conveyeth it ſelf on to the Cities Service: Being ſupplied by divers other ſweet Rivers in her Courſe. The Commodities of this River. The Fiſh. Its Tides and Overflowings. Shiftings of its Tides.* p. 28.

CHAP. VII. *A* Survey *of the River of* Thames, *as far as it lyes under the Care and Inſpection of the Lord Maior, And what Care hath been taken of it by the City. Courts kept concerning the ſaid River. The Soil and Ground of it, the Cities.* p. 32.

CHAP. VIII. *A further Teſtimony concerning the River of* Thames, *and of the Right and Authority of the Lord Maior of* London *to the Conſervacy of the ſaid River. Proved learnedly in a Charge given by the Common Serjeant,* Anno 1618. *The Charge to the Inqueſt for the* Thames. *An Order from King* Charles I. *to the Judge of the* Admiralty, *Sir* Henry Marten; *as tho the City had encroached upon the Court of* Admiralty. p. 34.

CHAP. IX. *A more particular Account of the Locks, the Wears, and Mills on the* Thames. *Complained of. Reaſons for maintaining them. The Judgment of the* Trinity Houſe *concerning Corn Mills to be ſet up in the* Thames. *Publick Orders for the Conſervacy of it*; *And of the Fiſh.* p. 39.

CHAP. X. *A further Account of this famous River of* Thames; *as to ſo much as the Lord Maior is Conſervator of*; *with a ſhort Deſcription of the Towns and Places within the ſaid Limits, that are ſeated on its Banks on either ſide, in* Kent, *and* Eſſex, Middleſex *and* Surrey. *Beginning at* Graves End, *and* Tilbury Fort; *and ending at* Stanes *on the* Weſt. *Citizens take the Air by Water. The Poet* Gower's *Verſes on that Occaſion.* p. 42.

CHAP. XI. *Two Acts for the River of* Thames. *The one, an Act of Parliament for the Preſervation of this River. The other in Purſuance* thereof,

*thereof, being an Act of Common Council for the Conſervation, and cleanſing of it: In King* Henry *the Eighths Reign.* p. 45.

CHAP. XII. *The River* Lee *or* Ley; *of great Benefit to the City. An Act of Parliament for a new Cut to be made in it: But not effected. A Device of a Cut in this River to bring the Water to* Moorgate. *Scoured, and made navigable. A Commiſſion of the* Sewers *for the* Lee. *Cuts made on the Banks of it in the Night Time, to let out the Water. Some are againſt the Paſſage of the Barges with Corn. The great Conveniency thereof to the City, ſhewed. Complaint again of this Water-Carriage: Anſwered. Another Commiſſion of* Sewers *for the* Lee. *Order of* Star Chamber *concerning this River. And their final Determination. The City chiefly furniſhed with Bread-corn and Malt from this River. Remarks out of Law Books concerning the* Lee. p. 47.

CHAP. XIII. LONDON BRIDGE. *The Antiquity of it. At firſt a Wooden Bridge. When firſt built of Stone. Cuſtody of* London Bridge. *The Chappel on the* Bridge. *Means for Repair and Maintenance of it. Lands given for the Bridge. The Cuſtody of it taken from the City. Preſentments thereof to the Judges Itinerants. Gifts to the Repair of the Bridge. Actions and Accidents, happening on the Bridge. Buildings on the Bridge. Burnt An.* 1212. *Burnt again* An. 1632. *Rebuilt. Burnt the Third* Time An. 1666. *Rebuilt. The modern State of it. The Arches. Their Uſes, viz. for Mills to grind Corn. Other old Bridges.* Fleet Bridge, Ouldbourne Bridge, Cow Bridge, *Bridges over* Town Ditch, *and over the Courſe of* Walbrook, Horſeſhoe Bridge. p. 53.

CHAP. XIV. *Of ſuch antient Towers and Caſtles, as have been in and about this City of* LONDON. *Tower on* London Bridge. *Tower on the* South *of* London Bridge. Baynards Caſtle; *belonging to Lord* Fitz Water, Caſtillian *and Banner-bearer of* London. *Tower of* Montfitchet *on the* Thames, *where the Houſe for the* Black Friars *was ſituate. Another Tower on the* Weſt, *by* St. Brides *Church. Tower of* Barbican; *Uſed as a Watch Tower. Other Watch Towers. Tower Royal: Of old Time the King's Houſe: Afterwards the Queen's Wardrobe.* Sernes *Tower.* p. 59.

CHAP. XV. *Of the Tower of* London. *Its Situation and Magnitude. The Liberties and Bounds of it. How within the City. Contention between the Lieutenant and the Maior about the Liberties. The Points of Controverſy between them. The Markſtone. The Precinct of the* Tower. *St. Peters in the* Tower; *A Pariſh. The Tithes. Very ſpacious in former Times. Orders for the Repairs of it; and the Images of the Saints there. The Monuments. St.* John's *Chappel in the* White Tower. *The Records kept there. The Governors and principal Officers of the* Tower. *Conſtable of the* Tower. *The Names of the Conſtables. The Conſtables Privileges. Confirmed by Kings againſt the City. The Extent of his Power. His Salary, and Fees for Priſoners there.* Lieutenant *of the* Tower. Cuſtos *of the* Tower. *Records concerning the* Cuſtoſes. *Theſe Keepers of the* Tower, *Temporary. Names of ſome Lieutenants.* Sir Owen Hopton. *Complaints againſt him. Vindicates himſelf. Preſent State of a Lieutenant.* Gentleman Porter. *Names of ſome of them. Claim a Benefit of the Ground within the Liberty. Conteſt between him and the* Bowyer. *Gentleman Jaylor. His Fee.* Warders *of the* Tower. *Fees and Wages of the Officers. Modern Governors. The Lieutenancy and Hamlets.* p. 64.

CHAP. XVI. *The* Antiquity, *and firſt Foundation of the* Tower. *The* White Tower; *built by* William *the Conqueror. The Buildings of the* Tower. *Walls and Bulwarks. Reparations and Improvements. Tenements within the Liberty. The modern Reparations and Buildings. The new Armory. New Store Houſes.* p. 77.

CHAP. XVII. *The various Accidents, Occurrences and Paſſages of Remark, that have fallen out in, or concerning the* Tower. *Antient Coins. The* Tower *invaded in* Wat Tyler's *Rebellion. Commitments hither; and Executions. A Commiſſion to view the State of the* Tower. *Priſoners there* Ann. 1590. *and* 1591. *The Crown and Globe ſtolen out of the Tower. A full Relation of the Manner of doing it. Some Cenſures and Reflections upon the Event of it.* p. 81.

CHAP. XVIII. *Of the* Mint *in the* Tower. *The ſeveral Officers belonging to the ſame. Table of* Engliſh *Gold Coins: And of ſuch Monies both* Gold *and* Silver, *as have been coined therein. Divers particular Matters relating to the* Mint. Sir Richard Martin, *Kt. and Alderman, Maſter of the* Mint. *The King's Seals to be engraven in the* Tower Mint. *The danger of farming out the* Mint, *as it was once. Names of the Officers of the* Mint. p. 96.

CHAP. XIX. *Of the Office of the* Ordnance, *kept within the* Tower. *The ſeveral Officers; Antient and Modern. Subordinate Officers. Late Officers. Commiſſion to ſurvey the Ordnance. Fees and Salaries. Tranſactions and Occurrences about the Ordnance. Orders to the Gunfounders. A Patent to dig for* Salt Petre. p. 104.

CHAP. XX. *Of the Office of keeping the Records in the* Tower. *Where they are kept. The Order lately taken for digeſting and preſerving them. Account of the* Rolls. Kalendar *of the Records.* Number *of the Rolls in the Tower.* Scotch *Records brought to the* Tower. *The Keeper of the Records. Orders of this Office. The Antiquity thereof. The Place where antiently kept. Names of ſeveral former Keepers. Remarks on the two laſt Keepers, viz.* Prynn *and* Petyt. *The* Regalia. *Jewels of the Crown kept here. A Liſt of them: Swords, Crowns, Scepters, Rings, &c. Keeper of the Lions, and other wild Beaſts, and Creatures there. A Combat of two wild Beaſts before K.* James *I. What wild Creatures are now there kept. Other Cuſtodies in the* Tower. *The divers Uſes of the* Tower. p. 109.

CHAP. XXI. *Of the Houſes for Students of the Law; called the* Inns of Court *and* Chancery. *Why ſo called. Their Readings Mootings. Serjeants at Law. Judges. The Manner of keeping* Chriſtmas *at the Inns of Courts. Revels.* p. 120.

CHAP. XXII. *Of Schools and other Houſes of Learning; as are, or have been in the City. A Challenge to write for the Gold Pen. A Chirurgery Lecture.* Hood's *Mathematical and Military Lecture.* Greſham College. *The Will of Sir* Tho. Greſham. *The Lectures there. The Settlement of them. Complaints made againſt the Readers. Antient Orders for the Profeſſors Readings. The Profeſſors.* p. 123.

CHAP. XXIII. *The College of Phyſicians. The Uſefulneſs of this College. Their Charter granted by K.* Henry *VIII. Privileges of this College.* Diſpenſaries *ſet up by them. Their Uſefulneſs.*

College

College of Heralds. Their Uſe. Their Qualifications. Contentions among them. An Order for the Placing. Divers Remarks concerning the Heralds. Some of them very learned. Mr. Gybbon, Purſevant Blewmantle, his Herald Memorials. An Order from the Lord Byndon, Deputy Marſhal, againſt Artificers meddling in Armes. p. 130.

CHAP. XXIV. SION College; Founded for the Divines of the City. The Hiſtory and State of it. The Founder Dr. White. Incorporated. The Alms Houſe there. The Library. The Benefactors to it. Officers and Governors. Chelſea College. The Founder Dr. Sutcliff. For the Study of Polemic Divinity. Act of Parliament for the Maintenance of it: by means of bringing in Water into the City from the River Ley. A Declaration of the Reaſons that moved K. James I. to erect this College of Divines. The King's Letter to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to move the Biſhops in it. The Provoſt and Fellows of this College. But it met with Diſappointment. The preſent good Uſe of the College another Way. The College of Civilians, called Doctors Commons. Dr. Harvey Founder. The ſeveral Courts here. The Arches. The Audience. The Prerogative. The Faculties. The Admiralty. The Delegates. Advocates. Prohibitions complained of. Collections concerning Prohibitions, and Conſultations. The Royal Society for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. The Original of it. The Office of the ſeveral Members. A Liſt of them. Society or College of Antiquaries. They conferred about the Antiquities of this Land. The learned Camden upon a certain Occaſion, appealed to them. Subjects propounded to the Conſideration of the Royal Society. p. 146.

CHAP. XXV. The publick Schools. The Parliament petitioned to, for Schools in LONDON 25 Henry VI. Which were the antient ones. St. Anthonies School. St. Paul's School. The Foundation thereof. Inſcriptions upon it. Ordinances for it. The Maſters. The School at Mercers Chapel. Merchant Taylor's School. The Maſters. Ratcliff School. Chriſt's Church School. A Cuſtom there. Charter Houſe School. Other Free Schools in Southwark and Weſtminſter. Private Schools. The Charity Schools. Schools for the Art of Drawing. Schools for young Women in Genteel as well as Chriſtian Accompliſhments. p. 162.

CHAP. XXVI. Colleges and Hoſpitals, for the Aged, Poor and Sick. Antient Orders for the Government of them. Founded by K. Edward VI. The Effect of Bp. Ridley's Sermon before him. Chriſt's Church Hoſpital. A Mathematical School founded there by K. Charles II. The Beginning and Occaſion of it. A Ward for the Girls; lately founded. The Occaſion thereof. Schools belonging to this Hoſpital. The Governors of it. The good Order obſerved in it. Expences, and Revenues. St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. The antient Foundation thereof. Orders and Ordinances of it. The Governors. The Charges. Benefactors. State of this Hoſpital. St. Thomas: For the Sick and diſeaſed. Its Foundation. Damaged by Fires. Rebuilt. The State of it. The Governors. Bridewell. For Harbour, and Work. The State of Bridewell. Benefactors. Governors. Bethlem. For Lunaticks. Built in Moorfields; called New Bethlem. Orders made for it. Benefactors. Governors. Admittance of Lunaticks; And care of them. The State of it. The Work Houſe in Biſhopſgate Street. For poor Children and idle Perſons. The Foundation, State and Deſign of it. The New Building. Benefactors. A Boy of this Houſe makes a Speech to Queen Anne. An Order from the Governors to take up idle Perſons. Some Cheats taken up. The preſent State of it. The Officers. p. 174.

CHAP. XXVII. St. Katharines by the Tower. The Charter Houſe; Or Suttons Hoſpital. The Savoy. Trinity College, or Hoſpital. Alk's Hoſpital. Dulwich College. Chelſea College, or the Royal Hoſpital. Greenwich Hoſpital. The Hoſpital at Deptford. Morden College. Sir Robert Geffreys Hoſpital near Shorditch, or Ironmongers Hoſpital. p. 204.

CHAP. XXVIII. An Account of the dreadful Burning down of LONDON Anno 1666. The Damage done thereby computed. The Rebuilding thereof. Rules and Directions for it. The ſeveral Acts of Parliament made for that Purpoſe. An Act of Common Council for preventing and ſuppreſſing of Fires. Inſurance of Houſes from Fire. p. 226.

CHAP. XXIX. Antient Cuſtoms for Trade and Merchandize. Streets for Tradeſmen. Riding in Whirlicotes. Noblemens Houſes in the City. Great Houſekeeping; And Hoſpitality. Who they were that maintained it. Maiors and Sheriffs great Feaſting; Reſtrained. Sports and Paſtimes. Comedies and Stage Plays; Reſtrained. The Queens Players. Shooting in the Bow. Juſts. Cock-fighting. Running at the Quinten. The Fraternity of Shooters. The Archers of London. Games of Defence. Wreſtling. Dancing for the Garland, &c. Shews for Triumph. Lords of Miſrule at Chriſtmas May Games. Evil May day. Watches. The Watch at Midſummer The Standing Watch. The Marching Watch. The March then through the City. Wreſtling. Shooting. Taverns and Alehouſes. Modern Sports. Cuſtomary Puniſhments. Pillorizing. Whipping. Riding. Carting. Funerals. Weddings. Chriſtnings. p. 241.

CHAP. XXX. A Rehearſal of many Honourable Acts of the City and Citizens. The Names of them: and their Acts and good Works ſpecified. Many Honourable and Charitable Acts of Women Citizens. p. 268.

CHAP. XXXI. The Worth and Wealth of Citizens. Supply their Princes Occaſions for preſent Money. Citizens called upon to receive Knighthood. Citizens of Wealth and Honour. Sir Thomas Greſham. Sir Baptiſt Hicks, &c. Several Worthy Maiors formerly. Valour of Citizens. Their Loyalty. The Triumphant Manner and Order of receiving K. CHARLES I. and the Queen, into the City Anno 1641. upon his Return from Scotland. Some Aldermen ſent to the Tower 1648. becauſe they would not proclaim an Act for a Common Wealth. They diſown that pretended Authority. The Cities Actions for bringing in the King An. 1659. Readily receive the Prince of Orange 1688. The Wiſdom of ſome Citizens. Extraordinary Honours done to the City by Kings and Nobles. Kings and Queens free of the City. Lord Fitzwater, the City Banneret. The City entertain the Palſgrave An. 1612. when he came into England. Offices and Places belonging to the City. Liveries and Fees antiently given, and paid annually by the City to Perſons of Honour, &c. p. 281.

# THE SECOND BOOK.

## Containing a particular Inſpection into the Thirteen Wards on the *Eaſt* ſide of *WALBROOKE.*

---

### The Contents of the Chapters of the Second Book.

CHAP. I. *The Diviſion of the City into Wards and Aldermanries.* p. 1.

CHAP. II. PORTSOKEN *Ward: the firſt Ward in the* Eaſt *Part.* Knighten *Guild. The Bounds.* Trinity *Church and Canons. St.* Katharines. Eaſt Smithfield. *The* New Abby. *The* Minoreſs. Goodman's Fields. *St.* Botolph Aldgate. *Benefactors. The modern State of this Ward.* p. 3.

CHAP. III. TOWERSTREET *Ward.* Towerhil. *The Liberties of the* Tower. Alhallows Barking. *St.* Olaves Hartſtreet. Trinity Houſe. *St.* Dunſtans *in the* Eaſt. *Wharfs and Keys.* Cuſtom Houſe. *The modern Eſtate of this Ward.* p. 29.

CHAP. IV. ALDGATE *Ward. The Priory of the Holy Trinity.* Chriſt's *Church, now St.* James's. *The Conſecration thereof.* Duke's Place. *St.* Katharine Creechurch. *St.* Andrew Underſhaft. *St.* Mary Axe. *The Houſe of the* Crutched Friars. *Two Fraternities of* Dutch *Men here founded. St.* Katharine Coleman. Blanch Appleton. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 54.

CHAP. V. LIMESTREET *Ward. The Bounds of it. The Manor of* Leadenhal. Simon Eyre, *a famous Citizen. The Bread Carts of* Bow. *St.* Mary *at* Axe *Pariſh. St.* Auguſtine *the Papey. The Pariſh of St.* Auguſtine *at the Wall. The preſent Eſtate of this Ward.* p. 83.

CHAP. VI. BISHOPSGATE *Ward.* St. Botolph *Church. A new Churchyard here. A* Perſian *Merchant's Tomb. St.* Mary *of* Bethlem. Fiſher's *Folly. St.* Mary *Spittle.* Lolesworth *or* Spittle Fields. *Urns found there; and other Strange Things. St.* Ethelburgh. *St.* Helens Croſby *Place. Sir* Thomas Greſham's *Houſe. The modern State of the Ward.* p. 90.

CHAP. VII. BROADSTREET *Ward. The Bounds.* Alhallow's *the Wall.* Paulet Place *and Gardens. The* Dutch *Church* St. Peter *the Poor.* Auguſtin *Friars.* Drapers *Hall. St.* Martin's Oteswich. Merchant Taylors *Hall. St.* Benet Fink. *St.* Anthonies. *St.* Bartholomew *by the* Exchange. *St.* Chriſtophers. Kendrick *of this Pariſh, his charitable laſt Will. The Modern State of this Ward.* p. 109.

CHAP. VIII. CORNHILL *Ward. The Market. The Standard. The Tun upon* Cornhill. *The Conduit. The Royal* Exchange. *St.* Peters Cornhill. *The Antiquity of that Church. St.* Michaels Cornhill. *The Fripperers of* Cornhill. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 133.

CAAP. IX. LANGBORN *Ward, and* Fenny *about. St.* Gabriel Fenchurch. *St.* Dionys Backchurch. Alhallow's Graſſechurch *in* Lombardſtreet. *St.* Edmond *the King.* William de la Pole, *the King's Merchant. The Bounds on the* South. Alhallows Stanechurch. *St.* Nicolas Acon. *St.* Mary Woolnoth. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 151

CHAP. X. BELINGSGATE *Ward. The Bounds thereof. A free* Market *for Fiſh here.* St. Botolphs *Church.* St. Mary *at Hill. The Corps of a Woman found whole,* 170 *Years after her Burial. St.* Margaret Pattens. *St.* Andrew Hubbard. *St.* George Botolph-lane. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 165.

CHAP. XI. BRIDGE *Ward within. St.* Magnus. *St.* Margarets *on* Fiſhſtreet Hill. *St.* Leonard Eaſtcheap. *St.* Benet Graſſechurch. Graſſechurch *Market. The* Fiſhmongers *formerly two Companies. The* Black Prince's *Houſe. The preſent* State *of this Ward.* p. 174.

CHAP. XII. CANDLEWICKSTREET *Ward. The Bounds thereof. Weavers Foreigners antiently in* Candlewickſtreet. *St.* Clement Eaſtcheap. *St.* Mary Abchurch. *St.* Michael Crooked-lane. *Sir* William Walworth's *Story. The Arms of the City. St.* Martins Orgars. *St.* Laurence Poultney. Elizabeth Lucar *qualified to a Wonder. The modern State of this Ward.* p. 182.

CHAP. XIII. WALBROKE *Ward. The Bounds. St.* Swithen's *Church.* London Stone. Stocks Market. *St.* Mary Woolchurch. *St.* Stephen Walbrook. *St.* John's *upon* Walbrook. *St.* Mary Bothaw. *Whether* Henry Fitz Alwyn *was buried there. The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 191.

CHAP. XIV. DOWNGATE *Ward. The Bounds.* Tallowchandlers Hall. Skinners Hall. Inholders Hall. *The* Erber. *The* Steelyard: *And the Merchants of the* Hance. Alhallows *the* Great. Allhallows *the* Leſs. Cold Harbour. Merchant Taylors School *in* Suffolk-lane. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 201.

# THE THIRD BOOK.

## Containing a particular Inſpection into the Twelve Wards on the *Weſt* ſide of *WALBROKE.*

The Contents of the Chapters of the Third Book.

CHAP. I. *Wards on the* Weſt *ſide of* Walbrook. *And firſt of the* VINTRIE *Ward.* Bourdeaux *Merchants. The* Vintners *great Merchants. St.* Michael Pater-noſter *in the Royal.* Whittington *College. The Tower Royal. St.* Thomas Apoſtles. *St.* Martins *in the Vintrie. St.* James Garlick Hith. Richard Lions *beheaded by* Wat Tyler, *his Monument. The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 1.

CHAP. II. CORDWAINER *Street Ward.* Soperlane, *whence ſo called. St.* Autholines. *St.* Mary Aldermary. *Sir* Henry Keeble. *St.* Mary Le Bow. *Antiquities of* Bow *Church, Bells and Steeple. The Crownſild in* Cheap. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 15.

CHAP. III. CHEAP *Ward. The Bounds of it. St.* Sithes *or* Benet Shrog. *St.* Pancrace Soperlane. *St.* Mildreds *Pariſh. The Parſonage Houſe there. The* Grocers Hall. *The* Bank *of* England *kept here. St.* Mary Colechurch. Thomas Becket; *where born and chriſtned. The Standard in* Cheap. *Great Croſs in* Cheap. *St.* Thomas *of* Acars. *The* Mercers *Company. St* Martins Pomery. Alhallows. Honylane. Guildhall. *The Chappel hard by. St.* Laurence Jewry. *Two Fraternities here. The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 26.

CHAP. IV. COLEMANSTREET *Ward. The Bounds. Antiquities in this Ward. The* Jews *Synagogue in* Lothbury. *St.* Stevens Colemanſtreet. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 53.

CHAP. V. BASSINGSHALL *Ward. The Bounds.* Weavers *Company.* Baſſingshall. *The Family of the* Baſſings. Blackwell Hall, *a Market for Cloth. St.* Michael Baſſiſhaw. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 65.

CHAP. VI. CRIPPLEGATE *Ward. The Bounds.* Morefields. *St.* Mary Aldermanbury. *A prodigious Shankbone.* Elſing *Spittle.* Sion *College. St* Alphage. *St.* Albans Woodſtreet. *St.* Michael *in* Woodſtreet. *The Head of King* James *IV. buried there. St.* Giles's Cripplegate. *The Circuit of St.* Giles's *Pariſh. Brotherhood of St.* Giles. *The* Jews *Garden.* Barbican. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 70.

CHAP. VII. ALDERSGATE *Ward. The Bounds within and without. St.* Mary Staining. *St.* John Zachary. Goldſmiths *Hall. Principal Goldſmiths. St.* Olaves *in* Silverſtreet. *St.* Leonard Foſterlane. *St.* Anne *in the Willows. St.* Martins Le Grand. *St.* Botolph Alderſgate. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 95.

CHAP. VIII. FARINGDON *Ward* INFRA, *or* WITHIN, *ſo called. The Bounds. St.* Peters *Cheap. St.* Foſters. Lamb's *Chappel. St.* Nicolas *Church. The* Gray Friars. Chriſt's *Church. St.* Matthew Fridayſtreet. *The Old* Exchange. *St.* Auguſtines. *The Cathedral of St.* PAULS. *The Foundation and Building thereof. St.* Faiths. *Monuments in St.* PAULS. *St.* Martins *by* Ludgate. *The Priſoners there. The Monuments.* Blackfriers. *The Liberties thereof. The fatal Veſper there. St.* Michael *the Querne. St.* Ewin. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 124.

CHAP. IX. BREADSREET *Ward. The Bounds. The Bakers of* London. Cheap raiſed. Goldſmiths Row. *The* Old Change. Alhallows Breadſtreet. Mildred Breadſtreet. Gerards *Hall. The* Counter *in* Breadſtreet. *St.* John Evangeliſt. *St.* Margaret Moyſes. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 198.

CHAP. X. QUEENHITH *Ward. The Bounds. The Church of the* Holy Trinity. *St.* Nicolas Cold Abby. *St* Nicolas Olave. *Biſhop of* Herefords Inn. *St.* Mary Monthaut. *St.* Mary Somerſet. *St.* Peters Pauls Wharf. Queenhith. *The Cuſtoms there. The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 208.

CHAP. XI. CASTLEBAINARD *Ward. The Bounds.* Beaumonts *Inn.* Scropes *Inn.* Burley *Houſe.* Bainards *Caſtle. Mills on the* Fleet *Water. St.* Benet *by* Pauls Wharf. *St.* Andrews *in the* Wardrobe. *The Kings* Wardrobe. Darby *Houſe.* Doctors Commons. *St.* Mary Magdalen Old Fiſhſtreet. *Three* Weſt *Gates of St.* Pauls. Lollards *Tower. St.* Gregories *by St.* Pauls. *The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 220.

CHAP. XII. *The Ward of* FARINGDON EXTRA *or* WITHOUT. *The Bounds. St.* Bartholomews *Hoſpital. St.* Bartholomew *the Leſs. Priory of St.* Bartholomew. *Great St.* Bartholomew. Bartholomew *Fair.* Smithfield. *St.* Sepulchres. Ely *Place. St.* Andrews Holbourn. *The* Fleet. *St.* Dunſtans *in the* Weſt. *The Houſe of* Converts. *The Rolls.* Bridewel. *St.* Bridgets, *or St.* Brides. *The* White Friers. *The* New Temple. *Templars. The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 291.

# THE FOURTH BOOK.

## Containing an Inſpection into the Ward of the Borough of *SOUTHWARK.* As alſo into the Suburbs of the City, and the Liberty of the Dutchy of *LANCASTER.*

---

### The Contents of the Chapters of the Fourth Book.

CHAP. I. BRIDGE *Ward* WITHOUT, *the Six and Twentieth in number, conſiſting of the Borough of* Southwark *in the County of* Surrey. *How this came to be one of the Wards. K.* Edward's *Grant of* Southwark. Paris Garden. Chriſt's *Church Pariſh. The* Stews. *The Biſhop of* Wincheſter's *Houſe. St.* Mary Overie. *St.* Mary Magdalen. *St.* Margaret *on the Hill.* Southwark *Place. St.* George's Southwark. *The Goals,* White Lion, King's Bench, Marſhalſea. *St.* Thomas *Hoſpital. St.* Olaves. *Abbot of St.* Auguſtines *Inn. The Abby of* Bermondſey. *St.* Mary Magdalen Bermondſey. *This Borough farmed; afterwards purchaſed of the Crown, The preſent State of this Ward.* p. 1.

CHAP. II. *The* SUBURBS *without the Walls briefly touched: As alſo without the Liberties, more at large deſcribed. The Inhabitants. The Buildings. New Buildings forbid. A notable Speech of the Recorder. The Suburb without the Poſtern by the* Tower. Wappin. *The Chappel there. Made a Pariſh. The Alms Houſe in* Wappin. Wappin *Marſh.* Ratcliff. Whitchappel. *How it came to be called* St. Mary Matfelon. *St.* Dunſtan Stepney. *Divers Remarks of that Pariſh.* Stebunhith *Marſh. Suburb without* Biſhopſgate. Soersditch. *St.* Leonard Shoreditch. *New* Artillery. Bunhil *Fields. A Burying Place there. Suburb without the Poſtern of* Moregate. Morefields. *Suburb without* Cripplegate. p. 32.

CHAP. III. *Suburb without* Alderſgate. *Suburb without* Newgate. *The* Charterhouſe. *The Priory of* St. John's *of* Jeruſalem. St. James Clerkenwell. *The old Well of* Clerkenwell. Holborn. Gray's *Inn. The old* Temple. *Houſe of* Converts. *The Rolls Liberty. The* Blackfriers *in* Holborn. Lincoln's *Inn. The* Chappel *there.* St. Giles's: *And the Hoſpital of* St. Giles. *Suburb without* Ludgate. p. 61.

CHAP. IV. *The Pariſh of* St. Giles *in the Fields. The Bounds; and preſent State of it. Chapel in great* Queen's *Street.* St. Giles's *Church new built. Monuments of the Dead there.* p. 75.

CHAP. V. *An Abſtract or brief Relation of the two Manors and Lordſhips of* Stebunhith, *alias* Stepney, *and* Hackney. *Suburbs* North Eaſt *in the County of* Middleſex, *with the free Cuſtoms, Benefits and Privileges to them belonging, and how they are holden by the Copyhold Tenants of the Right Honorable* Thomas *Lord* Wentworth; *with ſome other eſpecial and remarkable Notes, both of Reverend Antiquity and modern Memory.* p. 86.

CHAP. VI. *A Survey taken the* 30th. *Day of* December Anno 1567. *and the Tenth of Q.* Elizabeth, *of the Manor of* FINSBURY *in the County of* Middleſex, *belonging to the Prebend of* Haliwel *and* Finsbury, *in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, London. *Wherein are particularly ſpecified, as well the Capital Meſſuage and Scite of the ſaid Manor, and all other Meſſuages, Houſes, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Paſtures, Leaſures, and other Grounds, being of the Demeſnes of the ſaid Manor, with the Butts and Bounds thereof; As alſo the Rents and Services, belonging to the ſaid Manor; And the Names of the Tenants, by whom the ſame are to be paid. With mention alſo, for what Land the ſame Rents and Services are due; and the Butts and Bounds thereof.* p. 101.

CHAP. VII. *Liberties of the Dutchy of* LANCASTER. *The Bounds.* Exeter *Houſe.* St. Mary *at the* Strand. *The Hoſpital of the* Savoy. *Viſited. The Bounds and preſent State of the* Savoy *Pariſh.* St. CLEMENT DANES. *The Bounds and Buildings of this Pariſh. The Government of this Dutchy.* Hanover *Square.* p. 104.

# THE FIFTH BOOK.

## Containing an Account of the Government of the City, Eccleſiaſtical, Temporal, and Military. And of the Governors of this City. Its Corporations and Trades. Its Laws, Orders, Cuſtoms and Privileges. Its Militia.

### The Contents of the Chapters of the Fifth Book.

CHAP. I. *The Government of the City of* LONDON. *And firſt, of the* Eccleſiaſtical *State. Catalogue of the Biſhops of* London; *And of the Pariſhes and Churches. An ancient Liſt of them, and of their Patrons and Tenths. The Religious Houſes, Hoſpitals, Fraternities, Chapels,* &c. *Tables of the preſent, or late Incumbents, Lectures, Value of the Livings of all the Pariſhes in* London *and* Weſtminſter; *With the Out Pariſhes. Table of the daily Hours of Prayers,* &c. *in every Church. Weekly Lectures.* Boyle's *Monthly Lecture. Anniverſary Sermons. Another Table of the Times and Places of Morning and Evening Prayer, Adminiſtration of Sacraments. Lecture Sermons. And alſo a Table of the Charity Schools.* p. 1.

CHAP. II. *State of the Pariſh Prieſts and Pariſhoners of* London *antiently. The Offerings to be paid them. An Archbiſhop of* Canterburies *Letter to the Lord Maior concerning them. Bulls of Pope* Innocent *and Pope* Nicolas, *in Confirmation of them. More Conteſts concerning Offerings. Biſhop* Niger's *Conſtitution. Tithes. Privy Tithes. Glebe. Tithes diminiſhed. A Bill in Parliament for Tithes. Miniſters of* London, *their Petition to K.* James *and K.* Charles I. *An antient Viſitation of the Parochial Churches. Articles found by Inquiſition in St.* Magnus *Pariſh.* p. 22.

CHAP. III. *The late Endeavours uſed in the City for the reſtraining of Vice; Promoting of Religion and Sobriety at Home; And extending the Knowledge of the Goſpel into other Parts of the World; By means of the* Societies. Society *for* Reformation *of Manners. Reformation of the Stage.* Society *for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge.* Society *for propagating the Goſpel in foreign Parts.* Societies *of Young Men. Charities and Proviſions made for the Poor. Proviſions for them in the Winter.* Charity Schools; *their preſent State. Reformation in ſinging Pſalms. Commiſſion for the Augmentations of ſmall Livings by Q.* Anne's *Bounty. The Act for building Fifty new Churches.* p. 30.

CHAP. IV. *An Account of the Gifts and Charities commited to the Truſt of the Twelve Companies: And the Names of the Donors. The ſaid Benefactions conſiſting in Hoſpitals, Alms Houſes, Free Schools, Endowments of Livings, Founding of Lectures, Exhibitions, Annual Gifts,* &c. p. 54.

CHAP. V. *Of the* Temporal *Government of this City. Portgraves, Maiors, Sheriffs, Aldermen. Divers Remarks concerning them, and their Privileges. Their Elections in antient Times. Controverſies of late about Election of Sheriffs; ſettled by Act of Common Council,* An. 1703. *Their Cuſtoms; And the Exerciſe of their Magiſtracy.* p. 73.

CHAP. VI. *The antient Government of the City. A Catalogue of the Portgraves, Cuſtoſes, Bailiffs, Maiors and Sheriffs: With the Coats of Arms of each Maior. Relation of divers Accidents of Remark, falling out in the City, from Time to Time, under thoſe reſpective Magiſtrates: And other memorable Matters noted.* p. 100.

CHAP. VII. *Government by a Maior, how antient. The Cities Charter, to chuſe their own Maiors. Is chief Butler at Coronations. His Privileges and State. His Court Days. Sheriffs; Their Elections. Their Office. Their Courts. Under-Sheriffs. Certain Fees of Maiors and Sheriffs.* p. 153.

CHAP. VIII. *Aldermen of* London. *Antient Cuſtoms,* &c. *concerning them. Their Wards. Recorders. A Catalogue of them. Other Officers of the City, and of the Maior, and Sheriffs. A Liſt of the Common Sergeants; and Town Clerks. Liveries given by the Maiors and Sheriffs. The Order and Precedency of the Companies. The Order of the Apparel of Maiors, Sheriffs and Aldermen, according to their Days of Meeting. Under-Officers of the City; And their Oaths.* p. 156.

CHAP. IX. *Freemen of the City; called* Barons. *Companies or Corporations. Their Coats of Arms. Charters. Times of their Incorporations. The* Mercers. Grocers. Drapers. Fiſhmongers. Goldſmiths. Skinners. *Divers Remarks of each Company; and the Names of ſuch Members of them, as bore the Office of Lord Maior, and the Years, When.* p. 173.

CHAP. X. *The* Merchant Taylors *Company.* Haberdaſhers *or* Milleners: *why ſo called.* Salters. Ironmongers. Vintners. *Their Charter given them by K.* EDWARD III. Clothworkers. *Divers Remarks of theſe Companies. And the Names of ſuch Members of them, as bore the Office of Lord Maior; And the Years, When.* p. 190.

CHAP. XI. *The other Companies following the* Twelve. Dyers: Brewers: *Controverſies about gauging their Veſſels. Quantity of Beer brewed in* London. *Number of Brewers. Prices ſet upon Beer and Ale.* Portage *Beer.* Leatherſellers. *The* Glovers *Complaint againſt them. A Patent for ſealing of Leather, oppoſed by the Company.* Pewterers. *Their Patent for caſting of Tin Bars.* p. 201.

CHAP. XII. Barber Chirurgeons, *formerly two diſtinct Companies.* Armourers. White Bakers. Wax

Wax Chandlers. Tallow Chandlers. *They had Patent for ſearching Oil, Vinegar, Butter; Hops and Soap.* Cutlers. Girdlers. Butchers. *Some loſe their Freedom; and why. A Motion to remove Slaughter-Houſes out of the City.* Sadlers. Carpenters. Cordwainers. *The Conteſt between them.* Shoemakers *of* Weſtminſter *and other Strangers and Foreigners of that Trade. An Order of Star-chamber about them.* Painters. *The Decay of Painting.* Curriers. *Contention between them and the* Cordwainers. Maſons Plumbers. p. 208.

CHAP. XIII. Innholders. Founders. Embroiderers. Poulters. Cooks. Coopers. Bricklayers *and* Tylers. Bowyers. Fletchers. *Theſe two Companies, with the* Stringers *and* Arrowheadmakers; *Their Petition for the Reſtoration of Archery. Queen* ELIZBETH*'s Commiſſion for the Laws about ſhooting in the Bow.* Bowſtaves. Blackſmiths. Joyners. Plaiſterers. Weavers. *Their Complaint againſt the Silk-Weavers. The City take their Parts.* Fruiterers. Scriveners. Bottlemakers *and* Horners. *Their Complaint upon a Licenſe granted to tranſport Horns. Their Charter.* p. 216.

CHAP. XIV. Stationers. *The antienteſt Printers. An Order in the Starchamber for printing. Privileges granted to particular Perſons for printing certain Books. The Controverſies ariſing among the Stationers thereupon. Decrees in the Starchamber, reſtraining the Liberty of the Preſs. An Act in* Richard *III. his Reign, encouraging the bringing in Books and Printers into the Realm.* Marblers. Woolpackers. Farriers. Paviors. Lorriners. Brown Bakers. Woodmongers. Upholders, *or* Upholſters. *Deceits in that Trade. An Endeavour to procure the Searching of their Goods. The Companies Petitions.* Turners. Glaziers. Pariſh Clerks. Watermen. Apothecaries. Silk-throwers, *or* Throwſter's. *Their Incorporation.* p. 221.

CHAP. XV. Glovers. Tinners. Diſtillers. *Abuſes of Diſtillers. A Patent granted for the preventing thereof.* Clockmakers. Muſicians. Feltmakers. *Their Endeavours to be made a Corporation. Move for a Search of Flocks and Wool.* Soapmakers. *Three Sorts of Soap.* Glaſsſellers. Verſelyn, *a* Venetian *the firſt that ſet up a Glaſshouſe in* England. Potters. *Fine Gally Ware.* Coach and Coach-harneſs makers. Pinners *and* Needlers. *Petition againſt foreign Pins and Needles.* Patten makers, *An antient Trade.* Notaries. *Their Complaint of a Patent for making Policies.* Broggers *or* Brokers. *Their Complaint of the ſame. Retailing* Broggers. Refiners *of Sugar. Began in* England, 1544. Players; *Retainers to Noblemen.* Silkmen. Shipwrights. Mineral and Battery-Workers. Tobacco Pipe-Makers. Hatband-Makers. Comb-Makers. Starch-Makers. Gardiners. *The Academy of the Muſes. A Scheme of the Companies.* p. 236.

CHAP. XVI. *Many Lands and Tenements of the Companies, given away by an Act in K.* Edward *the Sixth his Reign. Purchaſed again of the King. A Liſt thereof. A Project for each Company to ſend out a Ship for Trade. None to exerciſe any Trade, than what he was Apprentice to. The Troubles of the Companies, by means of the Patents granted for* concealed Lands. p. 249.

CHAP. XVII. *Trade. Cuſtom Houſe. Weights and Meaſures. Merchants. Various Corporations of them. Merchants of the Staple. Merchants Adventurers.* Ruſſia *Merchants.* Eaſtland *Merchants.* Levant, *or* Turky *Merchants.* Spaniſh *Merchants.* Eaſt-India *Merchants.* French *Merchants.* Virginia *Merchants. The* African *Company. The* Canary *Company. The* Spaniſh, Portugal, Italian, French, Dutch, *and* Weſt-India *Merchants.* South-Sea *Company. A Liſt of their Governor and Directors; And of the Bank of* England. *The Royal Fiſhery of* England. *The* Eaſt-India *Merchants united.* p. 256.

CHAP. XVIII. *Tonnage and Poundage. A Caſe between the Merchants and the Barons of the Five Ports. A Table of Duties of the Kings Beam: and Water-Bailage.* BLACKWELL *Hall, the Market for Cloth. The Wharfs and Keys of the Port of* London. *Act for regulating Carrs and Carts. Rates appointed to be taken for Carriage. The Corporation of Mariners, called* TRINITY *Houſe. Their Uſe. Liſts of the Officers, and Elder Brothers. Tables of their Benefactors.* p. 373.

CHAP. XIX. *Remarks concerning the Merchants of* London. *Their Numbers in King* Edward's *and* Q. Elizabeth's *Days. Their Voyages for Diſcoveries of foreign Regions, and ſettling Traffic. Their Commodities. Beer. Seacoal. Iron Ordnance. A Regiſter for Policies, Charter-Parties, &c. Foreign Merchants. Laws concerning them. Complained of for returning Monies out of the Land by Exchange. Bound to Employment here. Ill will to Strangers. Their Manufactures. Reaſons offered to the Parliament againſt naturalizing Aliens.* p. 291.

CHAP. XX. *Blank.*

CHAP. XXI. *Some further Account of the Strangers that ſettled in* London. *Their Trades. Manufacture of Bayes. Their Numbers. Complaints againſt them. Their Plea. Speeches for and againſt them in Parliament. They lend the Queen Money. The State of the* French *Proteſtant Refugees* An. 1687. *The Caſe of the* Dutch *and* French *Proteſtant Churches in* England. p. 299.

CHAP. XXII. *Laws, Cuſtoms and Uſages; antient and modern. Aſſizes. Of Annoyances. Statutes for the Streets. For paving and cleanſing them. Old Cuſtoms for Freedom. Laws of the Market. An Act to prevent Foreſtalling and engroſſing the Market. An Award in a Caſe between the Farmers of the Market and the Market-folks. Rates appointed for Hackney Coaches and Chairs.* p. 305.

CHAP. XXIII. *Laws and Cuſtoms of the Wardmote Inqueſt. The Maiors Precept to the Aldermen. Articles of Enquiry. Exemplary Puniſhments inflicted upon Bawds, Harlots, &c. An Act of Common Council for the Reformation of Abuſes in the Wardmote.* p. 313.

CHAP. XXIV. *The Laws and Ordinances for Orphans, and Children of Freemen. The Order taken for them by Act of Common Council* 5 Ed. 6. *The Act for the Orphans Anno* 5 *and* 6, *of* William *and* Mary, *of Four* per Cent. *Freemen; Their Oath. Inſtructions for Apprentices. Habit of Apprentices. The Apprentice loſeth not the Degree of a Gentleman. Apprentices a conſiderable Body. Exaction of Fees upon Apprentices. Some Notes out of the Records concerning the Freedom of the City.* p. 302.

CHAP. XXV. *Antient Aſſize, and Weight of Bread. An Ordinance for it according to the Price of Wheat. Old Orders for Bakers, by the Privy Council of Q.* Elizabeth, *and K.* James I. *How the Aſſize of Bread was made each Year. The Bakers Halimotes. Aſſay of Bread according to the Regale of* England. *Table of the modern Aſſize of Bread; Hanging up in* Guildhall. *Laws and Charges for Bakers. Miller. Baker. Brewer. Butcher. Fiſher. Cook Innholder. Taverner. Tallowchandler. Spicer. Weaver. Tanner. Cordwayner. Currier. White Tawyer. Mercer. Grocer,* &c. *Foreſtaller: each their Aſſizes. Standard for Weights adjuſted. Meaſure for Sea Coal, and other Things meaſurable upon the* Thames. p. 336.

CHAP. XXVI. *The Royal* CHARTERS *of the City from* Edward *the Confeſſor, and from* William *the Conqueror, to K.* Charles *II. The* Saxon *Charter of* William *the Conqueror ſpecified, and of* Henry *I. The Cities Charter ſeized by K.* Charles *II. The Occaſion thereof. The Cities Plea and Juſtification of what they did. The Charter ſent back to the City by K.* James *II. a little before his Abdication. Reſtored under K.* William *and Q.* Mary, *by Act of Parliament. A Repertory of the Contents of all the Charters granted to the City.* p. 346.

CHAP. XXVII. *The Citizens upon all Occaſions inſiſt upon their Charters. Sometimes contend with the King. The good Order and Government of the City depend on the Charters. Articles of Government for the City, and for keeping the Peace; in the Reign of K.* Edward *II. Confirmed by the Broad Seal. Proviſions of Fleſh, Fowl and Fiſh, rated by the Maior and Sheriffs; by the King's Letter, and Commandment. Care taken about Proviſion of Bread in a Dearth: by laying up Corn in the Bridge-Houſe. The Maiors Letter thereupon.* p. 359.

CHAP. XXVIII. *The* Courts *of* London. *The Huſtings. Lord Maiors Court. The Orphans Court. The preſent State of the Orphans. The Court of Aldermen. Liſt of the City Officers. The ſeveral Offices in the Gift of the Maior and Aldermen. Court of Common Council. Committees choſen out of the Common Council. The Chamberlains Court. His Power about Apprentices and their Maſters. Sheriffs Court. Court of Requeſt, or of Conſcience. The Court of Conſervacy. Laws and Ordinances for the Fiſhermen of the* Thames. *Other leſſer Courts,* viz. *Wardmote Court; Halmote Court; Court of the Coroner; Court of the Eſcheator; Court of the* Tower; *Court of* St. Martins. *The Court of the Kings Commiſſion of* Oyer *and* Terminer, *held in the* Old Baily. *Crimes and Miſdeameanors. Pleas of the Crown held antiently at the* Tower *by Judges Itinerants. The Manner thereof.* p. 369.

CHAP. XXIX. *Laws and Cuſtoms of the City. Privileges of the Lord Maior and of the Aldermen. Precedency of a Knight Alderman to a Knight Commoner. Aldermen have a Negative Voice. Fares of Watermen and Coaches and Carmen. The Watch. The Markets. Table of Rates for Marketfolks ſtanding. The Poſts. Packet Boats. A Poſtmaſter was for Strangers. Inland Poſt. Table of Stages and Poſt Towns. Penny Poſt. Office of Inſurance for Houſes, and Goods. Table of Rates for inſuring Houſes. Abſtract of the Settlement of the Amicable Contribution.* p. 389.

CHAP. XXX. *Divers of the moſt important Acts of Common Council. Concerning Foreigners, reſtraining them, and Hawkers that go about with Wares to ſell. Selling or colouring Foreign Goods. No Foreigner to keep open Shop in the City. Taking up Places in the Streets to ſell Wares to the hindrance of the Markets. Market Bell. Laws for Porters. Ticket Porters. Tronage and weighing of Goods at the King's Beam. Acts and Charters about it. Acts for the Watch; And the Markets. Information about foreign buying or ſelling. Petty Chapmen and Pedlars. Charters concerning foreign buying and ſelling.* p. 409.

CHAP. XXXI. *A Collection of ſome Orders and Appointments made for the City, with divers remarkable Matters happening in Q.* Elizabeth's *Reign. Proclamations and Orders. The preſent State of* London *as to its Wealth and Health. Weekly Bills of Mortality. Plagues in* London. *Number of Souls.* p. 431.

CHAP. XXXII. *The Military Government of the City of* London. *Muſters of the Citizens in former Times. The City raiſed Men to defend themſelves on Occaſion. A Book for marſhalling of the City. The Military Government now eſtabliſhed in the Trained Bands, and Auxiliaries. The* Artilery Company. *The antient City, as deſcribed by Sir* Tho. More, *and Sir* Tho. Chaloner. p. 451.

# THE SIXTH BOOK.

Containing an Account of *WESTMINSTER*: Its Antiquities, Bounds, Liberties, Pariſhes, Churches, Royal Palaces, Courts of Juſtice, Great Houſes, and other eminent Places of the ſaid City. Together with the ancient Monaſtery and Church of St. *PETERS* there.

To which is added an *Appendix* of certain Tracts and other Remarks, concerning the State of the City of *London*. And a Viſitation of the Towns and Churches within Four or Five Miles diſtant about it.

---

## The Contents of the Chapters of the Sixth Book.

CHAP. I. *The Deſcription of* Weſtminſter. *Proceeding from* Temple Bar. Clements *Inn.* New *Inn.* Lions *Inn.* Cecil *Houſe. Our Ladies Chapel of the Pew. The* Mewſe. Durham *Houſe. The* New Exchange. York-place. Charing Croſs. *St.* James's. Tilt *Yard.* Scotland *Yard.* White Hall. Channon Row. Woolſtaple. *The Abby of St.* Peters. *The founding thereof. This Church turned to a Collegiate Church. K.* Henry *VII. his Chapel. His Monument. The Monuments in this Church.* p. 1.

CHAP. II. *The Epitaphs and Inſcriptions upon Perſons interred in St.* Peters. *Privileges of Sanctuary, belonging to this Church. Debtors eſcape hither. Names of the Abbots and Deans of* Weſtminſter. p. 22.

CHAP. III. *St.* Margarets *Church. The Monuments there. The Palace of* Weſtminſter. *The great Hall. Feaſtings. Parliaments and Law Courts held there. Court of* Exchequer. Dutchy *Court. Office of Receipt. Star Chamber. Court of Wards and Liveries. Court of Requeſts. Houſe of Lords. Subterraneous Apartments. The Treaſury. Treaſury for Records. Augmentation Office. St.* Stephen's *Chappel.* Parliament *Houſe. Our Lady of the Piew, or Pew.* Cotton *Houſe and Library.* Clock *Houſe.* Gate *Houſe. The* Ambrey. *The firſt printing Preſs here.* Totehill *Street.* Petty France. Manſels *Houſe in* Totehill: *Where divers Kings, Queens, and Nobles were entertained. The Government and Liberties.* p. 40.

CHAP. IV. *The Government of this City. The Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants. The Twelve Wards. Other Officers. Orders for Butchers and Poulters of* Weſtminſter. *What Meal weekly ſold by the Bakers. The Poor of* Weſtminſter. *A Workhouſe for Poor and Idle Perſons here. Lord* Dacres *Hoſpital. Act of Parliament for the Government of this City.* p. 56.

CHAP. V. *The preſent State of this City; And Government of it.* St. Margarets *Pariſh, with the Streets and Places therein.* New Chapel. *St.* Martins *in the Fields. The Bounds. The Church. The Monuments. The* Strand. *The Palace of* St. James's. Lammas *Grounds belonging to this Pariſh and* St. Margarets. *Conteſt about Encloſures here.* p. 62.

CHAP. VI. St. James's. *The Act for making* St. James's *a Pariſh. The Church. The Boundaries, Streets, Lanes, Paſſages and new Buildings of* St. James's *and of* St Anne's *Pariſh. The Church. Thoſe of* St. Pauls Covent Garden. *The Church. And the Monuments of the Dead in each Pariſh.* p. 80.

# An APPENDIX

## Containing certain Tracts, Diſcourſes and Remarks, concerning the State of the City of *LONDON*. Together with a *Perambulation* about the Pariſhes and Towns adjacent within the Compaſs of Five Miles.

CHAP. I. *A DISCOURSE Commendatory of the City of* LONDON. *Of Cities in general. Of the Singularities of this City. The Benefit of its Situation. Its Martial Services; and Aids to its Princes. The Government of it. The Numbers of its Inhabitants. Their Qualities. Their Strength. Their Wealth. Merchants, Retailers. The great Advantages accruing to Prince and Country by* London. *Rebellions and Tumults of the Citizens. The Cauſes thereof. And of their Puniſhments inflicted by ſome of the Kings: With an Examination of ſuch Cauſes as have heretofore moved the Princes, either to Fine or Ranſome the Citizens of* London; *Or to ſeize the Liberties of the City itſelf. Written by Way of Apology, by ſome eminent Perſon unknown, about the Year* 1578. p. 1.

CHAP. II. *The antient Tract of* Fitz Stephen, *an Author in the Reign of K.* Henry *II. in* Latin. *And tranſlated into* Engliſh: *Containing a Deſcription of* London *in his Time. With* Stow's *Preface to the Reader, giving ſome Account of the Author.* p. 8.

CHAP. III. A Writing of a learned Lawyer, and Antiquarian; Containing the Laws and Privileges of the City of *LONDON*; By their Charter and Acts of Parliament. Compoſed upon the Occaſion of the *Quo Warranto* againſt the City, in the Reign of *K. Charles* II. p. 16.

CHAP. IV. *Of the* CHARITIES *and charitable Foundations of antient Times, belonging to the City. Hoſpitals for Perſons bereft of their Wits; Lepers, Blind, Poor, needy People, and Children. Hoſpitals of later Erection. Lazar Houſes.* p. 20.

CHAP. V. *Of divers* Roman *Veſſels and other Antique Curioſities, found in* LONDON, *before and ſince the great Fire.* p. 21.

CHAP. VI. LUDGATE. *What it is; not what it was. Or a full and clear Diſcovery and Deſcription of the Nature and Quality, Orders and Government, Duties of Officers, Benefits and Privileges, Fees and Charges, of that Priſon. Alſo an exact Catalogue of the Legacies now belonging to the ſaid Priſon. The Names of the ſeveral Donors, and the Perſons appointed to pay them; very uſeful and profitable to all ſorts of Perſons, eſpecially in* London; *whether Creditors, or Debtors. Alſo, an Epiſtle Dedicatory and a Preface wrote by the Author, then a Priſoner there.* p. 24.

CHAP. VII. *The Order of the Hoſpitals of K.* Henry *VIII. and K.* Edward *VI. viz.* St. Bartholomew, Chriſt's, Bridewell, St. Thomas. *By the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of* London, *Governors of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Goods of the ſaid Hoſpitals. Printed,* Anno 1557. p. 35.

CHAP. VIII. *An Act of Common Council: Together with certain Orders, Rules and Directions touching the Paving and Cleanſing the Streets, Lanes and common Paſſages within the City of* London *and Liberties thereof: And other Things relating thereunto.* p. 45.

CHAP. IX. Orders and Ordinances, *for the better Government of the Hoſpital of* St Bartholomew *the Leſs. Publiſhed in the Reign of K.* Edward *VI. for the Vindication of the Citizens Care thereof, and the Faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt in the ſaid Hoſpital; Committed to them by K.* Henry *VIII. Againſt certain Clamours and Slanders raiſed by ſome ill-minded Perſons in thoſe Days, and* Printed again, Anno MDLXXX. p. 51.

CHAP. X. *A brief Diſcourſe; declaring and approving the neceſſary and inviolable Maintenance of the* laudable Cuſtoms of LONDON: *Namely, of that one, whereby a reaſonable Partition of the Goods of Huſbands among the Wives and Children, is provided: With an Anſwer to ſuch Objections and pretended Reaſons, as are, by Perſons unadviſed or evil perſuaded, uſed againſt the ſame. Written by ſome Learned Lawyer unknown about the Year* MDLXXX. p. 61.

Concluſion. *Sir* Richard Martin, *Kt. Lord Maior. To the Lord Treaſurer, Lord* Burghley; *Complaining of one, for attempting to build a Wharf upon the* Watergate *of the* Tower. p. 68.

## The *Perambulation* or *Circuit Walk.*

CHAP. I. *A Viſitation of the Towns and Churches within Four or Five Miles diſtant from* London, *viz. On the* Weſt *and* South Weſt; Kenſington, Hammerſmith, Chelſea, Fulham, Putney, Wandeſworth, Batterſea, Clapham, Camberwel, Lambeth *and* Newington Butts. *With Cognizance of the Monuments of the Dead in thoſe Churhces.* p. 69.

CHAP. II. *The Circuit Walk on the* South Eaſt *and* Eaſt *Parts, viz.* Rotherhith, Deptford, Greenwich. *The College there. The Hoſpital there.* Stepney. *The Parſonage. Divers Remarks concerning that Pariſh.* Poplar, Blackwall. *With Cognizance taken of the Monuments of the Dead in thoſe Pariſh Churches.* p. 87.

CHAP. III. *The Circuit Walk on the* Eaſt *and* North Eaſt *Parts bordering upon* LONDON; viz. St. Paul's Shadwel. *St.* Leonards Bromley; *Formerly a religious Houſe for Nuns.* Stratford le Bow. *A large Benefaction of Mrs.* Coburn *to this Town.* Weſt-Ham, *or* Stratford Langthorn. Low Leyton, *or* Leighton. *The Manor, called the* Grange, *ſometime belonging to the Abby of* Stratford. Walthamſtow. *An Hoſpital and School founded here by* Monox, *ſometime Lord Maior of* London. Wanſted. *With an Account of the Antiquities, Monuments of the Dead, and Charities, belonging to thoſe Pariſhes.* p. 105.

CHAP. IV. *The Circuit Walk on the* North *and* North Weſt *Parts, bordering upon* LONDON, viz. Hackney, Stoke Newington, Iſlington, Pancraſe, Highgate, Mary Le Bone. *Together with an Account of Records, Antiquities, Country Seats, Charitable Wills of many eminent Perſons, and Monument of the Dead in thoſe Pariſhes.* p. 137.

*There be Added at the End, the Names of all the Biſhops buried in* LONDON, *the Churches, where, and the Times, when. Alſo, an exact Liſt of all the Stage Coaches and Carriers, with the Names of the Towns they come from, and their reſpective Inns in* LONDON, *and the Days they go out: Very uſeful for Shopkeepers and Tradeſmen, and ſuch as have Occaſion to travel from* LONDON *into other Parts of the Land.* p. 139.

---

## A ſecond *Appendix*, containing divers Matters of Note coming to Hand, ſince the finiſhing of the former Work; tending to the further Improvement of it, and for the correcting of ſome *Errata*.

HOOD's *Petition to the Lords, concerning ſetting up his Mathematical Lecture, for the inſtructing of the Citizens in Arms.* p. 1.

*Certain* Ordinances *for the good Government of* Greſham College; *and the Method for the reading of the Lectures there, appointed at firſt by the L. Maior and Aldermen, and by the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of* Mercers: *To whom the Care and Overſight of the Affairs of the ſaid College was committed by the Founder.* p. 2.

*A Particular of the Manors, Lands, Tenements, &c. belonging to Sir* Tho. Greſham; *With their yearly Values; Enjoyed by the Lady* Greſham, *after his Deceaſe: And the yearly Penſions to his Phyſicians, Lawyers, &c. allowed by him.* p. 5.

*Names of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of* London, Weſtminſter *and* Southwark; *from the Beginning of the Summons to Parliament to this Time. With the Years of the Reigns of the ſeveral Kings and Queens, when the reſpective Parliaments met, and ſat, and the Places, where.* p. 7.

*The Petition of* William Page *to the Lord Treaſurer, for Liberty to build upon* Wappin Wall, Jan. 13. 1583. p. 12.

*The Lord Maiors Letter to the Lord High Treaſurer* Anno 1595. *about the Cities Privilege in chuſing their Recorder.* p. 13.

*The Caſe of an Arreſt made in the City by a Serjeant of the Admiralty, and not by an Officer of the Sheriffs: And the Diſturbance occaſioned thereby,* Anno 1587. p. 14 a.

*A Vindication of the Company of* Goldſmiths, *againſt an Accuſation of them for Deceits in making their Plate and, wronging the Buyers, &c.* p. 14 b.

*A Note of ſundry Ordinances, made for the* Goldſmiths; *ratified and confirmed by the Lords of the* Privy Council, *and the two Lord Chief Juſtices of* England. p. 15 b.

*A Supply of the Incorporations of ſeveral Companies and Corporations of* London *omitted: With Remarks upon ſome of them.* p. 16.

*The Caſe of the Woollen and Silk Manufactures in great* Britain: *humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Parliament.* p. 17.

*A Supplement to what is before related of* Greſham *College, and the Affairs thereof.* Vol. I. p. 127. *&c. And ſecond* Appendix. p. 2. p. 18.

A Liſt

# A LIST of the Subſcribers Names.

### A

EDw. Alexander, *Eſq*; *Regiſter to the Lord Biſhop of* London.
Anth. Allen *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq*;.
Nath. Axtell *of the* Inner-Temple, *Eſq*;.
*The Reverend Mr.* Matth. Audley, A. M.
*Mr.* James Alexander, *Mercer in* Covent-Garden.
Simon Aris *of the* Inner-Temple, *Eſq*;.

### B

HEnry Beeſton, *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq*;.
Thomas Bacon, *of* Queen's-Square, *Eſq*;.
John Betteſworth, LL. D. *Dean of the Arches.*
William Branthwait, *Eſq*; *Serjeant at Law.*
*The Reverend* Theodorus Bolten, *Miniſter of the* Dutch *Church in* Auſtin Fryars.
John Du-Bois, *Eſq*;.
Daniel Baker, *of* Pen *in* Buckinghanſhire, *Eſq*;.
William Beyer, *of* Richmond *in* Surrey, *Eſq*;.
John Bains, *of the* Inner-Temple, *Eſq*;.
John Bridges, *Eſq*; *Bencher of* Lincoln's-Inn.
John Buſby, *Eſq*;.
Thomas Bennet, D.D. *Vicar of St.* Giles's Cripplegate.
*Mr.* J. Barham, *Apothecary in* Biſhopsgate-Street.
*Mr.* Edward Berry, *Attorney in* Milkſtreet.
*Dr.* John Beale, *of the College of* Phyſicians.
*Mr.* Martin Bedwell.
*Mr.* Thomas Bridgwater.
*Mr.* Robert Burchall.
*The Reverend Mr.* James Barham.
*Mr.* William Beſley, *Attorney at Law.*
*Mr.* J. Brotherton, *and Mr.* W. Meadows, *Bookſellers in* London.
*Mr.* John Beresford, *Bookbinder.*
*Mr.* William Bryan, *of* Bury.
*Mr.* Button, *Bookſeller in* Newcaſtle.
*Mr.* Boddington.
Samuel Buckley, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* William Bowyer, *Printer.*
*Mr.* Daniel Brown, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Jonah Bowyer, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Chriſtopher Bateman, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Arthur Betteſworth, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Jerom Battely, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*

### C

THE *Right Honourable* James Craggs, *Eſq*; *One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*
*Sir* Charles Cook, *Kt. and Alderman of* London.
*Sir* Thomas Clarges, *Bart.*
John Conyers, *of* Walthamſtow *in* Eſſex, *Eſq*;.
*Sir* Gerard Conyers, *Kt. and Alderman of* London.
Robert Cheſter, *Eſq*;.
Nicholas Carey, *of* Hackney, *Eſq*;.
Anthony Collins, *Eſq*;.
Peter Courthope, *of* Danny *in* Suſſex, *Eſq*;.
Francis Colſton, *Eſq*;.
John Coddrington, *Eſq*;.
Thomas Copleſton, *of* Bowden *in* Devonſhire, *Eſq*;.
Thomas Chambers, *of* Hanworth *in* Middleſex, *Eſq*;.
Gilbert Clarke, *Eſq*;.
Johnſhall Croſſe, *Eſq*;.
William Cocke, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* John Caſwall, *Merchant.*
*Mr.* Richard Chaſe, *Merchant.*
*Mr.* Thomas Carpenter, *Goldſmith.*
*Mr.* Joſeph Clark, *of the* Minories.
*Mr.* William Clayton, *Bookſeller in* Mancheſter.
Anthony Cracherode, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* Timothy Child, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
Robert Coulſton, *of* Lincolns-Inn, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* Samuel Clarke, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Thomas Corbett, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Francis Clay, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*

### D

SIr Peter Delme, *Kt. and Alderman of* London.
Thomas Duncomb, *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* Edward Dawſon.
——— Darnell, *Eſq*; *Serjeant at Law.*
*Mr.* Richard Dawſon.
*Mr.* John Dobbyns.
*Mr.* George Dottin, *Druggiſt.*
*Mr.* William Downing, *Printer.*
*Mr.* Ralph Daviſon, *of* London, *Gent.*

### E

SIr John Evelyn, *Bart.*
John Ecton, *Eſq*;.
John Ellis, *of* Pall-Mall, *Eſq*;.

### F

SIr John Forteſcue Aland, *Kt. one of his Majeſties Juſtices of the Court of* King's Bench.
*Sir* John Fellowes, *Bar.*
*Sir* Francis Forbes, *Kt. and Alderman of* London.
Richard Foley, *Eſq*; *Prothonotary of the Court of* Common-Pleas.
John Fountain, *of* Melton *in* Norfolk, *Eſq*;.
*The Reverend Mr.* George Fage, *Prebendary of* Litchfield.
John Fleetwood, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* John de Fonvive, *Gent.*
*Mr.* Lawrence Faſhions, *of* London, *Gent.*
*Mr.* Abraham Fowler, *Goldſmith.*

### G

THE *Right Honourable the Lord* Guilford.
Roger Gale, *Eſq*;.
David Ganſell, *of* Low-Leyton *in* Eſſex, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* Samuel Gale.
Charles Goſtlin, *Eſq*;.
William Goſſelin, *Eſq*;.
Robert Gray, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* Brampton Gorden, A. M.
*The Reverend Mr.* George Goodwin.
*Mr.* Fletcher Gyles, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Robert Goſſtlin, *of* London *Bookſeller.*

### H

THe *Right Honourable the Lord* Harley.
Charles Hyett, *Eſq*;.
Humphrey Henchman, LL. D. *Chancellor to the Lord Biſhop of* London.
*Sir* James How, *Bart.*
James Hunter, *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq*;
Jeffery Hetherington, *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq*;
Thomas Harris, *Eſq*;.
James Herbert, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* Matthew Howard, *of* Hackney, *Gent.*
Thomas Huſſey, *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* Thomas Hudſon.
*Mr.* John Heptinſtall.
*Mr.* Robert Hinde.
*Mr.* Aaron Harrington.
*Mr.* John Haſel, Jun. *of* Ludgate-Hill.
*Mr.* Thomas Hayter, *Merchant.*
*Mr.* Ralph Harriſon, *Gent.*
*Mr.* Robert Harper, *of* Lincoln's-Inn, *Gent.*
*Mr.* William Hinchliffe, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Francis Hillyard, *Bookſeller in* York.
*Mr.* William Harriſon, *of* Greenwich.

### I

MR. Nicholas Jefferies, *of the* Inner-Temple, *Gent.*
Benedict Ithell, *of* Temple-Dinſley *in* Hertford, *Eſq*;.
Robert Jenkin, D. D. *Maſter of St.* John's *College* Cambridge.
*Mr.* Jacob Henrique Julian, *Merchant.*
*Mr.* Fiſher Jackſon, *Merchant.*
*Meſſieurs* William *and* John Innys, *Bookſellers.*
*Mr.* Thomas Ilive, *Printer.*
*Mr.* Michael Johnſon, *Bookſeller in* Litchfeild.

### K

ABel Kettleby, *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq*;.
*Mr.* John Kellaway.

### L

THe *Right Rev. Father in God* John *Lord Biſhop of* London.
*The Right Reverend Father in God* Edmund *Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln.
*Dr.* Henry Levett.

William Lewis Le Grand, *Eſq;*
Edward Lloyd, *of the* Inner-Temple, *Eſq;.*
John Lethiullier, *of* Alderſbrook *in* Eſſex, *Eſq;.*
William Lethiullier, *Eſq;.*
Charles Longevile, *Eſq;.*
Peter Le Neve, *Eſq;* Norroy *King at Arms.*
*Mr.* Thomas Langton, *Merchant.*
*Mr.* William Lamb.
*Mr.* Edward Laſcells, *of* London, *Salter.*
*Mr.* John Langton, *Merchant.*
Narciſſus Lutterell, *of Little* Chelſea, *Eſq;.*
Edward Leigh, *Eſq;.*
Francis Lewis, *Eſq;* *of* Sandford-Hall.
*The Hon.* Robert Middleton, *of* Chirk-Caſtle, Denbigſhire, *Eſq;.*

M

SIr Peter Meyer, *Kt.*
John Manley, *of* London, *Eſq;.*
Henry Meſtermen, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* John Machin, *Aſtronomy Profeſſor in* Greſham College, *and Secretary to the Royal Society.*
*Mr.* Nathaniel May.
*Mr.* Joſeph Manning.
*The Reverend Mr.* John Maxwell.
*Mr.* Thomas Matthews, *in* Walbroke.
Mancheſter *College, for the Library.*
*The Honourable Coll.* John Mitchell.
D' Oyly Michell, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* George Mortlock, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*
Mr. Benjamin Motte, *Printer.*
*Mr.* Hugh Meeres, *Printer,*
Reginald Marriot, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* William Mears, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*

N

RIchard Noyes, *Eſq;* *of* Trinity-Houſe.
*Mr.* John Neal, *Scarlett-Dyer.*

O

JOhn Olmus, *Eſq;,*
Herman Olmus, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* Iſaac Olley, *Clerk to the City Works, in* Shoreditch.
*Mr.* Chriſtopher Oxley.
*Mr.* Thomas Oldfield.

P

THomas Palmer, *of* Fairfield *in* Somerſetſhire, *Eſq;.*
*Sir* Charles Peers, *Kt. and Alderman of* London.
*The Reverend Mr.* Polhill, *Vicar of* Biſhop Stortford.
*Mr.* James Pitts, *Salter in* Thames-Street.
*Mr.* Thomas Prime, *Attorney at Law.*
*Mr.* William Pettey, *Surgeon.*
*Mr.* Thomas Preſton, *Salter.*
*Mr.* John Poddy, *of* Lime-houſe.
*Mr.* Edward Periam.
*Mr.* Edmund Pack, M. D.
Pembroke-Hall, *in* Cambridge *for the Library.*
Elias de Paz, *Merchant.*
*Mr.* John Paton, *Bookſeller in* Edinburgh.
Edmund Prideaux, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* Thomas Peſtell, *Jeweller.*
David Pugh, *Eſq;.*

Q

QUeen's-College, *in* Oxford, *for the Library.*

R

THomas Reeve, *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq;.*
William Rutty, M. D.
John Roberts, *of* Lincolns-Inn, *Eſq;.*
John Rice, *of* Furnival's-Inn, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* Robert Rawlins, *Draper.*
*Mr.* Thomas Richardſon, *Apothecary.*
*Mr.* Stephen Ram, *of* London, *Goldſmith.*
*Mr.* James Roberts, *Printer.*
*Sir* Robert Rich, *Bart. of* Sunning *in the County of* Berks.
*Mr.* John Richardſon, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
Thomas Robinſon, *of* Pickering *in* Yorkſhire, *Eſq;.*
Moſes Raper, *of* Thorley-Hall Hertfordſhire, *Eſq;.*

S

PHilip Sydenham, *of* Brimpton D' Every *in* Somerſetſhire, *Bart.*
Jacob Sawbridge, *of* Hackney, *Eſq;.*
Temple Stanyan, *Eſq;.*
Edmund Sawyer, *of* Lincolns-Inn, *Eſq;.*
*Sir* Simeon Stuart, *Bart.*
Robert Slaney, *of the* Inner-Temple, *Eſq;.*
*The Honourable* Edward Sutton, *of* Barbadoes, *Eſq;.*
William Shaw, *of* St. James's-Street, *Eſq;.*
William Stuart, D. D. *Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of* Exeter.
*Mr.* John Smart, *of* Guild-Hall.
*Mr.* Richard Symond, *Oylman in* Thames-Street.
*Mr.* Thomas Speed, *of* Exchange-Alley, *Broker.*
*Mr.* John Spackman, *in* Lombard-Street.
*Mr.* Skinner, *one of the City Attorneys.*
*Mr.* Edward Strong.
*Mr.* John Stiſted.
*Mr.* Joſeph Studley, *Attorney at Law.*
Thomas Serjeant, *Eſq;* *of the Tower of* London.
*Mr.* John Shipſton.
*Mr.* William Sheppard.
*Mr.* William Snell, *Attorney at Law, in* Queen's-Street.
John Sewell, *Eſq;* *at the* Cuſtom-Houſe *in* Cheſter.
*Mr.* George Sayer, *Surgeon.*
*Mr.* Ralph Smith, *Bookſeller in* London.
*Mr.* George Strahan, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Edward Symon, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Joell Stephens, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
——— Southerby, *of* Hatton-Gardon, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* Richard Sare, *of* London, *Bookſeller.*

T

NIcholas Trott, LL. D. *Chief Judge of* Carolina *in the* Weſt Indies.
John Temple, *Eſq;.*
Thomas Tanner, D. D. *Chancellor of* Norwich.
Andrew Tooke, A. M. *Geom. Profeſſor in* Greſham *College.*
*Capt.* Edward Tyſack.
William Tillard, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* William Tompſon.
*Mr.* Chriſtopher Toſepken, *Merchant.*
*Mr.* Richard Tyſon, M. D.
*Mr.* Abraham Taylor.
Joſeph Tailor, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* Jacob Tonſon, *of the* Strand, *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Jonathan Tailor, *Bookſeller in* Whitchurch *and* Namptwich.
Henry Temple, *Eſq;.*
Septem. Taylor, *Eſq;.*

U

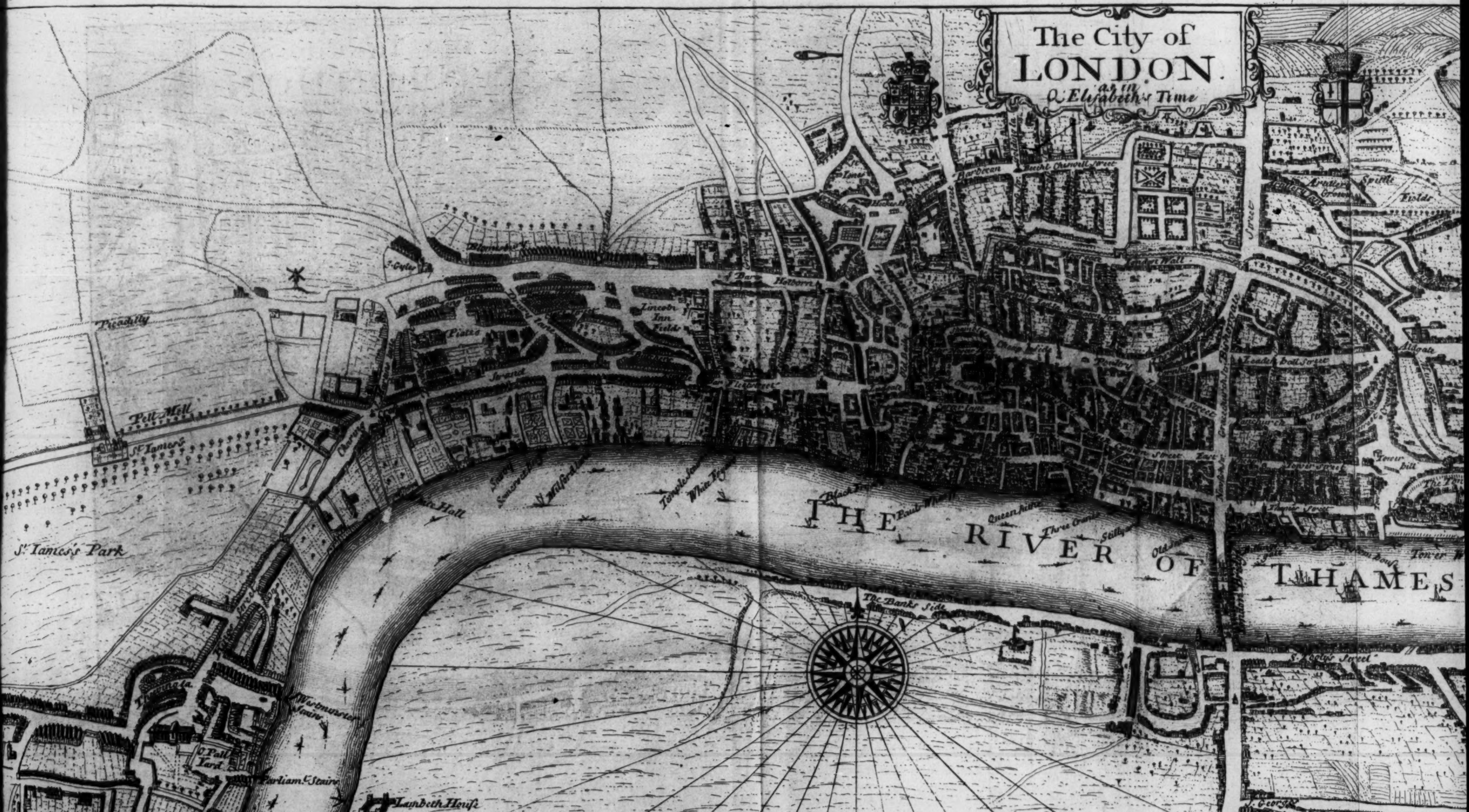
SImon Urlin, *of the* Middle-Temple, *Eſq;* *and Judge of the* Sheriffs-Court *in* London.

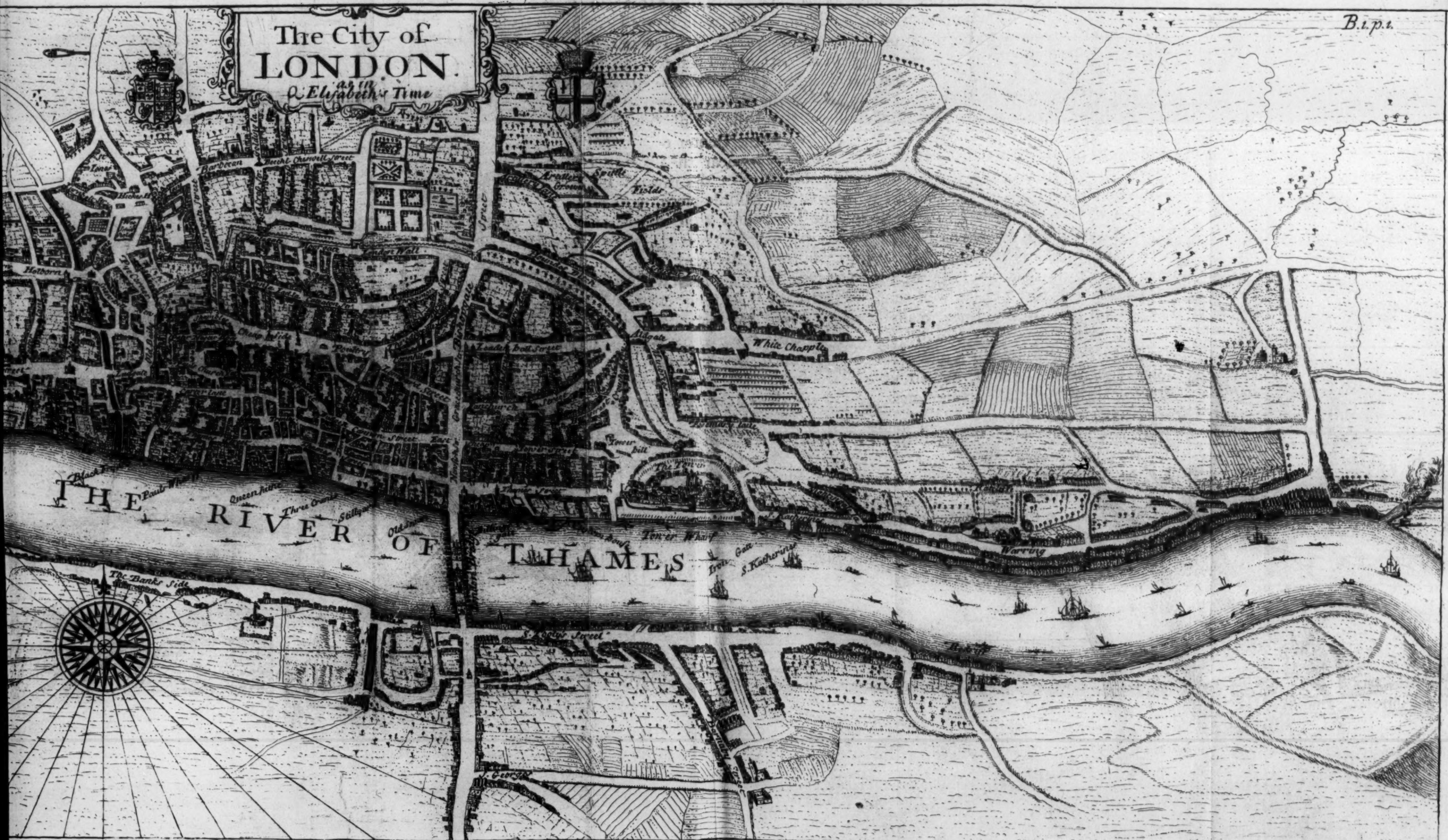
W

T*He Right Reverend Sir* Jonathan Trelawney, *Bart. Lord Biſhop of* Wincheſter.
*Sir* John Ward, *Kt. and Alderman of* London.
*Sir* Thomas Webſter.
Thomas Woodford, *Eſq;.*
Brown Willis, *of* Whaddon-Hall *in the County of* Berks, *Eſq;.*
John Ward, *of* Hackney, *Eſq;.*
Lee Warner, *Eſq;.*
William Whitchurch, *Eſq;.*
Edward Whitaker, *Eſq;* *Serjeant at Law.*
Matthew Wymondeſolde, *Eſq;.*
*Mr.* Thomas Williams, *Merchant.*
*Mr.* Samuel Waters.
*Mr.* Broughton Wright, *Merchant.*
*The Reverend Mr.* Thomas Wroughton, A. M.
*Mr.* John Wingfield, *of* Limehouſe.
*Mr.* John Winne, *in* Lemon-Street Goodman's Fields.
Mountague Wood, A M. *Rector of* St. Michael Royal.
Edward Waddington, D. D. *Rector of* Allhallows *the Great and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.*
*Mr.* Jeremiah Woolley, *Apothecary in* Philpot-Lane.
*Mr.* John Ward, *Rhetorick Profeſſor in* Greſham *College.*
*Mr.* Richard Wilkin, *Bookſeller in* London.
*Mrs.* Watſon, *Bookſeller in* Bury.
*Mr.* Roger Warn, *Bookſeller in* Chippenham, *Wilts.*
*Mr.* John Wyatt, *Bookſeller in* London.
*Mr.* Thomas Wood, *Printer.*
*Mr.* Thomas Woodward, *of* London *Bookſeller.*
*Mr.* Thomas Wotton, *of* London *Bookſeller.*

Y

WIlliam Young, *Eſq;* *of* Brynyorkin.


The City of
LONDON
as in
Q. Elizabeth's Time
Piccadilly
Pell-Mell
St. James's
St. James's Park
S. Gyles
Blomesbury
Drury lane
Piazza
Strand
Charing
Lincoln Inn Fields
Grays Inn lane
Bars
Holborn
Fleetstreet
St. Jones
Barbican
Aldersgate Street
Cheapside
Poultry
Cornhill
London Wall
Houndsditch
Artillery Ground
Spittle Fields
Bishopsgate
Leadenhall Street
Aldgate
Lombard Street
Gracechurch Street
Fanchurch Street
Cannon Street
Eastcheap
Tower Street
Thames Street
Tower hill
Old Baily
Ludgate
Savoy
Somerset House
Wilford lane
Temple Stairs
White Fryers
Black Fryers
Pauls Wharf
Queen hithe
Three Cranes
Stillyard
Old Swan
Billingsgate
Custom House
Tower Wharf
THE RIVER OF THAMES
Whitehall
Westminster Stairs
Parliam. Stairs
Pall Yard
Lambeth House
The Banks Side
St. George's Street
St. George


The City of LONDON as in Q. Elizabeth's Time

B.1.p.1.
Holborn
Barbican
Beech Chiswell street
Aldersgate Street
Pye Corner
Old Baily
Ludgate
London Wall
Cheap side
Poultry
Carter lane
Canon Street
East
Bishopsgate
Gracechurch Street
Leaden hall Street
Fanchurch
Tower Street
Thames Street
Tower hill
The Tower
Hounds Ditch
Artillery Ground
Spittle Fields
Aldgate
White Chapple
Tower Wharf
Iron Gate
S. Katherines
Black Fryers
Pauls Wharf
Queen hithe
Three Cranes
Stillyard
Old Swan
Wapping
THE RIVER OF THAMES
The Banks Side
S. Georges

# A
# SURVEY
# OF THE
# CITIES
# OF
# London and Weſtminſter.

---

## BOOK I.

## Containing a General Deſcription of the CITY of *LONDON.*

---

### CHAP. I.

*The Situation, Populouſneſs, Extent, Commodiouſneſs, Original, Antiquity, and Name of* LONDON. *King* LUD. *The City of the* Trinobantes. *Submits to* JULIUS CÆSAR. LONDON, *What before* CÆSAR; *And whether it was a Colony under* the Romans. *Proclamations about new Buildings there ; And Fore-fronts.*

LONDON, the *Metropolis* and Glory of the Kingdom, was anciently the Seat of the *Britiſh* Empire ; and ſince, ſtiled commonly, the *Royal Chamber* of our Kings. *The Kings Chamber, the Heart of the Commonwealth, and a Short Draught of the whole Kingdom :* As it was once deſcribed by Sir *Edward Coke*, ſometime Recorder of this City. It may boaſt it ſelf to be the largeſt in Extent, and the faireſt built, the moſt Populous, and beſt inhabited (and that by a Civil, Rich and Sober People) of any in the World. And for a general Trade throughout the Univerſe, all other muſt give her the Precedence.

*Camera Regis, Reip. Cor, totius Regni Epitome.*

*J. S.*

*London* the beſt City in the World.

How conſiderable a Figure ſhe makes in the Government of the Kingdom, appears by the Influence her Inclinations and Actions have had upon the Affairs of the whole Nation in paſt Ages, as well as they have in the preſent. It is eaſy to perceive, that this City muſt have gradually ariſen from its firſt Beginning to its preſent Grandeur, through a long Tract of ſucceſſive Times and Ages, by the Benefit of Traffick, with the Concurrence of the Favour of Princes, and likewiſe the Convenience and Advantage of its Situation ; as will abundantly appear in the Progreſs of this *SURVEY.*]

It is placed by Nature on a little Hill ; having an eaſy Aſcent all along from the *South*, and ſtands no leſs pleaſant than commodious by the River of *Thames* ; which waſheth its *South* Parts, forming an Half-Moon, or Bow bent. And in its haſty Courſe toward the Sea, payeth its Duty to the City ; dividing it into two (but unequal) Parts : The one, (and which is the greater) taking the Name of *LONDON* and *WESTMINSTER*, and the other, the Name of *SOUTHWARK*. Which Parts are joined together by a ſtately Stone Bridge, bearing the Name of *LONDON-BRIDGE* : Which is ſupported by Nineteen great Arches ; and ſo furniſh-

*London*'s Situation.

*R. B.*

*London* Bridge.

furniſhed above with Houſes and Shops of able Tradeſmen, that Paſſengers might rather take it for a fair Street than a Bridge.

The Out-parts of the City.

The other Out-Parts and Suburbs are encompaſſed with rich and pleaſant Fields, fertile for feeding Horſes and Cows, as well as for Hay, Tillage and Gardening.]

P'eaſant, profitable and healthful.

*J. S.*

The pleaſant, profitable, and healthful *Situation* of this City, in reſpect of the River, the riſing Ground, and the Soil, (all ſo advantageous) is finely deſcribed by one of our Poets; where his Muſe is brought in, thus ſpeaking, upon the Sight of *LONDON*:

*Drayton*'s Polyalbion.

*At thy great Builder's Wit,*
*Who is, but wonder may?*
*Nay, of his Wiſdom thus*
*Enſuing Times ſhall ſay,*
*O more than mortal Man,*
*That did this Town begin,*
*Whoſe Knowledge found the Place,*
*So fit to ſet it in.*
*What God, or Heavenly Power,*
*Was harbour'd in thy Breaſt?* &c.
*Built on a riſing Bank,*
*Within a Vale to ſtand;*
*And for thy healthful Soil,*
*Choſe Gravel mixt with Sand.*
*And where fair* THAMES *his Courſe*
*Into a Creſcent caſts,*
*(That forced by his Tides,*
*As ſtill by her he haſts,*
*He might his ſurging Waves*
*Into her Boſom ſend)*
*Becauſe too far in Length*
*His Town ſhould not extend.*
*And to the* North *and* South
*Upon an equal Reach,*
*Two Hills their even Banks*
*Do ſomewhat ſeem to ſtretch:*
*The two extremer Winds,*
*From hurting it to let;*
*And only level lies,*
*Upon the Riſe and Set.*
*Of all this goodly Iſle,*
*Where breathes moſt chearful Air,*
*And every way thereto*
*The Ways moſt ſmooth and fair;*
*As in the fitteſt Place,*
*By Man that could be thought,*
*To which by Land or Sea*
*Proviſion might be brought.*
*And ſuch a Road for Ships*
*Scarce all the World commands,*
*As is the goodly* THAMES,
*Near where* BRUTE'*s City ſtands.*

The Uſe of Sea-Coals forbid by King *Edw.* I. as unwholſome to the City.

And as *LONDON* is healthfully ſituated by Nature, ſo Mortalities and Sickneſſes here have ariſen from accidental Cauſes. It was formerly thought to contribute much to the Preſervation of the good Air of the City, that nothing was burnt here but Wood or Charcoal; and that even in Trades where much Fire was uſed. *Ex Buſca* (as it runs in a Patent of K. *Edward* I.) *vel carbone boſci fieri conſueverant Artificum rogi: i. e.* The Artificers Fires had been commonly made of Spray or Bruſh-Wood, or Wood coaled. But when Workmen living in the Out-Skirts of *London*, began to bring in the burning of Sea-Coal, (which was about the Time of *Edward* the Firſt) it was much complained of, as tending greatly to the making of the Place unhealthful. About the latter End of that King it was, that Brewers, Dyers, and other Artificers, uſing great Fires, began to uſe Sea-Coals inſtead of dry Wood and Charcoal, in or near the City. Which occaſioned the Prelates, Nobles, Commons, and other People of the Realm, reſorting thither to Parliament, and upon other Occaſions, with the Inhabitants of the City, and the Village of *Southwark*, *Wapping*, and *Eaſt Smithfield*, to complain thereof twice, (one time after another) to the King, as a publick Nuſance; corrupting the Air with its Stink and Smoak; to the great Prejudice and Detriment of their Health.

Record *Turr.*

His Proclamation and Commiſſion about Sea-Coal.

The King therefore, firſt prohibited the burning of Sea-coal by his Proclamation. Which being diſobeyed by many for their private Lucre; upon a ſecond Complaint, he iſſued out a Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, to enquire of all ſuch, who burned Sea-Coal againſt his Proclamation, within the ſaid City, or Parts adjoining, and to puniſh them for the firſt Offence, with great Fines and Ranſoms. And upon the Second Offence, to demoliſh their Furnaces, Kilns, *&c.* wherein they burnt Sea-coals; and to ſee the Proclamation ſtrictly obſerved for Time to come; as a Record 35 *Edw.* I. informeth. Tho' ſince, as Mr. *Prinne* obſerves upon the Mention of this Record, Sea-coal is now the Fewel perpetually uſed by our Artificers, and all ſorts of Perſons beſides, in or near the City, and elſewhere; and no where in theſe Days reputed a public Nuſance.

Brief Animadverſions, *&c.*

Orders (for preſerving the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air) againſt killing Beaſts in the City.

Thus in former Times, as well as later, great Care hath been taken for preſerving the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air of the City. For this End, Proviſion was made againſt Stinks and annoying Smells, ariſing from the killing of Beaſts in the ſaid City; which was thought once to have occaſioned a grievous Plague there, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. For the preventing therefore of the like Infection, and for keeping the City ſweet and clean, the ſaid King *Edward*, about the Year 1361. ſent his Commands to the Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.* that no Butcher ſhould kill his Cattle nearer the City than *Stratford*, or *Knightsbridge.*]

The Extent of the City.

*R. B.*

The City at this Time is of a very large *Extent*, in compariſon of what it was in former Ages, or even when Mr. *Stow* made his Remarks, being by Computation thrice as big in Compaſs. Beſides, that the many Fields and Places that lay waſte in thoſe Days, are now built into fair Streets, Lanes, Allies, and Courts.

The Buildings.

And for its *Buildings*, they are far more ſtately and uniform, eſpecially ſince the new building of the City with Brick, (which before was of Timber) occaſioned by the dreadful Conflagration of it, which happened in the beginning of the Month of *September*, *Anno* 1666. A large Account whereof ſhall be given elſewhere in this Book.

Its Populouſneſs.

And as to the *Populouſneſs* of the City, it is modeſtly computed to contain much above an Hundred Thouſand Souls.]

New Churchyards made.

*J. S.*

Soon after the Beginning of King *James* I. his Reign, the vaſt Increaſe of the Inhabitants of the City was taken Notice of. And as ſeveral new Storehouſes for the Reception of vaſt Quantities of Grain and Coals, were built, to provide in Caſe of any Dearth, for the Supply of the People; ſo alſo many Places within the Liberties and Suburbs, were now incloſed, and ſet apart for Burying-Places, the former Churchyards not ſufficing to contain the great Numbers of Bodies deceaſed, that they might lye undiſturbed in their Graves. Some whereof were conſecrated by Dr. *Abbot*, then Biſhop of *London*; and others by Dr. *King*, his Succeſſor in that See.

Length and Breadth of London. *Preſent State of the Univerſ.* p. 64.

According to a late Author's Calculation, (as we are told) *LONDON*, meaſured from *Limehouſe* to the End of *Tuthill-Street* in *Weſtminſter*, (that is, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*) is about Seven Miles and an half. And from the furthermoſt End of *Blackman-Street* in *Southwark*, to the End of St. *Leonard Shoreditch* (that is, *South* and *North*) are

25000 Geometrical Paces, or Two Miles and an half; yet upon a *Medium*, he ſaith, LONDON is Seven Miles long, and One Mile and a quarter broad; which make an *Area* of near Nine ſquare Miles.

Bigneſs. *William* …tty's Eſſay, …it. 1686. …34.

For the *Bigneſs* of it, it was computed divers Years ago, to be Seven times bigger than it was in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. The preſent City ſtands upon ſomewhat leſs than 2500 Acres of Ground; which is about equivalent to a Circle of Four Miles and a half Diameter; and leſs than Fifteen Miles in Circumference.

…e Tax of …City *Anno* …702.

The *Populouſneſs*, and withal the *Wealth* of it, may be reckoned from the Tax *Anno* 1702. 1. *Regin. Annæ*. Which Tax amounted to 1979931 *l.* And the *Quota* of the ſaid Tax ſet upon *London* and *Weſtminſter*, was 198843 *l.* And beſides, upon *Middleſex*, where thoſe Cities ſtand, 108912 *l.* In all 307755 *l.* Which was near the Fourth Part of the whole Tax upon the whole Kingdom; which ſhews the vaſt Importance of the City to the whole Nation.

…o *Warranto.* …6.

In the *Caſe* of the late *Quo Warranto*, the Number of the Citizens and Freemen of *London*, is ſaid to be 50000 Perſons, and more. But the Number of the Inhabitants of the whole City and Suburbs muſt be much more.

…onjectures of …me concern- …the Num- …of People …*London.*

How populous the City was formerly, I ſhall mention here the Conjectures of ſome. *James Howel*, Eſq; (who writ an Hiſtory of *London* above Threeſcore and Ten Years ago) ſaith, that in the Year 1636. King *Charles* I. ſent to the Lord Mayor to make a Scrutiny, what Number of Papiſts and Strangers were in the City, Sir *Edward Bromfield*, then Mayor, took occaſion hence to make a Cenſe or Computation of the People; who were, of Men, Women and Children, found to be 700000, that lived within the Bars of the Juriſdiction alone. And it was judged, he ſaid, by all probable Supputation, that *LONDON* had more by a Third Part, when he ſet forth his Book, which was little above Twenty Years after. The City of *Weſtminſter*, and all the Suburbs without the Mayor's Juriſdiction, and the contiguous Buildings contained by all likely Conjectures, at leaſt as many more. So that taking all together, the Number of human Souls, he reckoned, might amount to above One Million and an Half.

…*ndinopol.* …int. *Anno* …657.

…*Laune*'s Pre- …State of …City. …nt. 1681.

This Computation, ſaith another later Writer concerning the *State of the City*, was deliver'd Four and Twenty Years ago; and it is certain the Number is vaſtly encreaſed ſince; as might appear by the great Addition of *Buildings*. And it was then above 24 Years ſince this laſt Writer: [He means *Howel*] How then, as he concludes, the Number of Souls in *London* at this preſent, [*viz.* 1681.] are increaſed, may be further conſidered.

…Quantity …Souls in …*don* calcu- …d.

…*W. Petty*'s …y.

…m the Bills …Mortality.

Furthermore, as to the *Quantity* of People contained in *London*, and the continual Increaſe and Growth thereof, Sir *William Petty*, Kt. a Member of the Royal Society, above Thirty or Forty Years ago, made ſeveral ingenious Calculations from the Bills of Mortality, *viz.*

That there were *Anno* 1682. 84000 Tenanted Houſes; which, at Eight Perſons in each, make 672000 Perſons. But he fixed it to a round Number, that there were about 670000 Souls in *London*.

By *London*, he meant the Houſing within the Walls, with the Liberties thereof; *Weſtminſter*, and the Borough of *Southwark*; and ſo much of the built Ground in *Middleſex* and *Surrey*, whoſe Houſes were contiguous unto, or within Call of thoſe before-mentioned.

That this City doubleth the Number of its Inhabitants in Forty Years.

That according to this Doubling, the People of *London* will be *Anno* 1840, 10718880 in Number.

And,

That the Inhabitants of all *England* will be but inconſiderably more, *viz.* 10917389 in Number. Whereſore,

That it is certain, that the Growth of the City muſt ſtop before the ſaid Year 1840; and will be at its utmoſt Height in the next preceding Period, *Anno* 1800. And

That then, *viz.* 1800. the Number of the People of the City, will be Eight times its preſent Number, that is, to ſay, 5 Millions, 359 Thouſand.

That *London* is Seven times bigger than in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *viz. Anno* 1560.

So that by this Calculation, the Inhabitants of *London*, *Anno* 1702, being half doubled, ſince the Year, 1682, muſt have been One Million, Fifty Thouſand in Number. He offered this Table to judge of the Increaſe of the Number of Souls in *London* from time to time, at a *Medium* of two Years indifferently taken.

1050000 Inhabitants in *London*, and upwards.

| In this Year | | Dyed | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1604, and 1605. | | 5135 | A |
| 1621, and 1622. | | 8527 | B |
| 1641, and 1642. | | 11883 | C |
| 1661, and 1662. | | 15148 | D |
| 1671, and 1672. | | 22331 | E |

Wherein obſerve, that the Number C is double to A, and 806 over. That D is double to B within 1906. And C and D is double to A B, within 293. That E is double to C within 3341, and C, and D, and E, are double to A, and B, and C, within 1736; and that E is above Quadruple to A; all which Differences, every way conſidered, do allow the Doubling of the People of *London* in Forty Years.

*London* and *Vienna* compar'd by Burials. *Poſtman*, N. 1867.

By the Computations of the *Burials* and *Chriſtenings* in this City, one may be enabled to compare the Bigneſs and Populouſneſs of it with other great Cities in the World. As for Example, in the Year, 1707, the *Chriſtenings* in the Imperial City *Vienna* amounted to 3963, and the *Burials* to 4354; whereas the *Burials* in *London*, the ſame Year were 21600, and the *Chriſtenings* 16066.

*London* and *Paris* compared.

Sir *W. Petty.*

*Vid.* Preſent State of the Univerſe.

Yet further, to ſet forth the ſurpaſſing Eminency of this City, on account of the vaſt Numbers of People it conſiſts of; the fore-cited ingenious Author, makes a compariſon under divers Heads between it and *Paris*, now one of the moſt flouriſhing Cities in *Europe*. And to exceed it in all theſe Particulars following: I. In the Wealth and great Eſtates of the Inhabitants, the Number of their Servants, and Greatneſs of their Equipage. II. In the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air. III. In the cleanly, and more convenient way of Living. IV. In the Preference of the River *Thames* to that of *Seine*, both in Pleaſantneſs and Navigableneſs; and in the Wholeſomeneſs of its Waters, and the great Bridge of *London*, built over it. V. In the Shipping and Foreign Trade; *London* therein incomparably exceeding both *Paris* and *Roan*. VI. In the Cheapneſs of all the moſt neceſſary Sorts of Food, and the great Variety and Plenty of all Sorts of Drink. VII. In the Cheapneſs likewiſe and goodneſs of Fewel, and Conveniency of Stowage. VIII. In the Magnificence of the Churches; none at *Paris* being ſo great as St. *Pauls* hath been, and now is. None ſo beautiful as K. *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel. IX. In the Courts of Inns, and *Chancery*, and the Lawyers Chambers. And laſtly, in the Hoſpitals, ſo many, and ſo richly endowed: And for the Relief of Multitudes of miſerable and diſtreſſed People of all Sorts.

The Number of Burials, *Anno* 171

And to add no more, the Account of the Burials in the Year, *viz.* from *December* 1716, to *De-*

*cember* 1717, (whereby may be computed the Number of Souls in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, as well as the Increaſe of them) was,

| | |
|---|---|
| In the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls, | 2592 |
| In the 16 Pariſhes without the Walls, | 7479 |
| In the 15 Out-Pariſhes in *Middleſex* and *Surry*, | 8370 |
| In the Seven Pariſhes in the City and Suburbs of *Weſtminſter*, | 5005 |
| Burials in all | 23446] |
| And this laſt Year 1718, to *Dec.* 16. were Buried | 26523 |

The Diſtance of *London* from the Sea.

*R. B.*

The City is about Sixty Miles from the Sea, which is not ſo nigh as to be in danger of a Surprizal by the Fleets of a Foreign Enemy, nor to be annoyed by the boiſterous Winds, and unwholſome Vapours ariſing from thence. Neither is it ſo far, but that by the Help of one Tide every Twelve Hours, Ships of great Burthen are brought into her Boſom; ſo that it doth participate of thoſe milder and warmer Vapours, which do ariſe from the *Eaſtern*, *Weſtern*, and *Southern* Seas.

Commodiouſly ſeated.

It is ſo commodiouſly ſeated in a manner in the Centre of the Kingdom, that it may the better communicate its Trade unto all the Inhabitants, having high Roads to moſt great Towns, for the conveniency of Carriage and Cattle; beſides what is brought to *London* in Veſſels by Sea; ſo that all Sorts of Proviſions are had at as eaſy Rates, if not eaſier, than at any Town within 30 or 40 Miles diſtant from it.]

*J. S.*

Now for the *Antiquity* and Hiſtory of this City, fetched from the antienteſt Records of Time.]

*London*'s Original and Antiquity.

*Trinovantum* hath the written Copy.

*Livy.*

As the *Roman* Writers, to glorify the City of *Rome*, drew the Original thereof from Gods, and Demi-gods, ſo *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, the *Welſh* Hiſtorian, deduceth the Foundation of this famous City of *LONDON*, for the greater Glory thereof, and Emulation of *Rome*, from the very ſame Original. For he reporteth, that *Brute* Lineally deſcended from the Demi-god *Eneas*, the Son of *Venus*, Daughter of *Jupiter*, about the Year of the World 2855, and 1108, before the Nativity of Chriſt, builded this City near unto the River now called *Thames*, and named it *TROYNOVANT*, or *TRENOVANT*. But herein, as *Livy*, the moſt famous Hiſtoriographer of the *Romans* writeth; *Antiquity is pardonable, and hath an eſpecial Privilege, by interlacing Divine Matters with Human, to make the firſt Foundation of Cities more honourable, more Sacred, and as it were of greater Majeſty.*

An old Tract aſſerting *Brute* the Founder.

*J. S.*

*Recordatorium.*

This Tradition concerning the ancient Foundation of the City by *Brute*, was of ſuch Credit, that it is aſſerted in an ancient Tract, preſerved in the Archives of the Chamber of *London*; which is tranſcribed into the *Liber Albus*, and long before that by *Horn*, in his old Book of Laws and Cuſtoms, called *Liber Horn*. And a Copy of this Tract was drawn out of the City Books by the Mayor and Aldermen's ſpecial Order, and ſent to K. *Henry* the VIth, in the Seventh Year of his Reign; which Copy yet remains among the Records of the *Tower*. The Tract is as followeth:

*Inter Nobiles Urbes Orbis, &c.* 1. "Among the noble Cities of the World which Fame cries up, the City of *London*, the only Seat of the Realm of *England*, is the principal, which widely ſpreads abroad the Rumour of its Name. It is happy for the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air, for the Chriſtian Religion, for its moſt worthy Liberty, and moſt antient Foundation. For according to the Credit of Chronicles, it is conſiderably older than *Rome*; and that it was by the ſame *Trojan* Author built by *Brute*, after the Likeneſs of great *Troy*, before that built by *Romulus* and *Remus*. Whence to this Day it uſeth and enjoyeth the ancient City *Troy's* Liberties, Rights and Cuſtoms. For it hath a *Senatorial* Dignity, and leſſer Magiſtrates. And it hath Annual Sheriffs inſtead of Conſuls. For whoſoever repair thither, of whatſoever Condition they be, whether Free or Servants, they obtain there the Refuge of Defence and Freedom. Almoſt all the Biſhops, Abbots, and Nobles of *England*, are as it were Citizens and Freemen of this City, having their Noble Inns here.

*Lib. Alb.*

Theſe, and many more Matters of Remark, worthy to be remembred, concerning this moſt noble City, remain in a very old Book, called *Recordatorium Civitatis*: and in the Book called *Speculum*.]

*Caire Lud*, the City of *Lud*: But *Lud*'s Town is a *Saxon* word.

King *LUD* (as the ſame *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* noteth) afterward [about 1060 Years after] not only repaired this City, but alſo increaſed the ſame with fair Buildings, Towers, and Walls; which after his own Name called it *Caire-Lud*, or *Luds-Town*. And the ſtrong Gate which he builded in the *Weſt* Part of the City, he likewiſe, for his own Honour, named *Ludgate*.

Derivation of the word *LONDON*. *Camden.*

*R. B.*

And in Proceſs of Time, by mollifying the Word, it took the Name of *LONDON*; but ſome others will have it called *Llongdin*; a *Britiſh* Word, anſwering to the *Saxon* Word Shipton *Shipton*, that is, a Town of Ships. And indeed, none hath more Right to take unto it ſelf that Name of *Shipton*, or *Road of Ships*, than this City, in regard of its commodious Situation for Shipping on ſo curious a Navigable River as the *Thames*, which ſwelling at certain Hours with the Ocean Tides, by a deep and ſafe Channel, is ſufficient to bring up Ships of the greateſt Burthen to her Sides, and thereby furniſheth her Inhabitants with the Riches of the known World; ſo that as her juſt Right ſhe claimeth the Pre-eminency of all other Cities. And the Shipping lying at Anchor by her Walls, reſembleth a Wood of Trees, diſbranched of their Boughs.

*LONDON* the Sepulture of the *Britiſh* Kings.

This City was in no ſmall Repute, being built by the firſt Founder of the *Britiſh* Empire, and honoured with the Sepulchre of divers of their Kings, as *Brute*, *Locrine*, *Cunodagius*, *and Gurbodus*, Fathers of *Ferrex* and *Porrex*, being the laſt of the Line of *Brute*.

How ſettled by *Brute*.

A Temple built to *Peace*: Or, as others, where S. *Paul's* now ſtands.

*J. S.*

*Mulmutius Dunwallo*, Son of *Cloton*, Duke of *Cornwal*, having vanquiſhed his Competitors, and ſettled the Land, cauſed to be Erected on, or near the Place, where now *Blackwell-Hall* ſtandeth, (a Place made uſe of by the *Clothiers* for the Sale of their *Cloath* every *Thurſday*) a Temple called the Temple of *Peace*; and after his Death was there Interred. And probably it was ſo ordered to gratify the Citizens, who favoured his Cauſe.

An Haven built by *Belinus*.

*Belinus* (by which Name *Dunwallo*'s Son was called) built an Haven in this *Troynovant*, with a Gate over it, which ſtill bears the Name of *Belingſgate* [now *Billingſgate*.] And on the Pinnacle was a Brazen Veſſel Erected, in which was put the Aſhes of his Body, burnt after his Death.]

King *Beline*.

*J. S.*

The ſaid *Belinus* is ſuppoſed to have built the Tower of *London*, and to have appointed three Chief Pontiffs to ſuperintend all Religious Affairs throughout *Britain*; whereof one had his See in *London*; and the other Sees were *York* and *Carleon*.] But finding little on Record concerning the Actions of thoſe Princes, until we come to the Reign of King *LUD*, it is thought unneceſſary to take any further Notice of them.

King *Lud*.

*R. B.*

*J. S.*

He was Eldeſt Son of *Hely*, who began his Reign about 69 Years before the Birth of *Jeſus Chriſt*. A Prince much praiſed by Hiſtorians for his great Valour, noble Deeds, and Liberality, [for amending the Laws of the Country, and forming the State of his Common-weal.] And in particular, for repairing this City, and Erecting many fair Buildings, and encompaſſing it about with a ſtrong Stone Wall. In the *Weſt* Part whereof he built a ſtrong Gate, called *Ludſgate*, as was ſhewed before, where are now ſtanding in Nitches, over the ſaid Gate, the Statues of this good King, and his two Sons, on each Side of him, as a laſting Monument of his Memory, being, after an Honourable Reign, near thereunto Buried, in a Temple of his own Building.]

*Caſſibelan* reigns. *Julius Cæſar* arrives in *Britain.*

This *LUD* had two Sons, *Androgeus*, and *Theomantius*, [or *Temanticus*] who being not of Age to govern at the Death of their Father, their Unkle *Caſſibelan* took upon him the Crown; about the Eighth Year of whoſe Reign, *Julius Cæſar* arrived in this Land, with a great Power of *Romans* to conquer it. The Antiquity of which Conqueſt, I will ſummarily ſet down out of his own Commentaries; which are of far better Credit than the Relations of *Geffrey Monmouth.*

The Conqueſt of *Britain* by *Cæſar.*

*Cæſar*'s Commentaries, *Lib.* 5.

*A. M.*

“ The chief Government of the *Britons*, and Adminiſtration of War, was then by common Advice committed to *Caſſibelin*, whoſe Borders were divided from the Cities on the Sea-Coaſt by a River called *Thames*, about Fourſcore Miles from the Sea. This *Caſſibilin* before had made continual Wars with the other Cities; but the *Britons* moved with the coming of the *Romans*, had made him their Sovereign and General of their Wars, (which continued hot between the *Romans* and them.) [*Cæſar* having knowledge of their Intent, marched with his Army to the *Thames* into *Caſſivelaune*'s Borders. This River can be paſſed but only in one Place on Foot, and that with much difficulty. When he was come hither, he obſerved a great Power of his Enemies in Battel Array on the other ſide of the River. The Bank was fortified with ſharp Stakes fixed before them; and ſuch kind of Stakes were alſo driven down under Water, and covered with the River. *Cæſar* having underſtanding thereof by the Priſoners and Deſerters, ſent his Horſe before, and commanded his Foot to follow immediately after. But the *Roman* Solders went on with ſuch Speed and Force, their Heads being only above Water, that the Enemy not being able to withſtand the Legions, and the Horſe, forſook the Bank, and betook themſelves to Flight. *Caſſibelaune* deſpairing of Succeſs by fighting in plain Battel, ſent away his greater Forces, and keeping with him about Four Thouſand Charioteers watched which Way the *Romans* went, and went a little out of the Way, concealing himſelf in cumberſome and Woody Places. And in thoſe Parts where he knew the *Romans* would paſs, he drove both Cattle and People out of the open Fields into the Woods. And when the *Roman* Horſe ranged too freely abroad in the Fields for Forage and Spoil, he ſent out his Charioteers out of the Woods by all the Ways and Paſſages well known to them, and encountered with their Horſe to their great Prejudice. By the Fear whereof he kept them from ranging too far; ſo that it came to this paſs, that *Cæſar* would not ſuffer his Horſe to ſtray any Diſtance from his main Battel of Foot, and no further to annoy the Enemy, in waſting their Fields, and burning their Houſes and Goods, than their Foot could effect by their Labour or March.]

The River of *Thames*, to be paſſed a-foot in one Place in *Cæſar*'s time.

The Policy of *Caſſibelaun* on his ill Succeſs.

His Advantage againſt the *Roman* Horemen.

*Trinobantes*, Citizens of *London.*

“ But in the mean while, the *Trinobants*, in effect the ſtrongeſt City of thoſe Countries, and one of which *Mandubrace*, a young Gentleman, that had ſtuck to *Cæſar*'s Party, was come to him, being then in the Main Land, [*viz. Gaul*] and thereby eſcaped Death, which he ſhould have ſuffered at *Caſſivelan*'s Hands (as his Father *Imanuence*, who reigned in that City had done). The *Trinobants*, I ſay, ſent their Ambaſſadors, promiſing to yield themſelves unto him, and to do what he ſhould command them, inſtantly deſiring him to protect *Mandubrace* from the furious Tyranny of *Caſſivelaun*, and to ſend ſome into the City, with Authority to take the Government thereof. *Cæſar* accepted the Offer, and appointed them to give him Forty Hoſtages, and to find him Grain for his Army, and ſo ſent he *Mandubrace* to them. They ſpeedily did according to his Command, ſent the Number of Hoſtages, and the Bread-Corn.

*Mandubrace*, and the *Trinobants*, yield to *Cæſar*. He defends them.

“ When others ſaw, that *Cæſar* had not only defended the *Trinobants* againſt *Caſſivelaune*, but had alſoſaved them harmleſs from the Pillage of his own Soldiers, the *Cenimagues*, the *Segontiacs*, the *Ancalites*, the *Bibrokes*, and the *Caſſians*, by their Embaſſies, yield themſelves to *Cæſar*. By theſe he came to know that *Caſſivelaun*'s Town was not far from that Place, fortified with Woods and mariſh Grounds; into the which a conſiderable Number of Men and Cattel were gotten together. For the *Britains* call that a Town, ſaith *Cæſar*, when they have fortified cumberſome Woods, with a Ditch and a Rampire; and thither they are wont to reſort, to abide the Invaſion of their Enemies. Thither marched *Cæſar* with his Legions. He finds the Place notably fortified both by Nature and human Pains; nevertheleſs, he ſtrives to aſſault it on two Sides. The Enemies, after a little Stay, being not able longer to bear the Onſet of the *Roman* Soldiers, ruſhed out at another Part, and left the Town unto him. Here was a great Number of Cattel found, and many of the *Britains* were taken in the Chace, and many ſlain.

*Caſſibelaun*'s Town, *Weſt* from *London.* For *Cæſar* ſaith, 80 Miles from the Sea.

Cities of the *Britains* were cumberſome Woods fortified.

“ While theſe Things were doing in theſe Quarters, *Caſſivelaune* ſent Meſſengers to that Part of *Kent*, which, as we ſhewed before, lyeth upon the Sea, over which Countries Four Kings, *Cingetorix*, *Carnil*, *Taximagul*, and *Segovax*, reigned, whom he commanded to raiſe all their Forces, and ſuddenly to ſet upon and aſſault their Enemies in their Naval Trenches. To which, when they were come, the *Romans* ſallied out upon them, ſlew a great many of them, and took *Cingetorix*, an eminent Leader among them, Priſoner, and made a ſafe Retreat. *Caſſivelaune*, hearing of this Battel, and having ſuſtained ſo many Loſſes, and found his Territories waſted; and eſpecially being diſturbed at the Revolt of the Cities, ſent Ambaſſadors along with *Comius*, of *Arras*, to treat with *Cæſar* concerning his Submiſſion. Which *Cæſar*, when he was reſolved to Winter in the Continent, becauſe of the ſudden Inſurrection of the *Gauls*, and that not much of the Summer remained, and that it might eaſily be ſpent, accepted and commands him Hoſtages, and appoints what Tribute *Britain* ſhould Yearly pay to the People of *Rome*, giving ſtrait Charge to *Caſſivelaune*, that he ſhould do no Injury to *Mandubrace*, nor the *Trinobants*. And ſo receiving the Hoſtages, withdrew his Army to the Sea again.

*Britain* ceſſed to pay a yearly Tribute to the *Romans*.

Thus far out of *Cæſar*'s *Commentaries* concerning this Hiſtory, which happened in the Year before Chriſt's Nativity LIV. In all which Proceſs, there is for this Purpoſe to be noted, that *Cæſar* nameth the *City of the Trinobantes*; which hath a Reſemblance with *Troy nova*, or *Trenovant*: having no greater Difference in the Orthography, than the changing of [b] into [v]. And yet maketh an Error, which I will not argue. Only this I will note, that divers learned Men do not think *Civitas Trinobantum* to be well and truly tranſlated *The City of the Trinobantes*; but that it ſhould rather be *The State, Communalty*, or *Seignory*

*Trinobant, New-London.*

Cities of the *Britains* not Artificially builded with Houſes, nor walled with Stone.

of the *Trinobants*. For that *Cæſar*, in his Commentaries, uſeth the Word *Civitas* only for a People living under one and the ſelf-ſame Prince and Law. But certain it is, that the Cities of the *Britains* were in thoſe Days neither artificially builded with Houſes, nor ſtrongly walled with Stone, but were only thick and cumberſome Woods, plaſhed within, and trenched about. And the like in effect do other the *Roman* and *Greek* Authors directly affirm; as *Strabo*, *Pomponius Mela*, and *Dion*, a Senator at *Rome*, (Writers that flouriſhed in the ſeveral Reigns of the *Roman* Emperors, *Tiberius*, *Claudius*, *Domitian* and *Severus*); to wit, that before the Arrival of the *Romans*, the *Britains* had no Towns, but called that a Town which had a thick intangled Wood, defended, as I ſaid, with a Ditch and Bank; the like whereof, the *Iriſhmen*, our next Neighbours, do at this Day call *Faſtneſs*. * But after that theſe Hither Parts of *Britain* were reduced into the Form of a Province by the *Romans*, who ſowed the Seeds of Civility over all *Europe*, this our City, whatſoever it was before, began to be renowned, and of Fame.

* In *Stow*'s firſt Edition, they are called *Paces*.

Teſtimonies of *Roman* Authors concerning *London*, and *Britain*.

For *Tacitus*, who firſt of all Authors nameth it *LONDINIUM*, ſaith, that (in the 62d Year after Chriſt) it was, albeit, no Colony of the *Romans*; yet moſt famous for the great Multitude of Merchants, Proviſion and Intercourſe. At which Time, in that notable Revolt of the *Britains* from *Nero*, in which Seventy thouſand *Romans* and their * Confederates were ſlain; this City, with *Verulam* near St. *Albans* and *Maldon*, then all famous, were ranſacked and ſpoiled.

* *Leager Fellows* in the firſt Edition.

For *Suetonius Paulinus*, then Lieutenant for the *Romans* in this Iſle, abandoned it, as not then fortified, and left it to the Spoil.

The *Britains* had no Houſes but Cottages; no Temples, no Courts of Juſtice.

Shortly after, *Julius Agricola*, the *Roman* Lieutenant in the Time of *Domitian*, was the firſt that by exhorting the *Britains* publickly, and helping them privately, won them to build Houſes for themſelves, Temples for the Gods, and Courts for Juſtice, to bring up the Noblemens Children in good Letters and Humanity, and to apparel themſelves *Roman*-like. Whereas before (for the moſt part) they went naked, painting their Bodies, *&c.* as all the *Roman* Writers have obſerved.

The *Britains* went naked. The Towns firſt walled under the *Romans*.

True it is, I confeſs, that afterward, many Cities and Towns in *Britain* under the Government of the *Romans*, were walled with Stone and baked Bricks or Tiles; as *Richborough*, or *Rickborough-Ryptaceſter* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, till the Channel altered his Courſe, beſides *Sandwich* in *Kent*, *Verulamium* beſides St. *Albans* in *Hertfordſhire*, *Cilceſter* in *Hampſhire*, *Wroxceſter* in *Shropſhire*, *Kenceſter* in *Herefordſhire*, Three Miles from *Hereford* Town; *Ribcheſter*, Seven Miles above *Preſton*, on the Water of *Rible*; *Aldeburg*, a Mile from *Boroughbridge*, on *Watheling-ſtreet*, on *Ure* River, and others. And no doubt but this our City of *London* was alſo walled with Stone in the Time of the *Roman* Government here; but yet very latewardly: For it ſeemeth not to have been walled in the Year of our Lord CCXCVI. Becauſe in that Year, when *Alectus* the Tyrant was ſlain in the Field, the *Franks* eaſily entred *London*, and had ſacked the ſame, had not God of his great Favour at that very Inſtant brought along the River of *Thames* certain Bands of *Roman* Soldiers, who ſlew thoſe *Franks* in every Street of the City.

*London* walled with Stone.

*London* not a *Municipium* under the *Romans*. *Camden*.

Nothing was wanting to this City's Glory now, but the Name of a *Free City*, and *Colony*: But indeed that was not with the Intereſt of the *Romans*; and therefore they made her a *Prefecture*. And ſuch were thoſe Cities where Marts were kept, and Juſtice adminiſtred. And for their Magiſtrates, they were annually ſent them from the Senate at *Rome*; for the Execution of their Laws, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Collecting of their Tributes and Taxes, *&c.*]

*R. B.*

*London* a mixt *Roman* Colony. *Still.* Antiq. of *London*, p. 533.

*J. S.*

It is a Queſtion among Learned Men, in what State and Reputation *London* was in the Times of the *Romans*? *Camden* writes, that it was of the Nature of a *Prefecture*, and not of a *Colony*. But *Stillingfleet*, the late moſt Learned Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was not of his Judgment; but that it was a *Colony*, conſiſting both of *Romans* and Natives. He ſheweth in his Tract of the *Antiquity* of *London*, that there were ſeveral Sorts of Colonies. Firſt, Civil Colonies; that is, ſuch as conſiſted only of *Roman* Citizens. Secondly, Military Colonies; when the Veteran Soldiers were ſettled together by way of a Colony. Such a Colony of *Veterans* was at *Camalodunum*, and at *York*, at *Cheſter*, at *Caerleon*, &c. Thirdly, There were mixt Colonies, where *Roman* Citizens and Natives joined together. And altho' they had not the Name, yet the Privileges of a Colony. Of this Sort he concluded *LONDON* to have been; which was *Nobile Emporium* in *Tacitus* his Time; a Place of mighty Advantage for its Situation for Trade: And therefore apt to draw both *Romans* and Natives together. Where it had all the Encouragement which the *Roman* Governor's Reſidence could give it; which would ſoon make the City in ſo ſmall a Time grow ſo great, that altho' it was firſt built in *Claudius* his Time, yet in *Nero*'s it might be too large for *Suetonius Paulinus* to hazard his Army to defend it. For whereſoever there was a new Province made, there was great Occaſion for ſuch an *Emporium*, or Place of Trading to be ſet up. For the Citizens of *Rome* made mighty Improvements of their Eſtates, by ſending their Monies into New Provinces.

*London*, a great City before *Cæſar* came into *Britain*. *Vindiciæ Britannic.*

Mr. *Owen*, a learned *Welſhman*, hath lately proved (in a Writing of his which I have ſeen) againſt the abovesaid learned Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, that *LONDON* was a great City before the *Romans* came hither; and vindicates therein our *Britiſh* Hiſtory, which ſpeaks of *Caſſivelane*'s beſieging *London*, when the *Trinobantes* invited *Cæſar* over; and that his Landing had obliged him to raiſe the Siege. He takes Notice for this Purpoſe of the Account that *Tacitus* giveth of this Place, *Cognomento quidem Coloniæ non inſigne*, i. e. "That "it was not dignified indeed with the Name of a "COLONY, but moſt famous for abundance "of Merchants and Proviſions." Whence that Author obſerves. 1. That *London* was at this Time, about the Fifth of *Nero*, renowned for all manner of Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the ſupplying of an Army; and that it ſeemed, by *Tacitus*'s Words, to have been the great Treaſury of the Riches of the Kingdom, as it is now. 2. That conſidering it abounded with Merchants, it ſeems to have been then what it is now, the chief Trading City of the Iſland. That *Cæſar* ſpake of *Britiſh* Merchants in *Gaul*: Whether they were *Gauls* trading to *Britain*, or *Britains* trading into *Gaul*, it comes to one. For Trades cannot be managed without Correſpondencies and Factories. That the *Britains* traded for Tin and Lead with the *Phenicians* and *Greeks*. They refined and tranſported it by the *Iſle of Wight* into *Gaul*, and thence by Land on Horſeback in Thirty Days, or thereabouts, to *Marſeilles*. This Trade flouriſhed here long before the *Romans* knew this Iſland. Therefore if Cities have riſen by Merchandize, *London* muſt be much more ancient than *Cæſar*'s Time; and its Situation being advantageous for Trade, being the Centre of *Britiſh* Merchandize, we may conclude it was the ancient *Emporium* of the *Britiſh* Trade with the *Gauls*, *Phenicians*, and *Greeks*.

*Annal.* Lib. 14.

*Diodor. Sicul.* V. 8.

That learned Biſhop writes, that it grew into a City by the *Romans* trading into this Country: And why not as well by the Trade of the *Greeks* and *Phenicians* hither, who had a vaſt Traffick in this Iſland.

*London* in the *Britiſh* Times a Place of Strength.

Again, *London* muſt be a Place of Strength, when *Paulinus Suetonius*, in his Return from *Mona*, i. e. *Angleſey*, marched with ſo much Reſolution through the midſt of the Enemies Country, to poſſeſs himſelf of it, with an Intention to make it the Seat of the War, as *Tacitus* ſaith. But that not finding there ſo conſiderable a Number of *Roman* Forces as he expected, he altered his Purpoſe, and choſe to preſerve the reſt with the Loſs of one Town. This affords an Argument of the Bigneſs of *London* at that Time. For he had now in all about Ten thouſand Men well armed: But this Number was inſufficient to defend it. *Tacitus* ſpeaks of it as a very pleaſant Place, ſaying, *The Sweetneſs of the Place tempted ſome to ſtay behind, who were all cut off by* Boadicia. Nor is there any Reaſon to think the *Romans* built the City of *London*, where there was neither a *Colony*, nor a *Municipium*, as the ſaid Biſhop ſeems to confeſs. Nor doth it appear that they had built any Cities in *Britain* at this Time: No, not *Camalodunum*, which was a *Roman* Colony; nor *Verulamium*, a Municipal or Free City, enjoying their own Municipal Laws, by the Favour and Allowance of the *Romans*. Nor is it probable that in ſo ſhort a Time, as from *Julius Cæſar* to *Nero*, in whoſe Reign *Tacitus* gives the former Account of *London*, could become ſo famous for her Merchants and Proviſions. Nor yet do the *Roman* Hiſtories give any Account why *TRINOBANTUM* ſhould in ſo few Years change its Name into *LONDON*. But the *Britiſh* Hiſtory accounts for this Name; namely, that *Lud*, Brother to *Caſſivelan*, renewed the Walls of it, and called it *LUD-DIN*, that is, *the City of LUD*, or *Llwyd*; which to this Day is a known *Britiſh* Name, ſignifying GREY in *Engliſh*. And it came by an eaſy Variation to be called *Lundin*; and one of its Gates, near which *LUD* was interred, called *Porth Lud*, or *Ludgate*, as it is called to this Day. This *Lud* was Son to *Belinus Magnus*; whoſe Name is ſtill continued on *Belinſgate*. The Biſhop of *Worceſter* does not pretend to derive *London* from any *Latin* Word; a Preſumption that it is not of a *Roman* Original. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who flouriſhed *A. D.* 380. called it *Vetuſtum Oppidum*, *i. e.* an *ancient Town*, and makes it to be the City of the *Trinobantes*. He calls it *Lundinum*. *Tacitus* and *Ptolomy*, *Londinium*; *Stephanus*, Λινδόνιον.

*Tacit. Annal.* 14. *Loci Dulcedo.*

*London* why ſo called from *Britiſh* Writers.

A *Roman* Coin ſhewing the Antiquity of *London*.

Laſtly, The ſame Learned *Welſhman* obſerveth the Antiquity of *London* by a Coin of the Emperor *Claudius* relating to *Britain*; which *Camden* ſpeaks of: It had *Britannicus* on one ſide, and on the Reverſe, *METROPOLIS ETIMINII BA. LO.* Where *Camden* conceives *Etiminii* to be the ſame with *Adminii*. Which *Adminius* was the Son of *Cunobelin*, King of *Camalodunum*; and being expelled by his Father, fled to *Caligula* when he was making War upon the Ocean, as *Suetonius* writes: And that it is not unlikely he might ingratiate himſelf with *Britannicus*, the Son of *Claudius*, or with *Claudius* himſelf, who was alſo ſtiled *Britannicus*; and ſo have been conſtituted King of *London*, as *BA. LO. i. e. BASILEOS LONDINI*, may import: Since that Cities were ſometimes beſtowed by the *Romans* upon the *Britains*, as *Camalodunum* was upon *Cunobelin*; and ſome Cities upon *Cogidunus*.

*Sueton. Caligul.*

*London* no *Britiſh* City.

*John Woodward*, M.D.

And yet after all, let me ſubjoin what another learned *Antiquarian* affirms: That *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* cannot be credited, who wrote that *London* was a City in the *Britiſh* Times, a City compaſſed with Walls, and fortified with innumerable Towers; ſince the *Britains* in thoſe Days were Barbarous and Savage; and their Towns no other than Groves and Thickets, invironed only with an Hedge and a Ditch. Nor was there a Brick among them; nor at all, (as far as the *Romans* at their Deſcent here could obſerve) had they ever gone about to raiſe one Stone upon another.

Now a Word or two concerning the Buildings of the City.

Proclamations againſt New Buildings. *E. How's* Chron.

For Forefronts.

In Q. *Elizabeth*'s Time were ſtrict Proclamations againſt Inmates, and Increaſe of New Buildings in the City; yet to ſmall Effect. In the 2. *Reg. Jacob.* I. *An.* 1605, *Mar.* 1. A Proclamation was iſſued forth, forbidding all Increaſe of New Building within the City, and one Mile thereof; and likewiſe commanding all Perſons henceforwards to build their Forefronts and Windows, either of Brick or Stone; as well for Decency, as by reaſon all great and well-grown Woods were much ſpent and waſted; ſo as Timber for Shipping waxed ſcarce. But this alſo had little Effect. When upon *Octob.* 10, 1607, Proclamation was made again to the ſame Purpoſe. And *Octob.* 16. ſome were cenſured in the *Star-Chamber*, for building contrary to the Tenor of the Proclamation. Again, by a Proclamation, *An.* 1614, all Commiſſioners were required to proceed with all ſtrictneſs againſt all Offenders in this ſort. From this time began the new Reformation of Building. The firſt Houſe of Note thus Built was an Houſe in the *Strand* belonging to Colonel *Cecil*: After that, an Houſe near *Drapers-Hall*: Next to that, a *Goldſmith*'s Houſe in *Cheapſide*, over-againſt *Sadlers-Hall*: And a *Leather-ſeller*'s Houſe in St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard, near the *North-gate*; who was compelled thereunto, after he had ſet up his Houſe, being all of Timber.]

## CHAP. II.

### *The Antiquity of the Wall built about the City. Walls when firſt in* Britain. *For Defence againſt the* Picts *and* Scots. *The Maintenance and Reparation of the Wall of* London. *Murage. The ancient Wall near* Biſhopſgate *deſcribed. The Dimenſions of it; And a Computation of the Quantity of Ground within the Walls.*

The Wall, by whom firſt built. Simeon of *Durham*.

IN few Years after, as *Simeon* of *Durham* (an ancient Writer) reporteth, *Helen*, the Mother of *Conſtantine* the *Great*, was the firſt that inwalled this City about the Year of Chriſt CCCVI. But however, thoſe Walls of Stone might be builded by the ſaid *Helen*, yet the *Britains*, I know, had no Skill of Building with Stone; as may appear by that which followeth about the Year of Chriſt CCCXCIX, when *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, the Sons of *Theodoſius Magnus*, governed the Empire, the one in the *Eaſt*, the other in the *Weſt*. For *Honorius* having received *Britain*, the City of *Rome* was invaded and deſtroyed by the *Goths*. After which Time the *Romans* left to rule in *Britain*, as being employed in Defence of their Territories nearer home. Whereupon the *Britains*, not able to defend themſelves againſt the Invaſions of their Enemies, were many Years together under the Oppreſſion of two moſt cruel Nations, the *Scots* and

The *Romans* left to govern *Britain*.

The *Scots* and *Picts* invade *Britain*.

and *Picts*. And at the length were forced to ſend their Ambaſſadors with Letters and lamentable Supplications to *Rome*; requiring Aid and Succour from thence, upon Promiſe of their continual Fealty; ſo that the *Romans* would reſcue them out of the Hands of their Enemies. Hereupon the *Romans* ſent unto them a Legion, which coming into this Iſland, and encountering with the Enemies, overthrew a great Number of them, and drove the reſt out of the Frontiers of the Country; and ſo ſetting the *Britains* at Liberty, conſelled them to make a Wall, extending all along between the Two Seas; which might be of Force to keep out their evil Neighbours; and then returned home with great Triumph. But the *Britains* wanting Maſons, builded that Wall not of Stone, as they were adviſed, but made it of Turf; and that ſo ſlender, that it ſerved little or nothing at all for their Defence. And the Enemy perceiving that the *Roman* Legion was returned home, forthwith arrived out of their Boats, invaded the Borders, overcame the Country, (and as it were) bare down all that was before them.

The *Britains* make a Turf Wall againſt them; unſkilful of building with Stone.

The *Britains* ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome* for Aid.

Whereupon Ambaſſadors were ſpeedily diſpatched to *Rome*, lamentably beſeeching that they would not ſuffer their miſerable Country to be utterly deſtroyed. Then again another Legion was ſent; which coming upon a ſudden, made a great Slaughter of the Enemy, and chaced him home even to his own Country. Theſe *Romans*, at their Departure, told the *Britains* plainly, that it was not for their Eaſe or Leiſure, to take upon them any more ſuch long and laborious Journeys for their Defence: And therefore bade them practice the Uſe of Armour and Weapons, and learn to withſtand their Enemies; whom nothing elſe did make ſo ſtrong, as their faint Hearts and Cowardice. And forſomuch as they thought that it would be no ſmall Help and Encouragement unto their Tributary Friends, whom they were now forced to forſake, they builded for them a Wall of hard Stone from the *Weſt* Sea to the *Eaſt* Sea, directly along by thoſe Cities, which were made here and there to keep out the Enemies, in the ſelfſame Place where *Severus* the Emperor had before caſt his Trench; the *Britains* alſo putting to their helping Hands, as Labourers. This Wall they built Eight Foot thick in Breadth, and Twelve Foot in Height, right as it were by a Line, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*; as the Ruins thereof remaining in many Places till this Day do make appear.

*Witichindus.*
*Gildas.*
*Bede.*

The *Romans* make the *Britains* a Stone Wall between them and the *Scots*.

The Ruins thereof remaining.

The *Romans* leave *Britain* in the Year 434.

Which Work thus perfected, they [the *Romans*] give the People ſtrait Charge to look well to themſelves: They teach them to handle their Weapons, and they inſtruct them in Warlike Feats. And leſt by the Seaſide, *Southwards*, where their Ships lay at Harbour, the Enemy ſhould come on Land, they made up ſundry Bulwarks, each ſomewhat diſtant from the other; and ſo bade them farewel, as minding no more to return. This happened in the Days of the Emperor *Theodoſius* the younger, almoſt Five hundred Years after the firſt Arrival of the *Romans* here, about the Year after Chriſt's Incarnation CCCCXXXIV.

The *Britains* addicted to Intemperance and Vice.
*Malmsbury.*
*Bede.*

Afflicted with a great Plague and other Calamities.

Their wick Lives.

The *Britains* after this, continuing a lingring and doubtful War with the *Scots* and *Picts*, made choice of *Vortiger* to be their King and Leader: which Man, as ſaith *Malmsbury*, was neither valorous of Courage, nor wiſe of Counſel, but wholly given over to the unlawful Luſts of his Fleſh. The People likewiſe, in ſhort time, being grown to ſome Quietneſs, gave themſelves to Gluttony and Drunkenneſs, Pride and Contention, Envy, and ſuch other Vices, caſting from them the Yoke of Chriſt. In the mean Seaſon a bitter Plague fell among them, conſuming in ſhort time ſuch a Multitude, that the Quick were not ſufficient to bury the Dead. And yet the Remnant remained ſo hardened in Sin, that neither the Death of their Friends, nor Fear of their own Danger, could cure the Mortality of their Souls. Whereupon a greater Stroke of Vengeance enſued upon the whole ſinful Nation. For being now again infeſted with their old Neighbours, the *Scots* and *Picts*, they conſult with their King *Vortiger*, and ſend for the *Saxons*.

Entrance o the *Saxons* to *Britain.* Who dri them into t Mountains. *Witchind. Bed*

Who ſhortly after arrived here in *Britain*. Where, ſaith *Bede*, they were received as Friends. But, as it proved, they minded to deſtroy the Country as Enemies. For after that they had driven out the *Scots* and *Picts*, they alſo drave the *Britains*, ſome over the Seas, ſome into the *Weſt* Mountains of *Wales* and *Cornwal*; and divided the Country into divers Kingdoms amongſt themſelves. Theſe *Saxons* were likewiſe (as the *Britons* were) ignorant of the Architecture, or Building with Stone, until the Year of Chriſt DCLXXX. For then it is affirmed, that *Benet*, Abbot of *Wirral*, Maſter to the Reverend *Bede*, firſt brought Maſons and Workmen in Stone into this Iſland among the *Saxons*. He, I ſay, brought hither Artificers of Stone-houſes, *Painters* and *Glaziers*: Arts before that Time unto the *Saxons* unknown: who before that Time uſed but Wooden Buildings.

Theſe, as t *Britains*, igno rant in build ing with Stone.

*Maſons* brought fi into *Britain* by *Benet*, Monk.

Wooden Churches, Wooden Ch lices in *Bri tain* at firſt but Golden Prieſts.

And to this accordeth *Polychronicon*, who ſaith, *Then had ye Wooden Churches; nay, Wooden Chalices, and Golden Prieſts: but ſince Golden Chalices, and Wooden Prieſts.* And to knit up this Argument, King *Edgar*, in his Charter to the Abby of *Malmesbury*, Dated the Year of Chriſt DCCCCLXXIV, hath Words to this Effect; *All the Monaſteries in my Realm, to the outward Sight, are nothing but worm-eaten and rotten Timber, and Boards, and, that worſe is, within they are almoſt empty and void of Divine Service.*

Monaſteries rotten Timbe

Thus much muſt be ſaid for *Walling*, not only in reſpect of this City, but generally alſo of the firſt *Practice of building Walls* within the Realm. Now to return to our *City, and to relate how the Walls thereof have been ſince their Foundation preſerved; maintained and repaired: Taking firſt into our Conſideration, the Name whereby this City (thus ſtrengthned with Walls and Gates) is called, whereof we have ſaid ſomething already. Trinovant*, or *Trinobant (as Cæſar hath it)* is ſince by *Tacitus*, *Ptolomeus*, and *Antoninus*, called *Londinium*, and *Longidinium*: of *Ammianus*, *Lundinum*, and *Auguſta*; who calleth it an *antient City* of our *Britains*, * *Lundain*: of the *Saxons*, *Lundorcaſter*, *Lundonberig*, *Lundonwic*: of Strangers, *Londra* and *Loondras*: of the Inhabitants, *London*. Whereof you may read a more large and learned Diſcourſe, and how it took its Name, in that Work of my loving Friend Mr. *Camden*, now *Clarentiaulx*, which is called *Britannia*.

The ancien Name of *London.*

*Camden's* Bri *tannia*, Mi *dleſex.*

K. *Alfred* re builds the C ty.

This City of *London*, having been deſtroyed and burnt by the *Danes*, and other *Pagan* Enemies, about the Year of Chriſt DCCCXXXIX, was by *Alfred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, in the Year DCCCLXXXVI, repaired and honourably reſtored, and made again habitable: Who alſo committed the Cuſtody thereof unto his Son-in-Law *Ethelred*, Earl of *Mercia*, unto whom before he had given his Daughter *Ethelfled*. And that this City was ſtrongly Walled may appear by divers Accidents, whereof I have read ſome; namely,

*London* now ſtrongly wal led.

***William*** of *Malmsbury* hath, That about the Year of Chriſt DCCCXCIV, the *Londoners* ſhut up their Gates, and defended their King *Ethelred*, [or *Ætheldred*] within their Walls againſt the

---

* Londonium *Vetus Oppidum.* Lib. 27. c. 8. Suetonius Paulinus Londinium *perrexit, cognomento quidem Coloniæ, non inſigne, ſed Copia Negotiatorum & Commeatuum maximè celebre.* Annal. 14. c. 33. *J.S.*

*Wil.Malmsbury. Aſſer. Marian. Florentius.*

A Wall anciently along the *Thames* ſide, on the *South.*

*Danes.* In the Year MXVI. *Edmund Ironſide* reigning over the *Weſt Saxons*, *Canute* the *Dane* bringing his Navy into the *Weſt* Part of the Bridge *by a Trench which he had cauſed to be cut*, caſt a Trench about the City; and then attempted to have won it by Aſſault. But the Citizens repulſed him, and drove him from their Walls. Alſo in the Year MLII. Earl *Godwin* with his Navy ſailed up by the *South* End of the Bridge, *along the* Southern *ſide of the River*; and ſo aſſailed the Walls. And *William Fitz-Stephen*, writing in the Reign of King *Henry* II. of the Walls of this City, hath theſe Words, *The Wall is high and great, well tower'd on the* North *ſide, with due Diſtances between the Towers. On the* South *ſide alſo the City was Walled and Towered, but the Fiſh-abounding River of* Thames, *with his Ebbing and Flowing, hath long ſince ſubverted them.*

The Wall on the *North.*

By the *North* ſide, he meaneth from the River of *Thames* in the *Eaſt*, to the River of *Thames* in the *Weſt*. For ſo ſtretched the Wall in his [*Fitz-Stephens*] Time. And the City being far more in Length from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, than in Breadth, from *South* to *North*, and alſo narrower at both Ends, than in the middle, is therefore compaſſed with the Wall on the Land-ſide in Form of a Bow, except denting in between *Cripplegate* and *Alderſgate*. But the Wall on the *South* ſide, along by the River of *Thames*, was ſtrait as the String of a Bow; and all furniſhed with Towers or *Bulwarks* (as we now term them) in due Diſtance every one from other, as witneſſeth our Author, [*Fitz-Stephen*,] and our ſelves may behold for the Lands ſide.

This may ſuffice for Proof of a Wall, and the Form thereof, and the ſame to have been of great Antiquity, as any other within this Realm.

The Walls, how maintained and repaired.

*Roger of Wendover. Matt. Paris, Randalph Coggeſhal.*

*Matth. Paris.*

And now touching the *Maintenance* and Repairing of the ſaid Walls, I find, that in the Year MCCXV. the 6. of King *John*, the Barons entring the City by *Ealdgate*, firſt took Aſſurance of the Citizens, and then they brake into the Houſes of the *Jews*, and ſearched their Coffers, to fill their own Purſes. And after, with great Diligence, repaired the Walls and the Gates of the City with Stones taken from the *Jews* broken Houſes. In the Year MCCLVII. *Henry* III. cauſed the Walls of *London*, which were ſore decayed, and deſtitute of Towers [and Towrets] to be repaired in more ſeemly wiſe than before, at the common Charge of the City. Alſo in the Year MCCLXXXII. King *Edward* I. having granted *ſome Years before* to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Licence, for the enlarging of the *Black Friars* Church, to break and take down a Part of the Wall of the City from *Ludgate* to the River of *Thames*: He granted alſo to *Henry Walleis*, Maior, and the Citizens of *London*, the Favour to take, toward the making of the Wall, and Incloſure of the City, certain Cuſtoms, or Toll, as appeareth by his Grant. This Wall was then to be made from *Ludgate*, *Weſt* to *Fleet Bridge*, along behind the Houſes, and along by the Water of the *Fleet*, unto the River of *Thames*.

Cuſtom to be taken for the New Tower by *Black-Fryars.*

*J. S.* Record. *Tur.*

Moreover, in the Year MCCCX. *Edward* II. commanded the Citizens to make up the Wall already begun, and the Tower at the End of the ſame Wall, within the Water of *Thames*, near unto the *Black Friars*, &c. [And there is a Record 10. *Edward* II. *Anno Dom.* 1316. *London. de certis Conſuetudinib.* &c. *de rebus venalibus ibid. capiend. in auxilium cujuſdam nove Turris muro Civitat. juxta manſum fratrum Predicatorum perficiend. i. e.* Concerning certain Cuſtoms and Tolls to be taken in *London* of Things ſold there, for the Aid of finiſhing a certain New Tower on the City Wall, hard by the Manſion of the Friars Preachers.] It was alſo granted by King *Richard* II. in the Tenth of his Reign, that a Toll ſhould be taken of Wares ſold by Land or by Water, for Ten Years, towards the repairing of the Walls, and cleaning of the Ditch about *London*.

Cuſtoms laid upon Goods for *Murage.*

*J. S.*

*Murage.*

Several other Letters Patents of Kings were made for the repairing of theſe Walls and Ditches from time to time, as need required. What I have met with in Records, I will mention; and that Tax of Ten Years made by King *Richard* II. I ſhall ſet down at large. Theſe were in Decay in the Reigns of *Edward* the Firſt, Second, and Third, and *Richard* II. And for raiſing Contribution to do this Work (wherein ſo much of the Honour and Safety of the City, nay, of King and Kingdom, conſiſted) the Maior and Aldermen ſucceſſively received Mandates from the Kings, to pay particular Cuſtoms or Tolls, upon the Proviſions and Commodities that were brought in, to be ſold and bought. And this was called *Murage*, which none were exempted from, except the City of *Wincheſter*, (and perhaps ſome few other Cities and Towns) which by a Compoſition with the City of *London*, paid no *Pontage*, *Murage* and *Pannage*.

Such a Charter *Edward* I. granted about the Fourth of his Reign, *Anno* 1276. which I have read in the Records of the Chamber.

The Toll granted by *Edward* I. for *Murage.*

Chamb. of *Lond. Horn. Fol.* 183.

‘ *Edwardus*, &c. *Edward*, &c. To his welbeloved the Maior and Sheriffs, and the reſt of his Citizens of *London*, Greeting. Know ye, that for Aid of Repair of the Walls, and Clauſure of our City aforeſaid, from the aforeſaid Day to the End of Three Years next following, yee take, in the aforeſaid City, of vendible Things coming to the City, the underwritten Cuſtoms, *viz.* Of every Poize [or Weight] of Cheeſe, Butter, *&c.* to be ſold, 1 *d.* Of each Weight of Lead, 1 *q.* Of every Hundred of Wax to be ſold, 2 *d.* Of every Hundred of Almonds and Riges, 1 *d.* Of every Hundred of Grane, 12 *d.* Of every Hundred of Pepper and Ginger, Cetewal. Kanel. Frankinſence, Braſil, Quickſilver, Vermilion, Verdegreace, 2 *d.* Of every Hundred of Cummin, Allum, Zubar, Liquoriſh, Anniſeed, Cyromontani - - - - - - - - - 1 *d.* For every Hundred of Brimſtone, Arg. Roſin, Coperas, and Calamus, 1 *d.* Of every groſs Frail of Figs and Raiſins, 1 *ob.* And of every leſs Frail, 1 *d.* And ſo of a great Number of Commodities more, each their Cuſtoms. Moreover, of every Hogſhead of Beer going out of *London* to the Parts beyond Sea, 1 *d.* Of every Mill to grind Things to be ſold, 2 *d.* Of every Horſe to be ſold at the Price of 40 *s.* 1 *d.* Of every Bull and Cow, *ob. &c.*

And then the ſame King, in another Letter to the Maior, Sheriffs and Citizens, enjoyned them to proceed to the ſaid Repairs: Which ran to this Tenor.

The King's Letter to repair the Walls *ubi ſupra.*

*Cum conceſſerimus*, &c. ‘ Whereas we have granted you for Aid of the Work of the Walls of our City, and the Cloſure of the ſame, divers Cuſtoms of vendible Things, coming to the ſaid City, to be taken for a certain Time, We command you, that you cauſe to be finiſhed the Wall of the ſaid City, now begun near the *Friars Preachers*, and a certain good and comely Tower at the Head of the ſaid Wall within the Water of the *Thames*, &c.

Divers ſuch Letters were iſſued out in the Reign of the next King *Edward* II. as in his Firſt Year, Second, Sixth, Eighth, till the 12th; when by long taking of theſe Cuſtoms, there followed at length a great Inconvenience; which was, that Proviſions were more ſparingly brought to the City, for the Supply of Neceſſaries. So that in that Year Letters came forth from the King, for not taking Cuſtom of Things ſaleable any more, becauſe by that Occaſion, *Victualia non adducuntur, in detrimentum Civitatis*; as the Patent ran. But before this Year, theſe Kings, as well as others after them, granted Aids and Impoſitions upon ſeveral Commodities and Merchandizes brought into the City both by Land or Water, towards the Reparation of the City Walls, Forts, Ditches, and ſuch like.

Letters of K. *Richard* II. to the Maior, *&c.*

As for thoſe Letters of King *Richard* II. in the 10th of his Reign, which laid the like Cuſtom upon Goods, Merchandizes and Packs brought into *London*; and that to endure for Ten Years, for Reparation of the ſaid Walls and Ditches; it ran to this Tenor.

*De Muragio pro Civit. London* Pat. 10. R. 2. *ps.* 1. M. 31. in the *Tower.*

‘ *Rex dilectis Majori & Aldermannis*, &c. *i. e.* The King to his beloved the Maior and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Citizens of *London*, ſendeth Health. Know yee, That whereas as well the Walls, and other [*Afforciamenta*] Forts of the ſaid City, be old and weak, and for want of Repair, are fallen down in ſome Places: As alſo, the Ditches of the ſame City are exceedingly filled with Dirt, Dunghills, and other Filth, and with Graſs growing in the ſame, not only to the evident Danger of the ſaid City and Inhabitants thereof, (and chiefly at this preſent Time of War) but alſo to the manifeſt Diſgrace and Scandal of Us and the whole City, *&c.*” And then the King grants the ſaid Maior and Aldermen a Power, to endure for Ten Years, to take of all kind of Victuals and ſaleable Merchandizes brought to the City by Land or Water, coming within the Liberty, the Cuſtoms underwritten, *viz.* For every Hundred of Wax 4*d.* *&c.* and upon abundance of other Wares certain Duties were ſet and fixed.

Yet this *Murage* was not ſo preciſely to be applied for the Reparation of the Walls, but that upon occaſion the King would command ſome part of it to other Uſes: As once King *Edward* II. in his Sixth Year, appointed the Reparation of *Newgate* to be made good from thence. Thus in a Record in the *Tower*, 6. *Edward* II. *Rafe S----*, Keeper of *Newgate*, was appointed by the King to repair the Chamber and Encloſure [*Clauſuram*] of *Newgate de Exitibus Muragii & Pannarii*, i. e. out of the Iſſues of Murage and Pannage; and a Mandate was given to the Maior and Sheriffs for that Purpoſe. And in the ſame Record mention is made *de ſiſtendo de Cathenis ex tranſverſo vicorum ibid extendend.* i. e. Of ſtopping People that brought in Commodities, by Chains to be laid croſs the Streets there, till the ſaid Cuſtoms appointed were paid.]

In the Seventeenth of *Edward* IV. *Ralph Joſcelire*, Maior, cauſed part of the Wall about the City to be repaired, to wit, between *Aldgate* and *Alderſgate*. He cauſed alſo the *Moorefield* to be ſearched for Clay, and Brick thereof to be made, and burnt. He likewiſe cauſed Chalk to be brought out of *Kent*, and to be burnt into Lime in the ſame *Moorefield*, for the more Furtherance of the Work.

Brick and Lime made in *Moorefields* for Reparation of the Wall.

The Companies repair the decayed Wall.

Then the *Skinners*, to begin in the *Eaſt*, made that Part of the Wall betwixt *Aldgate* and *Buries Marks*, towards *Biſhopſgate*; as may appear by their Arms in Three Places fixed there. The Maior, with his Company of the *Drapers*, made all that Part betwixt *Biſhopſgate* and *Alhallows* Church in the ſame Wall; and from *Alhallows* toward the Poſtern, call'd *Mooregate*. A great Part of the ſame Wall was repaired by the Executors of Sir *John Croſby*, late Alderman; as may appear by his Arms ſtanding in Two Places there fixed. Other Companies repaired the reſt of the Wall to the Poſtern of *Cripplegate*. The *Goldſmiths* repaired from *Cripplegate* towards *Alderſgate*; and there the Work ceaſed.

A Record of the ſaid Reparations. *John Rouſe*, *Ralph Hollinſhed.*

*A. M.*

In a Record which I have ſeen, and affirmed alſo by *John Rouſe*, and after him, by *Raphael Hollinſhed*, I find thus written.

“ *Anno* MCCCCLXXVII. by the Diligence of *Ralph Joſceline*, Maior of *London*, the Wall about *London* was new made betwixt *Aldgate* and *Creplegate*. He cauſed the *Moorefields* to be ſearched for Clay, and Brick to be made and burnt there. He cauſed Chalk alſo to be brought out of *Kent* and in the ſame *Moorefields* to be burnt into Lime, only for the Furtherance of that Work. The Maior, with his Company of *Drapers*, made all that Part betwixt *Biſhopſgate* and *Alhallows* Church in the ſame Wall. *Biſhopſgate* its ſelf was new built by the Merchants *Almains* of the *Stillyard*. And from *Alhallows* Church in the Wall toward toward *Mooregate*, a great Part of the ſame was builded of the Goods, and by the Executors of Sir *John Croſby*, ſometime an Alderman, and Maior of *London*, as may appear by his Arms thereon fixed in Two Places.

*Biſhopſgate* new built, 1477.

“ The Company of *Skinners* made that Part of the Wall between *Aldgate* and *Buries Marks*, towards *Biſhopſgate*; as may appear by their Arms in Three Places fixed. The other Companies of the City made the other Deal of the Wall; which was a great Work to be done in One Year.

The Fabrick of the Wall about *Biſhopſgate.*

*J. S.*

Dr. *John Woodward.*

An ingenious Account of theſe ancient Walls of *London*, and the Manner and Matter of their Building, the Learned Dr. *Woodward* of *Greſham* College, Profeſſor of Phyſick there, hath given in Writing, occaſioned by ſome Digging near the Wall at *Biſhopſgate* for Foundations of certain new Houſes to be erected there in the Year 1707. On which Occaſion the Wall was broke up, and Part of the Materials applied to the raiſing of the new Building, which gave him Opportunity of obſerving the Fabrick and Compoſition of it. The Foundation of the Wall here lay Eight Foot beneath the preſent Surface; and from that up to almoſt Ten Foot in Height, it was compiled of Rag-Stones, with ſingle Layers of broad Tiles interpoſed, each Layer at Two Foot Diſtance. To this Height the Workmanſhip was after the *Roman* manner. And theſe were the Remains of the ancient Wall, ſuppoſed to be that built by *Conſtantine* the Great. In this it was very obſervable, that the Mortar was (as uſual in the *Roman* Works) ſo very firm and hard, that the Stone it ſelf as eaſily brake and gave way, as that.

Confer. *Camd. Britann.* in *Middleſ.* p. 312. and *Burt.* Comment. on *Antonin. Itiner.* p. 165.

Thickneſs of the Wall.

It was thus far from the Foundation upwards, Nine Foot in Thickneſs; and yet ſo vaſt a Strength and Bulk had not been able to ſecure it from being beat down, and near levelled with the Ground.

*Roman* Tiles in the Wall.

Thoſe broad Tiles mentioned above, were all of *Roman* Make. The *Romans* uſed commonly two ſorts of Tiles, *viz. Tegulæ bipedales & ſeſquipedales*, i. e. Two Foot Tiles, and Tiles a Foot and an half. Thoſe of this Wall were of the latter Sort. Each of them is in *Engliſh* Meaſure one Inch and $\frac{1}{10}$ in Thickneſs, Eleven Inches $\frac{6}{10}$ in Breadth, and Seventeen Inches $\frac{4}{10}$ in Length.

Repaired and raiſed higher.

The old Wall having been demoliſhed, as above, was afterwards repaired again, and carried up of the Thickneſs of the former underneath, to Eight or Nine Foot in Height; or if higher, there was no more of that Work now ſtanding. All this was apparently additional, and of a Make later than the other Part underneath. It is compiled chiefly of Rag-ſtone; only in the Sides were interpoſed a few Bricks uncertainly, and without any ſtated Method. On the outſide, the Stone was ſquared, and wrought into Layers of Five Inches in Thickneſs. Between theſe were alternately interpoſed two Courſe of Bricks, of the ſame Form with thoſe on the inſide. Theſe were very large, being of the Shape of the Modern; but Eleven Inches in Length, and Five in Breadth, and Two and a half in Thickneſs. There was not one of the abovementioned Tiles in all this Part; nor was the Mortar here near ſo hard as in that lower.

The preſent City Wall.

As the Fund and Ground within the City hath by Rubbiſh, and the Ruin of Houſes, been ſucceſſively raiſed and heightned every Age, it was requiſite the Wall without ſhould riſe likewiſe in Proportion; and by reaſon thereof, in Tract of

Time, upon the before-mentioned additional Work, it was found needful to build the preſent City Wall. This is made of Brick, of the Statutable Size, and the Model now in uſe, and Topped Battelment-ways with Copings of Stone. It is Two Foot in Thickneſs, and Six in Height; and is without doubt the ſame that was built in the Year 1477. in the Reign of *Edward* IV. *Biſhopſgate* it ſelf was built two Years after, in the Form it ſtill retaineth. The Workmen lately employed there, ſunk conſiderably lower than the Foundations of this Gate; and by that means learned, they lay not ſo deep as thoſe of the old City Wall by four or five Foot. Thus far Dr. *Woodward.*

Buildings near the Walls. *J. S.*

Concerning Buildings next theſe Walls, was this Order made of old, That every Tenement ſituate near the Walls, ought to be Sixteen Foot diſtant from them.]

Gates and Bulwarks on the Walls *R. B.*

Through this Wall of *London*, there are ſeveral Gates and Poſterns, which ſhall hereafter be ſpoken of diſtinctly. Between which there were anciently ſome ſmall Bulwarks or Watch-Towers diſperſed, but of no certain Diſtance one from the other, neither of equal Greatneſs, nor Shape. In all there were about the Wall Fifteen, *viz.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Between | The Poſtern by the *Tower* and *Aldgate* | 3 |
| | *Aldgate* and *Biſhopſgate.* - - - | 3 |
| | *Biſhopſgate* and *Mooregate.* - - | 1 |
| | *Creplegate* and *Alderſgate.* - - | 4 |
| | *Alderſgate* and *Newgate.* - - - | 2 |
| | *Newgate* and *Ludgate.* - - - - | 2 |
| | | 15] |

Circuit of the Wall from *Eaſt to Weſt.*

The Circuit of the Wall of *London*, on the Lands ſide, to wit, from the *Tower* of *London* in the *Eaſt*, unto *Aldgate*, is 82 Perches. From *Aldgate* to *Biſhopſgate* 86 Perches. From *Biſhopſgate* in the *North* to the Poſtern of *Crepplegate*, 162 Perches. From *Creplegate* to *Ealderſgate*, 75 Perches. From *Eldrichgate* [ or *Ealderſgate* ] to *Newgate*, 66 Perches. From *Newgate* in the *Weſt* to *Ludgate*, 42 Perches. In all 513 Perches of Aſſize. From *Ludgate* again to the *Fleet* Dike, *Weſt* about, 60 Perches. From *Fleet-bridge*, *South* to the River of *Thames*, about 70 Perches. And ſo the Total of theſe Perches amounteth to 643. every Perch conſiſting of Five Yards and an half. Which to yield 3536 Yards and an half, containing 10608 Foot, which make up two *Engliſh* Miles, and more by 608 Foot.

### *The Modern Dimenſion of the Wall about the City.*

The Circuit of the Wall taken on the Landſide, begirting the City, *viz.* The *Eaſtern*, *Northern* and *Weſtern* Parts, from the *Thames* to the *Thames*, to wit, from the *Tower* in the *Eaſt* to the Entrance of *Fleet* Canal (made ſince the Fire of *London*) into the *Thames* in the *Weſt*, contains as follows.

| | | Feet |
|---|---|---|
| From | The Wall of the *Tower* to the Poſtern Gate - - - - | 0130 |
| | The Poſtern Gate to *Aldgate.* - | 1462 |
| | *Aldgate* to *Biſhopſgate.* - - - | 1444 |
| | *Biſhopſgate* to *Mooregate.* - - - | 1664 |
| | *Mooregate* to *Crepplegate.* - - | 1032 |
| | *Crepplegate* to *Alderſgate.* - - | 1265 |
| | *Alderſgate* to *Newgate.* - - - | 1037 |
| | *Newgate* to *Ludgate.* - - - - | 0797 |
| | *Ludgate* to the *Canal.* - - - - | 0454 |
| | Along the Canal to the *Thames.* | 0780 |
| | In all | 10065 |

Which is 610 *Poles* or *Perches* about; which is 2 Miles wanting 10 *Perches.*

### *The Length of the Line from the* Tower *to* FLEET *Canal, taken along by the* Thames *ſide.*

By the Line of the *Wall* on the *North* ſide, and *Eaſt* and *Weſt* Ends, and the Line of the Shore of the River of *Thames*, taken between the *Tower Wall* in the *Eaſt*, to *Fleet Canal* in the *Weſt*, is that Part of the Bounds of the City within the Walls. Now this *Thames Line* is in Length from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* 5940 Feet which is 360 *Poles* or *Perches*, which is a Mile, and 40 Poles. This added to the Circuit of the Wall which as aforeſaid, is two Miles wanting 10 Poles, makes in the whole 3 Miles and 30 Pole.

Extent of the City.

### *Of the quantity of Ground contained within the Walls of the City, betwixt it and the River of* Thames.

The whole Circumference, as before noted, is 16095 Feet, or 3 Miles and 30 Poles. Now if this City did lye in an Orbicular or Circular Form, (which of all Figures is the moſt capacious) it would contain 525 Acres of Ground. But it is not of that Form, but more Oval, being narroweſt at the Ends; and at the broadeſt Place not of half the Length. So that no ſuch Quantity of Ground can be expected. For by the moſt Accurate Survey as hath been taken, the Superficial Content of the Ground within the *Wall*, doth amount unto not above 380 Acres. Such is the Difference between Regular and Irregular Figures of the ſame Circumference, as is well known to any Perſon but meanly converſant in the Menſuration of *Geometrical Figures.*]

---

## CHAP. III.

### *Of the Old Town-Ditch without the Wall of the City. The Modern Improvement of* Fleet-Ditch. *Made convenient for Barges. Dreins, and Sewers. Late Encroachments upon the Walls and Ditch. A Survey taken thereof by Order of the City. The Freedom without the Walls. The Length of the Line of Separation.*

The Town-Ditch. *J. S.*

FOR *the rendring theſe Walls the ſtronger, and the more capable of Defence, round the Compaſs of them without, Earth was taken away to a great Depth and Breadth, and a Ditch made to contain much Water. Of which, Method requires us in the next Place to treat.*]

The Ditch, which partly now remaineth, and compaſſed the Wall of the City, was begun to be made by the *Londoners*, in the Year 1211, and finiſhed 1213, the 15th of K. *John.* This Ditch being then made of 200 foot broad, cauſed no ſmall hindrance to the Canons of the Holy *Trinity*, whoſe Church ſtood near *Ealdgate*, for that the ſaid Ditch paſſed through their Ground from the *Tower* unto *Biſhopſgate.*

*Lib. Dunſtable.* Ditch about *London* 200 Foot broad. *Lib. Trin.*

The firſt Occaſion of the Ditch. *J. S.*

The firſt Occaſion of making a Ditch about the City ſeems to have been this: *William* Biſhop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King

*Richard* I. made a great Ditch round about the *Tower*, for the better Defence of it againſt *John* the King's Brother, the King being then out of the Realm. Then did the City alſo begin a Ditch to encompaſs and ſtrengthen their Walls [which happened between the Years 1190 and 1193.] So the Book *Dunthorn*. Yet the Regiſter of *Bermondſey* writes, that the Ditch was begun, *Oct.* 15. 1213, which was in the Reign of King *John* that ſucceeded to *Richard*. It ſeems the Citizens deſiſted from the Work of the Ditch for ſome time, till now, when they began again, and carried it on to its Perfection.]

Now turned into Gardens or Houſes.

This Ditch being originally made for the Defence of the City, was alſo a long time together carefully cleanſed and maintained, as need required; but now of late neglected, and forced either to a very narrow, and the ſame a filthy Channel; or altogether ſtopped up for Gardens planted, and Houſes builded thereon, even to the very Wall, and in many Places upon both Ditch and Wall Houſes are builded; to what danger of the City I leave to wiſer Conſideration; and can but wiſh that Reformation might be had.

Ditch of the City overflowed the Bank into the *Tower-Ditch*.

In the Year of *Chriſt*, 1354, 28. *Ed.* 3. the Ditch of this City flowing over the Bank into the *Tower-ditch*, the King commanded the ſaid Ditch of the City to be cleanſed, and ſo ordered, that the overflowing thereof ſhould not force any Filth into the *Tower-ditch*.

Cleanſed.

*Anno* 1379, *John Philpot*, Maior of *London*, cauſed this Ditch to be cleanſed, and every Houſhold to pay 5*d.* which was for a Days Work toward the Charges thereof. *Richard* 2. in the 10th of his Reign, granted a Toll to be taken of Wares ſold by Water or by Land for 10 Years, towards repairing of the Wall, and cleanſing the Ditch.

*Thomas Fawconer*, Maior, 1414, cauſed the Ditch to be cleanſed.

*Ralph Joſeline*, Maior, 1477, cauſed the whole Ditch to be caſt and cleanſed. And ſo from time to time it was cleanſed and otherwiſe reformed.Namely, in 1519, the 10th of *Henry* 8. for cleanſing and ſcowring the common Ditch,between *Aeldgate*, and the Poſtern next the *Tower-ditch*; the chief Ditcher had by the Day 7 *d*, the Second Ditcher 6 *d*, the other Ditchers 5 *d*. And every Vagabond (for ſo were they then termed) 1 *d*. the Day, Meat and Drink, at the Charges of the City.

Sum 95*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

In my remembrance alſo the ſame was cleanſed namely the *Moore-ditch*, when Sir *William Hollies* was Maior, in the Year 1540. And not long before from the Tower of *London* to *Ealgate*.

Plenty of good Fiſh in *Town-Ditch*.

It was again cleanſed in the Year 1549, *Henry Amcotes* being Maior, at the Charges of the Companies. And again 1569, the 11th of Queen *Elizabeth*, for cleanſing the ſame Ditch between *Ealdgate* and the Poſtern, and making a new Sewer and Wharf of Timber, from the Head of the Poſtern into the *Town-ditch*, 814 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* Before the which time the ſaid Ditch lay open, without either Wall or Pall, having therein great Store of very good Fiſh, of divers Sorts, as many Men yet living, who have taken and taſted them, can well witneſs. But now no ſuch Matter, the Charge of Cleanſing is ſpared, and great Profit made by letting out the Banks, with the Spoil of the whole Ditch.

I am not ignorant of two Fifteens granted by a Common Council in the Year 1595, for the Reformation of this Ditch, and that a ſmall Portion thereof, to wit, between *Biſhopſgate* and the Poſtern called *Mooregate*, was cleanſed, and made ſomewhat broader than it was before; but filling again very faſt, by reaſon of over-raiſing the Ground near adjoining, therefore never the better: And I will ſo leave it; for I cannot help it.

Ditches and Common-Sewers to be kept clean.

*J. S.*

As for other Ditches aud common Sewers of the City, Sir *Leonard Halliday*, Maior, *An.* 1606. laboured much for a River to be brought on the *North* of the City into it, for the cleanſing the Sewers and Ditches; for the better keeping *London* Wholſome, Sweet, and Clean. Sir *John Watts*, the next Maior, ſeconded this good Endeavour of *Halliday*. And one *Nicholas Leate*, a Worthy and Grave Citizen, was very painful, and induſtrious in the Furtherance of this Work, and the like thereunto.

And the City had in this Year 1606, well cleauſed their Ditches and common Sewers. And Floodgates were made in *Holborn-ditch* and *Fleet-ditch.*]

*Fleet-ditch* made convenient for Barges.

*R. B.*

Nothing of this *Town-ditch* remaineth at this Day, but that Part of it called *Fleet-ditch*, which of late Years, ſince the Conflagration of this City in MDCLXVI, by the Order of the *Maior* and *Court of Aldermen*, was cleaned, enlarged, and made deep enough for Barges to come up as far as *Holborn-bridge* by the Benefit of the Tides. The Sides were built of Free-Stone, with Ware-houſes on each Side, which run under the Street, deſigned to be made uſe of for laying in of Coals and ſuch like Commodities, which would have proved an Advantage to the City, by the Revenue ariſing thereby, but that Project did not take. This Ditch was Built and Made by Sir *Thomas Fitch*, *Bricklayer*, who contracted with the City for doing the ſame for a very conſiderable Sum of Money, and enriched himſelf thereby.]

Sir *Thomas Fitch* the Undertaker.

Meal-Market by *Fleet-Ditch*.

*J. S.*

Here on the *Fleet-channel* is appointed a Market for Meal for the uſe of the City. To this Meal-Market belongs alſo certain Tolls, Duties, and Profits, which is the Cities Benefit. And the Committee for letting the Cities Lands ſat in the Council-Chamber in *Guildhall* ſome part of *October* and *November*, *Anno*, 1705, for letting to Farm the ſaid Tolls and Duties, together with the Houſe fronting the ſaid Market.]

Sewers or Dreins made to carry the Filth.

*R. B.*

Encroachments.

At this Day there be no Ditches or Boggs in the City except the ſaid *Fleet-ditch*, but inſtead thereof large common *Dreins* and *Sewers*, made to carry away the Water from the *Poſtern-Gate*, between the two *Tower-hills* to *Fleet-bridge*, without *Ludgate*. And the *Ditch* being thus filled up, many of the *City-Tenants*, whoſe Ground buts upon the Wall on either Side, have made bold to treſpaſs upon the ſame *Wall* and *Ditch* by Building there; or incloſing for Yards; notwithſtanding 16 Foot on either Side the Wall is (or ſhould be) reſerved for the City, for their Workmen, or others, to enter, view, and repair the ſaid Wall. But theſe Encroachments are ſo many, that it is no eaſy Matter to find any Part of that Wall round the City, that is not thus encroached upon. This being of late taken into Conſideration by the Committee appointed for the letting of the *City* and *Bridge-houſe* Lands, and to inſpect the ſame, did order a Survey of all the *City-Walls* on both Sides, and of all Encroachments of what Kind ſoever, and by whom made. Which Survey was accordingly taken by Mr. *Leybourn*, and fairly Engroſſed in a *Vellum-Book*, and delivered in to the Magiſtrates in the *Guildhall*, where it remaineth; in which Book are the Names both of the *City-Tenants* occupying the ſame, aud the Number of Feet by them encroached upon the ſaid *Wall* or *Ditch*, or within 16 Foot on either Side, ſave that whoſoever takes a Leaſe of any of the *City-Lands*, that abut upon the Walls on either Side, ſhall pay a Rent anſwerable to the Improvement that the ſaid Encroachment ſhall be thought worth. Notwithſtanding theſe Encroachments, made by private Perſons for their particular Conveniencies, there

Mr. *Leybourn*, Surveyor.

A Survey of the Encroachments upon the Wall, made and delivered into the *Guild hall*.

there are many Places on both Sides which are of publick Uſe and Concern. As,

Publick Buildings being Encroachments on the City-Ground.

1. At a Place between the *Tower-Liberty* and *Aldgate*, (antiently called *Vine-Yard*) are lately built a Row of Houſes with *Stables* and *Haylofts* adjoyning to them, for the Reception of the *Carmen* belonging to the City.

*Vineyard.*

2. There is a *Church-Yard* belonging to the Church of St. *Buttolph* without *Biſhopſgate*.

3. The *Pariſh-Church*, *Church-Yard*, and *Parſonage-Houſe* of St. *Alhallows* on the Wall.

4. There is lately Erected a moſt ſtately and magnificent Structure 540 Foot in Length, for an Hoſpital for *Lunaticks*, called *New Bethlehem*, inſtead of the Old Houſe for that Uſe, ſituated in a Street called *Bethlem*; of which more anon.

5. The Cities *Store-Yard* for the laying up of Timber, Stone, Gibbets, Pillories, Sledges, and ſuch like Things, for the Execution of Malefactors; and to receive ſuch Carts, Coaches, Horſes, &c. as have committed any Offence, or Abuſe within the *City* or *Liberties*.

6. The *Lorimers-Company* have built a Hall upon the ſaid Wall.

7. The *Church-Yard* belonging to the Pariſh of S. *Alphage*.

8. The *Church-Yard* belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Giles Cripplegate*.

9. The *Church-Yard* belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Olave Silver-ſtreet*.

10. The *Church-Yard* belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Botolphs-Alderſgate*.

11. The *Church-Yard* belonging to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, and the *Yard*, where the Children recreate themſelves by Play; which to this Day is called the *Town-Ditch*..

12. The *Preſs-Yard* belonging to *Newgate-Priſon*.

13. The *Garden* and *Library* which belongs to the College of *Phyſicians*.

14. *Juſtice-Hall*, commonly called the *Seſſions-Houſe*, with the Garden behind it. And this is the preſent State of the Wall, and ancient Town-Ditch.

*J. S.*

*Having thus compaſſed and viewed well the Walls, we ſhould proceed to give ſome Account of the Gates that are made through them, (which we ſhall do in due Place.) But firſt, as we have ſeen the Ditch without the Wall, ſo it may be proper to make our Obſervation of the Territories bordering thereupon; I mean that called the* FREEDOM; *and upon what Parts of the Suburbs in the County of* Middleſex *it abutts; and what Quantity of Ground is contained between the Wall and that Line about the* Freedom, *which ſeparates the City from the County.*]

### *Of the Courſe of the Line of Separation.*

*R. B.*

The City being thus encompaſſed with a Wall on the *Eaſt*, *North*, and *Weſt* Parts, and the River of *Thames* on the *South-ſide*, there is another Skirt of Ground without the Wall, and within the Liberty or *Freedom* of the ſaid City. And this Skirt of Ground is encompaſſed with an irregular Line, which ſeparates the Freedom from the County of *Middleſex*.

The ſeparate Line, which divides the *Freedom* from the County of *Middleſex*.

This *Line* begins at *Temple-Bar*, where it abuts *Weſtwards* upon the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, which is without the ſaid *Temple-Bar* or *Gate*. From *Temple-Bar* it extends it ſelf by many Turnings and Windings, through part of *Shear-Lane*, *Bell-Yard*, *Chancery-Lane*, by the *Rolls-Liberty*, &c. unto *Holborn*, almoſt againſt *Grays-Inn-Lane*, where there is a *Bar*, that is, two Poſts, with Rails, and a Chain, to caſt over the Paſſage, as Occaſion ſerveth, upon any Emergency, as keeping out an Enemy, or the like.

From *Holborn-Bars*, it paſſeth with many Turnings by *Brook-ſtreet*, *Furnivall's-Inn*, *Leather-Lane*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Ely-Houſe*, *Field-Lane*, *Chick-Lane*, to the Common-Sewer, where it returns *Weſtwards* to *Cow-croſs*, and ſo to *Smithfield-Bars*.

From *Smithfield-Bars* it alſo runs by ſeveral Windings between *Long-Lane*, and *Charter-houſe-Lane*, to *Goſwell-ſtreet*, and ſo up that Street *Northwards* to the *Barrs*.

From the *Bars* in *Goſwell-ſtreet*, where the Manor of *Finsbury* begins, it extendeth it ſelf by Windings croſs *Golden-Lane*, at the Poſts and Chain there ſet up, to the Poſts and Chain in *White-croſs-ſtreet*: and from thence to the Poſts and Chain in *Grub-ſtreet* and from thence on through *Ropemaker's-Alley* to the Poſts and Chain in the Highway from *Moregate*; and from thence by the *North-ſide* of the four Quarters of *Moor-fields*, all abutting upon *Finsbury* Manor, where it returns *Northwards* up to *Norton-Folgate*; and there meets with the *Barrs* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; and from thence *Eaſtward* into *Spittle-fields*, all abutting upon *Norton-Folgate*.

From *Norton-Folgate* it returns *Southwards* by the *Spittle-fields*, and then *South-eaſt* by *Wentworth-ſtreet* to the *Bars* in *White-Chappel*.

From *White-Chappel-Bars* it winds more *Southerly* by the *Little-Minories* and *Goodmans-Fields*. From whence it returns *Weſtward* to the Poſts and Chain in the *Minories*; and thence more *Weſternly* until it comes to *London-Wall*: where it abutts upon the *Tower-Liberty*, and there it ends. But all theſe Turnings and Windings of the Separation of the *Freedom* from the County are better expreſs'd in the ſeveral *Maps* by the *Girt-Line* thereof, to which I refer the Reader.

### *Of the Length of the Line of Separation, and of the Quantity of Ground encompaſſed by it, and the City-Wall.*

The Length of the Line.

Although this *Line* in its ſeveral Turnings is of great Length, yet the Ground Encloſed between it and the Wall is but narrow, ſo that the Content in Acres will not be anſwerable to the Circumambulation of it.

The Length of the *Line* is 21370 Feet, which is about 4 Miles; and yet the Ground comprehended betwixt the *Line* of the *City-Wall*, and this *Line* of *Separation*, is but 300 Acres.

Now that what hath been ſaid concerning the *City-Wall*, and *Line* of the *Thames*, begirting the City, and of the *Skirt-Line* bounding the *Freedom* or *Liberty*, and ſeparating it from *Middleſex*, may be the better underſtood, I have drawn a ſmall *Map*, repreſenting to the Eye all that is delivered in this former Diſcourſe, which will give greater Satisfaction to the *Reader*, as a clearer Demonſtration than Words can expreſs.

For the Circumference and Quantity of Ground, contained in that Part of the City which lyeth on the *South-ſide* of the *Thames*, as *Bridgward* in the Borough of *Southwark*, and ſo much of the County, as is in the Juriſdiction of the *Lord-Mayor* of *London*, are here omitted reſerving it until we come to treat thereof by it ſelf.

### *An Explanation of the following ſmall Map of the City of* London, *within the Walls, and of the Liberty or Freedom thereof without the Walls, in ſuch Condition as it was, till the Year 1666, Sept. 2d.*

Explanation of the Map.

In the Map, the Wall of the City is repreſented by a double Line, and marked at the *Weſt* End of it next the *Thames* with the Letter K, and round about the City at the ſeveral Gates therein with the Letters A B C D E F G, and to the Poſtern between the two *Tower-hills* with the Letter H.

The *Line* which ſeparates the Freedom of the City from the *Suburbs* in *Middleſex*, is marked round about with theſe Marks, **** reſembling Stars.

The white Part, which hath only Streets, Lanes, Churches, and ſome remarkable Places, and Things deſcribed in it, is that Part which was conſumed by the dreadful Fire, *Sept.* 2d, 3d, 4th, *Anno* 1666, both within and without the *Walls*.

That Part both within, and without the Walls, which is but faintly ſhadowed, is that Part which eſcaped the Fire.

But foraſmuch as the *Map* is but ſmall, yet ſignificant enough for what it is intended, and becauſe the Names of ſuch Things as are contained in it, could not be expreſs'd in Words, therefore I have marked all Churches with Numerical Figures, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the like. Other eminent Things, or Places, I have noted by *Capital Letters*, as A B C D E, and the like. And other Things or Places of leſſer moment, with ſmall *Italick* Letters, as *a b c d e, &c*, denoting what they ſignify by this following Table.]

## CHAP. IV.

## *The Gates made through the Walls of the City.* I. *The* Poſtern-Gate *by the* Tower. II. Aldgate. III. Biſhopſgate. IV. Moregate. V. Creplegate. VI. Alderſgate. VII. *The* Poſtern-Gate *out of* Chriſt'*s*-Hoſpital. VIII. Newgate. IX. Ludgate. *The* Water-Gates. Queenhith, Downgate, Wolfsgate, Ebgate, Oiſter-Gate, Bridge-Gate, Belingſgate. Wharfs *and* Keys.

Gates of the City, Four, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*.

GATES in the Wall of this City of old Time were Four; to wit, *Aldgate* for the *Eaſt*; *Alderſgate* for the *North*; *Ludgate* for the *Weſt*; and the *Bridge-gate*, over the River of *Thames* for the *South*: But of later Times for the Eaſe of Citizens and Paſſengers, divers other Gates and Poſterns have been made, as ſhall be ſhewed.

Seven double Gates in the Wall of the City.

So in the Firſt Edition, omitted in the Later.

In the Reign of *Henry* the Second (ſaith *Fitz-Stephen*) *there were ſeven double Gates in the Wall of this City*: But he nameth them not. It may therefore be ſuppoſed, he meant for the Firſt the Gate next the *Tower* of *London*; [which then ſerved as a Poſtern, (and now ſo commonly called for Paſſengers out of the *Eaſt*. From thence through *Towerſtreet*, *Eaſtcheap*, and *Candlewick-ſtreet*, to *Londonſtone*, the middle Point of that Highway. Then through *Budge-row*, *Watling-ſtreet*; and leaving St. Paul's Church on the Right Hand to *Ludgate*, in the *Weſt*;] the next to be *Aldgate*; *Biſhopſgate*, *Creplegate*, *Alderſgate*, *Ludgate*; and [the Seventh] the *Bridgegate* over the *Thames*.

Other Gates Builded beſides.

Since the which Time hath been Builded *Newgate*, the Poſtern called *Moregate*, a Poſtern from *Chriſt's* Hoſpital towards St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital in *Smithfield*, &c. Now of every of theſe Gates, and Poſterns in the Wall, and alſo of certain Water-Gates on the River of *Thames*, ſeverally ſomewhat may, and ſhall be noted, as I find Authority, or reaſonable Conjecture to warrant me.

### *The Firſt Gate* Eaſtward.

Poſtern by the *Tower*. So in the Firſt Edition: omitted in the Later.

The Firſt was the *Poſtern-gate* next unto the *Tower* of *London*, [which at the length fell down in the Year 1440, the 18th of *Henry* VIth, and was never Re-edified again of Stone, but an homely Cottage, with a narrow Paſſage, made of Timber, Lath and Loam, hath been in Place thereof ſet up, and ſo remaineth.] It ſheweth by that Part, which yet remaineth, to have been a fair and ſtrong Arched Gate, partly builded of hard Stone of *Kent*, and partly of Stone brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, ſince the Conqueſt, and Foundation of the *High Tower*, and ſerved for Paſſengers on Foot out of the *Eaſt*, from thence through the City to *Ludgate* in the *Weſt*.

The Ruin of this Gate.

The Ruin and Overthrow of this Gate began, in the Year MCXC, the Second of *Richard* I. when *William Longſhampe* [or *Long-champ*,] Biſhop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, cauſed a Part of the City Wall; to wit, from the ſaid Gate toward the River of *Thames* to the *White-Tower*, to be broken down, for the enlarging of the ſaid Tower; which he then compaſſed far wide about with a Wall Embattelled; and is now the Outer-Wall of the Tower. He alſo cauſed a broad and deep Ditch to be made without the ſame Wall, intending to have derived the River of *Thames*, with her Tides, to have flowed about it, which would not be. But the *Southſide* of this Gate being then, by undermining at the Foundation looſed and greatly weakened; at length, to wit, after 200 Years and odd, the ſame fell down in the Year 1440 (as was mentioned before.)

Wallembattled about the *Tower* of *London*. Ditch made about the *Tower*. The *Poſtern* falls down:

Occaſioned by Walling and Ditching about the *Tower*.

*J. S.*

This was reckoned among the Faults or Follies of that Biſhop and Lord Chancellor, and procured him the Hatred of the Citizens. Of which Matter thus did our Hiſtorian of the Biſhops write: which he gathered from Records. Among ‘other his Follies, it is remembred, that he built the outer Wall about the *Tower* of *London*, and ſpent an infinite deal of Money in making a deep Ditch about the ſame, thinking he could have cauſed the River of *Thames* to go round about it. Thoſe and many other his Miſbehaviours, incited the People and Nobility wonderfully againſt him. Inſomuch as he feared greatly leſt ſome Sedition being raiſed, Force would be offered unto him.]

Never Rebuilded.

*Cuſtos* of th *Poſtern.*

This *Poſtern-Gate* was never ſince by the Citizens Re-edified, ſuch was their Negligence then, and hath bred ſome Trouble to their Succeſſors, ſince they ſuffered a weak and wooden Building to be there made, inhabited by Perſons of Lewd Lives; oftentimes by Inqueſt of *Portſoken* Ward preſented; but not reformed. Whereas in former Times the ſaid Poſtern was accounted of as other Gates of the City, and was appointed to Men of good Credit. Among other I have read, that in the 49 of *Edward* III. *John Cobbe* was admitted *Cuſtos* of the ſaid Poſtern, and all the Habitation thereof for Term of his Life, by *William Walworth* then Maior of *London*. [*Anno* 1374, being the firſt time of his Maioralty, for he was Lord-Maior again *Anno* 1380.] More, that *John Credy*, Eſq; in the 21ſt of *Richard* II. was admitted *Cuſtos* of the ſaid Poſtern and Appurtenances, by *Richard Whittington*, Maior, the Aldermen, and Commonalty, &c.

*A. M.*

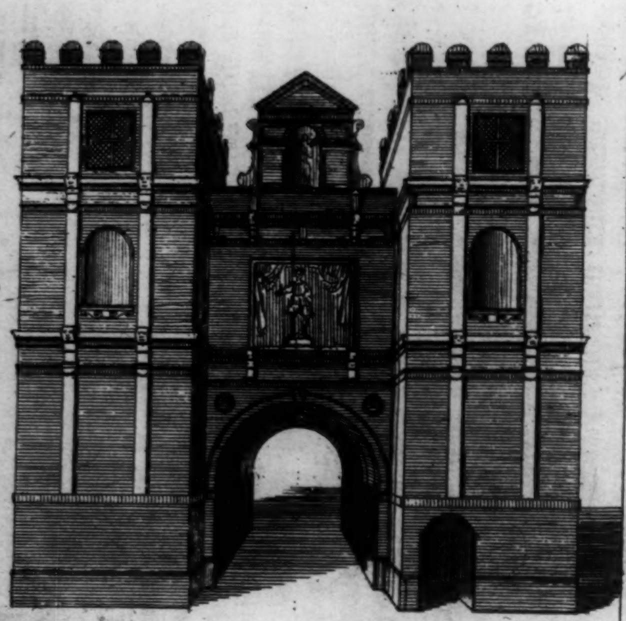
The Poſter Gate now ken down.

*J. S.*

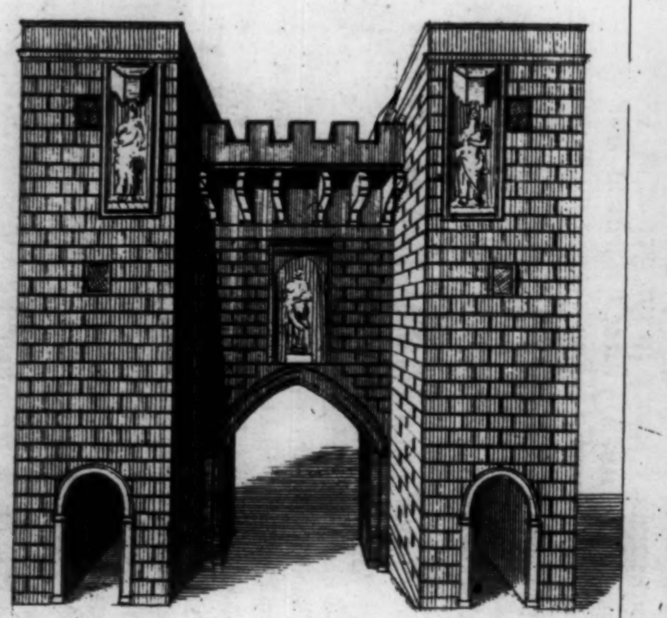
Near the End of *London-Wall*, *South*, overagainſt the *Tower*, this Poſtern-Gate is now all taken down, and in the room thereof a few Poſts are ſet to keep off Carts and Coaches; there being only a narrow Paſſage left for Foot-paſſengers there.

V 1: B 1: p 14.

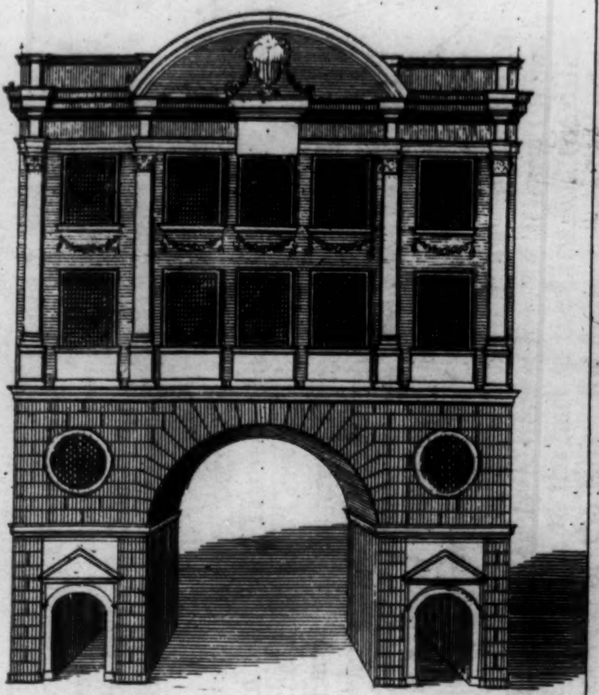
Ald Gate



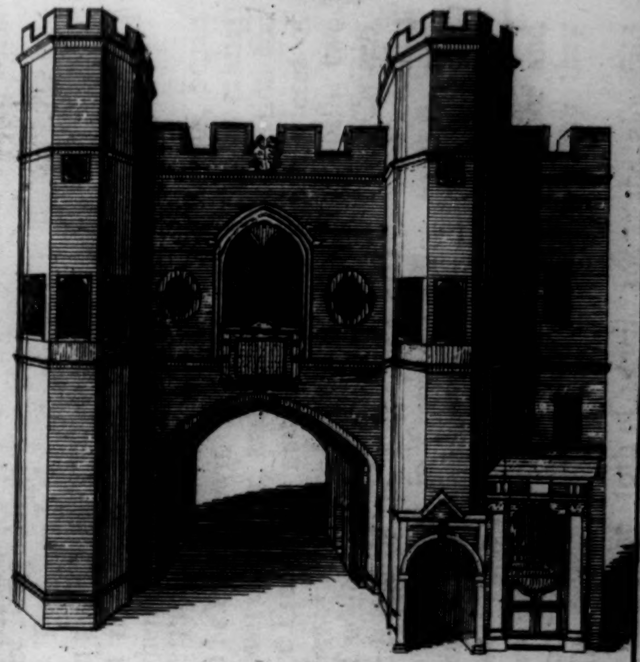
Bishops Gate



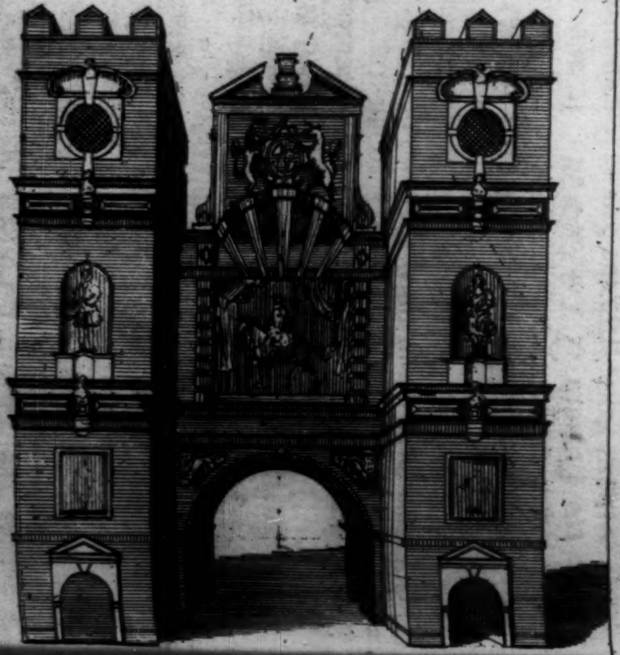
Moor Gate



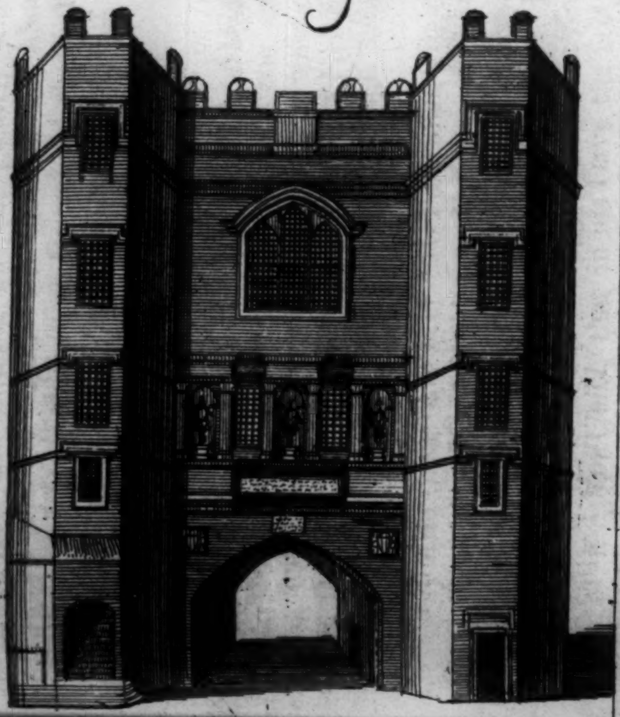
Cripple Gate



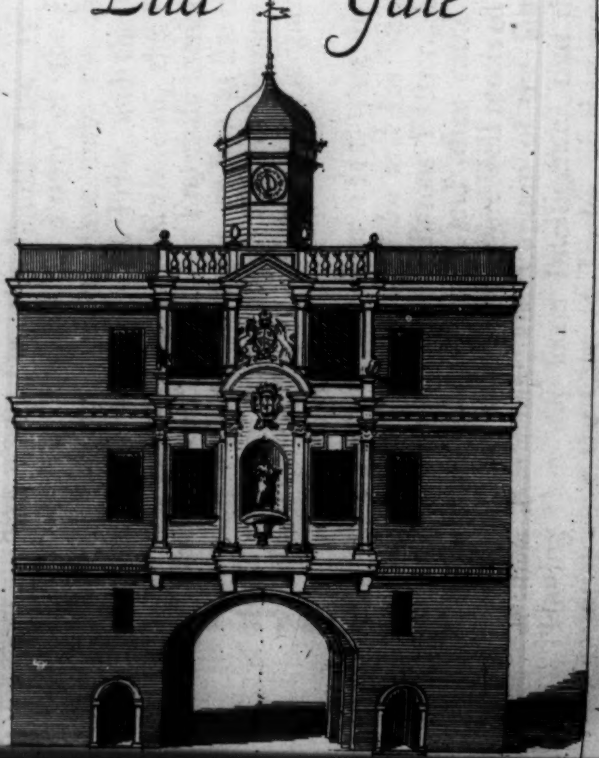
Alders Gate



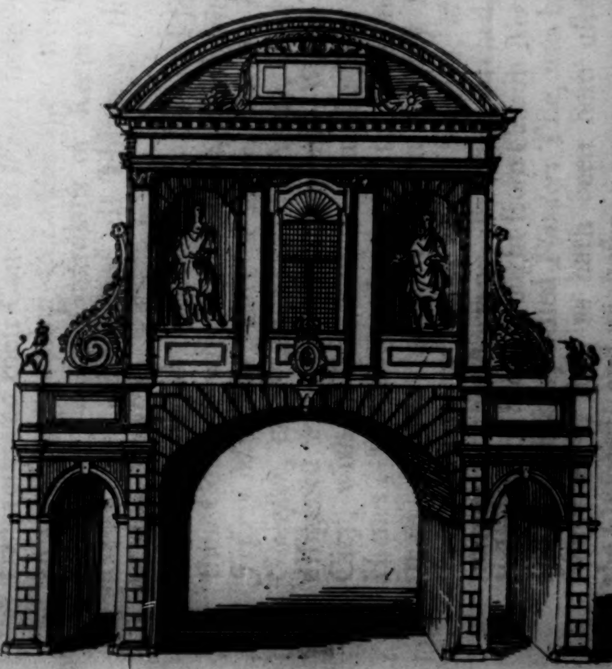
New Gate



Lud Gate



Temple Barr



The Poſtern pring.

Here juſt *South*, going down divers Stone Steps, is the excellent Poſtern Spring, with an Iron Bowl and Chain faſtened to catch the Water that runs from a ſmall Spout. Not only the ſaid Gate, but the Wall thereabouts is quite taken away for ſome Space, and ſome Houſes built in the Place. The Stones and Rubbiſh lye there which make a very great Heap. The Wall here was about 6 or 7 Foot in Breadth, and cemented together with irregular Pieces of Stone like a Rock.

An Arch made the Wall ereabouts for paſſing.

There is a Yard hard-by called *George-Ally*, built on each ſide with Dwelling Houſes, and is a a Paſſage to *Tower-hill* through the Wall, that was beat down ſince the Fire of *London*, remaining in the Faſhion of an Arch, through which Carts might paſs: But now alſo the Arch is demoliſhed, and all the Wall quite taken away. Here one may take a View of the Inſide, and of the Breadth of *London-Wall*: It appears like a natural Rock with the Stones ſo cemented into the Work, that nothing but the greateſt Violence can ſeparate them. On the *Weſt-ſide*, about 14 or 15 Foot high are ſeen ſeveral old *Roman* Bricks put into the Work, between the Stones.]

## *ALDGATE.*

Aldgate.

The next Gate in the *Eaſt* is called *Aeldgate*, of the *Antiquity* or Age thereof. This is one and the firſt of the Four principal Gates, and alſo one of the Seven double Gates, mentioned by *Fitz-ſtephen*. It hath had two pair of Gates, though now but one, the Hooks of them both remain.

The Gate.

*ib. Trinit.*

oke or ourt.

Alſo there hath been two Portcloſes. The one of them remained till the new building of the Gate. The other wanteth, and the Place of letting down was manifeſt. For Antiquity of the Gate, it appeareth by a Charter of King *Edgar* to the Knights of *Knighton Guild*, that in his Days the ſaid Port was called *Ealdgate*, as you may read in the Ward of *Portſoken*. Alſo *Matilda* the Queen, Wife to *Henry* the Firſt, [in the Eighth Year of his Reign] having founded the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aelgate*, gave unto the ſame Church, to *Norman* the firſt Prior, and the Canons that devoutly ſerved God there-in, the Port of *Aeldgate*, and the Soke or Franchiſe thereunto belonging, with all Cuſtoms, as free as ſhe held the ſame, *&c.* In the which Charter ſhe nameth the Houſe *Chriſt-Church*, and reporteth *Aelgate* to be of her Demain.

*at. Paris.*

More, I read in the Year 1215, that in the Civil Wars between King *John* and his Barons, the *Londoners* aſſiſting the Barons Faction, who then beſieged *Northampton*, and after came to *Bedford* Caſtle, where they were well received by *Williaw Beauchampe*, and Captain of the ſame: Having then alſo ſecret Intelligence, that they might enter the City of *London*, if they would, they removed their Camp to *Ware*, from whence in the Night coming to *London* they entred *Aeldgate*, and placing Guardians or Keepers of the Gates, they diſpoſed of all Things in the City at their Pleaſure.

*adul. Cogſh.*

ldgate new uilded.

They ſpoiled the Fryars Houſes, and ſearched their Coffers; which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, *Jeffrey Magnavile*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and the Earl of *Gloceſter*, chief Leaders of the Army, applyed all diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of this City, with the Stones taken from the *Jews* broken Houſes; namely, *Aeldgate*, being then moſt ruinous, (which had given them an eaſy Entry) they repaired, or rather newly builded, after the manner of the *Normans*, ſtrongly Arched, with Bulwarks of Stone brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*, and ſmall Brick, called *Flanders* Tile, was brought from thence, ſuch as hath been here uſed ſince the Conqueſt, and not before.

*W. Dunthorne.*

*Thomas* L. *Fawconbridge* ſet upon *Aldgate.*

Suburbs burnt.

Rebels won the Bulwarks of *Aelgate.*

Lieutenant of the *Tower* aſſiſted the Citizens againſt the Rebels.

In the Year 1471, the 11th of *Edward* the IVth, *Thomas* the Baſtard *Fawconbridge*, having aſſembled a riotous Company of Shipmen and others in *Eſſex* and *Kent*, came to *London* with a great Navy of Ships near to the *Tower*; whereupon the Maior and Aldermen, by conſent of a Common-Council, fortified all along the *Thames* ſide, from *Baynard's-Caſtle* to the *Tower*, with Armed Men, Guns, and other Inſtruments of War, to reſiſt the Invaſion of the Mariners. Whereby the *Thames*, ſide was ſafely preſerved and kept by the Aldermen and other Citizens, that aſſembled thither in great Numbers. Whereupon the Rebels being denyed Paſſage thorough the City that way, ſet upon *Aeldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, *Creplegate*, *Alderſgate*, *London-Bridge*, and along the River of *Thames*; ſhooting Arrows and Guns into the City, fired the Suburbs, and burned more than threeſcore Houſes. And further, on *Sunday* the Eleventh of *May*, Five Thouſand of them aſſaulting *Aelgate*, won the Bulwarks and entred the City; but the Portcloſe being let down, ſuch as had entred were ſlain; and *Robert Baſſet*, Alderman of *Aeldgate* Ward, with the Recorder, commanded in the Name of God to draw up the Portcloſe; which being done they iſſued out, and with ſharp Shot and fierce Fight, put their Enemies back ſo far as St. *Buttolph*'s Church. By which time the Earl *Rivers*, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, was come with a freſh Company; which joyning together diſcomfited the Rebels, and put them to flight; whom the aforeſaid *Robert Baſſet*, with other Citizens, chaſed unto the *Miles-end*, and from thence, ſome to *Popular*, ſome to *Stratford*; ſlew many, and took many of them Priſoners. In the mean while, the *Baſtard* having aſſayed other Places upon the Water-ſide, and little prevailing, fled towards his Ships.

Turret on the Wall near *Aldgate.*

*J. S.*

*Baga Quo Warr. Lond.* Pet. Le Nev. Nor.

Add concerning *Aldgate*, that near it antiently on the Wall was a Turret; whereon was placed an Hermitage; which in the Reign of *Edward* I. was preſented to the King's Judges at an Inquiſition in the *Tower*: *Hermitagium ſitum eſt in Turretto muri Civitat. Lond. prope* Algate: *& edificatur* 4 *ped. extra Turretum muri predict. in via regia*, being built Four Foot without the Turret in the King's Way.

The Lane from this Gate by the Wall ſtopt. *Ibid.*

From this Gate towards *Biſhopſgate* was a Paſſage or Lane, between the Wall and the Priory of the Holy Trinity, about 13 Foot Broad, which the Prior and Convent ſtopp'd up with a Wall of Earth, in the troubleſome Times of *Henry* III, who was angry with the City, and took away their Privileges. In the beginning of the Reign of his Son K. *Edward* it was preſented to the Judges *Itinerants* by the Citizens. And it was informed that ſo it had been ſtopt up for Seven Years, *ad ex heredationem Reg. & leſionem Civitat. London*, *i. e.* to the hurt of the City, and the diſinheriting of the King: for ſo they called it, when the King's High-way was encroached upon.]

*Aldgate* taken down.

*R. B.*

Thus much for *Algate* as it was and continued in thoſe Elder Days; but the new Building thereof remaineth, till I come to ſpeak of the Ward wherein the ſame Gate is ſituated.

Antient *Roman* Coins found there.

This Gate being very old and ruinous, began to be taken down, *Anno* 1606, and in the taking down of which; and ſearching the Foundation for the Erecting a new one, divers antient Pieces of *Roman Coin* were found amongſt the Rubbiſh, two of which Mr. *Martin Bond* (a worthy Citizen, and one of the Surveyor's of this Work) cauſed to be carved in Stone (according to their true *Form* and *Figure*) and fixed on either ſide of the Gates Arch without *Eaſtward*. The reſt of theſe *Roman Coins* were ſent for by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen to the *Guildhall* where they ſtill remain.

Began to be New Built.

Upon the 10th of *April*, 1607, the aforeſaid Mr. *Bond* laid the firſt Foundation Stone of this

Gate *Northwards.* The Bottom of the Foundation of this Gate being 16 Foot Deep, and 8 Foot Broad. The Foundation thus laid, the Gate was ſubſtantially and famouſly finiſhed *Anno* 1609, in the Maioralty of Sir *Humphrey Weld*, Kt.

### *Ornaments about this Gate.*

Ornaments on the Gate.

Upon the Top of the Gate *Eaſtward* ſtands a fair *Golden-Sphere* with a goodly Vane on it.

On the upper Battlements (as vigilant Centinels, and as it were kept waking by *Fame's Golden Trumpet*) are placed the Figures of two antient Soldiers, each holding a Stone Ball in his Hand, as denying the Entrance of any bold Enemies, ſuch as are not Friends to the City.

Figure of K. *James* the Iſt.

Beneath in a large Square ſtands the imaginary Figures of King *James* the Firſt in gilt Armor. At whoſe Feet on either ſide lyeth a *Golden-Lyon*, and a Chained *Unicorn*, both Couchant; the Firſt the Supporter for *England*, and the Second that for *Scotland.* Their Couching is an Emblem of the Union of the two Kingdoms. As alſo, it denotes their Awe and Humility in the Preſence of ſo great a Perſon.

The Figure of *Fortune*;

Then on the *Weſt-ſide* of the Gate ſtands higheſt of all, the Figure of *Fortune* curiouſly Carved and Gilt with Gold, ſtanding upon a *Maund* or *Globe*, with a proſperous Sail ſpreading over her Head, and looking gracefully upon the City.

Beneath this Figure in a large Square are placed the King's-Arms richly Carved, with the Motto

*DIEU ET MON DROIT.*

And a little below

*VIVAT REX.*

And of *Peace* and *Charity.*

Somewhat lower, and to grace each Side of the Gate, are placed two Female Perſons, the one the Emblem of *Peace* with a Dove upon one of her Hands, and a Gilded Wreath or Garland in the other. And on the other, or *North-ſide* ſtandeth the Figure of *Charity*, with a Child at her Breaſt, and another in her Hand: Implying (as may be conceited) that where *Peace* and *Love* and *Charity* do proſper, and are truly embraced, that City ſhall be for ever bleſſed.

Over the Arch of the Gate is this Inſcription fairly Engraven:

*Senatus Populuſque Londinenſis.*
*Fecit*, 1609.

And underneath,

*HUMFREY WELD*, Maior.

Thus much for the Deſcription of the Outſide of the Gate.

This Gate is for the Lord-Maior's Carver.

On the *North-ſide* of the Arch is a Poſtern for Foot Paſſengers: And the Rooms over this Gate are the Dwelling Houſe of one of the Lord-Maior's Carvers; who is alſo one of the Sergeants of the Chamber for the time being.

## *BISHOPSGATE.*

*Biſhopſgate.*

The third and next Gate toward the *North* is called *Biſhopſgate*: for that (as it may be ſuppoſed) the ſame was firſt builded by ſome Biſhop of *London*; though now the Certainty thereof is unknown, when and by whom. And in Uncertainties one may have leave to Conjecture.

Took its Name perhaps from Biſhop *Erkenwald*, or Biſhop *William*: both Biſhops of *London*.

*J. S.*

Perhaps *Erkenwald*, Son of King *Offa*, and Biſhop of *London*, was the firſt Builder of it, who built much upon charitable Accounts. Our Hiſtories mention two Religious Houſes by him Founded, one at *Chertſey* in *Surry*, and another at *Berking* in *Eſſex*, where he Deceaſed about 685. And by reaſon of his Munificence and good Deſerts to the *Londoners*, he was very dear to them; and being Canonized, his Shrine at *Pauls* was much honoured. And there being the *Effigies* of two Biſhops upon this Gate, as *Erkenwald* might be the Founder of it, ſo I would give the next Honour, (that is, for the Reparation of it) to Biſhop *William* the *Norman*, that was Biſhop of *London* in *William* the Conqueror's Time. Which Biſhop was a great Benefactor to the City, partly by procuring from that King all their Privileges as amply as they were enjoyed before-time, and partly by other good Deeds. Inſomuch that the Citizens of later Times, in Gratitude to his Memory, cauſed a *Latin* Epitaph, together with a Copy of Verſes, to be ſet upon the Place in St. *Pauls* where he was buried. After all, the Founder is uncertain.]

But true it is, that this Gate was firſt builded for the Eaſe of Paſſengers toward the *Eaſt*, and by *North*; as into *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, &c. The Travellers into which Parts (before the Building of this Gate) were forced (paſſing out at *Aeldgate*) to go *Eaſt* till they came unto the *Miles-End*, and then turned on the Left Hand to *Blethenhall-Green*, [now called *Bednal-Green*,] to *Cambridge-heath*, and ſo *North*, or *Eaſt*, and by *North*, as their Journies lay. If they took not this Way by the *Eaſt* out at *Aelgate*, they muſt then take their Way by the *North* out at *Alderſgate* through *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, and *Goſwell-ſtreet*, towards *Iſeldon*: and by a Croſs of Stone on their Right Hand, ſet up for a Mark by the *North-end* of *Golden-Lane*, to turn *Eaſtward* through a long Street, unto this Day called *Alder-ſtreet*, [or *Oldſtreet*], to another Croſs ſtanding, where now a *Smith*'s Forge is placed by *Sewers-ditch-Church*, [or *Shoreditch-Church*] and then to turn again *North* towards *Totenham*, *Enfield*, *Waltham*, *Ware*, &c.

A further Way winding about.

Notes concerning this Gate.

The eldeſt Note that I read of this *Biſhopſgate*, is, that *William Blund*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1210, ſold to *Serle Mercer*, and *William Almaine*, Procurators or Wardens of *London-Bridge*, all his Land, with the Garden, in the Pariſh of St. *Buttolph* without *Biſhopſgate*, between the Land of *Richard Caſiarin*, towards the *North*, and the Land of *Robert Criſpie* towards the *South*, and the High-way called *Bearwards-lane* on the *Eaſt*, &c.

*Lib. Trin.*
In *Biſhopſgate ſtreet* withou was a Lane called *Bearwards-Lane.*

Charter.

Next, I read in a Charter, Dated in the Year 1235, that *Walter Brune*, Citizen of *London*, and *Roſia* his Wife, having Founded the Priory or new Hoſpital of our bleſſed Lady, ſince called S. *Mary Spittle*, without *Biſhopſgate*, confirmed the ſame to the Honour of God and our Bleſſed Lady, for Canons regular, the 19th of *Henry* 3.

S. *Mary-Spittle.*

S. *Mary Bethlem.* Record

Alſo in the Year 1247, *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the 29th of *Henry* the Third, Founded the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* called *Bethlem* without *Biſhopſgate.* Thus much for Antiquity of this Gate.

Reparations of *Biſhopſgat* by Merchan of the *Han*

And now for repairing the ſame: I find, that *Henry* the 3d confirmed to the Merchants of the *Haunſe*, that had a Houſe in the City called *Guildhalla Theutonicorum*, certain Liberties and Privileges: *Edward* the Firſt alſo confirmed the ſame; in the Tenth Year of whoſe Reign it was found, that the ſaid Merchants ought of right to repair the ſaid Gate called *Biſhopſgate.*

Preſented fo Neglect.

*J. S.*

*Baga Quo Warrant. Lon*

[About the beginning of which King's Reign they were preſented by ſome of the Wards to the Judges *Itinerants* ſitting at the *Tower* for their Neglect thereof in theſe Words, *Quod Teutonici non ſuſtentent Biſhopſgate, quam bene ſuſtentare deberent*; *pro qua liberi ſunt in Civitate, ad dampnum Civitat. i. e.* That the *Dutch* do not ſuſtain *Biſhopſgate* ſo well as they ought to do; (for which they are free in the City) to the Cities damage.]

*Biſhopſgate* repaired by the Merchants of the *Haunſe.*

Whereupon *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the *Haunſe*, and other then remaining in the City of *London*, for themſelves and all others, Merchants of the ſaid *Haunſe*, granted 210 Marks Sterling to the Maior and Citizens; and covenanted, that they and their Succeſſors ſhould (from time to time) repair the ſame Gate. This Gate was again beautifully Builded in the Year 1479, in the Reign of *Edward* the Fourth, by the ſaid *Haunſe* Merchants.

*Biſhopſgate* new Builded.

*Biſhopſgate* provided to have been new Builded.

Moreover, in the Year 1551, theſe *Haunſe* Merchants, having prepared Stone for that Purpoſe, cauſed a new Gate to be framed, there to have been ſet up: But then their Liberties, through Suit of our *Engliſh* Merchants were ſeized into the King's Hand, and ſo that Work was ſtayed, and the old Gate yet remaineth.

The Stone-Figures on this Gate, who they repreſent.

*J. S.*

Over the Gate-Way on the *South* and *Northſides* of this Gate are Figures in Stone (mentioned before) of ſome Antiquity, and (if I miſtake not) of the greateſt Antiquity of any now remaining in *London*; being probably as old as the Gate it ſelf, that is 240 Years and more. The Stone Figure of a Biſhop on the *South-ſide* which ſtandeth high, hath a long Beard, Eyes ſunk, and an old mortified Face. The Mitre on his Head, but both his Hands beat or worn off by Time. On the *North-ſide* of the Gate over the Cart Paſſage is another Figure in Stone of a larger Size, ſtanding ſomewhat lower than the other; hath his Mitre on, cloathed in his *Pontificalibus*; his Left Hand with the Crozier broken off, the Right Hand bleſſing with the two Fore Fingers: His Face ſmooth. Both theſe I take to be Biſhops of *London*, (as I hinted before) and this laſt named, to be the Courtly Biſhop *William* the *Norman*, and the Conqueror's Favourite; the other to be *Erkenwald*, that lived near 400 Years before Biſhop *William*, and was, for his Mortification and good Works, Sainted. Whoſe Shrine extraordinary rich, and ſet out with precious Stones, was preſerved in former Times at St. *Pauls*. Beſide the Biſhop on that Part of the Gate looking *Northward*, on each ſide of him, but advanced ſomewhat higher, ſtand two ancient Stone Images; on his Left Hand a *Saxon* King; very probably K. *Alfred*, who, after the Deſtruction of the City by Fire, and other Calamities of the People brought upon them by the *Danes*, reſtored and honourably repaired it. The other is the Repreſentation of ſome great Nobleman, and ſeems to be *Aeldred*, Earl of *Mercia*, Son in Law to the ſaid K. *Alfred*, to whom he committed the Cuſtody thereof.

The Rooms over this Gate are allotted for one of the Lord Maior's Carvers; who is alſo one of the Serjeants of the Chamber for the Time being.]

## MOREGATE.

Poſtern called *Moregate.*

Touching the next Poſtern, called *Mooregate*, I find, that *Thomas Falconer*, Maior about the Year 1415, the third of *Henry* the Vth, cauſed the Wall of the City to be broken near unto *Coleman-ſtreet*; and there Builded a Poſtern now called *Mooregate*, upon the *Mooreſide*, where was never Gate before. This Gate he made for eaſe of the Citizens, that way to paſs upon Cawſeys into the Field for their Recreation; for the ſame Field was (at that time) a Mariſh. This Poſtern was, Re-edified by *William Hampton*, *Fiſhmorger*, Maior in the Year 1472. In the Year alſo 1511, the Third of *Henry* 8. *Roger Achely* Maior, cauſed Dikes and Bridges to be made, and the Ground to be levelled, and made more commodious for Paſſage. Since which time the ſame hath been heightned ſo much, that the Dikes and Bridges are covered; and it ſeemeth to me that if it be made Level with the Battlements of the City Wall, yet will it be little the dryer, ſuch is the Mooriſh Nature of that Ground. Thus it was in Mr. *Stow*'s Time; but we ſee what an Alteration Time, Pains, and Expence have made for the better. For theſe Fields, before an unhealthful Place, in Sir *Leonard Halliday*'s Maioralty, were turned into pleaſant Walks, ſet with Trees for Shade and Ornament; compaſſed with Brick Walls, made convenient with Vaults under Ground for Conveyance of the Water, which ſtood the City in 5000*l.* or thereabouts.]

The Field a meer Mariſh Ground.

But now turned into pleaſant Fields.

A new Stone Gate made.

*R. B.*

This Gate being very old, was in the Year 1672 begun to be pulled down, and a new one of Stone was Erected, having a lofty Arch, for that then the City intended to have had a *Hay Market* in *Little More-fields*, which Deſign did not take Effect. However the Gate is Built with Poſterns on each Side of the Arch for Foot Paſſengers, this being a great Thoroughfare: The Houſe was the Reſidence of a City Officer, but of late it was made uſe of by a *Coffee-Man*.

A Poſtern made into *Morefields.*

Between *Biſhopſgate* and *Mooregate*, about the Year 1636, the City Wall, overagainſt *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, was broken down, and a Poſtern, or Paſſage, there made for Foot People, and a Gate to it.

Another Poſtern made.

Alſo in the Year 1655, another Place in the Wall was broken down overagainſt the *North* End of *Aldermanbury*; and another Poſtern made with double Gates for a Paſſage into *Foreſtreet*.

And ſoon after, another near the *North* End of *Baſſinſhawſtreet*, leading into the aforeſaid *Foreſtreet*, formerly called the *Poſtern* leading into *More-fields*.]

## CREPLEGATE.

Poſtern of *Creplegate.*

*Abba Floriacenſis. Burchard.*

The next is the Poſtern of *Creplegate*, ſo called long before the Conqueſt. For I read in the Hiſtory of *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, written by *Abbas Floriacenſis*, and by *Burchard*, ſometime Secretary to *Offa*, King of *Mercia*; (but ſince then, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*,) that in the Year 1010, the *Danes* ſpoiling the Kingdom of the *Eaſt Angles*, *Alwyne*, Biſhop of *Helmeham*, cauſed the Body of King *Edmund* the Martyr to be brought from *Bedriſworth*, (now called *Bury S. Edmunds*) through the Kingdom of *Eaſt Saxons*, and ſo to *London*, in at *Creplegate*. A Place, ſaith mine Author, ſo called of *Cripples* begging there. At which Gate, (it was ſaid) the Body entring in, Miracles were wrought, and ſome of the Lame to go upright, praiſing God. The Body of King *Edmund* reſted for the ſpace of Three Years in the Pariſh Church of S. *Gregory*, near unto the Cathedral Church of S. *Paul*. Moreover, the Charter of *William* the Conqueror, confirming the Foundation of the College in *London*, called S. *Martin the Great*, hath theſe Words: *I do give and graunt to the ſame Church, and Canons ſerving* GOD *therein, all the Lands, and the Moore without the Poſtern*, which is called *Creplegate*, on either Part of the Poſtern. Beſides this, *Alfune* builded the Pariſh Church of S. *Giles*, nigh a Gate of the City, called *Porta contractorum*, or *Cripleſgate*, about the Year 1090.

*Martin le grand. Liber S. Bartilmew.*

*Creplegate* a Priſon for Treſpaſſers.

This Poſtern was ſometime a Priſon, whereunto ſuch Citizens and others, as were Arreſted for Debt, or common Treſpaſſes, were committed, as they be now to the Compters. Which Thing appeareth by a Writ of *Edward* the Firſt in theſe Words: *Rex Vic. London ſalutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. & detent. in priſona noſtra de Cripleſgate pro x.l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc Cuſtod. Civitatis noſtræ London, & I. de Blackwell Civis recognit. debit. &c.*

Record.

*Creplegate* new Builded.

This Gate was new Builded by the *Brewers* of *London*, in the Year 1244, as ſaith *Fabians Manuſcript*.

*Edmund Shaw*, *Goldſmith*, Maior in the Year One Thouſand, Four Hundred Eighty Three, at his Deceaſe, appointed by his Teſtament, his Executors, with the Coſt of Four Hundred Marks, and the Stuff of the old Gate, called *Crippleſgate*, to Build the ſame Gate anew. Which was performed and done in the Year One Thouſand Four Hundred Ninety One.

Cripplegate Repaired, *Anno* 1663.

*J. S.*

*Cripplegate* again was lately Repaired, and hath this Inſcription on it, ſhewing the time of the Repair of it. 'This Gate was Repaired and Beautified, and the Foot Poſtern new made at the 'Charge of the City of *London*, the 15th Year of 'the Reign of our Sovereign Lord K. *Charles* the Second, and in the Maioralty of Sir *John Robinſon*, 'Knt. and Baronet, Lieutenant of the Tower of '*London*, and Alderman of this Ward, *Anno Dom.* '1663.]

*R. B.*

The Rooms over this Gate are ſet apart for the *Water Bailiff* of the City.]

## *ALDERSGATE.*

*Alderſgate.*

In a Book called, *Beware the Cat.*

The next is *Ældreſgate* or *Alderſgate*: ſo called, not of *Aldrich*, or of *Elders*, that is to ſay, ancient Men, Builders thereof; nor of *Eldern* Trees, growing there more abundantly than in other Places, as ſome have Fabuled: But for the very Antiquity of the Gate it ſelf, [ſignifying the *Elder* or *Older Gate*], as being one of the firſt Four Gates of the City, and ſerving for the *Northern* Parts, as *Aldgate* for the *Eaſt*. Which two Gates being both old Gates, are for difference ſake called, the one *Aldgate*, and the other *Alderſgate*.

Fourth Gate.

A Well of great Depth at *Alderſgate*.

Day the *Printer.*

This is the Fourth Principal Gate, and hath at ſundry times been increaſed with Buildings; namely, on the *Southſide*, or Innerſide, a great Frame of Timber hath been added and ſet up, containing divers large Rooms and Lodgings. Alſo on the *Eaſt* Side is the Addition of one great Building of Timber, with one large Floor, paved with Stone or Tile, and a Well therein, curbed with Stone, of a great Depth, and riſing into the ſaid Room, two Stories high from the Ground; which Well is the only peculiar Note belonging to that Gate; for I have not ſeen the like in all this City, to be raiſed ſo high. *John Day*, *Stationer*, a late famous Printer of many good Books, in our time dwelled in this Gate, and builded much upon the Wall of the City, towards the Pariſh Church of St. *Anne*.

This Gate Rebuilt, in K. *James* I. his Time.

*R. B.*

1000*l.* given towards the New Building of *Alderſgate*.

This Gate being very Old, Ruinous, and in Danger of falling, the *Lord Maior*, *Aldermen*, and *Common Council*, Ordered to have it taken down, and Re-built in a beautiful manner. Towards the New Building whereof, Mr. *William Parker*, Citizen, and *Merchant Taylor*, gave 1000*l.* the Money to be paid by his Executor into the Chamber of *London*, and to be diſtributed according to ſuch Directions as were in his Will expreſſed, *viz.* 200*l.* at the taking down of the firſt Tile, which was upon the laſt Day of *March*, 1617; other 200*l.* at the laying of the firſt Stone, which was laid by the Right Worſhipful Sir *William Craven*, Knt. and Alderman, on *Monday* the 26th Day of *May* following; other 200*l.* when the New Building ſhould be one Yard high above the Ground; and other 200*l.* when the New Building ſhould be Arched over the Gate; and the laſt 200*l.* when the Work ſhould be compleatly finiſhed.

Mr. *Fox*, Supervisor of the Works.

Mr. *Richard Fox*, *Citizen* and *Clothworker*, (a moſt painful, and induſtrious Perſon) having the Direction, Ordering, and Overſight of the ſaid Work.

### *The Ornaments on the Outſide of this Gate.*

On the *North*, in a large Square over the Arch, is the Figure of K. *James* the Firſt on Horſeback, in the Poſture as he came into *England*, (whoſe Entrance was at that Gate) And over that the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, Quartered. On the other Side are two *Effigies*, *viz.* on the *Eaſt ſide* the Prophet *Jeremiah*, with this Text, Chap. 17. *ver.* 25. *Then ſhall enter into the Gates of this City, Kings and Princes, ſitting upon the Throne of David, riding in Chariots, and on Horſes, they and their Princes, the Men of Judah, and the Inhabitants of Jeruſalem; and this City ſhall remain for ever.*

And on the *Weſtſide* of him, the Figure of the Prophet *Samuel*, with this Text, 1 *Samuel*, *Chap.* 12. *Ver.* 1. *And Samuel ſaid unto all Iſrael, Behold, I have hearkened unto your Voice, in all that you ſaid unto me, and have made a King over you.*

On the *Southſide* is the Effigies of K. *James* the Firſt, ſitting in his Chair of State in his Royal Robes.

This Gate received great Damage by the general Fire, but was Repaired and Beautified at the ſole Charges of this City, in the Year 1670, Sir *Samuel Stirling*, Knt. being Mayor.

The Rooms over this Gate and Poſtern for Foot-People, is ſet apart for the Dwelling of the *Common Cryer* of this City for the Time being.]

### *The Poſterngate out of* CHRIST'*s Hoſpital.*

A Poſtern out of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital.*

Then there is alſo a Poſterngate made out of the Wall, on the *Northſide* of the late diſſolved Cloiſter of *Fryers Minors*, commonly of their Habit called *Gray Friers*, now *Chriſt's-Church* and *Hoſpital*.

This Poſtern was made in the Sixth Year of *Edward* the Sixth, to paſs from the ſaid Hoſpital of *Chriſt's-Church*, unto the Hoſpital of Saint *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*: And Licenſe was given to the Lord Maior and Aldermen, to break down ſo much of the Cities Wall as ſhould ſuffice to make the ſame Paſſage, by Vertue of an Act of Common Council, made 1. *Auguſti*, *Anno* 6. *E.* 6. in the Maioralty of Sir *Richard Dobbes*, Knight.

## *NEWGATE.*

*Newgate.*

Fifth Gate.

St. *Paul's* Church in *London* New Builded.

THE next Gate on the *Weſt* and by *North*, is termed *Newgate*, as latelier builded than the reſt, and is the Fifth principal Gate. This Gate was firſt Erected about the Reign of *Henry* the Firſt, or of King *Stephen*, upon this Occaſion. The Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, being burnt about the Year 1086, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Mauritius*, then Biſhop of *London*, Repaired not the Old Church, as ſome have ſuppoſed, but began the Foundation of a new Work, ſuch as Men then judged would never have been performed, it was to them ſo wonderful for Heighth, Length, and Breadth; as alſo in reſpect it was raiſed upon Arches or Vaults, *&c.* a kind of Workmanſhip brought in by the *Normans*, and never known to the Artificers of this Land before that time, *&c.* After *Mauritius*, *Richard Beaumore* did wonderfully advance the Work of the ſaid Church, purchaſing the large Streets and Lanes round about, wherein were wont to dwell many Lay-People, which Grounds he began to compaſs about with a ſtrong Wall of Stone and Gates.

By means of this Increaſe of the Church Territory, but more by incloſing of Ground for ſo large a Cœmitery, or Churchyard; the high and large Street, ſtretching from *Aldgate* in the *Eaſt* to *Ludgate* in the *Weſt*, was in this Place ſo croſſed and ſtopped up, that the Carriage through the City *Weſtward*, was forced to paſs without the ſaid Churchyard Wall on the *Northſide*, through *Paternoſterrow*, and then *South* down *Ave Marie-Lane*: and again *Weſt* through *Bowyer-row* to *Ludgate*; or elſe out of *Cheap* or *Watbelingſtreet* to turn *South*, through the *OldChange*, then *Weſt* through *Carter Lane*, again *North* up *Creed Lane*, and

*Newgate* firſt Builded, and the Cauſe why.

and then *Weſt* to *Ludgate*. Which Paſſage, by reaſon of ſo often turning, was very cumberſome and dangerous, both for Horſe and Man. For Remedy whereof, a *new* Gate was made, and ſo called, by which Men and Cattle, with all manner of Carriages, might paſs more directly (as before) from *Aldgate* through *Weſt Cheap* by S. *Pauls* on the *North ſide*, through S. *Nicholas Shambles* and *Newgate Market* to *Newgate*. And from thence to any Part *Weſtward* over *Holborn-bridge*, or turning without the Gate into *Smithfield*, and through *Iſeldon*, to any Part *North* and by *Weſt*.

*Newgate* a Goal or Priſon-houſe.

*Cloſe Roll.*

The King repaired it.

This Gate hath of long time been a Goal or Priſon for Felons and Treſpaſſers, as appeareth by Records in the Reign of King *John*, and of other Kings; amongſt the which I find one teſtifying, that in the Year 1218, the Third of King *Henry* the Third, the King writeth unto the Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to repair the Goal of *Newgate* for the ſafe keeping of his Priſoners, promiſing that the Charges laid out ſhould be allowed unto them upon their Accompt in the Exchequer.

*Jews* of *Norwich*.

Moreover in the Year 1241, the *Jews* of *Norwich* were hanged for circumciſing a Chriſtian Child; their Houſe called the *Thor* was pulled down and deſtroyed. *Aaron* the Son of *Abraham*, a *Jew* at *London*, and the other *Jews* were conſtrained to pay Twenty Thouſand Marks, at two Terms in the Year, or elſe to be kept perpetual Priſoners in *Newgate* of *London*, and in other Priſons.

*An.* 1255, King *Henry* the Third lodging in the Tower of *London*, upon diſpleaſure conceived towards the City of *London*, for the Eſcape of *John Offrem*, a Priſoner, (being a Clark convict,) out of *Newgate*, which had killed a Prior that was of Alliance to the King, as Couſin to the Queen, ſent for the Maior and Sheriffs to come before him to anſwer the Matter. The Mayor laid the Fault from him to the Sheriffs, foraſmuch as to them belonged the keeping of all Priſoners within the City. And ſo the Maior returned home, but the Sheriffs remained there Priſoners by the ſpace of a Month and more; and yet they excuſed themſelves, in that the Fault chiefly reſted in the Biſhops Officers; for whereas the Priſoner was under Cuſtody, they (at his Requeſt) had granted Licenſe to impriſon the Offender within the Goal of *Newgate*; but ſo as the Biſhops Officers were charged to ſee him ſafely kept. The King, notwithſtanding all this, demanded of the City 3000 Marks for a Fine.

The Sheriffs of *London* Priſoners in the *Tower*, for Eſcape of a Priſoner out of *Newgate*.

The King's Chancellor Priſoner in *Newgate*.

In the Year 1326. *Robert Baldocke*, the King's Chancellor, was put in *Newgate*, the Third of *Edward* the 3d.

In the Year 1237, Sir *John Poulteney* gave Four Marks by the Year to the Relief of Priſoners in *Newgate*.

In the Year 1385, *William Walworth* gave ſomewhat to relieve the Priſoners in *Newgate*; ſo have many others ſince.

In the Year 1414, the Goalers of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* Dyed, and Priſoners in *Newgate* to the Number of 64.

In the Year, 1418, the Parſon of *Wrotham* in *Kent* was impriſoned in *Newgate*.

*Newgate* new Builded.

The Year 1422, the Firſt of *Henry* 6. Licenſe was granted to *John Coventre*, *Jenken Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, to Re-edify the Goal of *Newgate*, which they did with his Goods.

Water conveyed to *Newgate* and *Ludgate*.

*Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, ſometimes Maior of *London*, by Licenſe of *Reynold*, Prior of S. *Bartholomews* in *Smithfield*, and alſo of *John Wakering*, Maſter of the Hoſpital of S. *Bartholomew*, and his Brethren, conveyed the Waſt of Water, at the Ciſtern near unto the common Fountain, and Chapel of S. *Nicholas*, (ſituate by the ſaid Hoſpital) to the Goals of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, for the Relief of the Priſoners.

Priſoners of *Ludgate* removed to *Newgate*.

*Tueſday* next after *Palm-Sunday*, 1431, all the Priſoners of *Ludgate* were conveyed into *Newgate*, by *Walter Chartſey*, and *Robert Large*, Sheriffs of *London*. And on the 13th of *April*, the ſame Sheriffs (through the falſe Suggeſtion of *John Kingeſell*, Goaler of *Newgate*) did fetch from thence 18 Perſons, Freemen, and theſe were led to the Compters Pinioned, as if they had been Felons. But on the 16th of *June*, *Ludgate* was again appointed for Freemen, Priſoners for Debt, and the ſame Day the ſaid Freemen entred by Ordinance of the Maior, Aldermen and Commons; and by them *Henry Deane*, Taylor, was made Keeper of *Ludgate*.

L. *Egremond*, and others, brake Priſon out of *Newgate*.

In the Year 1457, a great Fray was in the *North* Country, between Sir *Thomas Percy*, Lord *Egremond*, and the Earl of *Salisbury*'s Sons, whereby many were maimed and ſlain; but in the End the Lord *Egremond* being taken, was by the King's Council found in great Default, and therefore condemned in great Sums of Money, to be payed to the Earl of *Salisbury*, and in the mean time committed to *Newgate*. Not long after, Sir *Thomas Percy*, Lord *Egremond*, and Sir *Richard Percie* his Brother being in *Newgate*, brake out of Priſon by Night, and went to the King; the other Priſoners took the Leads of the Gate, and defended it a long while againſt the Sheriffs and all their Officers, inſomuch that they were forced to call more Aid of the Citizens, whereby at laſt they ſubdued them, and laid them in Irons.

Foundlings.

*J. S.*

Among the Criminals that this Priſon uſed to be filled with, were formerly abundance of naughty Women that had murthered their Baſtard Children, either by throwing them into Houſes of Office, or otherwiſe. But now of later Years they have better conſulted for their own Lives, as well as the Lives of the poor Infants, by laying them privately in the Night-time at the Doors of Men's Houſes, whereby they are taken care of by the Pariſhes where they are found. And of theſe Foundlings, ſome Pariſhes, eſpecially thoſe without the Walls, have great Numbers to their conſiderable Charges. They are Chriſtened, and Surnamed, commonly after the Name of the Pariſh. Four ſuch Children were laid in the Pariſh of S. *Dunſtan*'s in the *Eaſt*, in the Year 1708, between the 15th of *Auguſt*, and the 21ſt of *September*, which occaſioned an Advertiſement to be put into the *Poſtman*, That if any would come and inform the Churchwarden, where any of theſe Children were born, or who laid them down, ſhould for each Diſcovery have Twenty Shillings. And theſe Advertiſements are now become frequent.]

The *Eaſt-ſide* of this Gate was begun to be Repaired in the Year 1630, Sir *James Cambell*, Knt. being Maior; and finiſhed the Year following, Sir *Robert Drury*, Baronet, being Mayor.

This Gate is the Common Goal for the County of *Middleſex*, and was wholly deſtroyed in the general Conflagration, *Anno 1666*, but now Rebuilt far more ſtrong, and convenient for that Purpoſe: It hath a Poſtern for Foot Paſſengers.] And this may ſuffice for *Newgate*.

Exhortations ſpoken to the Felons condemned.

*J. S.*

*Dr. Bray.*

Only let it be added, that Mr. *Robert Dow*, *Merchant Taylor*, that Deceaſed 1612, appointed the *Sexton* or *Bellman* of S. *Sepulchres*, to pronounce ſolemnly two Exhortations to the Perſons condemned: For which, and for Ringing the Paſſing Bell for them as they are carried in the Cart by the ſaid Church, he left 26 *s.* 8 *d.* Yearly for ever.

*The* Exhortation *to be pronounced to the condemned Priſoners in* Newgate, *the Night before their Execution.*

You Priſoners that are within,
Who for Wickedneſs and Sin,

“After many Mercies ſhewn You, are now “appointed to Dye to Morrow in the Fore- “noon: Give Ear and underſtand, that to Mor- “row Morning the greateſt Bell of St. *Sepulchres* “ſhall Toll for You, in Form and Manner of a “paſſing Bell, as uſed to be tolled for thoſe that “are at the Point of Death, To the End that all “Godly People hearing that Bell, and knowing “it is for You going to your Deaths, may be “ſtirred up heartily to pray to God to beſtow “his Grace and Mercy upon you, whilſt you “live; I beſeech you for Jeſus Chriſt his ſake to “keep this Night in Watching and Prayer for “the Salvation of your own Souls, while there is “yet Time and Place for Mercy: as knowing To- “morrow you muſt appear before the Judgment- “Seat of your Creator, there to give an Account “of all Things done in this Life, and to ſuffer “Eternal Torments for your Sins committed “againſt him, unleſs upon your hearty and un- “feigned Repentance, you find Mercy, through “the Merits, Death, and Paſſion of your only “Mediator and Advocate Jeſus Chriſt. Who now ſits “at the Right Hand of God, to make Interceſſion “for as many of you, as penitently return to him.

The Admonition to the Criminals paſſing to Execution.

The Admonition *to be pronounced to the condemned Criminals, as they are paſſing by St.* Sepulchre's *Church-Wall to Execution.*

“All good People pray heartily unto God for “theſe poor Sinners, who are now going to their “Death, for whom this great Bell doth Toll.

“You that are condemned to Dye, Repent with “lamentable Tears: Ask Mercy of the Lord for “the Salvation of your own Souls, through the “Merits, Death, and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, who “now ſits at the Right Hand of God, to make “Interceſſion for as many of you as penitently re- “turn unto him.

*Lord have Mercy upon You.*
*Chriſt have Mercy upon You.*
*Lord have Mercy upon You.*
*Chriſt have Mercy upon You.*]

## LUDGATE.

*Ludgate.*

The Sixth Gate.

In the *Weſt* is the next and Sixth principal Gate, and is called *Ludgate*, at firſt Builded, (ſaith *Geoffrey Monmouth*) by King *Lud* a *Britain*, about the Year before Chriſt's Nativity, 66. Of which Building, and alſo of the Name, as *Ludſgate* or *Floodſgate*, hath been of late ſome Queſtion among the Learned, wherefore I overpaſs it as not to my Purpoſe; only referring the Reader to that I have before written out of *Cæſar's Commentaries*, and other *Roman* Writers, concerning a Town or City amongſt the *Britains*. This Gate I ſuppoſe to be one of the moſt Ancient; and as *Aldgate* was Builded for the *Eaſt*, ſo was this *Ludſgate* for the *Weſt*. I read, as I told you, that in the Year 1215, the 17th of King *John*, the Barons of the Realm being in Arms againſt the King, entred this City, and ſpoiled the *Jews* Houſes; which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, and *Geffrey de Magna villa*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and the Earl of *Glouceſter*, chief Leaders of the Army, applyed all Diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of this City, with the Stones of the *Jews* broken Houſes. Eſpecially (as it ſeemeth) they then repaired (or rather Builded) *Ludgate*. For in the Year 1586, when the ſame Gate was taken down to be new Builded, [which coſt the City more than 3000*l.*] there was found Couched within the Wall thereof, a Stone taken from one of the *Jews* Houſes, wherein was engraved in *Hebrew* Characters theſe Words followng, הו מצב הר״ משה כי הרבן יצחק:, *Hæc eſt ſtatio Rabbi Moſes, filii inſignis Rabbi Iſaac*; which is to ſay, *This is the Station or Ward of Rabbi Moſes, the Son of the Honourable Rabbi Iſaac.* And it had been fixed upon the Front of one of the *Jews* Houſes, as a Note or Sign that ſuch an one dwelled there.

*Roger Windover.*
*Mat. Paris.*

*Ludgate* new built.

*Jews* Houſes ſpoiled.

Thus I hav corrected theſe *Hebre* Words, whic in all the for- mer Editio had almoſt a many Miſtak as Letters. J.

The Lord *Coke* takes notice of this Antiquity, and dates it earlier than here it is ſet; namely, before the 23. of *Henry* 2, *Anno* 1177. And further, will not have this to be an Inſcription upon an Houſe, but an Epitaph upon ſome *Jews* Grave. And taking that for granted, he ſhews from *Hovenden*, that before the 23d Year of K. *Henry* II. all the *Jews* were Buried within the City of *London*; but that Year the King gave Licenſe to the *Jews* of his Land to have a Burying-Place in any City in *England*, but without the Walls, where they could buy a fit Place to Bury their Dead; and this from that Writer's Words, *Prius enim omnes Judæi Mortui Londonia ferebantur ſepeliendi*; but this may be interpreted, that the Dead *Jews were carried from* London *to be Buried, as well as in* London, and perhaps better; that is, at a greater diſtance, but now they had the Favour to be Buried nearer, even in the Suburbs. But however that be, that Learned Judge was undoubtedly miſtaken in the *Hebrew* Word מצב, which always ſignifies a *Station*, (as *Stow* hath ſet it) or a Place where a Man's Station or Dwelling is, and never for an Epitaph.]

Inſtitut. Par 3. P. 203.
A *Jews* Stat on, Inſcription o it.

*J. S.*

*Ludgate* re- paired.
Patent.
Images there.

In the Year 1260, this *Ludgate* was Repaired, and Beautified with Images of *Lud*, and other Kings, as appeareth by Letters Patents of Licenſe given to the Citizens of *London*, to take up Stone for the making of thoſe Images, Dated the 25th of *Henry* the Third. Theſe Images of Kings, in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth had their Heads ſmitten off, and were otherwiſe defaced, by unadviſed Folks, and ſuch as judged every Image to be an Idol; and in the Reign of Queen *Mary* were Repaired, as by ſetting new Heads on their old Bodies, &c. All which ſo remained until the Year 1586, the 28th of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the ſame Gate (being ſore decayed) was clean taken down, the Priſoners in the mean time remaining in the large *South Eaſt* Quadrant of the ſame Gate adjoining; and the ſame Year the whole Gate was newly and beautifully Builded, with the Images of *Lud* and others (as afore) on the *Eaſtſide*, and the Picture of her Majeſty, Queen *Elizabeth* on the *Weſtſide*. All which was done at the common Charges of the Citizens, amounting to 1500*l.* or more.

*Ludgate* again new Builded.

*Ludgate* enlarged in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth.*

This Gate was made a free Priſon in the Year 1378, the Firſt of *Richard* the Second, *Nicholas Brembar* being Maior. The ſame was confirmed in the Year 1382, *John Northampton* being Maior, by a Common-Council in the *Guildhall.* By which it was Ordained, that all Freemen of this City, ſhould for Debt, Treſpaſſes, Accompts, and Contempts, be impriſoned in *Ludgate*; and for Treaſons, Felonies, and other criminal Offences, committed to *Newgate*, &c.

*Ludgate* a free Priſon.
Record *Guildhall.*

In the Year 1439, the Tenth of K. *Henry* the Sixth, *John Wells* being Maior, a Court of Common Council Eſtabliſhed Ordinances, (as *William Standon* and *Robert Chicheley*, late Maiors, before had done) touching the Guard and government of *Ludgate*, and other Priſons.

Alſo in the Year 1463, the Third of *Edward* the Fourth, *Mathew Philip* being Maior, in a Common Council, at the Requeſt of the well diſpoſed, bleſſed, and devout Woman, Dame *Agnes Forſter*, Widow, late Wife to *Stephen Forſter*, *Fiſhmonger*, ſometime Maior, for the Comfort and Relief of all the poor Priſoners, certain Articles were Eſtabliſhed. *Imprimis, That the new Works, then*

Memory of a worthy Woman.

Articles for Relief of the poor Priſoners in *Ludgate.*

*then lately Edified by the ſame Dame* Agnes, *for the enlarging of the Priſon of* Ludgate, *from thenceforth ſhould be had and taken, as a Part and Parcel of the ſaid Priſon of* Ludgate, *ſo that both the old and new Work of* Ludgate *aforeſaid, to be one Priſon, Goal, Keeping, and Charge for evermore.*

The Length, Breadth, and Largeneſs of the Quadrant.

The ſaid Quadrant, ſtrongly Builded of Stone, by the forenamed *Stephen Forſter* and *Agnes* his Wife, containing a large Walking-place by Ground of 38 Foot and an Half in Length, beſides the Thickneſs of the Walls, which are at the leaſt 6 Foot, makes all together 44 Foot and an Half; ſo that the Thickneſs of the Walls maketh it 35 Foot and an Half in Breadth. The like room it hath over it for Lodgings, and over all fair Leads to walk upon, well Embattelled, all for freſh Air, and Eaſe of Priſoners, to the end they ſhould have Lodging and Water free without Charge; as by certain Verſes graven in Copper, and fixed on the ſaid Quadrant, I have read in Form following:

At *Ludgate* engraved on a Copper Place.

*Devout Souls that paſs this way,*
*For* Stephen Forſter, *late Maior,*
*heartily pray,*
*And Dame* Agnes *his Spouſe,*
*to God conſecrate,*
*That of Pity, this Houſe made*
*for Londoners in* Ludgate.
*So that for Lodging and Water,*
*Priſoners here nought pay,*
*As their Keepers ſhall all anſwer*
*at dreadful Dooms-day.*

This Place, and one other of his Arms, being Three Broad Arrow-heads, taken down with the old Gate, I cauſed to be fixed over the Entry of the ſaid Quadrant; but the Verſes being unhappily turned inward to the Wall, the like, in effect, is engraven outward in Proſe, declaring him to be a *Fiſhmonger*; becauſe ſome, upon a light Occaſion, (as a Maiden's Head in a Glaſs Window) had fabled him to be a *Mercer*, and to have begged there at *Ludgate*, &c. Thus much for *Ludgate*.

Damaged by the great Fire. *R. B.*

All the inſide of this Gate, which conſiſted of Timber, was conſumed in the Fire, 1666. and the Stone very much damnified; but of late Years built up very ſubſtantially, and hath a convenient Chapel for Divine Service; and beautifully repaired. On the *Eaſt*-ſide in three Nitches are ſtill remaining the Effigies of King *Lud* and his two Sons. And on the *Weſt*-ſide that of Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered over her.]

A Breach in the Wall againſt *Bridewell.*

Next this, there is a Breach in the Wall of the City, and a Bridge of Timber over the *Fleet Dyke*, betwixt *Fleet Bridge* and *Thames*, directly over againſt the Houſe of *Bridewell*.

*J. S.*

Theſe are the ſeveral Land-Gates and Poſterns through the Wall, built for the Convenience of Paſſage into and out of the City. Beſides theſe, there were certain Water Gates, of which we ſhall now proceed to ſpeak.]

## WATER-GATES.

Watergates.

*Water Gates* on the Banks of the River *Thames* have been many; which being purchaſed by private Men, are alſo put to private Uſe, and the old Names of them forgotten. But of ſuch as remain from the *Weſt* towards the *Eaſt*, may be ſaid as followeth.

*Black Friars.*

The *Black-Friars* Stairs, a Free Landing-Place.

*Puddle Wharfe.*

Then a Water-Gate at *Puddle Wharf*, of one *Puddle*, that kept a Wharf on the *Weſtſide* thereof, and now of *Puddle Water*, by means of many Horſes watered there.

*Paules Wharfe.*

Then *Paul's-Wharf*, alſo a free Landing-Place, with Stairs, &c.

*Broken Wharfe.*

Then *Broken-Wharf*, and other ſuch like.

## *QUEEN-HITH.*

*Queen Hith.*

*R. B.*

But *Ripa Reginæ*, the *Queen's Bank*, or *Queen-Hith*, may well be accounted the very chief and principal Water-Gate of this City, being a common Strand or Landing Place, and much reſorted to by Barges and Lighters; which bring up Goods from the *Weſtern* Parts of the Kingdom; as Corn, Wood, &c. here being a very great Meal-Market weekly kept. This Place is alſo of great Reſort for the *Weſtern* Watermen.] Yet equal with, and (of old Time) far exceeding *Billinſgate*, as ſhall be ſhewed in the Ward of *Queen-Hith*.

## DOWNGATE.

*Downgate.*

The next is *Downgate*, ſo called (as may be ſuppoſed) of the ſudden deſcending, or downgoing of that way from St. *John*'s Church upon *Walbrook*, unto the River of *Thames*. Whereby the Water in the Channel there hath ſuch a ſwift Courſe, that in the Year 1574, on the Fourth of *September*, after a ſtrong Shower of Rain, a Lad of the Age of Eighteen Years, minding to have leapt over the Channel, was taken by the Feet, and born down with the Violence of that narrow Stream, and carried towards the *Thames* with ſuch a violent Swiftneſs, as no Man could reſcue or ſtay him, till he came againſt a Cart-Wheel that ſtood in the Water-Gate; before which time, he was drowned and ſtark dead.

A Lad of Eighteen Years old drowned in the Channel at *Downegate.*

An Inquiſition concerning *Downgate.*

Merchants of the *Hanſe* landed their Corn betwixt their Houſe and the *Black Friers.*

This was ſome time a large Water-Gate, frequented by Ships and other Veſſels, like as the *Queen's-Hith*, and was a Part thereof, as doth appear by an Inquiſition made in the 28th Year of *Henry* III, wherein was found, *That as well Corn as Fiſh, and all other things coming from the Port of* Downgate, *were to be ordered after the Cuſtoms of the* Queen's-Hith, *for the King's Uſe. As alſo, that the Corn arriving between the Gate of the* Guild-Hall *of the Merchants of* Cullen [*viz. the* Still-yard] *which is* Eaſt *from* Downgate, *and the Houſe then pertaining to the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, Weſt *from* Baynard's-Caſtle, *was to be meaſured by the Meaſure, and Meaſurer of the* Queen's-Soke, *or* Queen-Hith. I read alſo in the 19th of *Edward* III. *That Cuſtoms were then to be paid for Ships and other Veſſels reſting at* Downgate, *as if they rode at* Queen-Hith. And as they now do at *Billinſgate*. But now it is fallen to ſuch great Decay, that not only there is no Uſe made thereof, but alſo by reaſon that the Water-Gates are not repaired, it is very dangerous to Paſſengers travelling through in the Night-ſeaſon. And thus much for *Downgate* may ſuffice.

## WOLFSGATE.

*Wolfes Gate* in the *Ropary.*

Lib. *Horne,* Lib. *S. Alban.*

The next after *Downgate* (of old Time) was callen *Wolfsgate* in the *Ropary*, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows the Leſs*, of later Time called *Wolfs-Lane*; but now out of uſe, for the lower Part was builded by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*; and the other Part was ſtopped up, and builded on by the Chamberlain of *London*.

## EBGATE.

Lib. *Horne.*
Lib. *S. Albane.*
*Ebgate.* Lib. *Trinitat.* Lib. *S. Albane.*
Record E. 3.

The next is *Ebgate*, a Water-Gate ſo called of old Time, as appeareth by divers Records of Tenements, near unto the ſame adjoining. It ſtandeth near unto the Church of St. *Lawrence Pountney*, but is within the Pariſh of St. *Martin Ordegare*. In Place of this Gate, is now a narrow

Paſſage to the *Thames*, and is called *Ebgate-Lane*, but more commonly the *Old Swan*.

### OISTERGATE.

*Oiſtergate.*

Then is there a Watergate at the Bridge Foot, called *Oiſtergate*, of *Oiſters* that were there (of old Time) commonly to be ſold; and was the chiefeſt Market for them, and for other Shell Fiſh. There ſtandeth now an Engine or Forcier, for the winding up of Water to ſerve the City, whereof I have already ſpoken.

### BRIDGEGATE.

*Bridge Gate.*

The *Bridge-Gate* oftentimes repaired by divers good Benefactors.

*W. Dunthorne.* Gate at the *Bridge-Foot* burned.

The next is the *Bridgegate*, ſo called of *London-Bridge*, whereon it ſtandeth. This was one of the four firſt and principal Gates of the City, and was long before the Conqueſt, when there ſtood a Bridge of Timber; and is the Seventh and laſt principal Gate mentioned by *W. Fitz-Stephen*; which Gate being weakly made, when the Bridge was builded of Stone, hath been oftentimes ſince repaired. This Gate, with the Tower upon it, in the Year 1436. fell down, and two of the fartheſt Arches *Southwards* alſo fell therewith, and no Man periſhed or was hurt thereby. To the repairing whereof, divers wealthy Citizens gave large Sums of Money, namely, *Robert Large*, ſometime Maior, gave to that Work 100 Marks, *Stephen Forſter*, 20*l.* Sir *John Croſby* Alderman, 100*l.* &c. But in the Year 1471. the *Kentiſh* Mariners, under the Conduct of Baſtard *Fauconbridge*, burned the ſaid Gate, and thirteen Houſes on the Bridge, beſides the Beer-Houſes at St. *Katherines*, and many other in the Suburbs.

### BUTTOLPHS GATE.

*Buttolphs Gate.*

King *William* the Conqueror his Gift of the Gate.

The next is *Buttolphs Gate*, ſo called of the Pariſh Church of St. *Buttolph* near adjoining. This Gate was ſometime given, or confirmed by *William* Conqueror, to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*, in theſe Words. Will. *Rex Angliæ*, &c. William *King of* England, *ſendeth Greeting to the Sheriffs, and all his Miniſters; as alſo to all his loving Subjects*, French *and* Engliſh, *of* London. *Know ye, that I have granted to God and St.* Peter *of* Weſtminſter, *and to the Abbot* Vitalis, *the Gift which* Almundus, *of the Port of St.* Buttolph, *gave them, when he was there made Monk; that is to ſay, his Lord's Court, with the Houſes, and one Wharf, which is at the Head of* London-Bridge, *and all other his Lands which he had in the ſame City, in ſuch ſort, as King* Edward *more beneficially and amply granted the ſame. And I Will and Command, that they ſhall enjoy the ſame well, and quietly, and honourably, with Sake and Soke*, &c.

### BELINSGATE

*Belinſgate.*

The next is *Belinſgate*, now uſed as an eſpecial Port or Harbour for ſmall Ships and Boats coming thereto, and is now the largeſt Watergate on the River of *Thames*, therefore moſt frequented, the *Queenes-Hith* being almoſt forſaken. How this Gate took that Name, or of what Antiquity the ſame is, I muſt leave uncertain, as not having read any ancient Record thereof, more than that *Geoffrey Monmouth* writeth, that *Belin*, a King of the *Britans*, about 400 Years before Chriſt's Nativity, builded this Gate, and named it *Belinſgate*, after his own Name; and that when he was dead, his Body being burned, the Aſhes in a Veſſel of Braſs were ſet in a high Pinacle of Stone over the ſame Gate. But *Cæſar*, and other *Roman* Writers, affirm of Cities, Walls and Gates, as ye have before heard; and therefore it ſeemeth to me not to be ſo ancient; but rather to have taken that Name of ſome later Owner of the Place, haply named *Beling*; as *Somer's Key*, *Smart's Key*, *Freſh Wharf*, and others thereby, took their Names of their Owners. Of this Gate more ſhall be ſaid when we come to ſpeak of *Belinſgate* Ward.

*Geoffrey Monmouth.*

*Belin's* Urn of Braſs.

### Other WATERGATES.

Watergate by the *Cuſtomhouſe.*

Then have you a Watergate on the *Weſt* ſide of *Wool-Wharf* or *Cuſtomer's Key*, which is now of late moſt beautifully enlarged and built. This Gate is commonly called the *Watergate*, as being at the *South* End of *Water-Lane*.

Watergate by the *Tower.*

One other Watergate there is by the Bulwark of the *Tower*; and this is the laſt and fartheſt Watergate *Eaſtward* on the River of *Thames*, ſo far as the City of *LONDON* extendeth within the Walls; both which laſt named *Water-Gates* be within the *Tower* Ward.

Wharfs and Keys.

Beſides theſe common Water-Gates, were divers private Wharfs and Keys all along from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, on the Banks of the River of *Thames*. Merchants of all Nations had Landing Places, Warehouſes, Cellars, and Stowage of their Goods and Merchandizes; as partly ſhall be touched in the Wards adjoining to the ſaid River. And therefore concerning theſe Gates, let this ſuffice.

The Gates to be kept and watched. *Matt. Paris.*

Now for the ordering and keeping of them in the Night Seaſon, it was appointed in the Year of Chriſt 1258. by K. *Henry* III. in the 42. of his Reign, that the Ports of *England* ſhould be ſtrongly kept, and that the Gates of *London* ſhould be newly repaired, and diligently watched in the Night, for fear of *French* Deceits: Whereof one writeth theſe Verſes:

*Per noctem Portæ clauduntur* Londoniarum,
*Mœnia ne fortè Fraus frangat* Francigenarum.

## CHAP. V.

### *Of the Ancient and preſent Rivers, Brooks, Bournes, Pools, Wells and Conduits of freſh Water, ſerving the City. And particularly the* New River, *and* Thames *Water; The preſent State of the City, as to Water.*

*J. S.*

AS the Walls of this City are for Strength and Ornament, and its Gates for Conveniency, ſo for Conveniency alſo, together with Health and the Benefits of Life, another Thing is requiſite, *viz.* Water. And therefore the next Matter to be treated of concerning *LONDON* is, how it hath been, and is watered.]

*London* how watered.

The River of the *Wells.*

*Walbrook.*

*Langborn.*

Anciently, until the Time of the *Conqueror*, and two hundred Years after, this City of *London* was watered, (beſides the famous River of *Thames* on the *South* Part) with the River of the *Wells* (as it was then called) on the *Weſt*, with a Water called *Walbrook* running through the midſt of the City into the River of *Thames*, ſevering the Heart thereof; and with a Fourth Water, or Boorn, which ran within the City through *Langboorn Ward*, watering that Part in the *Eaſt*. In the *Weſt* Suburbs was alſo another great Water, called

*Oldborn*, which had its Fall into the River of *Wells.*

ountains.

Then were there three prinincipal Fountains, or *Wells* in the other Suburbs; to wit, *Holy Well*, *Clement's Well*, and *Clark's Well*. Near unto this laſt named *Fountain*, were divers other *Wells*, viz. *Skinner's Well*, *Fag's Well*, *Tode Well*, *Loder's Well*, and *Rad Well*. All which having the Fall of their overflowing into the aforeſaid River, much encreaſed the Stream, and in that Place gave it the Name of *Wells*.

ivers other ells.

ools.

In *Weſt Smithfield* there was a Pool, in Records called *Horſepoole*; and one other near unto the Pariſh Church of St. *Giles* without *Creplegate*. Beſides all which, they had in every Street and Lane of the City, divers *Wells* and freſh Springs: And after this manner was this City then ſerved with ſweet and freſh Water. Which being ſince decayed, other Means have been ſought to ſupply the Want; as ſhall be ſhewed. But, Firſt, of the aforenamed Rivers and other Waters, is to be ſaid as followeth,

## THAMES.

*hames.*

*THAMES*, the moſt famous River of this Iſland, beginneth a little above a Village called *Winchcomb* in *Oxfordſhire*; and ſtill encreaſing, paſſeth firſt by the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and ſo with a marvelous quiet Courſe to *London*, and thence breaketh into the *French* Ocean by main Tides: Which twice in Four and twenty Hours Space doth ebb and flow more than Sixty Miles in length, to the great Commodity of Travellers. By the which all kind of Merchandize be eaſily conveyed to *London*, the principal Storehouſe and Staple of all Commodities within this Realm. So that omitting to ſpeak of great Ships and other Veſſels of Burthen, there pertaineth to the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*, above the Number (as is ſuppoſed) of Two thouſand Wherries, and other ſmall Boats; whereby Three thouſand Poor Men at the leaſt be ſet on work and maintained.

herries.

iver of the *ells.*

he Conquer's Charter S. *Martins.*

That at the River of the *Wells* in the *Weſt* Part of the City, was of old Time ſo called, it may be proved thus. *William* the Conqueror, in his Charter to the College of St. *Martin Le Grand* in *London*, hath theſe Words. *I do give and grant to the ſame Church all the Land and the Moore without the* Poſtern *which is called* Creplegate, *on either Part of the* Poſtern; *that is to ſay, from the* North *Corner of the Wall (as the River of the* Wells, *there near running, departeth the ſame Moore from the Wall) unto the running Water which entreth the City.* This Water hath been ſince that Time called *Turnemil Brook*; yet then called the River of the *Wells*; which Name of River continued; and it was ſo called in the Reign of *Edward* I. as ſhall be ſhewed, with the Decay alſo of the ſaid River.

*rnmill*Brook

ecay of the iver of the *ells.* rliament ecord.

In a fair Book of Parliament Records, now lately reſtored to the *Tower*, it appeareth, that a Parliament being holden at *Carliſle* in the Year 1307. the 35th of *Edward* I. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, *complained, that whereas (in Times paſt) the Courſe of Water, running at* London *under* * Oldborne-bridge, *and* Fleet-bridge *into the* Thames, *had been of ſuch Breadth and Depth, that Ten or Twelve Ships, Navies at once with Merchandiſes, were wont to come to the foreſaid Bridge of* Fleet, *and ſome of them unto* Oldborne-bridge; *Now the ſame Courſe (by Filth of the Tanners, and ſuch others) was ſore decayed; alſo by raiſing of Wharfs, but eſpecially by a Diverſion of the Water made by them of the* New Temple, *for their Mills ſtanding without* Baynards Caſtle, *in the Firſt Year of King* John, *and by divers other Impediments: ſo as the ſaid Ships could not enter as they were wont, and as they ought. Wherefore he deſired, that the Maior of* London, *with the Sheriffs, and other diſcreet Aldermen, might be appointed to view the Courſe of the ſaid Water; and that by the Oaths of good Men, all the foreſaid Hindrances might be removed, and it to be made as it was wont of old. Whereupon* Roger le Brabazon, *the Conſtable of the* Tower, *with the Maior and Sheriffs, were aſſigned to take with them honeſt and diſcreet Men, and to make diligent Search and Enquiry, how the ſaid River was in old Time, and that they leave nothing that may hurt or ſtop it, but keep it in the ſame Eſtate that it was wont to be.* So far the Record.

* Now *Holne.*

iver of *Wells* re with ips.

ent *Record.* lls by *Bayds Caſtle*, de in the t of K. *John.*

*Roger le Brabazon.*

The River of the *Wells* cleanſed.

Whereupon it followed, that the ſaid River was at that Time cleanſed, theſe Mills removed, and other things done for the Preſervation of the Courſe thereof; notwithſtanding never brought to the old Depth and Breadth: Whereupon the Name of River ceaſed, and it was ſince called a Brook; namely, *Turnemill* or *Tremill Brook*, for that divers Mills were erected upon it, as appeareth by a fair Regiſter Book, containing the Foundation of the Priory at *Clerkenwell*, and Donation of the Lands thereunto belonging; as alſo by divers other Records.

Since called a *Brook.*
*Turnemill Brook.*

Regiſter Book of *Clerkenwel.*

This Brook hath been divers Times ſince cleanſed, namely, and laſt of all, to any Effect, in the Year One thouſand five hundred and two, the Seventeenth of *Henry* VII. the whole Courſe of *Fleet-Dike*, then ſo called, was ſcowered (I ſay) down unto the *Thames*. So that Boats with Fiſh and Fewel were rowed to *Fleet-bride* and *Oldborne-bridge*, as they of old Time had been accuſtomed, which was a great Commodity to all the Inhabitants in that Part of the City.

Cleanſed again 1502.
After called *Fleet Dyke.*

In the Year 1589. was granted a Fifteen by a Common Council of the City, for the cleanſing of this Brooke or Dike; and the Money, amounting to a thouſand Marks, was collected; and it was undertaken, that by drawing divers Springs about *Hampſtead-Heath* into one Head and Courſe, both the City ſhould be ſerved of freſh Water in all Places of Want; and alſo, that by ſuch a Follower, (as Men call it) the Channel of this Brook ſhould be ſcowered into the River of *Thames*. But much Money being therein ſpent, the Effect failed; ſo that the Brook, by means of continual Encroachments upon the Banks, getting over the Water, and caſting of Soilage into the Stream, is now become worſe cloyed [and choaken] than ever it was before.

*Fleet-Dike* promiſed to be cleanſed, the Money collected, and the Citizens deceived.

The *Running Water*, ſo called by *William the Conqueror* in his ſaid Charter, which entreth the City, &c. (before there was any Ditch) between *Biſhopſgate* and the late-made Poſtern called *Mooregate*, entred the Wall, and was truly of the Wall called *Walbrook*, not of *Gualo*, as ſome have far fetched. It ran through the City, with divers Windings from the *North* towards the *South*, into the River of *Thames*; and had (over the ſame) divers Bridges along the Streets and Lanes through which it paſſed. I have read in an old Written Book, intituled, *The Cuſtoms of* London, That the Prior of the *holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, ought to make over *Walbrook* in the Ward of *Breadſtreet*, againſt the Stone Wall of the City, *viz.* the ſame Bridge that is next the Church of *All Saints* at the Wall. Alſo, that the Prior of the New Hoſpital, St. *Mary Spittle*, without *Biſhopſgate*, ought to make the middle Part of one other Bridge, next to the ſaid Bridge towards the *North*; and that in the 28th Year of *Edward* I. it was by Inquiſition found before the Maior of *London*, that the Pariſh of St. *Stephen* upon *Walbrook*, ought of right to ſcower † the Courſe of the ſaid Brook; and therefore the Sheriffs were commanded to diſtrain the ſaid Pariſhioners ſo to do. In the Year 1300. the Keepers of thoſe Bridges at that Time, were *William Jordan*, and *John de Bever*.

*Walbrook.*

Bridges over *Walbrook.*

† cover, in the firſt Edition.

This Water-Courſe having divers Bridges, was afterwards vaulted over with Brick, and paved level

*Walbrooke* Vaulted and Paved over.

Level with the Streets and Lane, where through it paſſed; and ſince that alſo, Houſes have been Builded thereon, ſo that the Courſe of *Walbrooke* is now hid under Ground, and thereby hardly known.

*Langborne.*

*SherborneLane.*

*Langborne Ward.*

*Langborne* Water, ſo called of the Length thereof, was a great Stream of Water, breaking out of the Ground in *Fen Churchſtreet*, which ran down with a ſwift Courſe, *Weſt*, through that Street, thwart *Graſſtreet*, and down *Lumbardſtreet*, to the *Weſt* End of St. *Mary Wolnoths* Church, and turning the Courſe *South*, down *Shareborn Lane* (ſo termed of *Sharing* or Dividing) it brake into divers Rilles or Rillets to the River of *Thames*. Of this Borne that Ward took the Name, and is till this Day called *Largborne* Ward. This Borne is alſo long ſince ſtoppod up at the Head, and the reſt of the Courſe filled up, and Paved over, ſo that no Sign thereof remaineth more than the Names aforeſaid.

*Oldborne.*

*Oldborne* or *Holborne* was the like Water, breaking out about the Place where now the Bars do ſtand, and it ran down the whole Street to *Oldborne* Bridge, and into the River of the *Wells*, or *Turnmill* Brook. This Bourne was likewiſe (long ſince) ſtopped up at the Head, and in other Places, where the ſame hath broken out; but yet till this Day, the ſaid Street is there called *High Olborne Hill*, and both the Sides thereof, (together with all the Grounds adjoining, that lye betwixt it and the River of *Thames*) remain full of Springs. So that Water is there found at Hand, and hard to be ſtopped in every Houſe.

*Fitzſtephen* concerning Wells in the Suburbs.

*There are* (ſaith *Fitzſtephen*) *neere* London, *on the* Northſide, *ſpecial Wells in the Suburbs, Sweet, Wholſome and Cleere, among which,* Holy Well, Clarkes Well, *and* Clements Well, *are moſt famous, and frequented by Schollers and Youths of the City in Summer Evenings, when they walk forth to take the Air.*

*Holy Well.*

The firſt, to wit, *Holywell*, is much decayed and ſpoiled, with Filthineſs purpoſely laid there, for the heightning of the Ground for Garden Plots.

*Clements Well.*

The Fountain called Saint *Clements Well*, *North* from the Pariſh Church of Saint *Clements*, and near unto an Inn of *Chancerie*, called *Clements Inne*, is yet fair and curbed Square with hard Stone, and is always kept clean for common Uſe. It is always full, and never wanteth Water.

*Clarks Well.*

*Clarkenwell Church.*

Plays by the Pariſh Clarks at *Clarks Well.*

Plays at the *Skinners Well.*

The Third is called *Clarkes-Well* or *Clarken-Well*, and is curbed about Square with hard Stone; not far from the *Weſt-end* of this *Clarkenwell* Church, without the Wall that incloſeth the Church. The ſaid Church took the Name of the Well; and the Well took Name of the Pariſh Clarks in *London*, who (of old time) were accuſtomed there Yearly to aſſemble, and to play ſome large Hiſtory of Holy Scripture. For Example of later Time, to wit in the Year 1390, the 14th of *Richard* the Second, I read, that the Pariſh Clarks of *London*, on the 18th of *July*, plaid Interludes at *Skinners-well*, near unto *Clarks-well*, which Play continued three Days together, the King, Queen, and Nobles being preſent. Alſo in the Year 1409, the Tenth of *Henry* the Fourth they played a Play at the *Skinners-well*, which laſted Eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World; there were to ſee the ſame the moſt part of the Nobles and Gentiles in *England*, &c.

*Skinners Well.*

Wreſtling Place.

Other ſmaller Wells were many near unto *Clarks-well*, namely *Skinners-well*, ſo called, for that the *Skinners* of *London* held there certain Plays, Yearly plaid of Holy Scripture, &c. In Place whereof, the Wreſtlings have of latter Years been kept, and is in Part continued at *Bartholomew-tide*.

*Fags Well.*

Then was there *Fags-well*, near unto *Smithfield*, by the *Charter-houſe*, now lately damned up. *Todwell*, *Loders-well*, and *Radwell* are all decayed, and ſo filled up, that their Places are hardly now diſcerned.

Dame *Annis* the Clear.

Somewhat *North* from *Holy-well* is one other Well, curbed Square with Stone, and is called *Dame Annis the Clear*; and not far from it, but ſomewhat *Weſt*, is alſo another clear Water, called *Perilous Pond*, becauſe divers Youths (by ſwimming therein) have been drowned. And thus much be ſaid for Fountains and Wells.

Horſepool.

*Horſepoole* in *Weſtſmithfield*, was ſometime a great Water; and becauſe the Inhabitants in that Part of the City did there water their Horſes, the ſame was in old Records called *Horſepoole*. It is now much decayed, the Springs being ſtopped up; and the Land-water falling into the ſmall Bottom, remaining incloſed with Brick, is but foul, and is called *Smithfield-Pond*. This ſince the Fire of *London* is filled up.

Pool withou *Creplegate.*

The Pool by S. *Giles* Church-yard was a large Water. For that it is read in the Year 1244, that *Anne* of *Lodbury* was drowned therein. This Pool is now (for the moſt Part) ſtopped up, bur the Spring is preſerved, and was cooped about with Stone, by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

Later Supplies of Water.

Patent. 123

Water conveyed from *Tyborne.*

The ſaid River of the *Wells*, the running Water of *Walbrooke*, the Bourns aforenamed, and other the freſh Waters that were in and about this City, being in proceſs of Time, by Encroachment for Buildings, and otherwiſe Heightnings of Grounds, utterly decayed, and the Number of Citizens mightily increaſed; they were forced to ſeek ſweet Waters abroad; whereof ſome, at the Requeſt of King *Henry* the Third, in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, were (for the Profit of the City, and good of the whole Realm thither repairing; to wit, for the Poor to Drink, and the Rich to dreſs their Meat) granted to the Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by one *Gilbert Sanford*, with Liberty to convey Water from the Town of *Tyburn*, by Pipes of Lead into the City.

*Andr. Horn.* Great Conduit in *Weſt Cheap.*

Water conveyed from *Tyborne* to *London.*

And the firſt Ciſtern of Lead, caſtellated with Stone in the City of *London*, was called the *Great Conduit* in *Weſt-Cheap*, which was begun to be Builded in the Year 1285. *Henry Wales* being then Maior; the Water-Courſe from *Padington* to *James Hed*, hath 510 Rods, from *James-Hed* on the Hill to the *Mewſgate* 102 Rods; from the *Mewſgate* to the Croſs in *Cheap* 484 Rods.

The Conduit Regiſt. *Ep. Lon.*

*J. S.*

*John Pope*, Citizen and *Barber*, gave by his Will, Dat. *May* 11. 1437. to the Maior, Chamberlain, and Commonalty of *London*, for ever, for the Uſe and Reparation of the great Conduit, and the other Conduits in the City, his Tenement with the Appurtenances, which by Right deſcended to him.]

Tun upon *Cornhill.*

The Tonne upon *Cornhill* was Ciſterned in the Year 1401, *John Chadworth* than being Maior.

Boſſe of Bi*lingſgate*, and other Boſſes.

Boſſes of Water at *Belingſgate*, by *Paul's Wharf*, and by S. *Giles's Church* without *Creplegate*, made about the Year 1423.

Water conveyed to the Goals of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, 1432.

Standard *Weſt Cheape.*

Water procured to the Standard in *Weſt Cheap*, about the Year 1431. which Standard was again new builded by the Executors of *John Wells*, as ſhall be ſhewed in another Place.

Conduits.

King *Henry* the Sixth, in the Year 1442, granted to *John Hatherley* Maior, Licenſe to take up 200 Fodder of Lead, for the Building of Conduits, of a common Granary, and of a new Croſs in *Weſt Cheap* for the Honour of the City.

The Conduit in *Weſt Cheap*, by *Pauls* Gate, (commonly called, *The little Conduit*) was Builded about the Year 1442. One Thouſand Marks was granted by Common Council for the Building thereof, and repairing of the other Conduits. This Repaired ſince the Fire of *London*, but not finiſhed.

The Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, and the Standard in *Fleetſtreet*, were made and finiſhed by the Executors of Sir *William Eaſtfield*, in the Year 1471. A Ciſtern alſo was added to the Standard in *Fleetſtreet*, and a Ciſtern was made at *Fleetbridge*, and another without *Creplegate*, in the Year 1478.

Conduit in *Graſſtreet*, in the Year 1491.

Conduit at *Holborne* Croſs, about 1498. Again new made by Mr. *William Lamb*, 1577. Hence called *Lamb's Conduit*.

Little Conduit by the *Stocks* Market, about 1500. Now ſince the Fire a fair one.

Conduit at *Biſhopſgate*, about 1513.

Conduit at *London Wall*, againſt *Colemanſtreet*, about 1528.

Conduit at *Aldgate* without, about 1535. The Water whereof comes from *Hackney*.

Conduit in *Lothbury*, and in *Colemanſtreet*, near to the Church, 1546.

Conduit of *Thames* Water at *Dowgate*, 1568.

The Conduits viſited by my Lord Maior.

*J. S.*

MSS. London. *Penes me.*

Theſe Conduits uſed to be in former times viſited: And particularly, on the 18th of *Sept.* 1562. the Lord Maior [*Harper*] Aldermen, and many Worſhipful Perſons; and divers of the Maſters and Wardens of the Twelve Companies, rid to the Conduit Heads for to ſee them after the old Cuſtom: And afore Dinner they hunted the Hare, and killed her, and thence to Dinner at the Head of the Conduit. There was a good Number, entertained with good Cheer by the Chamberlain. And after Dinner they went to hunting the Fox. There was a great Cry for a Mile; and at length the Hounds killed him at the End of S. *Giles*'s. Great Hallowing at his Death, and blowing of Hornes: And thence the Lord Maior, with all his Company, rode through *London* to his Place in *Lumbard-ſtreet*.

Water fetcht from the *Thames*.
MSS. London.

From the River of *Thames* did the Citizens in former Times ſupply themſelves with Water for their Family Uſes; fetching it by the many Lanes that led to the Waterſide in divers Wards of the City. But in time many of theſe Lanes were ſtopt up by thoſe that dwelt thereabouts, for their own Gain, who would ſuffer none to paſs without paying a Duty. This became a great Grievance, inſomuch that in 17. *Ed.* 3. the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty, received great Complaints of ſtopping up theſe Lanes and Paſſages to the *Thames*. Upon this an Inquiſition was made; and divers Perſons of the ſeveral Wards ſworn to make diligent Enquiry into theſe Grievances, and of all the Lanes that were common Paſſages to the *Thames*. Who brought in Preſentments of them, and of the Annoyances and Stoppages of them in the ſeveral Wards. As,

Lanes preſented in *Dowgate* Ward.

In *Dovegate*, or *Dougate* Ward, *Armenteres* Lane. Here was a convenient Bridge, in Place whereof one *John Weſton* had ſet up a Cooks Shop. *Wolflane*, *Bretaskelane* in *Ebbegate*. *Windeſgoſlane*. *Coſtreslane*. This was preſented without Stoppage. *Granthameslane*, which was to bring and carry *Buſca & Vina*, i. e. *Bruſhwood* and *Wines* in Carts from the *Thames*. *Greenwichlane*, which was and is without Impediment. *Rethereſlane*. *Deweſgate*. Here they had made Buildings, conſiſting of divers Houſes of Office; and Filth fell upon People by that Lane, to the Diſgrace of the Commonalty. *Hey Wharf*, without Impediment. *Elbowlane*; *Dakmerslane*; *Reygateslane*; *Sackeslane*; *Brodelane*; *Dorkingslane*. All theſe without Impediment.

In *Vintry* Ward.

In *Vintry Ward*, *Vintrieslane*, which led to a Bridge. *Spiteleslane*, without Impediment. *Coventrieslane*. *Medelane*.

In *Queenhith* Ward.

In *Queenhith Ward*, the Key called *Queen Hith*; in which was a common Way to a common Jakes. The ſame Key was worth Six Mark, which *William Fitz Rafe de Blithe* took to himſelf. A Lane in S. *Michael Qunenhith* ſtopt. Another Lane called . The Key called *Salt Wharf*. A Bridge called *Cauendresbridge* in *Timbrebethe*; but one *Ruſe de Reines*, *Oiſtermonger*, took a Cuſtom of all Men and Women that waſhed their Cloaths or fetched Water there. *Ratonslane* in the aforeſaid Pariſh; upon which Lane the Abbot of *Leſnes* made a Pale. *Broke Wharf* without Impediment. Another Lane ſtopt. *Lekkingeſlane*: let to the King for 12 *d.* a Year. Which renting was complained to be injurious to the Commonalty. Another Lane, between the Tenement of the Earl Marſhal, and of *Walter Gladvyne*: And they ſay, that three Jakes were in that Lane to the Noyance of the Commonalty. A Lane called *Fiſh Wharff*: Here one *Simon de Twinham* took Cuſtom.

In *Baynard Caſtle* Ward.

In *Baynard Caſtle Ward*: A Lane near the Prior of *Okeburn* leading to the *Thames*, wont to be common, ſtopt by the *Friars Preachers*; but they believe to be done by the Commonalty, and did no Harm. The Prior of the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* without *Biſhopſgate*, ſtopt up a Key with a Stone Wall at *Eaſt Watergate*; which Gate occupied the Commons Land for three Quarters of one Ell towards the *Thames*. S. *Paul's Key*. *Nicolas Taillour*, Heymonger, *Rentarius*, *i. e.* Renter of *William de Haghman*, gathered there Quartridges of Men that fetched Water.]

*Thames* Water conveyed into Mens Houſes in the *Eaſt* Part of the City.

Of later Times *Thames* Water was conveyed into Mens Houſes by Pipes of Lead, from a moſt Artificial Forcier, ſtanding near unto *London Bridge*, and made by *Peter Morris*, *Dutchman*, in the Year 1582, for the Service of the City on the *Eaſt Part* thereof.

The Firſt *Thames* Water Mill.

*J. S.*

[It is done by a Mill, and was the firſt Water-Work that was made to ſupply the City with *Thames Water*; and there it remained till of late, being in the Poſſeſſion of one Mr. *Morice*, whoſe Anceſtor firſt ſet it up in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Days, and left thereby a conſiderable Benefit to his Family. This Water Mill furniſhed the Neighbour Parts of the City as far as *Graſschurchſtreet*. It was obſerved, that the Water conveyed into Houſes by this Mill, did ſooner become fine and clear than the New River Water, and was ever a Clearer Water, as Mr. *Charles Hopton* that was chief Clark there hath told me.]

Conduits in *Old Fiſhſtreet*.

Conduits of *Thames* Water by the Pariſh Churches of S. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *Nicholas Coleabbey*, near unto *Old Fiſhſtreet*, in the Year 1583.

*Thames* Water conveyed into the *Weſt* Part of the City.

One other new Forcier was made near to Broken Wharff, to convey *Thames* Water into Mens Houſes of *Weſt Cheape*, about S. *Paul's*, *Fleetſtreet*, &c. by an *Engliſh* Gentleman, named *Bevis Bulman*, in the Year 1594.

*A. M.*

Another Conduit was alſo Built at *Alderſgate*, without the Gate, *Anno* 1610, and *Thames* Water conveyed unto it in Pipes of Wood and Stone, by an *Engliſh* Gentleman, named Mr. *Thomas Hayes*. This is loſt ſince the Fire.

New River Water.

Next to the Conduit Water thus conveyed to *Alderſgate*, and as you have already heard, that famous (and never to be forgotten) new River, brought from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, by the only Care, Coſt, and liberal Expences of one Worthy Man, Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Knight and Baronet, Citizen and *Goldſmith* of *London*, deſerveth to be Recorded in everlaſting Memory.

Sir *Hugh Middleton*.

I ſpare here to ſpeak of the Length of Time that ſuch an Intent was in talking on; like much good Matter well motioned, though little minded, long debated, but never concluded: till Courage and Reſolution lovingly ſhook Hands together, as it appears it did in the Soul of this (no way to be daunted) well minded Gentleman.

Malignant Enemies to all honeſt and commendable Actions.

For, if thoſe Enemies to all good Endeavours, *Danger, Difficulty, Impoſſibility, Detraction, Contempt, Scorn, Deriſion,* yea, and *Deſperate Deſpite,* could have prevailed by their accurſed and malevolent Interpoſition, either before, at the Beginning, in the very Birth of proceeding, or in the leaſt ſtollen Advantage of the whole Proſecution; this Work of ſo great Worth had never been accompliſhed.

Acts for bringing Water into the City, without Effect.

I am not ignorant of an Act of Parliament, granted by Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed Memory, to her Citizens of *London*, for cutting and conveying a River from any Part of *Middleſex* or *Hertfordſhire*, to the City of *London*, with a Limitation of ten Years Time for the Performance thereof: But the Expiration of her Royal Life ſooner came, than any ſuch Matter would be undertaken.

Alſo our late Gracious Sovereign King *James* pleaſed to grant the like Act (but without any Date of Time) for the ſame Effect: And when all elſe refuſed, Mr. *Middleton* undertook it, to bring his intended River from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, to the *North* ſide of *London*, near *Iſlington*, where he built a large Ciſtern to receive it.

When the Work began at firſt.

Finiſhed in Five Years.

The Work began the 20th Day of *February*, *Anno Dom.* 1608, and in Five Years Space was fully accompliſhed. Concerning the Conveyance of it along to *London*, from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, I my ſelf (by Favour of the Gentlemen) did divers times ride to ſee it, and diligently obſerved, that admirable Art, Pains and Induſtry were beſtowed for the Paſſage of it, by reaſon that all Grounds are not of a like nature, ſome being oozy and very muddy, others again as ſtiff, craggy and ſtony.

The ingenious Conveying of the River in ſome Places.

The Depth of the Trench (in ſome places) deſcended full Thirty Foot, if not more; whereas (in other places) it required as ſprightful Art again, to mount it over a Valley in a Trough, between a Couple of Hills, and the Trough all the while born up by wooden Arches: ſome of them fixed in the Ground very deep, and riſing in Heighth above Twenty three Foot.

The Lord Maior and Aldermen rode to ſee the Ciſtern.

Being brought to the intended Ciſtern, but not (as yet) the Water admitted Entrance thereinto; on *Michaelmaſs* Day, *Anno* 1613, being the Day when Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Knight, (Brother to the ſaid Mr. *Hugh Middleton*) was elected Lord Maior of *London* for the Year enſuing: In the Afternoon of the ſame Day, Sir *John Swinerton*, Knight, and Lord Maior of *London*, accompanied with the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Henry Mountague*, Knight, and Recorder of *London*, and many of the worthy Aldermen, rode to ſee the Ciſtern, and firſt iſſuing of the River thereinto; which was performed in this manner:

The Workmen in the Ciſtern.

A Troop of Labourers, to the Number of Sixty, or more, well apparelled, and wearing Green *Monmouth* Caps, all alike, carried Spades, Shovels, Pickaxes, and ſuch like Inſtruments of laborious Employment, marching after Drums twice or thrice about the Ciſtern, preſented themſelves before the Mount, where the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and a worthy Company beſide, ſtood to behold them; and one Man (in behalf of all the reſt) delivered this Speech.

The Speech at the Ciſtern, according as it was delivered to me.

*Long have we labour'd, long deſir'd and pray'd*
*For this great Works Perfection: And by th' Aid*
*Of Heaven, and good Mens Wiſhes, 'tis at length*
*Happily conquer'd by Coſt, Art and Strength.*
*And after Five Years dear Expence in Days,*
*Travail and Pains, beſide the infinite ways*
*Of Malice, Envy, falſe Suggeſtions,*
*Able to daunt the Spirits of mighty ones*
*In Wealth and Courage: This, a Work ſo rare,*
*Only by one Man's Induſtry, Coſt and Care,*
*Is brought to bleſt Effect, ſo much withſtood;*
*His only Aim, the Cities general Good.*
*And where (before) many unjuſt Complaints,*
*Enviouſly ſeated, cauſed oft Reſtraints,*
*Stops, and great Croſſes, to our Maſters Charge,*
*And the Works Hindrance: Favour now at large*
*Spreads it ſelf open to him, and commends*
*To Admiration both his Pains and Ends:*
*The Kings moſt gracious Love. Perfection draws*
*Favour from Princes, and (from all) Applauſe.*
*Then worthy Magiſtrates, to whoſe Content,*
*(Next to the State) all this great Care was bent,*
*And for the publick Good, (which Grace requires)*
*Your Loves and Furtherance chiefly he deſires,*
*To cheriſh theſe Proceedings, which may give*
*Courage to ſome that may hereafter live,*
*To practiſe Deeds of Goodneſs, and of Fame,*
*And gladly light their Actions by his Name.*
*Clerk of the Work, reach me the Book to ſhow,*
*How many Arts from ſuch a Labour flow.*

*Firſt, Here's the Overſeer, this try'd Man,*
*An ancient Soldier, and an Artizan.*
*The Clerk, next him, Mathematician,*
*The Maſter of the Timber-work takes place*
*Next after theſe; the Meaſurer, in like caſe,*
*Bricklayer, and Engineer; and after thoſe,*
*The Borer and the Pavier. Then it ſhows*
*The Labourers next; Keeper of* Amwell-head,
*The Walkers laſt: So all their Names are read.*
*Yet theſe but Parcels of Six Hundred more,*
*That (at one time) have been employ'd before.*
*Yet theſe in ſight, and all the reſt will ſay,*
*That all the Week they had their Royal Pay.*
*Now, for the Fruits then: Flow forth, precious Spring,*
*So long and dearly fought for, and now bring*
*Comfort to all that love thee: Loudly ſing,*
*And with thy Cryſtal Murmurs ſtrook together,*
*Bid all thy true* Well-wiſhers *welcome hither.*

All this he readeth in the Clerk's Book.

At the letting open of the Sluice.

At which Words the Floodgates flew open, the Stream ran gallantly into the Ciſtern, Drums and Trumpets ſounding in triumphal manner; and a brave Peal of Chambers gave full Iſſue to the intended Entertainment.]

R. B.

This New River is of general Good to this great City; ſerving above 3000 Houſes, [now rather 30000] Three Days every Week. The firſt Undertaker, as was ſaid before, was Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who for Five Years carried it on at an exceſſive Charge, employing ſeveral Hundred Men to cut and make the River from the Spring Heads of *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, near *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, unto the Ciſtern Head at *Iſlington*, which in a winding Courſe is about Sixty Miles. And from the ſaid *Ciſtern*, the Water is diſperſed in large wooden Pipes into moſt Streets, and from them Leaden Pipes are fixed, to convey the Water into Houſes of ſuch as become Tenants to the Company, or Proprietors.

And for the better Management of this great Undertaking, the Sharers do elect certain of them as a Committee, to manage Affairs every Week at their Office by *Brokenwharf* in *London*, as well to grant Leaſes, appoint Officers, as to hear Grievances, and to take care about the mending of the Pipes.]

Deſign of bringing *Iſtelworth* to *London*.

*J. S.*

*MSS. penes me.*

But before this New River Water was thus brought for the Supply of the City, the Projecting for the Conveniency of Water from the *North* ſide of the City was not out of the Heads of the Citizens. For about the Year Fifteen Hundred Eighty and odd, (as I conceive it) there was one *Ruſſel*, who propounded to bring *Iſtelworth*, *viz.*

the River of *Uxbridge*, to the ſaid *North* ſide of *London*. And that by a Geometrical Inſtrument, he propounded this Invention in Writing to the Lord *Burghley*: Whom he told in his Paper, that he moved this, not by Skill of Art or Learning, which he did not profeſs; but only by an aſſured and infallibly grounded Conſideration, taken by the Difference of the Heighth of the ſaid *Uxbridge* River at the Place or Head appointed, and the River of *Thames* right below the ſame towards *Lalam*. Which was, he ſaid, to be compared to the Difference between the upper End of *Holborn*; which was a Point of the New Water, and *Thames* right againſt it below the *Strand*. Which Thing rightly noted, did ſhew the eaſy Poſſibility, and ſufficient Current to that Place with diſcreet Leading. For that the Country lay well for that Purpoſe: Yet very dark, and ſeeming hard to all, that took not with them the Conſideration aforeſaid. “So, “added he, it hath pleaſed God to beſtow this “Bleſſing, and to appoint me an Inſtrument in “a Time beſt pleaſing unto his Will: Shewing, “that in all Ages, neither Power, Wiſdom, “Learning or Strength, can perform an Act, “until the appointed Time, and the Inſtrument “to effect it.

This Project the ſaid Lord *Burghley* was ſo pleaſed with, that he, in *Ruſſel*'s Paper, drew with his own Hand the River and the Town adjacent, deſcribing the River *Iſtleworth*, and another River, how they fell into *Uxbridge* River, and how that run by S. *Giles*.

An *Italian* propounds an uſeful Invention of Water for the City.

Let me add moreover in this place the mention of an *Italian*, named *Frederick Genebelli*; that propounded an Invention to the aboveſaid Lord, for Water-works for *London*, *Anno* 1591. Which ſhould benefit the City two ways. Firſt, to cleanſe the filthy Ditches in and about the City; ſuch as *Houndſditch*, *Fleetditch*, &c. and to bring, in the room of this Filth, Plenty of wholſome clear Water, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants. And Secondly, To be an Expedient for the ſpedier and more effectual quenching of Houſes on fire. Whereby Twenty five or Thirty Perſons ſhould do more than Three Hundred otherwiſe. And this the ſaid *Italian* prayed the Lord *Burghley* to make known to the Queen on his behalf.

The preſent Supply of the City with the *Thames* Water. *Pet. Morice.*

At preſent, the Supply of *London* with good *Thames* Water is like to be very much enlarged by the great Improvement of the Water-works of *Peter Morice*, before mentioned; who being an *High Dutchman*, in the 23d of Q. *Elizabith*, firſt gave Aſſurance of his Skill in raiſing the *Thames* Water ſo high as ſhould ſupply the upper Parts of *London*. For the Maior and Aldermen came down to obſerve the Experiment; and they ſaw him throw the Water over S. *Magnus* Steeple. Before which Time, no ſuch Thing was known in *England*, as this raiſing of Water. Whereupon the City let *Morice* a Leaſe for Five Hundred Years, of the Uſe of the *Thames* Water, and the Place where his Mills ſtood, and of one of the Arches of *London* Bridge; paying Ten Shillings into the Chamber of *London*, as an Acknowledgment. Two Years after, the City let him another Leaſe; wherein they granted him the ſame Term of Five Hundred Years, and another, that is, the Second Arch of the Bridge; ſeeing him ſo well perform what he undertook in the firſt, as that Leaſe ſpecified.

*Charles Hopton.*

The Leaſe of *Morice* for the *Thames* Water ſold to *Soams*.

This Leaſe and the Buſineſs and Benefit thereof hath continued in the Family of the *Morices* till *Michaelmas* 1701. When the preſent Owner perceiving how the *New River* undermined him, and impaired his Profits, he agreed to ſell all his Right and Title to *Richard Soams*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, for the Sum of 38000 *l.* But *Soams* foreſeeing that he ſhould have need of another Arch for more Water, *Morice*, the better to enable *Soams* to go through with this great Bargain, petitioned the City for another Arch, to raiſe more Water. Hereupon there were ſeveral Committees appointed to examine, whether the granting the Fourth Arch (for the Third belonged to a Wharfinger) would not incommode, and be a Stoppage to the River. But they brought in their Report, that it would be no Damage to let the Fourth Arch go to this Uſe. And it was granted to *Morice*; and he added his whole Intereſt in this Grant of the Fourth Arch to *Soams*'s Bargain.

Thus having gotten through with *Morice*, he took a Leaſe of the City at Twenty Shillings, and 300 *l.* Fine, for ſo much Time as was unexpired of the Five Hundred Years granted to *Morice*. And now *Soams* hath divided the Propriety of this Leaſe into Three Hundred Shares, and made it a Company; the Price of each Share being ſet at 500 *l.* And ſo the Profits to be divided. It hath a good Proſpect of turning to Account, and to gain upon the *New River*, having ſome Advantages of that Water.

*Maribone* Water.

There is another Water for the Supply of the City, called *Maribone Water*, becauſe it comes from *Maribone*: And ſeveral other Conduit Waters there be; which the City let to certain Perſons, at 700 *l.* a Year, and 5650 *l.* Fine, and a Year's Rent aforehand. It was let preſently after the Orphans Act was obtained. Theſe Leſſees had made a very hard Bargain for themſelves; and my Lord Keeper diſcharged them of it. Now the City hath let all theſe Conduit Waters to the beforeſaid *Soams*, at the former Rent of 700 *l. per Ann.* Tax-free. And ſo he hath within himſelf and his Partners all the Waters that ſupply the City, except the New River. In this Leaſe alſo the City hath reſerved to themſelves the Proportion of Five Ton an Hour of the ſaid Conduit Water, for the Uſe of the Priſons and Counters, and other publick Places. Tho' it hath been thought by ſome, that all the Water of thoſe Conduits would hardly afford ſo much.

Supply of Water for *Southwark*.

Let it be added, that *Southwark* might alſo be well ſupplied with this neceſſary Thing, Water, and, that the City might withal be good Huſbands for themſelves, to raiſe their Revenue as much as they could; they revived an old Act of Parliament, whereby the City had Power to have Water on all ſides of *London* for Five Miles about, to bring a Supply thereof to the City. So on *Southwark* ſide, for the furniſhing that Borough with good Water, ſome Gentlemen took a Leaſe of the City for Waters ariſing that way, at 550 *l.* Fine, and 250 *l.* a Year. But after all their Pains, they could find no Water ſufficient for their Purpoſe that way; and ſo the Lord Keeper diſcharged them upon their Inability. *Southwark* uſeth chiefly the Water of *Thames*; that falls into a great Pond in S. *Mary Overies*, that drives a Mill, called S. *Saviour*'s Mill. The Owner whereof is one Mr. *Gulſton*. The Revenue thereof is ſuppoſed by ſome to be worth 1300 *l.* a Year.

Excellent Springs within the City.

Beſides theſe Waters brought into the City from abroad, it affords Abundance of excellent Springs every where within it ſelf; the Waters whereof are much commended: Particularly, the Pump at S. *Martin*'s *Outwich* Church, the Pump near S. *Antholin*'s Church, the Pump in S. *Paul*'s Church-yard, the Pump in *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*: At all which Places, and others, are Iron Diſhes hanging, for the Uſe of Strangers to drink in. There be alſo many good Springs in the Lanes aſcending from *Thames-ſtreet*.]

Thus much for Waters ſerving this City; Firſt, by Rivers, Brooks, Bourns, Fountains, Pools, &c. And ſince by Conduits, partly made by good and charitable Citizens, and otherwiſe by Charges of the Commonalty; as ſhall be more amply ſhewed in our Deſcription of the Wards wherein they are placed.

And now ſome Benefactors to theſe Conduits ſhall be remembred.

Benefactors towards the Water-Conduits.

In the Year 1236, certain Merchant Strangers, of Cities beyond the Seas, to wit, of *Amiens*, *Corby*, and *Nele*, for Privileges which they enjoyed in this City, gave 100 *l.* towards the Charges of conveying Water from the Town of *Teyborne*.

*Robert Large*, Maior, 1439, gave to the new Water Conduits then in hand, 40 Marks; and towards the Vaulting over of *Walbroke*, near to the Pariſh Church of S. *Margaret*'s in *Lothbury*, 200 Marks.

Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Maior, 1438, conveyed Water from *Teyborne* to *Fleetſtreet*, where he began a Conduit, and to *Aldermanbury*, and from * *Hightory* to *Creplegate*.

* *Highberie* firſt Edit.

*William Combes*, Sheriff, 1441, gave to the Work of the Conduits, 10 *l.*

*Richard Rawſon*, one of the Sheriffs, 1476, gave 20 *l.*

*Robert Revel*, one of the Sheriffs, 1490, gave 10 *l.*

*John Mathew*, Maior, 1490, gave 20 *l.*

*William Bucke*, Taylor, in the Year 1494, towards Repairing of Conduits, gave 100 Marks.

Dame *Thomaſin*, Widow, late Wife to Sir *John Percivall*, Merchant Taylor, Maior, in the Year 1498, gave toward the Conduit in *Oldborne*, 20 Marks.

*Richard Shore*, one of the Sheriffs, 1505, gave to the Conduit in *Oldborne*, 10 *l.*

The Lady *Aſcue*, Widow to Sir *Chriſtopher Aſcue*, 1543, gave towards the Conduits, 100 *l.*

*David Woodroofe*, Sheriff, 1554, gave toward the Conduit at *Biſhopſgate*, 20 *l.*

*Edward Jackman*, one of the Sheriffs, 1564, gave towards the Conduits, 100 *l.*

*Bernard Randulph*, Common Serjeant of the City, 1583, gave to the Water Conduits, 900 *l.*

Thus much for the Conduits of freſh Water to this City.

### *How this Vaſt and Populous City of* London, *with its Suburbs, is ſupplied with Water.*

What Cond
its taken aw
ſince the Fi
and what ſti
in being.
*R. B.*

Of the forementioned Conduits of freſh Water that ſerve the City, the greater Part of them do ſtill continue, where firſt erected; but ſome, by reaſon of the great Quantity of Ground they took up, ſtanding in the midſt of the principal and high Streets of the City, were a great Hinderance not only to Foot Paſſengers, but to *Porters*, *Coaches* and *Cars*; and therefore thought fit to be taken down, and to be removed to Places more convenient, and not of that Reſort of People. So that the Water is ſtill the ſame.

The *Conduits* taken away and removed with their Ciſterns, are,

The great Conduit at the *Eaſt* End of *Cheapſide*.
The great Conduit called the Tun in *Cornhill*.
The Standard in *Cheapſide*.
The little Conduit at the *Weſt* End of *Cheapſide*.
The Conduit in *Fleetſtreet*.
The great Conduit in *Graſs Church Street*.
The ſmall Conduit in the *Stocks Market*.
The Conduit at *Dowgate*.

The reſt of the *Conduits* beforementioned are ſtill remaining. So that, what with the Spring Water coming from the ſeveral Spring Heads through the Streets of the City to theſe Ciſterns, the New *River Water* from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, and the *Thames Water* raiſed by ſeveral *Engines*, or *Waterhouſes*; there is not a *Street* in *London*, but one or other of theſe *Waters* runs through it in *Pipes*, conveyed under Ground: And from thoſe Pipes, there is ſcarce a Houſe, whoſe Rent is 15 or 20 *l. per Ann.* but hath the Convenience of Water brought into it, by ſmall Leaden Pipes laid into the great ones. And for the ſmaller Tenements, ſuch as are in *Courts* and *Alleys*, there is generally a Cock or Pump common to the *Inhabitants*; ſo that I may boldly ſay, there is never a City in the World that is ſo well ſerved with Water.]

## CHAP. VI.

### *Of the Ancient and Famous River of* THAMES; *Whence it deriveth her Head or Original, and ſo conveyeth it ſelf on to the City's Service; being ſupplied by divers other ſweet Rivers in her Courſe. Its Tides and Overflowings.*

The River of *Thames* a chief Honour to the whole Land, and eſpecially to the City of *London*.

[*A. M.*

YOU have already heard, what Rivers, Brooks, Bourns, Pools and Conduits of freſh Water have liberally afforded (out of their Plenty) moſt commodious Help for the Service of ſo great a City. And yet the River of *Thames*, much more famous than all the reſt, yielding by Forciers, Conduits, and other Means of Conveyance, ineſtimable Benefit to the City, we have ſaid little or nothing of her due Worth, neither of her Antiquity, Courſe and Original; all which deſerve to be more eſpecially reſpected. According therefore to the Advice of very wiſe and learned Judgments, and borrowing ſuch Helps as they have gladly lent me, I will begin with the Head or Spring of this famous River, and ſhew how it glideth along in Current, until it come to embrace the Boſom of the Sea, and there to take up her Entertainment in his liquid Arms.

The Head or
Beginning o
the *Thames* ou
of the ſide o
an Hill in *Coſ*
*wold*, near t
*Tetbury*.

Giving credit to ſuch Mens Writings, as have (of ſet Purpoſe) ſought out the Spring of the *Thames*, it is faithfully affirmed, That this famous Stream hath her Head or Beginning out of the ſide of an Hill, ſtanding in the Plains of *Cotſwold*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, about a Mile from *Tetbury*, in the ſame County, near unto the *Foſſe*, (an Highway ſo called of old) where it was ſometime named *Iſis*, or the *Ouſe*: although divers do (ignorantly) call it *Thames* even there; rather of a fooliſh Cuſtom, than any Skill; becauſe they either neglect, or are utterly ignorant, how it was named at the firſt. From hence it runneth directly toward the *Eaſt*, (as all good Rivers ſhould do) and meeteth with the *Cirne* or *Churne*, a Brook, called

*Iſis*, or the *Ouſe*.

The *Cirne* ca
led *Corinium*.

called in Latin *Corinium*; whereof *Cirnceſter* Town in *Glouceſterſhire* (by which it cometh) doth take the Denomination in moſt Opinions.

From hence it haſteth unto *Creekelade*, alias *Crekanford*, *Lechlade*, *Radcote Bridge*, *Newbridge*, and *Eveſham*, in *Worceſterſhire*, receiving (by the way) an infinite ſort of ſmall Streams, Brooks, Becks, Waters and Rundels. And here (on this ſide of the Town) divideth it ſelf into two Courſes. Of which one goeth ſtraight to *Botley* and [*Hinkſey* in *Berkſhire*;] the other paſſeth by *Godſtow* [in *Oxfordſhire*,] a Village not far off. This latter ſpreadeth it ſelf alſo (for a while) into ſundry ſmaller Branches, which run not far, before they be reunited; and then beclipping ſundry pleaſant Meddows, it paſſeth at length by *Oxford*, of ſome ſuppoſed rather to be called *Ouſeford*, of this River: where it meeteth with the *Charwell*. A little from whence the original Branches do join, and go together by *Abbandune* (alias *Senſham*, or *Abbington*, as we call it) although no part of it (at the firſt) came ſo near the Town as it now doth, till a Branch thereof was led thither from the main Stream, through the Induſtry of the Monks, as (beſide the Teſtimony of old Records thereof, yet extant to be ſeen) by the Decay of *Cair Dour*, now *Dorcheſter* it ſelf, ſometime the Thorowfare from *Wales*, and the *Weſt Country*, unto *London*, which enſued upon this Fact, is eaſy to be ſeen.

*Creeklade. Lechlade. Radcotebridge. Newbridge, Eveſham.*

*Oxford* or *Ouſeford*, ſo called of the River. *Charwell.*

*Abbandune*, or *Abbington.*

Some write that the main Stream was brought thither, which ran before between *Andredeſly* and *Culingham. Cair Dour, Dorcheſter.*

From hence it goeth to *Dorcheſter* in *Dorſetſhire*, and ſo unto *Thame* in *Oxfordſhire*, where joining with a River of the ſame Denomination, it loſeth the Name of *Iſis* or *Ouſe*, (whereof *Ouſennie* at *Oxford* is producted) and from thence is called *Thameſis* all along as it paſſeth. From *Thame* it goeth to *Wallingford* [in *Berkſhire*,] and ſo to *Reading* in the ſame County; which (in Time paſt) of the Number of Bridges there, was called *Pontium*. Albeit, that the *Engliſh* Name doth rather proceed from *Rhee* or *Ree*, the *Saxon* Word for a Water-Courſe or River; which may be ſeen in *Overee*, or *Suthree*, or *Surrey*, for *over* the *Ree*, or *South* of the *Ree*; as to the Skilful doth readily appear. Yet ſome hold, (and not altogether againſt Probability and Likelihood, that the Word *Suthree*, is ſo called of *Sudrijc*; to wit, the *South Kingdom*, whereunto (in part) the *Thames* is a Bound. But that holdeth not in Denomination, either of the ſaid Church, or name of the foreſaid County. Others affirm likewiſe, that *Reading* is ſo called of the *Greek* Word (ῥέω, R E O) which is to overflow.

*Ouſenie* at *Oxford.*

*Thameſis* at *Thame*, and ſo forward.

*Reding*, ſometime *Pontium.*

*S. Mary* over *Rhee.*

*Sudryc*, the *South* Kingdom.

(REO) *Reding*, to overflow.

Surely, as neither of theſe Conjectures are to be contemned, ſo the laſt cometh moſt near to mine Aid, who affirm, that not only the Courſe of every Water it ſelf, but alſo his overflowing, was in times paſt called *Rhee*, by ſuch *Saxons* as inhabited this Iſland. And even to this Day, in *Eſſex* I have oft obſerved, that when the Lower Grounds (by rage of Waters) have been overflown, the People beholding the ſame have ſaid, *All is on a* Rhee; as if they would have ſaid, all is now a River. Albeit the Word *River* is derived from the *French*, and borrowed by them from the *Latins*; but not without Corruption, as it was brought to them. I will not here give notice how far they are deceived, which call the aforeſaid Church by the Name of St. *Mary Auderies*, or St. *Mary* over *Iſe* or *Iſis*. But I will proceed with the Courſe of this Noble Stream; which, howſoever theſe Matters ſtand, it hath paſſed by *Reading*, and there received the *Kenet*, which cometh from the Hills that lye *Weſt* of *Marlborough* and *Wilts*, and then the *Thetis*, commonly called the Tide, that cometh from *Thetisford*. It hyeth thence to *Sudlington*, otherwiſe called *Maidenhead* in *Berks*, and ſo to *Windleſhore*, or *Windſore*, *Eaton*, and then to *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, where *Erkenwald*, Biſhop of *London*, ſometime builded a Religious Houſe or Cell, as I do read.

The *Saxon* Name to Watercourſes and Overflows.

*All* is on a *Rhee*, All is now a River.

*S. Mary Auderies, S. Mary* over *Iſis* or *Iſe.*

*Kenet.*

*Thetis* coming from *Thetisford.*

*Sudlington. Maidenhead. Windleſhore. Eaton, Chertſey.*

From *Chertſey* it haſteth directly unto *Stanes*, and receiving another Stream by the way called the *Cole*, (whereupon *Colebrooke* ſtandeth) it goeth by [*Waybridge*, where *Guildford* River falleth in, thence to *Shepperton*, *Walton upon Thames*, *Sunbury*, *Hampton Town*, and *Court*,] *Kingſton*, called *Kingſton upon Thames*, *Shene*, *Sion*, *Brentford*, or *Bregentford*. Where it meeteth with the *Brane* or the *Brene*, another Brook deſcending from *Edgeworth*. Upon this Brook alſo, Sir *John Thinne* had ſometime a ſumptuous and ſtately Houſe, with a marvellous Proviſion to incloſe and retain ſuch Fiſh as ſhould come about the ſame. From *Brentford* it paſſeth by *Mortlake*, *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Batterſey*, *Chelſey*, *Lambeth*, and ſo to *London*.

*Stanes, Cole, Colebrooke, Kingſtone, Shene, Sion, Brentford, Bregentford, Brane, Brene.*

*Mortlack, Putney, Fulham, Batterſey, Chelſey, Lambeth, London.*

Our famous River being thus brought to *London*, and haſting on apace to meet with *Oceanus* her Amorous Husband; the firſt Water that it then meeteth withal is the *Brome* on *Kent* ſide, *Weſt* of *Greenwich*, whoſe Head is *Bromis* in *Bromley* Pariſh; and going thence to *Lewſham*, it taketh in a Water from the *Eaſt*, and ſo directeth its Courſe forth right unto the *Thames*.

*Thames* beyond *London*, *Eaſtward.*

*Brome* on *Kent* ſide.

*Lewſham.*

The next Water that it meeteth withal is on *Eſſex* ſide, almoſt againſt *Woolwich*, and that is the *Lee* or *Ley*. And being paſt that, the *Darwent* alſo meeteth with our *Thames* on *Kent* ſide, two Miles and more beneath *Erith*, it riſing at *Tunbridge*. The next River that falleth into the *Thames*, is *Weſt* of the *Wanie* Iſles, a Rill of no great Fame, neither long Courſe; for, riſing about *Coringham*, it runneth not many Miles *Eaſt* and by *South*, till it falls into the Mouth of this River which I do now deſcribe. Laſt of all we come to the *Medway*, a notable River, in mine Opinion, watering all the *South* and *South Weſt* Parts of *Kent*: in whoſe Deſcription we cannot, at this time, proceed any further.

*Woolwich, Lee* or *Ley* on *Eſſex* ſide. *Darwent* on *Kent* ſide.

The *Wary Iſles.*

*Medway.*

Having in this manner briefly touched this Noble River, and ſuch Brooks as fall into the ſame; I will inſert a Word or two concerning the Commodities of the ſaid River, which I will perform with ſo much Brevity as is poſſible; hereby alſo finding out her whole Tract and Courſe from the Head to the Fall thereof into the Sea. It appeareth evidently, that the Length thereof is at the leaſt an hundred and eighty Miles, if it be meaſured by the Journies of the Land. And as it is in courſe the longeſt of the three famous Rivers of this Iſle; ſo is it nothing inferior to them in abundance of all kind of Fiſh. Whereof it is hard to ſay, which of the Three have either moſt Plenty, or greateſt Variety, if the Circumſtances be duly weighed.

Commodities of this noble River.

The Length of the *Thames*, from the Head to the Fall into the Sea.

What ſome others write concerning the Rivers of their Countries, it ſkilleth not, neither will I (as divers do) invent ſtrange things of this noble Stream, therewith to nobilitate, and make it more honourable: But this will I in plain Terms affirm, that it neither ſwalloweth up Baſtards of the *Celtiſh* Brood, nor caſteth up the right-begotten that are thrown in, (without hurt) into their Mothers Lap; as *Politian* fableth of the *Rhene*, *Epiſtolarum, lib.* 8. *Epiſt.* 6. nor yieldeth Clots of Gold, as the *Tagus* doth; but an infinite Plenty of excellent, ſweet and pleaſant Fiſh, wherewith ſuch as inhabit near to her Banks, are fed and fully nouriſhed.

An honourable Affirmation of the River of *Thames.*

*Politian in lib.* 8. *Epiſt. Epiſt.* 6.

What ſhould I ſpeak of the fat and ſweet Salmons daily taken in this Stream, and that in ſuch Plenty, (after the Time of the Smelt is paſt) as no River in *Europe* is able to exceed it? But what Store alſo of Barbels, Trowts, Chevins, Pearches, Smelts, Breams, Roches, Daces, Gudgeons, Flounders, Shrimps, Eeles, &c. are commonly to be had therein, I refer me to them that know by Experience better than I, by reaſon of their daily

The great Plenty of fat and ſweet Salmons taken in the *Thames* daily.

Trade

The Spoil and Havock of covetous Fiſhermen.

*Carps* a Fiſh late brought into *England*, and later into the *Thames*.

Trade of Fiſhing in the ſame. And albeit, it ſeemeth from time to time to be, as it were, defrauded in ſundry wiſe, of theſe her large Commodities, by the inſatiable Avarice of Fiſhermen; yet this famous River complaineth commonly of no want; but the more it loſeth at one time, the more it yieldeth at another. Only in *Carps* it ſeemeth to be ſcant, ſith (not long ſince) that kind of Fiſh was brought over into *England*, and but of late (to ſpeak of) into this Stream, by the violent Rage of Land Floods, that break open the Heads and Dams of divers Gentlemens Ponds, by which means it became ſomewhat Partaker alſo of this ſaid Commodity, whereof, before, it had no Portion that I could ever hear.

The River choaked up with Sands and Shelves in many Places, a Matter much pitied, and requiring Redreſs.

Oh! that this worthy River might be ſpared but one Year from Nets, &c. but alas! then ſhould many a poor Man be undone. In the mean time, it is lamentable to ſee, how it is and hath been choaked of late with Sands and Shelves, by the penning and wreſting of the Courſe of the Water for Commodities ſake. But as this is an Inconveniency eaſily remedied, if good Order were taken for the Redreſs thereof; ſo now the Fine or Pay ſet upon the Ballaſt, ſometimes freely given to the Merchants by Patent, even to the Lands end, (*juſques aupoinct*) will be another Cauſe of Harm to this noble Stream; and all through the Advantage taken at the want of an (*i*) in the Word *ponct*; which grew through an Error committed by an *Engliſh*Notary, unskilful in the *French* Tongue, wherein that Patent was granted.

The River ebbeth and floweth every 12 Hours, for the Length of 70 Miles.

The Alteration and Difference of the Tides.

The juſt Diſtance between one Tide and another.

Furthermore, the ſaid River floweth and filleth all her Channels twice in the Day and Night; that is, in every twelve Hours once; and this ebbing and flowing holdeth on for the Space of 70 Miles within the main Land, the Stream or Tide being always higheſt at *London*, when the Moon doth exactly touch the *North Eaſt*, and *South* or *Weſt Points* of the Heavens [which yet by and by will be ſhewn to be erroneous] of which one is viſible, the other under the Earth, and not in our Sight. Theſe Tides alſo differ in their Times, each one coming later than other, by ſo many Minutes as paſs; yet the Revolution and natural Courſe of the Heavens do reduce and bring about the ſaid Planet to theſe her former Places, whereby the common difference between one Tide and another is found to conſiſt of 24 Minutes, which wanteth but 12 of a whole Hour in 24, as experience doth confirm. In like ſort, we ſee by daily Trial, that each Tide is not of equal height and greatneſs. For at the full and change of the Moon, we have the greateſt Floods; and ſuch is their extraordinary Courſe, that as they diminiſh from their Changes and Fulls unto the firſt and laſt Quarters; ſo afterwards they encreaſe again until they come to the Full and Change.

The extraordinary Riſing of the Tides: and how cauſed.

The Stream oftentimes check'd in her Entrance into the Land.

Sometimes alſo they riſe ſo high, (if the Wind be at the *North*, or *North-Eaſt*, which bringeth in the Water with more Vehemency, becauſe the Tide that filleth the Channel, cometh from *Scotland*-ward) that the *Thames* overfloweth her Banks near unto *London*; which happeneth eſpecially in the Fulls and Changes of *January* and *February*, wherein the lower Grounds are (of Cuſtom) ſooneſt drowned. This Order of flowing in like ſort is perpetual; ſo that when the Moon is on the *South-Weſt* and *North* of Points, then is the Water at *London* at the higheſt. Neither do the Tides alter, except ſome rough Winds out of the *Weſt* or *South-Weſt*, do keep back and check the Stream in her Entrance; as the *Eaſt* and *North-Eaſt* do haſten the coming in thereof, or elſe ſome other extraordinary Occaſion put by the ordinary Courſe of the *Northern* Seas, which do fill the ſaid River by their natural Return and Flowing. And that both theſe do happen eſtſoones among, I refer me to ſuch as have not ſeldom obſerved it; as alſo the ſenſible chopping in of three or four Tides in one natural Day, whereof the unskilful do deſcant many things, according to their Minds.

Two ſeveral times of the Moon, the Waters find their true Courſe.

The Error of *Pylydore Virgil*.

But howſoever theſe ſmall Matters do fall out, and how often ſoever this Courſe of the Stream doth happen to be diſturbed; yet at two ſeveral times of the Moon, the Waters return to their natural Courſe and Limits of Time exactly. *Polydore* ſaith, that this River is ſeldom encreaſed, or rather never overfloweth her Banks by LandFloods; but he is herein very much deceived, as it ſhall more apparently be ſeen hereafter. For the more that this River is put by of her right Courſe, the more the Water muſt of Neceſſity ſwell with the white Waters which run down from the Land; becauſe the Paſſage cannot be ſo ſwift and ready in the winding, as in the ſtraight Courſe.

Land-Floods do much ſtain the Streams Fineneſs.

*Thames* Water as clear as that of the Sea.

The Objection of *Ariſtotle* anſwered.

The Land Floods alſo do greatly ſtain the Fineneſs of the Stream, inſomuch that after a great Land Flood, you take up Haddocks with your Hands beneath the Bridge, as they float aloft on the Water; whoſe Eyes are ſo blinded with the Thickneſs of that Element, that they cannot ſee where to become, and make ſhift to ſave themſelves, before Death take hold on them. Otherwiſe the Water, of it ſelf, is very clear; and, in compariſon, next unto that of the Sea, which is moſt ſubtle and pure of all other; as that of great Rivers is moſt excellent in compariſon of ſmall Brooks. Although *Ariſtotle* will have the Salt Water to be moſt groſs, becauſe a Ship will bear a greater Burden on the Sea, than on the freſh Water, and an Egg ſinks in this, that ſwimmeth in the other. But he may eaſily be anſwered, by the Quantity of room, and abundance of Waters in the Sea, whereby it becometh of more force to ſuſtain ſuch Veſſels as are committed to the ſame, and whereunto the greateſt Rivers are nothing comparable.

The Bridge over the *Thames*.

Swans.

Two thouſand Boats upon the *Thames*, and three thouſand poor Men maintained by the ſame, whoſe Gains come in moſt, in the Term time.

I would here make mention of ſundry Bridges over this noble Stream; of which, that of *London* is moſt chiefly to be commended; for it is, in a manner, a continual Street, well repleniſhed with large and ſtately Houſes on both ſides, and ſituate upon twenty Arches, whereof each one is made of excellent Free Stone, every of them being threeſcore Foot in height, and full twenty in Diſtance one from another, as I have often viewed. Of the Antiquity of this Bridge we ſhall take a Place to write of. In the like manner, I could treat of the infinite Number of Swans daily to be ſeen upon this River; and of two thouſand Wherries and ſmall Boats, whereby three thouſand poor Watermen are maintained (as was ſaid before) through the Carriage and Re-carriage of ſuch Perſons as paſs or repaſs from time to time upon the ſame. Beſide thoſe huge Tide-boats, Tilt-boats, and Barges, which either carry Paſſengers, or bring neceſſary Proviſions from all Quarters of *Oxfordſhire*, *Berkſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Surrey*, and *Kent*, unto the City of *London*.]

The Tides.

*J. S.*

Now concerning the *Tides* of this River, and its Overflowings of the Lands about it, there being ſeveral things remarkable, we ſhall tarry a little the longer upon them; and to what hath been ſaid, add theſe Obſervations that follow.] And Firſt,

### *Of the Flux and Reflux: Or, of the Ebbing of the River of* Thames.

An Error as to the Time of High Water.

*R. B.*

It is a received Opinion, (but a vulgar Error) that it is High Water at *London*, when the Moon is either upon the *South Eaſt*, or *North Weſt* Point of the Heavens; but this general Rule is only true under the *Poles*, where the *Equinoctial* and *Horizon* are the ſame. And it alſo ſuppoſeth, that the Departure of the Moon from the Sun were at all times equal; in both which reſpects the Rule is defective.

For at *London*, (which lies in 51 Degrees 30 Minutes of *North* Latitude) where a *South-Weſt* or a *North-Eaſt* Moon makes a full Sea, or *High Water*; and that is at Three of the Clock, (and this is true, when the *Moon* is in either of the *Equinoctial Signs Aries*, or *Libra*, or near thereunto, and hath no *Latitude*) but in the ſame Place, (*viz. London*) the Moon being in *Cancer*, and having 5 Degrees of *North* Latitude, it will be 30 Minutes after Ten of the Clock before the *Moon* will be at *North-Eaſt*, which ſhould be at Nine of the Clock by the vulgar Rule, which is an Hour and a half too late: And the ſame Day ſhe will be *South-Weſt* at half an hour after One, which is an hour and half too ſoon.

The former Error amend-ed.

Now to correct this Error, and to prove the true Time of High Water at *Londonbridge*, it will be beſt performed by knowing the Day of the New or Full Moon, which every *Almanack* will acquaint you with; for upon the Day of the New or Full Moon, it will be High Water at *London-bridge* at Three of the Clock, and every Day after at ſuch Hours and Minutes as this Table doth ſhew.

*The* TYDE TABLE.

| Days after the New, or Full Moon. | Time of High Water at London. | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Ho.* | *Min.* |
| *New Moon.*<br>*Full Moon.* | 3 | 00 |
| 1 | 3 | 48 |
| 2 | 4 | 31 |
| 3 | 5 | 14 |
| 4 | 5 | 52 |
| 5 | 6 | 30 |
| 6 | 7 | 3 |
| 7 | 7 | 36 |
| 8 | 8 | 24 |
| 9 | 9 | 27 |
| 10 | 10 | 30 |
| 11 | 11 | 28 |
| 12 | 12 | 26 |
| 13 | 1 | 19 |
| 14 | 2 | 12 |

This Table needs not much explaining the Uſe thereof; for if you look for any Day in the Year in your *Almanack*, you may quickly count how many Days are paſt ſince the laſt New or Full Moon, then find that Number in the firſt Column of this Table; and right againſt it in the ſecond, you have the Hour and Minute that it will be High Water at *London Bridge* that Day. So if you ſhould find in your *Almanack* any Day to be 5 Days after the New or Full Moon, look for 5 in the firſt Column, and right againſt it ſtands 6 Hours and 30 Minutes; and at that time it will be High Water at *London Bridge*. But here you are to take notice, that there is a conſiderable Difference between the Spring Tydes and the Neap Tydes, in reſpect of Time; for the *Neap Tydes* will be ſometimes an Hour or more ſooner than the Table gives them to be, as hath been before taken notice of, and ſhall be made more manifeſt by what follows.

he Uſe of is Table.

ifference be-ixt Spring d Neap ydes.

### *Of the Tydes in the River of* Thames.

There are in this River Three Things worthy to be obſerved, *viz.* Its Spring Tydes, its Overflowing its Banks, and its ſtrange ſhifting of Tydes at ſome times; touching all which, I ſhall deliver the Conceptions of two Learned Philoſophers of our Age. And firſt,

things ob-vable in the ames.

### *Of Spring Tydes.*

ring Tydes.

Theſe Tydes are higher than ordinary, and do happen about every Full and Change of the the *Moon*. The great *French Philoſopher Des Cartes* endeavours to give us the Reaſon of it, telling us, that from the Theorique of the *Moon*, that the *Moon* moves ſo in her *Eliptical Orb* about the Earth, that at her Full and Change ſhe comes nearer to the Earth, and in each Quarter goes further from it. Whence (from this *Hypotheſis*) greater *Tydes* muſt be at the Full and Change; and *Neap* or Low Tydes at the *Quarters*; all which, for the moſt part, is true indeed; and without doubt the Moon's Nearneſs at the *Full* and *Change* is the Cauſe of the *Spring Tydes*, even as the *Moon's* being further off at the *Quarters* makes then the *Neap Tydes*.

Greater Tydes at the New and Full Moons.

Neap Tydes at the Quarters.

Mr. *Childrey*.

But there is another thing conſiderable (ſays another *Philoſopher*) in the buſineſs, which *Des Cartes* doth not conſider, or it may be, did not know; that is, that the *Spring* Tydes in our River of *Thames* come not juſt upon the *Full* or *Change*, but two or three Days after, and the like doth the *Neap Tydes* after the *Quarters*; which is againſt his *Hypotheſis*. Therefore to untye this Knot; I conceive the Cauſe why the *Spring Tydes* are at the higheſt two or three Days after the *Full* and *Change*, and not on the very Day, is the ſame with that, why the ſharpeſt pinching Time of Winter comes not juſt in the ſhorteſt Day, when the Sun is at the loweſt with us, but in *January*, and about four or five Weeks after: Why alſo the coldeſt Time of the Night is not at Midnight, but about Break of Day. Why the hotteſt Time in Summer is in *July*, 4 or 5 Weeks after the Solſtice; and why the hotteſt time of the Day is not juſt at *Noon*, but about Two or Three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

The Reaſons about the High Tydes not being at Full or New Moons.

Why the coldeſt time is not at the ſhorteſt Day; and the hotteſt not at the longeſt.

To demonſtrate the Reaſon of this, he ſaith, Let us ſuppoſe a large *Ciſtern*, having a Cock at (or towards) the Bottom of it, that conſtantly lets out Six Gallons of Water in a certain ſpace of Time; and over the *Ciſtern*, ſuppoſe another *Cock* that conveys Water from ſome other Place into this *Ciſtern*, and which runs at firſt but very ſlow, but after by Degrees faſter and faſter, until at laſt it lets in 8 Gallons in the ſame Space of Time that the *Cock* below lets out *6 Gallons*. And farther, let us ſuppoſe, that the *Cock* above, after it hath continued running for ſome ſpace of Time after the Rate of 8 Gallons, doth decreaſe by the ſame Degrees (that before it increaſed by) to *7 Gallons*, and ſo to 6, 5, 4, and ſo leſs and leſs, until at length it quite gives over running. There is no Man, I think, but will ſay, that this *Ciſtern* will be fuller of Water, when it hath decreaſed it from 8 *Gallons* in a Space to 7 *Gallons*; and yet fuller when it is decreaſed to 6 *Gallons* and a half, than when it was at 7; and fulleſt of all juſt before is decreaſed to 6 Gallons in a Square; becauſe till that time there comes more Water into the *Ciſtern* at the Cock than, there goes at the other.

An Experiment to explain this Reaſon.

Even ſo, though the Heat of the *Sun*, ſimply conſidered in it ſelf, be not ſo great about the Middle of *July*, as to the *Solſtice* in *June*, becauſe he is deſcended lower; yet becauſe the Heat that the Sun ſends forth in the Air every Day, is greater than the Cold which his Abſence cauſeth by Night, nothing can follow thereupon but an Increaſe of the Heat. And the like may be ſaid of Afternoon Heats, *January* after *Winters*, Morning Colds, and of Spring Tides, coming behind the Full *Moons*, and the *Changes*.

### *Of the Overflowing of the Banks.*

The *Thames* overflowing its Banks, proceedeth from ſeveral Cauſes.

The Cauſe of the *Thames* overflowing.

Firſt, From great *Rains*, whereby the freſh *Waters* raiſe up the *River*, and going down to the Sea are ſtopt by the *Floods*, whence they muſt needs ſwell above their uſual Height. Of this there was a notable Example in the Year 1555, where by reaſon of exceſſive *Rains* that had fallen, all St. *Georges Fields* in *Southwark*, as alſo the *Palace Tard*, even *Weſtminſter Hall*, were overflown.

The Cauſe thereof.

Secondly, Inundations of the *Thames* may be cauſed by boiſterous *Northweſt Winds*, which generally cauſe very great Tides, not only in the *Thames* at the Mouth thereof, but on the Coaſt of *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Picardy*, and the Shores of *England* oppoſite to them. And this is, becauſe that Wind doth with equal Force blow in the *Tide* of *Flood* at both Ends of this Iſland, both *Weſtwards* and *Northwards*.

Another Cauſe.

Thirdly, There is another Cauſe of great *Tydes* and *Inundations* in the *Thames*, which is not commonly taken notice of, and that is, the *Moon's* being in the *Perigeon*, or in that Part of her *Orb* neareſt to the *Earth*; for if (as aforeſaid) the *Moon's* coming nearer the *Earth* at her *Full* and *Change* makes her Spring Tides; and her withdrawing farther from the *Earth* at her *Quarters* makes the *Neap Tides*, it muſt doubtleſs follow, that if to the Proximiority which the *Moon* hath to the *Earth*, by moving in her *Eclipſis*, there be added that Proximiority which ſhe hath in her *Eccentrick* (or oppoſite Angles) ſhe ſhould operate ſo much the more extraordinarily upon the Sea, and make the higher Spring *Tydes* at ſuch *Full* and *Charge*. And on the contrary, that when ſhe is eſtranged from us by a double *Elongation* of the *Quarter* in her *Elipſis*, and of her Auge in her *Eccentrick*, ſhe ſhould operate ſo much the more weakly there ordinarily, and to that Quarter make a ſlack *Neap Tyde*.

### *Of the ſtrange ſhifting of the Tydes ſometimes in the River of* Thames.

The Cauſe of the ſhifting of the Tydes.

In the *Thames*, at ſome times there hapeneth ſtrange ſhifting of the *Tydes*, which is reckoned for a *Prodigy*, becauſe it hapeneth but ſeldom, and yet it is by ſome known to proceed from a natural Cauſe, as well as other common Effects; now for the finding out the Cauſe I will ſpeak of ſeveral of theſe *Shiftings* that have happened as taken notice off by our *Hiſtorians*.

1. On the 12th of *October*, 1411, the *Thames* flowed thrice in one Day.

2. On the 17th of *September*, 1550, the *Thames* Flowed and Ebbed three times in nine Hours below the *Bridge*.

3. On the 26th of *January*, 1564, at Night there were two Tides in two Hours at *London-bridge*; and likewiſe, next Day there were two in the Morning, and two at Night. And on *Sunday* the 28th of the ſaid Month, two Tides in the Morning, and at Night but one, as it uſed to be, and ſo continued.

4. On the 6th of *November*, 1574, in the Morning there happened two great *Tydes*, the firſt in Courſe, and the other within an Hour after, which overflowed the Marſhes at *Lambeth*, and many *Vaults* and *Sellers* adjoining.

5. On the 19th of *February*, 1608, it ſhould have been dead low Water at the Bridge, but inſtead thereof it was high Water, and preſently it Ebbed almoſt half an Hour to a Foot Depth, and then ſuddenly it flowed almoſt two Foot higher than it did before, and then Ebbed again, until it came near to its right Courſe, ſo that the next Flood began (in a manner) as it ſhould do. All this happened, ſaith the *Chronology*, before Twelve a Clock at Noon, the Weather being indifferent Calm.

6. On the 6th of *February*, 1609, there was a ſtrange ſhifting of the *Tydes*, but our Author gives not the Time.

7. On the 3d of *January*, 1622, in the Morning, the *Thames* ſhifted four *Tydes* in five Hours, *viz.* two *Floods*, and two *Ebbs*, and then kept its right Courſe.

8. On the 2d of *February*, 1653, the *Thames* Ebbed and Flowed thrice in ſix Hours; and the little ſhifting of the *Tydes* was obſerved in the Maritime Places in *Kent* at the ſame time.

9. On the 3d of *October*, the *Thames* Ebbed and Flowed twice in three Hours.

10. On *All-ſaints Day*, 1660, betwixt Ten a Clock at Night, and Five the next Morning, there was an unuſual ſhifting of the *Tydes*; Ebbing and Flowing three times in that Space. But if we examine theſe Shiftings, we ſhall find that in all of them the *Tydes* were very ſlack, and in a manner at the very neapneſs; and that in all of them (except two, *viz.* in 1574, and in 1656 (the *Moon* was in *Apogœo*, about three or four Days before the Shifting, to make them (if poſſible) more ſlack and neap. By the Examples in 1654, and 1660, I can't but think, that the Cauſe of the ſhifting of the *Tydes*, is only the overbearing of their Courſe, when at the ſlack by a *Northweſt Wind*, which is the moſt powerful Adverſary they can have upon our Coaſt; for if a ſlow Ebb be encountered full in the Teeth, what can follow but a Return of the *Tyde* again? And if the *Northweſt* Wind either abates its Fierceneſs, or ſhifts into ſome other Quarter, as the *Southweſt* or *Northeaſt* for ſome ſhort time, and then either return to its former Place, or reſume its former Force, and does thus once, twice, or thrice (which is uſual at *Sea*, though at Land its Wandrings are not ſenſible) we ſhall eaſily believe (ſeeing ſo plain a Reaſon for it) that there will be a playing of the *Tyde* to and fro, and ſeveral *Floods* and *Ebbs* ſucceeding one another in a few Hours. And it may be, this ſhifting of the *Tydes* is the more notable in the *Thames*, becauſe of its gentle *Ebb* to the Seaward, which is the more eaſily turned, whereas a ſwift Current in a *River* would prevail over theſe Irregularities.

Furthermore, in the Example of 1660, it happened upon a *Northweſterly* Wind, ſometimes blowing pretty freſh, and the *Tydes* were then at the *neapeſt*. Indeed in this Shifting the *Moon* was not in *Apogæo*, but almoſt in the very Place of her *Perigæum*. Which makes me think the *Apogæoſis* is not altogether ſo neceſſary, but that the Neapneſs of the *Tydes* and the *Wind* were able to do it of themſelves, (aſſiſted I mean with a private Cauſe,) ſo the alternate Intentions, and Remiſſions of the Wind be but proportionably greater, to ſupply the Want of the *Apogæoſis*.]

## CHAP. VII.

### *A Survey of the River of* Thames, *as far as it lyes under the Care and Inſpection of the Lord Maior. And what Care hath been taken of it by the City.*

The Extent of *Thames* under the Juriſdiction of the Lord Maior, and City.

*A. M.*

HAVING thus far proceeded in the Deſcription of this famous River, even from her Head and Original, till her being embraced by the Sea; I thought good to go on a little further concerning the Extent of the *Thames*'s Juriſdiction; which is, from a Place called *Colnie* Ditch, a little above the Bridge of *Stares*, *Weſtward*, to *London* Bridge; and from thence to a certain Place called *Tendal*, alias *Tenland*, alias *Tenleet*; and likewiſe of the Water of *Medway*, as being Matter more proper to the City of *London*'s Survey, than any other Diſcourſe elſe whatſoever. For many Years, the Authority and Juriſdiction of this River hath undoubtedly belonged unto the Lord Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, by the ſufficient Teſtimony of divers Grants, Charters and Confirmations, made by the precedent Kings and Queens of this Land, and by his moſt Royal Majeſty, K. *James* I. now reigning; beſide ſundry Acts of Parliament ordained to that End. But becauſe ſome Queſtion appeared to be made by the Lord High Admiral of *England*, concerning that Caſe of Power or Juriſdiction, a full and final Concluſion, was at length eſtabliſhed, between the Lord High Admiral, and the Lord Maior and Commonalty of *London* alſo, concerning the Prerogative then queſtioned.

Acts of Parlament for the Cities Prerogative on the River.

Whereby, as in former ancient Privileges, the Right and Title hath always been evident, ſo it appeared then a plain and manifeſt Caſe, that the Lord Maior of *London* for the Time being, and his Succeſſors for ever in that antient Dignity, have full Power and Authority over the ſaid Rivers, the Lord Maior bearing the Stile and Title of CONSERVATOR or Preſerver of them within the forenamed Bounds and Limits; having abſolute Power of inflicting Puniſhment for all unlawful Fiſhings, either by *Fiſhermen*, or any other fiſhing within the ſame at any time; yea, and to ſearch, overſee, and puniſh all ſuch as ſhall abuſe his lawful Authority in thoſe Proceedings from time to time. And becauſe his great and ſerious Employments, with-hold him from ſuch attending on this important Buſineſs, as the urgent Neceſſity thereof doth almoſt continually require; He hath a Deputy or Subſtitute, named the *Water Bailiff* of *London*, who under his Honour's Authority, and by vertue of his more abſolute Power, doth continually ſearch, overſee, and puniſh all Offenders, that dare infringe thoſe Rights of Duty belonging to ſo famous a River, or make ſpoil of that, intended for general Benefit.

A Controver- between the Lord Ad- al and the y, con- ning the ver *Thames*, ded in be- f of the er.

he Lord aior bears e Stile of *ſervator* the Rivers *hames* and *edway*.

or this End hath his *ater Bailiff*.

And whereas there are a certain Company of *Fiſhermen*, called *Trinkermen* [or *Tynkermen*] frequenting the River of *Thames*, *Eaſtward*, who in times paſt, not only have been reported, but alſo manifeſtly proved and found out, to make an infinite Deſtruction of the young Brood and Frie of Fiſh, by uſe of unlawful Nets, and unpermittable Engines; feeding and glutting their Hogs with them, as Mr. Dr. *Dee* reporteth; by the diligent and extraordinary Coſt and Care of the Lord Maior, his Brethren, and the reſt of the Citizens of *London*; as alſo by the vigilant Reſpect of his worthy Officer the *Water Bailiff*, Day and Night attending to cut off ſuch an horrible Abuſe; thoſe unlawful Nets and Engines are now quite ſuppreſt, and a true and orderly Form of Fiſhing brought into Uſe, that ſuch Waſte and Havock may no more be made.

*rinkermen*, reat Deſtroy- s of the Fry Fiſh, pre- nted, and opt.

Through which Reſtraint of Robbery, and Application of continual Providence, our River of *Thames* (the Honour and Beauty of this whole Iſland) is become again moſt rich and plentiful, yielding daily out of her bountiful Boſom great Store of Fiſh of all Kinds, and at much more reaſonable Rates than in many Years paſt hath been ſeen; as our Weekly Markets in this honourable City can better teſtify than I report; a Matter highly to be commended, and no doubt but will be as heedfully continued.

he River of *hames* re- ored to her leuty.

Upon a general Complaint lately made to the Lord Maior, concerning *Timbers* ſtanding and being in *Tilbury Hope*, beneath *Graveſend*, a Matter not only perillous to Paſſengers upon the River, but a Cauſe alſo to deſtroy infinitely the young Breed and Fry of Fiſh, by the Harms thoſe Timbers did to *Fiſhermens* Nets, by reaſon of their continual ſtanding in the main Courſe, and ſpeedy Current of the Stream, which was mightily annoyed and injured thereby; his honourable Care extended ſo far, that by the Pains and Diligence of the *Water Bailiff*, being thereto by his Office and Place warrantably directed; thoſe grievous Hurts and Annoyances were all taken up, and conveyed to the *Guildhall* in *London*, as an Example to all that ſhould dare to offend in the like Nature, or preſume to prejudice ſuch an honourable Courſe of our Fiſhing; as it is faithfully reported, at every Tide by Day and Night, Four Buſhels of ſmall Fiſh and Fry (continually throughout the whole Year) are ſaved and preſerved by this worthy Providence; which otherwiſe had remained to the former deſperate Spoil, and continued a great hindrance to the abounding Increaſe now likely to enſue thereby.

Timbers in the *Thames*, no mean hurt to the River, complained of and redreſſed.

The Lord Maior and Commonalty, within the Compaſs of three Years now laſt paſt, * have cauſed this noble River of *Thames Weſtward*, to be cleared and cleanſed of Seventy nine Stops or Hatches, conſiſting of divers great Stakes and Piles purpoſely Erected by *Fiſhermen* for their private Gain; and ſtanding dangerouſly for Paſſengers, near unto the fair Deep, ſo that none of them do now remain upon the River, but only ſuch as ſtand out of the paſſable fair Way, and can be no prejudice to Paſſengers. For otherwiſe they ſerve as a great Succour to the young Breed and Fry, being planted at the Waters Bottom; and placed ſo remotely on the River, that they relieve and comfort many poor *Fiſhermen* thereon dwelling. Beſide, in the great Heat and Drought of Summer, when Water uſually is moſt ſcanty, theſe Stops are the Cauſe of raiſing the Waters ſo high, that Barges may well and ſafely paſs, with all kind of Goods to our antient Mother City; whereas elſe they would be grounded, how many ſoever, and be void of Paſſage by Loweneſs of the Water.

* That is, between the Years 1515, and 1518, when *A. M.* firſt wrote and publiſhed this.

The Lord Maior clears the *Thames* of many Stops or Hatches.

There is likewiſe a Number of *Fiſhermen* belonging to the River of *Thames*, ſome ſtiled by the Name of *Trinkermen* [or *Tynkermen*] of whom ſomething was ſaid before; *Hebbermen*, *Petermen*, *Trawlermen*, &c. that have lived in preceding Times by very unlawful Fiſhing on this River, and to the great Injury of her abounding Store. But by means of this well provided Reſtriction, ſo forwarded in the main Magiſtrate, and followed in the diligent Endeavour of the careful *Water Bailiff*, (making no ſpare of his Pains at all whatſoever) their Inſolency hath been reduced to a more temperate Qualification. And the awful Hand of Civil Government appeareth to carry much better Reſpect, than formerly it did.

Unlawful *Fiſhermen* reſtrained.

Nor let this provident Care, both for the Safety of Paſſengers on the River, and Preſervation of the Breed and Fry, be underſtood as a Matter of Novelty, without any precedent Example in elder Days; ſince it plainly appeareth, that the very like Courſe was kept and effected in the Time of K. *Henry* IV. the Seventh Year of his Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1405. Alſo more lately in the Days of K. *Henry* VIII, &c. As is evident by Records in divers Chronicles, and ſo warranted and avouched, as already hath been ſaid, and ſhall in more ample manner hereafter appear.

The Care the City had of the River in former Times.

Concerning the Controverſial Queſtion about the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, all Variance and Difference was abſolutely concluded in the Year 1613, the 20th Day of *May*; Sir *John Swinnerton*, Knight, being then Lord Maior, and careful *Conſervator* of the ſaid River's Rights; and *Thomas Sparrey*, Eſq; his Subſtitute and re-

The Controverſy about the Rivers decided, Sir *John Swinnerton*, Maior.

ſpective Water-Bailiff, for the performing of ſuch a main Truſt repoſed in him, appertaining juſtly to his Place and Office.

Courts kept eight Times a Year, in four Counties, for taking care of the *Thames*.

At Eight ſeveral Times yearly, within the Four Counties of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, *Kent* and *Eſſex*, the Lord Maior of *London* for the Time then being, with his Brethren the Aldermen, for the better maintaining of the River's Rights and Privileges, do ſit in Perſon judicially, and charge Four Juries by Oath, to make Inquiſition after all Offences, committed upon the ſaid River. And as the Verdict, preſented by the ſaid Jury, maketh Appearance, ſo do they accordingly proceed to the Puniſhment of the Tranſgreſſors, anſwerably to the Nature of their Offences, and as to Juſtice ſhall ſeem expedient. Wherein the River's Proſperity, Safety of Paſſengers, and general Good of the Commonwealth, are their chieſeſt Reſpects.

Courts kept in the Time of Sir *John Jolles*, Maior.

And becauſe it may appear more probable to all Men, in what worthy manner the Lord Maior and his Brethren do proceed in this Caſe, by the Help of Mr. *Edmund Howes*, Gent. I have hereto added the laſt Courts that were kept about this River's Service, in the Time of Sir *John Jolles*, Knight, to take away all ſiniſter Scruple or Doubt, that can be otherwiſe alledged. For he being preſent in the Journey, (as I my ſelf might have been, if Leiſure would have ſo permitted) obſerved the Courſe of all that then paſſed; and as he delivered it to me, ſo have I ſet it down; with ſome few other Collections of mine own, out of ſuch Antiquities as have come to my Hands.

The Soil and Ground under *Thames* is the City's.

*J. S.*

And not only the Water of *Thames*, with the Fiſh therein, belong to the City, but the Soil and Ground under it is theirs alſo; being given to them by former Kings of this Land: As appears from a Writing in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Days, (found among the *MSS.* of the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*) proving the Sea Lands and Salt Shores thereof to be the Queen's Property. Wherein are theſe Words: "Alſo for Proof of the Princes Intereſt "in Rivers flowing from the Sea, the *Thames*, "and Conſervation thereof, was not only given to the City of *London*; but by their eſpecial Suit, the King gave therewithal the Ground "and Soil under the ſame: Whereupon if any "that hath a Houſe or Land adjoining, do make "a Strand, Stairs, or ſuch like, they pay forthwith a Rent to the City of *London*, how high "ſoever they be above the Low-water Mark. "Such is the Prince's Intereſt in all Rivers that "ebb and flow.]

---

## CHAP. VIII.

### *A further Teſtimony concerning the River of* Thames; *and of the Right and Authority of the Lord Maior of* London *to the Conſervacy of the ſaid River: Proved learnedly, in a Charge given by the Common Serjeant,* Anno *1616. An Order from K.* Charles I. *to the Judge of the Admiralty.*

A Progreſs made by the Lord Maior to *Graveſend* and *Lee*, to keep Courts there. *Edmund Howes*.

IN the Year 1616, on *Wedneſday*, being the 3d of *July*, Sir *John Jolles*, Knight, Lord Maior of the City of *London*, and *Conſervator* of the River of *Thames* and Waters of *Medway*, aſſiſted and accompanied by *Francis Jones*, *Edward Rotheram*, *Alexander Preſcot*, *Martin Lumley*, Aldermen of *London*, and *William Gore* Alderman, and Sheriff at that Time of the ſaid City, *Thomas Jones*, Eſq; Common Serjeant of the ſaid City, (in the Abſence of Sir *Henry Mountague*, Knight, Recorder of the ſame City) attended by *Thomas Sparrey*, Eſq; *Subconſervator* of the ſaid River of *Thames*, with Fifty Officers and other Servants; took Barges at *Belingſgate*, and within few Hours arrived at *Graveſend* in *Kent*: Where a Seſſion for the Conſervacy of the ſaid River was kept before the ſaid Lord Maior, and his forenamed Aſſiſtants.

The Common Serjeant gives his Charge to the Jury at *Graveſend*.

At which Time and Place, a Jury of Freeholders of the ſaid County, being ſworn to enquire of all Offences, committed in any Part of that River within the ſaid County, Maſter Common Serjeant delivered them a Charge to this Effect:

"THAT foraſmuch as there had not been "any Seſſion of *Conſervacy*, in many Years paſt, "kept by any Lord Maior of *London* in that "Place, it was probable, that they could not be "well informed, neither of the Lord Maior's "Juriſdiction and Power, to reform Annoyances and Offences there, nor of the Nature "of the Service by them to be performed in the "Courſe of their Enquiry. And therefore he "thought it fit to make known unto them "both the one and the other. And hereupon "he ſhewed them, that the Juriſdiction of the "City of *London* in the River of *Thames*, from "*Stanes* Bridge *Weſtward*, unto the Points of the "River next the Sea *Eaſtward*, appeared to belong to the City, in Manner and Form as followeth; both in Point of *Right*, and in Point "of *Uſage*:

The City's Claim to the River proved.

In Point of *Right*,

I. By Preſcription.
II. By Allowance in *Eire*.
III. By Ancient Charters.
IV. By Acts of Parliament.
V. By Inquiſitions.
VI. By Decrees upon Hearing, *coram Rege ipſo, & in Camerâ Stellatâ*.
VII. By Letters Patents.
VIII. By Proclamations.
IX. By Report of the King's Council Learned.
X. By a *Quo Warranto*.

In Point of *Uſage*,

I. By Ancient Ordinances.
II. By Puniſhment of Offenders.
III. By Writs and Precepts.
IV. By Accompts for Charges of Searches, from the 17th of *Rich.* II. till the 2d of Q. *Elizabeth*.
V. By Commiſſion.
VI. By continual Claim ever ſince 37 *Hen.* VIII. when the Lord Admiral firſt interrupted the City, to exerciſe her Authority below *London* Bridge.

K. *James*'s Charter to the City for the *Thames*.

And to crown all theſe Points both of *Right* and *Uſage*, *& ad omnem Controverſiam Temporibus futuris tollendam*; the City of *London* hath the

King's moſt gracious and liberal Charter in that Point granted, in the Third Year of his Majeſty's moſt happy Reign.

*Then the Common Serjeant went over his Arguments.*

*And Firſt, for Proof of* Right.

## I. By *Preſcription.*

*Ex Lib. vocat.* Dunthorn.

The River belonged to *London* Time out of Mind.

It appeareth by an ancient Book, called *Dunthorne*, That *Civitatis Fundationis, Ædificationis, & Conſtructionis, Cauſa erat* Thameſis *Fluvius. Quorum vero, Civitatis & Fluminis, Gubernationem, tam Duces, Maiores, Cuſtodes, Vicecomites, Aldermanni & Magnates Civitatis memoratæ hucuſque obtinuerunt & habuerunt : i. e.* The River *Thames* was the Cauſe of the firſt Founding, Erecting and Building of the City. The Government of which, both City and River, as well the Chiefs, the Maiors, the Keepers, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen and Eminent Men of the ſaid City, hitherto have obtained and held. So as the Government of the River hath belonged to the City Time out of Mind.

The Sheriff goes beyond *Tenland*, to remove *Kidels* that annoyed the River.

In the 21 *H.* III. *Jordan Coventrie*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, was by the Maior and Aldermen ſent to remove certain Kiddels, that annoyed the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway* ; Who *ultra Tenland verſus Mare*, did take divers Perſons that were Offenders, and impriſoned them. Whereupon Complaint being made to K. *Henry* III. he took the Matter ill at the firſt, and ſent for the Lord Maior and Citizens to *Kennington*. And upon hearing of the Matter before the ſaid K. *Henry*, the City's Juriſdiction on the River was ſet forth and allowed, and the Complainants convicted, and every of them amerced at Ten Pounds, and the Amercement adjudged to the City ; and their Nets were afterward burned, by Judgment given by the Lord Maior and Aldermen in the *Huſtings*.

In the 37 of *H.* III. *Eodem Anno ante Pentecoſtem, Vicecomites* London, *quia Aqua* Thameſiæ *pertinet ad* London, *per præceptum dict. Dom. Regis, deriverunt omnes alios Gurgites à* London *uſq; Mare.*

In the 1 *Rich.* II. Writs to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, reciting the City's Title : with Command, not to ſuffer the Citizens of *London* to be moleſted, contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed unto them.

## II. By *Allowance* in *Eire.*

The City's Juriſdiction of the River called in Queſtion.

In the 41 *Hen.* III. Before *Hugh Bigot*, being Juſtice Itinerant, the Sheriffs and Citizens of *London* were called in queſtion, for their Juriſdiction exerciſed on the *Thames*. Before whom, it was found by a Jury in *Southwark*, *quod nullus aliquid Juris habet in* Thameſia, *uſque ad novum Gurgitem, niſi Cives* London. *i. e.* That none had any Right and Title in the *Thames*, as far as to the new Whirlpool, but the Citizens of *London*.

The new Whirlpool.

The Conſtable of the *Tower* indicted by the Wards of *London*.

*Lib. Antiq. Reg.*

In the 14 *Edw.* II. *Lib. Antiq. Regum*, 156. The Conſtable of the *Tower* was indicted by divers Wards of *London*, before the Juſtice in *Eire* at the *Tower* : *De Munerib. & Recep. conc. pro Kidellis in Thamiſiis* : Concerning Kiddels ſet in the *Thames*, which, it ſeems, the ſaid Conſtable had received Conſideration for. *Et Conſtabularius ad Kidellos reſpondet, quod Juſtic. non habent Juriſdictionem extra* London, *placitum ; inde cognoſcere, cum prædicti Kidelli ſunt in aliis Comitatibus. Et Juſtic. dixerunt, Aqua* Thameſiæ *pertinet ad Civitatem* London, *uſq; Mare : Et ſi velit, reſpondeat.* The Sum of which Words ſeem to be this : That the Conſtable anſwered as to the Kidels, that the Juſtices had not Juriſdiction out of *London* ; and that the foreſaid Kidels were in other Counties. But that the Juſtices ſaid, That the Water of the *Thames*, as far as the Sea, belonged to the City of *London* : And if he pleaſed, he might bring in his Anſwer. Who then pleaded, not Guilty.

## III. By *Charters.*

K. *Richard* I. his Charter.

In the 8 *Rich.* I. *Dominus* Richardus *Rex, Filius* Henrici II. *conceſſit, & firmiter præcepit, ut omnes Kidelli qui ſunt in* Thameſia, *amoveantur, ubicunq; fuerint in* Thameſia. That is, Our Lord *Richard* the King, Son of *Henry* II. hath granted and firmly commanded, That all the Kidels that are in the *Thames* be taken away, whereſoever in the *Thames* they be.

K. *John's* Charter.

In the 1 *Johan. Rex conceſſit, & firmiter præcepit, ut omnes Kidelli, qui ſunt in* Thameſia, *vel in* Medway, *amoveantur ; & ne cæteri Kidelli alicubi ponantur in* Thameſia, *vel in* Medway, *ſuper Forſ.* x *Libr. Sterlingorum.* That is, The King hath granted, and firmly commanded, That all the Kidels that are in the *Thames*, or the *Medway*, be taken away ; and that no other Kidels be placed in the *Thames* or the *Medway*, upon Pain of Forfeiture of Ten Pounds Sterling.

K. *Henry* III. his Charter, as it is recorded in the *Cuſtoms* of *London*.

*Henry* III. Son to King *John*, granted his Charter to the City in Form following : *Henry* by the Grace of God Kynge of *England*, Lord of *Irland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitanye*, and Erle of *Angeoy* ; Unto Archbiſſhops, Biſſhops, Abbattes, Pryours, Erlys, Barons, Juſticis, Sherifs, Stywardis, Mynyſters, and to al Baylyfs, and to al his trewe Men, gretynge : Wetyth wel, That for the Wele of our Soule, and the Helthe of the Soule of Kynge *Johan* oure Fader, and the Soules of oure Anteceſſours ; And alſo for the common Profyt of our Cite of *London*, and of al oure Realme ; We have graunted and ſtedfaſtly commaunded, that al the Weris that ben in *Thamys* or in *Medwey* by *Medwey*, where that ever they be in *Thamys* or in *Medwey*, be done awaye. And that from hens forwarde no Weres be ſett in *Thamys* nor in *Medwey*, upon Forfeitour of x *Lib.*

Alſo we clayme quyte to oure Citezens of *London* al that the Conſtables of our Tour of *London* was wont to take of the ſame Weres. Wherefore we wyll and ſtedfaſtly commaund, That no Conſtable of the Tour ony Tyme from hens forward ony Thing axe, or ony Graunte * do to ony of the ſame Cite, by Encheſon of the ſame Weres. It is knowne inowe to us, and [by] our trewe Men do us to underſtonde, that moſt Prayenge and leſte Profyt myght falle to the ſame Cite, and to al the Realme, by Encheſen of the ſame Weres. Which we make for ever firme and ſtable to the ſame Cite, as the Chartour of our Lord Kyng *Johan* our Fader, with our Barrons of *London* therof have reaſonably wytneſſith. Wytnes *Euſtas* of *London*, *Peter* of *Wyncheſter*, *Joklyn* of *Bath*, *Rychard* of *Salyſbury*, Biſſhops : *Hubert* of *Brough*, Erle of *Kent*, our Juſtice ; *Gylbart* of *Clare*, Erle of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford*, *Fizt. Nicol*, *Rychard* of *Argentin*, our Styward. Gyve by the Hande of our Worſhypful Fader, *Rauf* Biſſhop of *Chycheſter*, our Chauncelar, at *Weſtm.* the xviij Day of *Feverell*, the Yere of our Regne xi.

* Grievance.

*This is an Extract out of the Charter of* London, *granted to the City by K.* Richard II. *the Sixth and Seventh Articles.*

Authority to remove Wears, and to puniſh, by *Rich.* II.'s Charter.

In the LXVIII Article alſo are theſe Words. " And that the ſame Citezens remeve and do a" way al the Weres in *Thamys* and *Medway* : And " that they have the Puniſhmentis therof, long" ing to us.

The Conſtable of the *Tower* to ſet no Prices upon Victuals by Land or Water.

Likewiſe in the LXXIII Article are theſe Words: "And that the Conſtable of the *Tower* "of *London* make no Preſes, by Lond nor by "Water, of Vitayle or ony other Thynges what- "ſoever they ben, of Men of the forſaid Cite, "nor of non other; coming to the Cite, or "going out. Nor he ſhal not areſten, be ony "maner way, Shipes nor Botes bryngyng or le- "dyng Vitayles, or other Marchandyſes to the "Cite, or for [fro] the Cite forſaid.

*Henry* III. his Grant to the City.

In the 11 of *Hen.* III. *Conceſſimus etiam eiſdem Baronibus noſtris, & Carta noſtra confirmavimus, quod habeant benè, & in Pace, liberè & quietè omnes Libertates ſuas, quibus hactenus uſi ſunt tam in Civitate* London, *quam extra, tam in Aquis quam in Terris, & omnibus aliis Locis: i.e.* We have granted alſo to the ſame our Barons, and have confirmed it with our Charter, that they enjoy well and in Peace, freely and quietly, all their Liberties, which hitherto they have uſed, as well in the City of *London*, as without, as well in Waters as Lands, and in all other Places.

*Edw.* III. his Grant concerning the Kidels.

In the 7 of *Edw.* III. *Volumus & concedimus, quod dicti Cives amoveant & capiant omnes Kidellas in Aqua* Thamiſiæ & Medway; *& habeant Punitiones ad nos inde pertinentes: i e.* We will and grant, that the ſaid Citizens remove away, and take all the Kidels in the Water of *Thames*, and in the *Medway*; and have and enjoy the Penalties, that thence belong to us.

*J. S.*

[And there is a Record, 2 *Edw.* III. allowing the City's Liberty *de movend. & capiend. Kedellis in Aqua* Thamiſ. & Medway. *Mandatum eſt Vicecomit. Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent, Surrey, Suſſex, Suthampton, Oxon, Berks.* Whereby alſo the Sheriffs of all the Counties on which the *Thames* waſhed, were commanded, not to hinder or interrupt the City of *London* in removing and taking the ſaid Kidels.]

## IV. By *Acts of Parliament.*

Concerning the taking of Salmons.

How puniſhable.

*Will.* II. *Cap.* 47. *An.* 13. *L.* 1. No Salmons to be taken, from the Nativity of our Lady unto S. *Martin's* Day, in all Points: Nor none to be taken in Mill Pools, from the Midſt of *April* until *Midſummer.* The Offence puniſhable by

1. Burning the Nets and Engines.
2. Impriſonment for a Quarter of a Year.
3. For a whole Year.

The former Act about Salmons confirmed.

The 13 *Rich.* II. *Cap.* 19. confirms the other; and reſtrains the taking of young Salmons in many Waters, from the Midſt of *April* until *Midſummer*, upon the ſame Pain.

None within that Time to uſe any Nets, called *Stalkers*, nor any other Engines, by which the Fry may be deſtroyed; upon the ſame Pain.

Juſtices of Peace to be Conſervators for preſerving the Fry.

In the 17 *Rich.* II. *Cap.* 9. Juſtices of Peace ſhall be *Conſervators*, and to ſurvey all Offences againſt the ſaid Statutes; and ſhall ſurvey and ſearch all the Wears, that they be not ſtrait, for the Deſtruction of the Fry and Brood, but of reaſonable Wideneſs after the old *Aſſize.* And they ſhall puniſh according to the ſaid Statutes. And they to appoint Under-Conſervators, who ſhall be ſworn. And the ſame Juſtices ſhall enquire as well *ex Officio*, as by Information of the Under-Conſervators: And ſuch as be indicted, they ſhall cauſe to come before them; and if they be thereof convicted, they ſhall have Impriſonment, and make Fine, after the Diſcretion of the ſame Juſtices. And if the ſame be at the Information of any the Under-Conſervators, he ſhall have Half the Fine.

Under-Conſervators.

*Pet. Le Neve,* Norroy.

[In the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, an Act of Parliament was made, whereby the Maior of *London* was to have the Rule of the River of *Thames*, from *Stanes* Bridge to the Water of *Tenland.* *Vide inter Act. irrotulat. in Canc.*]

Power of the Maior in Breaches and Creeks.

In the 11 *Hen.* VII. *Cap.* 15. The like Power is granted to the Maior of *London*, in Breaches and in Creeks, as in the River, ſo far as it ebbeth and floweth: Except in the King's Ground, or in the Liberties and Franchiſes of others.

All killing or taking young Fry of Fiſh forbidden.

In the 1 *Eliz. Cap.* 17. None ſhall with any manner of Net, Weel, But-eayning, Kepper, Lymecreel, Raw Fag-net, Troll-net, Trim-net, Scaleboat, Webliſter, Stutlamete, or with any other Device or Engines, made of Cheare, Woolbine, Canvas; or ſhall, of any heeling Nets or Trimbleboat, or any other Device, Engine, Cautels, Ways or Means whatſoever, heretofore made or deviſed, or hereafter to be made or deviſed, take and kill any young Brood, Spawne or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerel, or of any other Fiſh, in any Floodgate, Pipe, or the Tayl of any Mill, Weare, or in any Straits, Streams, Brooks, Rivers, Salt or Freſh.

Likewiſe taking Fiſh out of Seaſon;

*Secondly*, None ſhall take and kill any Salmons or Trouts, not being in Seaſon; being Kepper Salmons, or Kepper Trouts, or Shedder Salmons, or Shedder Trouts.

Or not of due Length.

*Thirdly*, None ſhall take and kill any Pyke or Pyckerel, not being in Length Ten Inches Fiſh, or more; nor any Trout, not being Eight Inches; nor any Barbel, not being Twelve Inches, and more.

What Nets to uſe in Fiſhing.

*Fourthly*, None to fiſh with any Nets, Trammels, Keep, Weare, Helme Creele, or by any other Engine, Device, Ways or Means; but only with Net or Trammel, whereof every Meſh, or Maſh, ſhall be Two Inches and an half broad; Angling excepted.

Not to extend to Smelts, Roches, *&c.*

A Proviſo, that this ſhall not extend to Smelts, Roches, Minoes, Bulheads, Gudgeons or Eels, in Places where the ſame have been uſed to be taken.

Penalty.

The Offenders to loſe, for every Offence xx *s.* and the Fiſh, and alſo the unlawful Nets, Engines and Inſtruments.

The Maior's Power by this Act.

The Maior of *London* (*inter alia*) ſhall have full Power and Authority by this Act, to enquire of all Offences committed contrary to this Act, by the Oaths of Twelve Men, or more; and to hear and determine all and every the ſame.

Who ſhall have the Forfeitures.

The Pains and Forfeitures to be to the Uſe of every ſuch Perſon or Perſons, (being no Body Politick nor Corporate, or Head of the ſame) before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be had; And to the Uſe of every Body Politick and Corporate, that heretofore have lawfully had any Fines, *&c.* upon ſuch Conviction.

## V. By *Inquiſition.*

Inquiſitions at *Rainham* and *Graveſend*, 9 *Hen.* V.

By Two Inquiſitions, the one taken at *Rainham* in *Eſſex*, the other at *Graveſend* in *Kent*, 9 *Hen.* V. before *William Cambridge*, Grocer, then Lord Maior of *London*, and Conſervator of the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, it was preſented, "That where by the Ancient Ordinance of *Lon-* "*don*, the Meſches of Nets ſhould be Two Inches "in the Forepart, and One Inch in the Hinder- "part, *&c.* And further, it was thereby found, "that the Offences in the ſame Inquiſition, are "*contra Libertates & Conſuetudines Civitatis*: "And it was adjudged, That the Nets ſhould "be burned, according to the Ancient Cuſtom "in that behalf provided.

### VI. *By Decrees.*

A Decree in the *Starchamber* in behalf of the City, for the Conſervation of *Thames*, *An.* 8 *H.* 4.

In 8. *Hen.* 4. The Maior and Aldermen of *London*, did exhibit their humble Petition to the King's Council, reciting, "That time out of Mind, they have had the Conſervation and Correction of the River of *Thames*, and of all Trinckes, Nets, and other Gins, whatſoever, in the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway* placed, and have uſed to make a Sub-Conſervator under them. And complained, that *Alexander Bonner*, then Sub-Conſervator, having done his Duty in removing Kiddels, was evil entreated by the Owners; the ſame Owners dwelling in *Erith*, *Pratriferry*, *Barking*, *Woolwich*, and other Places in the Counties of *Kent* and *Eſſex*. And upon hearing of the Matter in *Camera Stellata*, *i. e.* The *Star Chamber*, they were found guilty, and conſtrained to ſubmit themſelves to the Lord Maior; and ordered always to bring their Nets to the Lord Maior, before they ſhould uſe them. And that the Kiddels then taken ſhould be at the Diſpoſition of the Lord Maior. And the Offenders made their Submiſſion accordingly.

### VII. *By Letters Patents.*

A Grant of a Wear to the Earl of *Pembroke*, in favour of the City.

A Grant was made by King *Edward* IV. to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for Building a Weare in the River of *Thames*; which Grant was Cancelled at the Requeſt of the Lord Maior and Aldermen, upon ſhewing of their Right; for that it was contrary to their antient Liberties. At which Time the Cities Title to the then Conſervacie of the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, was at large ſet forth, and is recited to have been ſhewn to the Lord Chancellor, and to the Earl and his Council; and was afterwards allowed, and the Patent thereupon Cancelled.

*An.* 9. *Ed.* 4. *p.* 2. *m.* 7.

*J. S.*

And there is a Record of a Patent remaining in the Tower to that Purpoſe; *viz.* That the Maior, &c. *quod de antiquo jure habeat ſuperviſum & gubernat: aque Thamis. ad Pontem de Stanes, &c. & de Conceſſ. prius fact. W. Com. Pembrok. de quodam Gurgiti vacat. Holgiſwere revocat & cancellat. ratione predict. i. e.* That of ancient Right he have the Superviſal and Government of the Water of *Thames* to *Stanes Bridge*, &c. and concerning the Revoking and Cancelling of a Grant formerly made to *William* Earl of *Pembroke* on the ſaid Account.]

### VIII. *By Proclamation.*

K. *Henry* proclaims the City's Right to the *Thames*.

By Proclamation made by K. *Hen.* VIII. in the 34th of his Reign, it is affirmed, that the Lord Maior and his Predeceſſors have had, by divers Grants of the Kings of *England*, and by Acts of Parliament, and have alſo long enjoyed, the Conſervacie of *Thames*, without Interruption, or Impediment of the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. or of any of his Subjects. And by the ſame Proclamation it was commanded, That none ſhould reſiſt, deny, or impugne the Lord Maior or his Deputy, in doing or executing any Thing for the Conſervacie of the River, and of the Fiſh and Fry within the ſame.

### IX. *By Report.*

Q. *Elizabeth*'s Attorney General, reports the Conſervacy of the River to belong to the City.

A Controverſie being between the Lord Admiral and the Lord Maior for the Meaſuring of Coals, and other Things upon the *Thames*, it then fell into Conſideration to whom the Conſervacie of the ſame River did belong. Which Cauſe, *Anno* 1597, was by the Lords of the late Queens moſt Honourable Privy Council, referred to the then Attorney General and Sollicitor, who certified, among other Things, that the Conſervacie of the River of *Thames* did, and ought to belong to the City of *London*.

### X. *By Quo Warranto.*

Upon a *Quo Warranto* the City make good their Title to the River.

In the 3d *Jacobi Regis*, *a Quo Warranto* being brought againſt the City in the *Exchequer*, to know by what Title they claimed the Conſervacie of the River of *Thames*, and of the Waters of *Medway*: The City made their Title to the ſame by ancient Preſcription. And Judgment was given for them.

*And all this was ſpoken for Proof of the Cities* RIGHT.

Next for Proof of USAGE. That was ſhewed to be

I. *By antient Ordinances.*
II. *By Puniſhment of Offenders.*

Ordinances made by the Maior for the River, from K. *Henry* the Third's Time.

The Lord Maior and Aldermen have, Time out of Mind, made *Ordinances* concerning the good Government of the River of *Thames*, for the Times and Manners of Fiſhing, beneath *London-Bridge*, *Eaſtward*, to be obſerved upon Pains. And it appeareth, that from time to time, from the time of K. *Henry* III. and ſo downward, the Lord Maior hath removed Kiddels, Wears, Trinkes, and other unlawful Engines; and hath reformed the Diſorders of ſuch as have offended in the River of *Thames*; and puniſhed Offenders, ſometimes by Impriſonment, ſometimes by Fine, and by burning of their unlawful Nets.

### III. *By Writs and Precepts.*

The Maior ſends Precepts for returning Juries.

In the 9th of *Henry* V. Precepts were iſſued under the *Teſte* of the Lord Maior to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, for the returning of Juries before the Lord Maior, to enquire of Offences done in the River of *Thames*.

### IV. *By Accompts.*

Accompts for the *Water Bailiffs* Charges.

In the Accompts of the Chamberlains of *London*, from the 17th of *Rich.* II. to the 11. *Elizabethæ Reginæ*, it appeareth, that the *Water Bailiff* of *London* hath made ſearch for unlawful Nets, in the Waters of *Thames* and of *Medway*.

### V. *By Commiſſions.*

Commiſſion to the Maior to put Acts in Execution about the *Thames*.

In the 9th of *Henry* V. Commiſſion was given to the Lord Maior, to put in Execution the Acts of Parliament, made for the Conſervacie of the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*; and to enquire of all Offences, made or done in the ſaid Waters, and to puniſh the Delinquents for the ſame.

A like Commiſſion in the 3d *Henry* VI.

A like Commiſſion in the 1 *Elizab.*

A like Commiſſion in the 1 *Jacobi.*

And all theſe, or the like Commiſſions in this Caſe, were, and are directed to the Lord Maior, for the Time being.

### VI. *By continual Claime.*

Claims and Suits of the City, in regard of the Lord Admirals Pretences to the *Thames*.

In the 37. *Henry* VIII. Letters came from the Lord Admiral, for ſtay of ſuch Matters as were then in Queſtion, between his Lordſhip and the City, concerning the Juriſdiction of this City upon the River of *Thames*.

In the 3d of *Edw.* VI. Order given, that the Chamberlain ſhould take care for ſtay of certain Inqueſts, charged by Vertue of a Commiſſion directed to the Lord Admiral, to enquire of Abuſes in Fiſhing beneath the *Bridge*.

In the 4th of *Edw.* VI. Maſter Common Sergeant was appointed to repair to the Duke of *Somerſet*, and to inform his Lordſhip of the Cities Authority, in pulling down Wears within the River of *Thames*.

In the 6th of *Edw.* VI. Order was given, that Sute ſhould be made to the Kings Majeſty, and his Council, for the Determination and Allowance of the Cities Juriſdiction and Intereſt in the River of *Thames*.

1. *Mariæ Reginæ*. A great Number of the *Fiſhermen* of the *Eaſt-ſide* of *London*, preſent in the Court of the Lord Maior and Aldermen, were commanded to obey the *Water Bailiff*. And that one *Hunter*, of the Admiralty, ſhould be warned to be before the Lord Maior and Aldermen at the next Court to be holden for the ſame Matter.

1. *Eliz. Reginæ*. Certain Committees were appointed to confer with the Lord Admiral, touchin the Controverſie between his Honour and the City, concerning the Conſervacie of the River of *Thames*.

In the 3d of *Eliz.* certain Committees were appointed to attend the Lord Admiral, concerning the Juriſdiction of the River of *Thames*.

7 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be conferred with, touching the Cities Juriſdiction in the River of *Thames*.

8. *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be conferred with, touching the Cities Right to the Conſervacie of the River of *Thames*.

13. *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be moved, that the City may enjoy their Liberties in the *Thames* and *Medway*.

17. *Eliz.* The Aldermen and others to confer with the Lord Admiral for the Cities Title in the River *Eaſtward*.

23. *Eliz.* Mr. *Norton*, and others, appointed to attend on the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and to inform his Lordſhip touching the Cities Title to the Conſervacie of the River of *Thames* below *London Bridge*.

23. *Eliz.* Seſſions appointed for the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames*, the 9th of *October*, at *Barking* in *Eſſex*; and on *Wedneſday* following to be kept at *Woolwich* in *Kent*.

24. *Eliz.* Certain Aldermen were appointed to treat with the Lord Admiral, touching the Conſervacie.

29. *Eliz.* Aldermen appointed to go to the Lord Admiral, and to inform his Lordſhip touching the Cities Right to the Conſervacie of the River of *Thames*, from *London Bridge* to *Tenland* and the *Reculvers*.

**K. James I. confirms the Cities Right.**

In the Letters Patents granted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, in the Third Year of his Reign, the Cities Title to the Conſervacie of the River of *Thames* and Water of *Medway*, is recited and ſet down at large. And therein mention is made, that the City had been interrupted in the ſaid Office, and a Doubt conceived, that the ſame did not belong to his Highneſs's City of *London*. His Majeſty therefore, of his eſpecial Grace and Favour to the City of *London*, *Ad omnem Controverſiam in hac Parte, temporibus tam præſentibus quam futuris, tollendam, ac omne dubium amovendum*; *i. e.* to take away all Controverſie in this Behalf, for the Times as well preſent as to come, and to remove all doubt, did by thoſe his Letters Patents Grant, Ratify and Confirm to the City of *London*, the Conſervacie of the ſaid River of *Thames* and Waters of *Medway*.

So much concerning the *Right* and *Uſage*. Now *de Reipſa*, *i. e.* of the Thing it ſelf.

**The Meaning and Extent of the *Conſervacie*.**

This Word *Conſervacie* doth extend it ſelf to the Preſervation of the Stream, and the Banks of the River, as alſo the Fiſh and Fry within the ſame. For by the Laws of the Land all Navigable Rivers are the high Streams of the King, for the Paſſage of Ships, Boats, &c. As the Highway is *Via Regia* for the People to paſs by. And if the Banks be not kept from Decaying and Encroachment, it will not only be an Annoyance to the River it ſelf, by diverting the Water and hindering the Navigation, but will alſo annoy the Grounds next adjoining to the ſame. And if the Fiſh be taken at undue Seaſons, and the Fry not preſerved, the Fiſhing will be ſoon deſtroyed.

The Charge to the Inqueſt concerning the Stream.

And firſt, touching the *Stream*, you are to enquire, Whether any Perſon or Perſons have Erected any Wears, Kiddels, or Engines; or knocked any Poſts, Piles, or Stakes, within the Rivers, or any Part thereof, which may in any Sort hinder the Stream, or the Navigation, or Paſſage of any Ships, Barges, Boats, or Veſſels within the ſame. And whether any have caſt any Soil, Duſt, or Rubbiſh, or other Filth whatſoever, into the ſame. You are to preſent the Perſons, Times, and Places, touching the committing of every ſuch Offence.

Concerning Encroachments.

Secondly, you are to enquire of all Encroachments upon the River, and the Banks of the ſame: And of all Bridges, Floodgates, Milldamms, and ſuch like Annoyances, Erected or Builded upon, or near to the Banks of the ſame River: And where, and by whom, and when the ſame were done.

And concerning the *Fiſhermen*.

Thirdly, For the Preſervation of the Fiſh and Fry within the River, you are to enquire, whether any *Fiſherman* or other, hath fiſhed at any undue or prohibited Seaſons, or with any unlawful or prohibited Nets or Engines. And when, where, and by whom every ſuch Offence was committed.

Thus much for a general Direction; but for your more particular Inſtruction, and for the Eaſe of your Memories, here be certain Printed Articles which you ſhall have with you; to every one of which, you ſhall give a particular Anſwer.

The like Charge was given by the ſaid Maſter Common Sergeant, on the next Day following at *Lee* in the County of *Eſſex*: And the like Seſſions was kept there for the ſame Purpoſe.

This Juriſdiction diſallowed of by King *Charles* I. as infringing the Admiralty. *J. S.*

But it ſeems, theſe Privileges and Juriſdictions in the *Thames*, thus claimed by the City, were not allowed by the Court in K. *Charles* I. his Time, but thought to encroach upon the Prerogative of the King's High Court of Admiralty: Some Paſſages in the foregoing Diſcourſe giving ſuch Offence, that it had like to have hindred the Sale of the Second Edition of this Book, *An.* 1633. being then newly Printed. For K. *Charles* I. as ſoon as he heard of it, commanded Sir *Henry Marten*, the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, either to obliterate certain Paſſages out of the ſaid Book, before it came forth, or elſe to ſtop the Publiſhing of it. For which Purpoſe, Secretary *Coke*, by that King's Command, wrote a ſpecial Letter to the ſaid Judge. But it being ſomewhat too late to make theſe Corrections, (the Book being now compleatly Printed off) the ſaid Sir *Henry Marten* ordered the Company of *Stationers* to Print the Secretaries Letter to him at the End of the Book, and his own Letter and Order to them thereupon. Which was accordingly done: And they were as follow:

*To my Honorable Friend Sir* HENRY MARTEN, *Knight, Judge of the High Court of the Admiralty.*

“SIR, his Majeſty underſtanding that there is a ſecond Edition of *Stowes Survey* of the City of *London*, new put to Sale, wherein there are ſome Paſſages prejudicial to his Majeſties Right in his Admiralty, and Derogatory to the juſt Power belonging thereunto; He doth therefore require you his Judge in that High Court to examine the ſaid Book, and to cauſe the ſaid Paſſa-

“ ges inſerted in prejudice of the Admiral Juriſdiction, and in ſupport of any other Pretence “ againſt the ſame, to be left out; or elſe to “ prohibit the Publiſhing and Sale of the ſaid “ Book. And for ſo doing, this Signification of “ his Majeſty's Pleaſure may be your ſufficient “ Warrant. So I reſt

*Garlicke Hith,* 21. *Dec.* 1633. *Your aſſured Friend to ſerve you,*
JOHN COKE.

Further Execution of the Letter abovementioned could not be made, for that it came after the Impreſſion was finiſhed and publiſhed.

HENRY MARTEN.

*To the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of* STATIONERS.

“ YOU may underſtand by the Contents of “ the Letter abovementioned, directed unto me, what is required at my Hands to perform. “ I am therefore to require you upon your Receipt “ hereof, forthwith to cauſe the Book to be “ brought unto you, and to take Order that all “ the Words, together with the Copy of the Letter, and my Anſwer thereunto, as above made “ for this Impreſſion, to be imprinted *Page* 939. “ Col. *prima, verbatim* in all the ſaid Books, as “ well ſold, as hereafter to be ſold, before any “ further Sale of the ſaid Books be made; and “ this ſhall be your Warrant in this behalf.

*Doctors Commons,* 24. *Dec.* 1633. HENRY MARTEN.

## CHAP. IX.

### *A more particular Account of the Locks, the Wears, and Mills on the* Thames. *Publick Orders for the Preſervation of it, and the Fiſh.*

he Benefit of e River ames. *J. S.*

THE Wealth and Health of *London* is owing chiefly to this Noble River, in reſpect of the plentiful Supplies it affords of Water, the Maintenance of a great and rich Traffick, by the Conveyance of Goods and Commodities outward and inward, and the preſerving of the City ſweet and clean, by the carrying away of all the Filth and Soil that muſt needs be produced by reaſon of ſuch a Number of Families and Employments.

ocks and Vears on it.

And therefore great Care was always taken for the preſerving of this River. In Proceſs of Time, many Wears, and Locks, and Mills were made on it. Whereby the free Paſſage of the Water was hindred. Inſomuch that about the Year 1578. or 1579. there were Three and twenty Locks, Sixteen Mills, Sixteen Floud-gates, Seven Wears on this River, between *Maidenhead* and *Oxford.* Whereof one *John Biſhop* made a Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh.* To whom he ſhewed, how by theſe Stoppages of the Water, ſeveral Perſons, to the Number of 15 or 16, in four Years only, had been drowned, and their Goods loſt; having been Perſons belonging to Barges and Veſſels uſing the River.

he Danger of em.

he Encreaſe Barges eſtward.

But notwithſtanding theſe Complaints, about the Year 1584 or 1585. there were above Seventy Locks and Wears (that is, Thirty more at leaſt than there was but Six Years before.) And whereas before there were not above Ten or Twelve Barges employed to and fro, now the Number was encreaſed to Fourſcore; and were of much greater Bulk and Bigneſs than before was uſed. Some of theſe Locks were extraordinary dangerous in paſſing. The going up the Locks were ſo ſteep, that every Year Cables had been broken that coſt 400 *l.* and Bargemen and Goods drowned. And in coming down, the Waters fell ſo high, that it ſunk the Veſſels, and deſtroyed Corn and Malt wherewith they were laden; and eſpecially one Lock, called *Marlow Lock,* of which there had been great Complaints. It was held by one *Farmour.* The Streams there were ſo ſtrong, and the Water had ſuch a diſmal Fall, that four Men within a ſhort time were loſt; three whereof drowned, and a fourth had his Brains daſht out. And all the Recompence the poor Widow had, was, that *Farmour* gave her five Shillings. But beſide the Danger, it was very expenſive to the poor Bargemen, the Millers ſelling the Water in the Stream for above 300*l.* a Year. Two of theſe Locks, which were moſt complained of, were viewed by four Aldermen of the City, and other Citizens, who well perceived the Danger thereof.

Complained of to the Queen.

The forementioned *John Biſhop* made Complaint again hereof to the Lord Treaſurer; and in *Octob.* 1585. made his Petition to the Queen, in the Name of the Widows and Fatherleſs Children (whoſe Parents and Huſbands were by theſe Means ſlain) againſt the great Miſchief done to her Loving Subjects, by the great Number of dangerous Locks, Wears, Mills and Floud-gates, unlawfully erected and made in and upon many Places of the River, contrary to the Statutes againſt the ſame neceſſarily provided. He prayed her Majeſty to give Commandment, that his Complaint, and a Proof thereof contained in Writing thereunto annexed, might be diligently heard and examined; and thereupon Order taken as the Neceſſity of the Cauſe required. He ſpake of Eleven Kings that made good Laws againſt theſe Stoppages of the Water in the *Thames,* viz. *Henry* III. *Edward* III. *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth.*

The Caſe of theſe Mills and Locks defended.

Thoſe concerned in theſe Locks, Wears, and Mills, the very Day after this Complaint, *Octob.* 14. gave in a Note by way of Petition to the ſaid Treaſurer, of Reaſons for the Maintenance of them upon the River; with the Cauſes of the Danger thereof, and ſome Account of the Perſons lately drowned there.

*Firſt,* Touching and in behalf of theſe Mills and Locks upon the *Thamyſe*; That they were of as great Antiquity as the Towns and Villages whereunto they adjoyn; and as ancient Evidence to be ſhewed for them, as any Man hath for any Land he held within the Realm of *England.* That they were of ſuch Neceſſity, as that without them the great Multitude and Number of the Queen's People, Inhabitants between *Maidenhead* Bridge and the City of *Oxford,* ſhould not well know where to have their Corn ground; beſides Mealing to the City of *London,* and other Places. That they were alſo of great Neceſſity for the Paſſage of Barges, and eſpecially at Low Waters.

For as then, for want of Water, when they lay on Ground, they had no Help but by ſhutting of the ſaid Locks, to ſend down ſome Flaſhes of Water, whereby to ſet them on float, which otherwiſe ſhould lie ſtill for a long Time. That within the Banks or Wears belonging to the ſaid Mills, were contained infinite Loads of Chalk and other Rubbiſh; which if they ſhould be looſed or ſtirred, it were the next way to choak the River, and thereby to overthrow the Subſtance of all Paſſage. That notwithſtanding divers and ſundry Laws heretofore made for the Furtherance and Paſſage of Ships, Barges and other Veſſels; yet were the ſaid Mills, Locks, and Wears within the River of *Thamyſe* never impeached, as Things repugnant to Law, or offenſive to the Commonwealth, for and until ſuch time as one *Biſhop* began his outragious Attempts therein. It was alſo to be underſtood, that the Mills, Locks and Wears within the River, amounting in the whole to the Number of LXX. or thereabouts, were for part the Queen's Inheritance: And for the Reſidue, the Inheritance of divers other of her Subjects; the Queen having only a Way or Paſſage for her People thorow the ſaid Locks. And that *Marlow Lock* particularly, was as well maintained, or better, than ever it was in any Age paſt. And that it was obtained from the Queen in the Tenth Year of her Reign; and that the ſame was now as well and carefully uſed as ever it was; and ſo fully proved by ſundry Depoſitions remaining of Record in her Majeſty's Court of the *Star Chamber*; beſides ſundry other Depoſitions taken before the Commiſſioners of Sewers; as alſo by the ſeveral Decrees made in the Queen's ſaid Court of *Star Chamber*.

Barges.

*Secondly*, As for the Cauſes why the Paſſage through theſe Locks were become ſomewhat more perillous than heretofore; they were, That the Barges were now of greater Burthen than ever they were in Time paſt, being almoſt double of what they were wont to be. That they laded them ſo extremely as therein was no meaſure: That they were in Time paſt wont to unlade part of their Lading beneath the Lock, when they were to come up, and take it in again above. And namely, when they brought up but Seven or eight Loads; whereas now of Twenty Loads, they commonly would not unlade any thing: That they entertained People of no Skill, and ſuch as for many of them, uſed not that Foreſight that were meet. That many times they would travel up and down ſo late and ſo early, that they could not ſee or perceive what they did. That they commonly ſpared neither *Sabbath Day*, nor others; beſides much ill Demeanor, too long to be recited. And in fine, that there was more likelihood of Peril in theſe Days than heretofore, in that the Number of Barges within the Time of Memory, were encreaſed from the Number of X. or XII. to that of Fourſcore, or thereabouts.

*Laſtly*, As touching the Perſons drowned and ſlain at *Marlow Lock* within this Eight Years, one was drowned by manifeſt Negligence, partly that the Barge was overcharged with a greater Burthen than ſhould have been; and alſo, that it wanted Waſh-boards on the Sides, as all other Barges commonly had for their Defence. Another in truth was drowned, but not at the Lock. Another killed by his own Negligence and Folly. Another came up the ſaid Lock in the Winter ſo late, as he could not diſcern what he did. That it was no mervail, though they now and then break a Cable; in that they were many times made of ill Stuff, and their Barges being ſo great, and ſo unmeaſurably laden. That in all Ages paſt, ſome now and then had by Negligence of Watermen periſhed at the ſaid Locks; which, next to the Providence of Almighty God, were by the good Foreſight and Proviſion of the Paſſengers chiefly to be holpen, and could not otherwiſe be provided for.

Reaſons for the maintaining the Wears.

At another Time, when the like Complaint was made againſt theſe Mills, Locks and Wears, theſe Things were ſaid and proved for the Maintenance of them. Firſt, That they were erected and made, and ſo have continued for many Hundred Years, without any Challenge or Interruption. That the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, whereof the laſt was made in the 12. *Edw.* IV. that touch the Reformation of Locks and Wears, extend only to ſuch as then were erected to the Diſturbance of Barges and other Veſſels. Whereas at that Time there was no common Paſſage for Barges ſo far as *Marlow* or *Byſham*, as it was upon vehement Preſumption thought. That it was further to be moſt manifeſtly proved, that within the Memory of ſuch as be yet living, there were not above the Number of Four Barges that paſſed ſo far into the River of *Thamyſe* as *Marlow* or *Biſham*; and that ſuch as then paſſed were not above half the Burthen of ſuch as now commonly paſſed by the ſaid River, being near about the Number of Threeſcore. That it was moſt certain and true, that ſuch inconſiderate People, and namely, of the ſaid Bargemen as wiſhed or deſired the Decay or pulling down the Locks and Wears, deſired therein but their own great Hindrance, or rather Undoing; conſidering that without them they could not paſs; and that many times, and eſpecially at Low Waters, they were enforced to deſire the ſhutting of the ſaid Locks, to the end to convey Water for the removing of their Barges when they were ſet on Ground. That if the ſaid Wears ſhould be pulled down, there were ſuch Quantities of Chalk and other Rubbiſh therein, as that by the looſing thereof, ſuch Hills would grow in many Places, as that a ſmall Boat in divers Places of the *Thamyſe* would hardly paſs. That in caſe the ſaid Paſſage ſhould be diſturbed, it ſhould not only tend to the great Let and Hindrance of the Queen's Proviſion, and of her City of *London*, but alſo of divers of her Subjects and People. That the Proviſion for grinding of great Part of the Inhabitants Corn within the Counties of *Bucks*, *Berks*, and *Oxon*, reſted upon the Mills ſituate within the ſaid River; which, without the ſaid Locks and Wears, could not be maintained, or grind any thing; and ſhould they decay, the Inhabitants would be to ſeek where to grind their Corn. That in all the Commiſſions of Sewers, that in any Age or Time had been awarded, theſe Mills and Locks were never thought to be within the Precinct of any Laws, or in any reſpect meet to be reformed. That if any Diſorder were herein, the ſame were to be reformed by the ordinary Proceedings of the Queen's Majeſties Laws, and not otherwiſe.

Corn Mills rected on River.

The City tition the Queen to up certain Mills near Bridge.

About the Year 1508. certain Mills were erected upon this River *Thames*, near the Bridge, to grind Corn for the better Supply of the City. For the City had for ſome Years paſt ſuffered very much by reaſon of Dearth, and Scarcity of Corn, and that encreaſed greatly for ſome Number of Miles about the City, in regard of the Difficulty of grinding of Corn for the Relief of the Poor. Therefore in the Month of *March*, 1588. the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, petitioned the Queen, that they might erect four Corn Mills on the River of *Thames*, under two Roofs near the Bridge, in ſuch Places where it ſhould breed no Annoyance. Whereupon ſeveral of the Council, *viz.* the Lord Chancellor *Hatton*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, *Charles Howard*, Baron of *Effingham*, Sir *Francis Knollys*, Sir *Francis Walſingham*, ſent their Letter, *April* 1. 1588. from the

Court at *Greenwich* to Mr. *Rookeſby*, Maſter of St. *Katharines*, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, Mr. *Peter Oſborn*, Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*, with this Order, *viz.* To call before them ſuch as the Maior and City ſhould appoint to follow this Cauſe; and likewiſe ſome of the principal Officers of the Navy, and others of the Maſters of *Trinity Houſe*; and to adviſe them to conſult together, whether the Erection of theſe Mills might be beneficial or inconvenient; and in what Sort and Place it ſhould be thought neceſſary they ſhould be ſet up. That being by them adviſed, the Queen might be moved to grant their Requeſt, if it ſhould be found behooſeful for the City, and not hurtful to the River of *Thames*. The Three abovesaid at length returned this Certificate to the Council: That by the Certificate of the principal Officers of the Navy, and the chief Maſters of the *Trinity Houſe*, and the Eight Maſters and Overſeers of the River, and other the Aſſiſtants of the Company of Watermen, as alſo by their own View and adviſed Conſideration, it was found, that the erecting of the ſaid Mills would not be hurtful nor prejudicial to the *Thames* any way: And alſo would work Benefit, and no Inconvenience, ſo far forth as hitherto they could ſee and perceive. This was dated *May* 16. 1588.

e Certifi-
of the
ity *Houſe*.

The Certificate of the Maſters and Aſſiſtants of the *Trinity Houſe* was this:

"Whereas it hath pleaſed the Lords of her "Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council to "direct their Letter to the Worſhipful Mr. *Rookeſby*, "Maſter of St. *Catharines*, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, Mr. *Oſborn*, Commiſſioners for the Building of certain "Mills on the *South* ſide of *Thames*, upon the "*Starlings* above the Bridge: And the Commiſſioners above named have ſent for us the Maſter "and Aſſiſtants of the *Trinity Houſe* of *Deptforth* "*Strand*, in *Kent*, that we ſhould make the Survey, whether the erecting and building of thoſe "Mills might be prejudicial or hurtful to the "ſaid River; We whoſe Names are hereunder "written, with others, have taken a View of the "ſaid Place, and do find, as far as we can judge "and foreſee, it will not be hurtful nor prejudicial to the ſaid River in any way, *April* 4. "1588.

| | |
|---|---|
| *John Hawkins*, | *William Holſtock*, |
| *Richard Gibbs*, Maſter, | By me, *Edw. Wilkinſon*, |
| By me, *Will. Harris* | By me, *Peter Hills*. |
| By me, *Tho. Andros*. | |

vers Mills
on the
*ames* anci-
ly.

*naſtic.*
*lic.*
. 3. P. 4.

In former Times, there ſeems to have been divers Mills upon the *Thames*. One Mill there was below the Bridge on *Southwark* ſide, which belonged to the Monks of *Rocheſter*. For in the Year 1197, in an Exchange made between *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the Monks of *Rocheſter*, Mention is made of a Mill that thoſe Monks had in *Suwerk* upon *Thames* towards the *Eaſt*, againſt the *Tower* of *London*. But theſe Mills are now all taken away for the leſs annoying of the River.

ders for
Conſerva-
of the
ver.

And indeed as *London* could not be *London* without the *Thames*, ſo great Care was taken in former Times to preſerve it clean and clear of all Annoyances, and particularly againſt the Deſtruction of the Fiſh, which were of many ſorts, and very good in their kind. Hence in *September*, 1584, Orders were ſet forth for the Conſervation of the River of *Thames*: Which were as follow.

*Firſt*, That there ſhould be no Purpreſtures, Encroachments, Wharfs, Banks, Walls, or Building of Houſes in or upon the *Thames*, to the ſtopping of the Paſſage.

*Item*, That no Dung, Rubbiſh, or other Filth, be caſt into the *Thames*.

*Item*, That no Poſts nor Stakes be fixed in the *Thames*.

*Item*, That the fair Way be kept as deep and large as heretofore it hath been.

| No Perſon ſhall ſell, utter, or take any Fiſh, contrary to the ancient Aſſize ſet down by Decree, *viz.* | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| | Pyke | XIV |
| | Barbel | XII |
| | Salmon | XVI |
| | Trowte | VIII |
| | Tench | VIII |
| | Roche<br>Dace<br>Flounder | VI |

Fiſh not yet Aſſized, *viz.*
- Carp
- Aloes
- Chevin
- Pearch
- Eeles
- Gudgeon
- Smelts
- Bleaks
- Shad
- Makerel
- Lampreis
- Lamprons

Fence-Months and Times; in which theſe Fiſhes are not to be taken, *viz.* For
- Salmons; between the Nativity of our Lady and St. *Martins*.
- Kipper Salmons: Not to be taken at any Time of the Year.
- Trowts: Between *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmaſs*.
- Roches: Between 15 Days before St. *Martins*, and 15 Days after.
- Lampreis, Lamprons: Between the 15. of *April*, and the 15th of *Auguſt*, *viz.* 4 Months.

No Fiſhermen, Garthmen, Petermen, Draymen, or Tynkermen, ſhall avaunce or ſet up any
- Wears
- Ingins
- Rowte Wears
- Pight Wears
- Foot Wears

Nor make any
- Stalker Nets
- Trynck Nets
- Purſe Nets
- Caſting Nets
- Berd Nets
- Pot Nets'
- Barrock Nets at Crooks
- Heaving Nets

Except they be 2 Inches in the Maſhe.

Nets forbidden. The Meaſure of certain Nets, *viz.*
- Blee-Nets muſt be two Inches and an half.
- Dray-Nets and Kedals forbidden.
- Cod-Nets to be uſed between *Candlemas* and our *Ladyday*.
- Treat-Nets, Peter-Nets: muſt be two Inches large in the Maſhe, except between *Candlemas* and our *Ladyday* in *Lent*.
- A Pride-Net, not to be occupied, but by ſpecial Licence of the Water Bailif, and not above a Yard in Length.

Places inhibited to fiſh in, called Water Friths, *viz.*
- Mill Damms, Locks, and ſuch like.
- *Gooſe Fleet* at *Buſherd*.
- *Well Fleet*, at the *Maſe*.
- St. *Saviour*'s *Milne* by *Weſt*.

Baits prohibited. White Bait at Gowlch, or Bloud Bag.]

# CHAP. X.

## *A further Account of this famous River of* Thames, *as to ſo much as the Lord Maior of* London *is Conſervator of: With a ſhort Deſcription of the divers Towns, and Places, within the ſaid Limits that are ſeated on its Banks; on either ſide, in* Kent, Eſſex, Middleſex *and* Surrey.

The Extent of the Lord Maior's Juriſdiction of the River *Thames*. *R. B.*

THE Lord Maior then is *Conſervator* of the River of *Thames* from the Mouth thereof, which is at the Block Houſes almoſt againſt *Graveſend* in the *Eaſt*, to a Place called *Colme Ditch* in *Surrey*, a little above *Stanes* Bridge in the *Weſt*. Where is a Stone erected with the City Arms carved thereon, and is called *London Mark Stone*. The Diſtance betwixt which two Places according to the Courſe of the River is above 60 Miles.

The *Banks* of this River, which ſevereth the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Middleſex* from *Kent* and *Surrey*, afford ſuch Variety of Objects, as good *Towns*, fair Buildings, two of the King's Palaces, *viz. Greenwich* in *Kent*, and *Hampton Court* in *Middleſex*; beſides all the *South* ſide of the City of *London*; alſo the infinite Number of *Ships* and *Veſſels* of all ſorts continually floating upon the River, that a *German Poet* thus writes concerning it:

*Tot Campos, Sylvas, tot Regia Tecta, tot hortos,*
*Artifici excultas dextra, tot vidimus Arces,*
*Ut nunc Auſonio Thamiſis cum Tibride certet.*

*We ſaw ſo many Woods and Princely Bowers,*
*Sweet Fields, brave Palaces, and ſtately Towers:*
*So many Gardens, dreſt with curious Care,*
*That* Thames *with Royal* Tyber *may compare.*

And another Stranger, to the like Purpoſe.

*The pleaſant Object of ſweet Verdant Bowers,*
*Enveloped with Flora's fragrant Flowers:*
*The goodly Proſpect of Skie-kiſſing Hills,*
*Of fertile Plains, vein'd o're with purling Rills,*
*More raviſh'd not my Senſes with Delight,*
*Than did the Banks of* Thames *tranſport my Sight.*

Of the moſt remarkable Objects, I ſhall give the Reader a brief Account; beginning at *Graveſend* in *Kent*, and *Tilbury Fort* in *Eſſex*, where the Lord Maior's Juriſdiction begins.

*Graveſend.*

1. *GRAVESEND:* Seated on the *Southern* Bank of the *Thames*: a Place of great Reſort, as being the common Landing Place for Strangers and Seamen in their Paſſage to *London*; as likewiſe the accuſtomary Place of taking of Shipping, and the ready Road for *France*. All which doth occaſion it to be well inhabited and reſorted unto, and ſufficiently furniſhed with *Inns*, *Taverns*, and other Houſes of Entertainment: And its Markets, which are *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, are well provided with *Proviſions*. Yet all Things want for no Price. It is a *Maior Town*. Here is all Conveniency for Travel for its Inhabitants either by Water, or by Land in the Stage Coaches, or Hackney Horſes, which are always to be had either to *London*, or *Rocheſter*, or elſewhere.

*Tilbury Fort.*

2. The *BLOCK HOUSES*, called *Tilbury Fort*; the one near *Graveſend* in *Kent*, and the other oppoſite to it in *Eſſex*, near *Tilbury*, a ſmall Town; of chief Note, for Queen *Elizabeth*'s coming hither to view her Camp, after her defeating the *Spaniſh Armado* on St. *James*'s Day, in the Year 1588. Theſe two Forts are well ſtored with *Ammunition*, and Guns, continually mounted and loaded, ſo that no *Ship* or *Veſſel* can come in, or go out of the *River* without their Permiſſion. Of theſe *Forts*, that in *Eſſex* ſide is by much the greater, lyeth more open, and better to command Veſſels: And here is always kept a Gariſon of Soldiers for its better Security, with a good Tract of Ground walled in.

*Greenhith*

3. *GREEN HITH:* Seated on the *Kentiſh* ſide; of chief Account for its *Chalk Pits*; many *Hoys* and ſmall Veſſels being employed to carry the ſame to *London*, and other Places; of this *Chalk*, Lyme being made, ſo uſeful in *Building*.

*Grayes.* *Stone Ne* *Long Reac*

4. *GRATES:* An indifferent Market Town, and of ſome Account for *Calves* and *Poultrey*. A little further *Weſtward* is a Place called *Stone-Neſs*, which is at the Entrance into that Part of the River called the *Long Reach.*

5. *DARTFORD CREEK:* So called from the Town of *Dartford*, not far diſtant. This Town is very good, and well inhabited and furniſhed with Inns and Publick Houſes; as ſeated on the high Road from *London* to *Rocheſter*, and ſo to *Dover* and elſewhere: and by reaſon of the Creek that falleth into the *Thames*, is a great Conveniency of tranſporting Commodities to *London*. Which makes its Market, (which is on *Saturdays*) to be conſiderable, and much reſorted unto by *Mealmen* and *Cornchandlers*. In the Reign of King *Richard* II. *Anno* 1381. *Tyler*'s impious Rebellion began here, occaſioned by an Abuſe which a Collector of the *Poll Money* offered to the Daughter of one *John Tyler* of this Town, who made himſelf Captain or Head of the Rabble; and before they were diſperſed, committed great Spoils: he took the Name of *Jack Straw*. This Story is ſufficiently taken Notice of in our Hiſtory.

*Crayford-Neſs.*

6. About a Mile more *Weſtward* from *Dartford Creek*, is *CRATFORD-NESS.*

*Erith. Cold Harbour.*

7. *ERITH:* A Town of no great Account. Oppoſite to this Town in *Eſſex*, is a Place called *COLD HARBOUR.*

*Raynham Creek. Dagenham Creek. Halfway Tree, and Houſe.*

8. *RATNHAM CREEK:* On the ſide of *Eſſex*. Next to it is *Dagenham Creek*. About a Mile and a half more *Weſtwards*, is the *Halfway Tree* in *Eſſex* ſide; and over againſt in *Kent*, is the *Halfway Houſe*, ſo called, as ſeated in the midway betwixt *London* and *Graveſend*.

*Barking Creek. Devil's Houſe.*

9. *BARKING CREEK:* And two Miles further *Weſtward*, and on the ſame ſide is a lone Houſe, called the *Devil's Houſe*; for what Reaſon, I know not.

*Woolwich.*

10. *WOOLWICH:* Seated on the *Kentiſh* ſide, low, and not over healthful; but by reaſon of its *Dock*, and *Storehouſes* for the *Navy Royal*, is a Place well Inhabited, eſpecially by thoſe that have their Dependance thereon. And in this *Dock* hath been built the beſt Ships of War; amongſt which the *Royal Sovereign*, *Anno* 1637. being in Length by the Keel 127 Foot; in Breadth by the Beam 47 Foot, and in Depth 49 Foot; her Draught of Water 21 Foot: her Burthen in all 2072 Tuns,

The *Royal* *vereign*, its Dimenſions, &c.

Tuns, and 1492 Tuns, beſides Guns, Tackle, *&c.*

She hath Six Anchors; whereof the biggeſt weighs 6000 *lib.* and the leaſt 4300 *lib.* She hath Fourteen *Cables*; whereof the greateſt is 666 Inches Diameter, and 21 Inches in Compaſs, and weighs 9000 *lib.* Her leaſt Cable being 254 Inches Diameter, and 8 Inches in Circumference, and weighs near 1300 *lib.*

Unto her belonged Eighteen *Maſts* and *Yards*; whereof the Main Maſt is 113 Foot long, and 33 Inches Diameter; her Main Yard 105 Foot long, and 23 Inches Diameter, and her Main Top 15 Foot Diameter.

She carried Ten ſeveral Sorts of Sails, of ſeveral Names; of which her greateſt is her *Main Courſe*, together with her *Bonnet*, which contains 1640 Yards of Canvas; and her *Fore-Top Gallant Sail* contains 130 Yards. One compleat Set or Suit of Sails belonging to her, will coſt 404 *l.* Sterling.

The Weight of the *Sea Store*, *Tackle* and *Cordage*, is 60 Tons, 800 and odd Pounds.

She carries a *Long Boat* of 50 Foot; a *Pinnace* of 36 Foot, and a *Skiff* of 27 Foot long.

The Weight of her Rigging, 33 Tons.

She carried Three Tire of *Guns*, all of Braſs; whereof there are 44 in her Upper *Tire*, 34 in her Second, and 22 in her Lower *Tire*; in all 100 Guns.

Her Compliment of *Mariners*, *Soldiers* and *Officers*, was 850 Men.

Her whole Charges for Wages, Diet, Ammunition, with *Wear* and *Tear*, for every Month ſhe is at Sea, coſts the King 3500 *l.* As hath been computed by experienced Accomptants in *Maritime Affairs*.

This Royal Ship was curiouſly carved, and gilt with Gold; ſo that when ſhe was in the Engagement againſt the *Dutch*, they gave her the Name of the *Golden Devil*; her Guns being whole *Cannon*, making ſuch Havock and Slaughter amongſt them.

*Ham Creek.*

11. Over againſt *Woolwich*, in *Eſſex* ſide, is *HAM CREEK*.

And about Two Miles more *Weſtwards*, is the River *Lee*, which parts the County of *Eſſex* from *Middleſex*.

*Iſle of Dogs.*

Next is the ISLE of *DOGS*; being a low Marſhy Ground, ſo called, as is reported, for that a Waterman carried a Man into this *Marſh*, and there murthered him. The Man having a Dog with him, he would not leave his Maſter; but Hunger forced him many times to ſwim over the *Thames* to *Greenwich*; which the Watermen who plied at the *Bridge* obſerving, followed the Dog over; and by that means the murthered Man was diſcovered. Soon after the Dog ſwimming over to *Greenwich* Bridge, where there was a Waterman ſeated, at him the Dog ſnarled, and would not be beat off; which the other Watermen perceiving, (and knowing of the *Murther*) apprehended this ſtrange Waterman; who confeſſed the Fact, and was condemned and executed.

*Greenwich.*

12. Over againſt the Iſle of *Dogs*, is *GREENWICH*; a large and pleaſant Town, ſeated on the Banks of the River *Thames*; being well inhabited, and frequented by Gentry, and Citizens of the firſt Rank, and graced with a once ſtately Palace of the King, (being of good Antiquity) whoſe Foundations were firſt laid by *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and enlarged and beautified by ſeveral ſucceeding *Kings*. Out of the Ruins of this Structure, King *Charles* the IId. after his Happy Reſtauration, began to rebuild it, and proceeded to one End of a ſtately Pile of Building, all of *Free Stone*; but for ſome Reaſons diſcontinued it. And now his late Majeſty K. *William* hath given it for an *Hoſpital* for poor, and ancient, and maimed Seamen, that had ſerved in the Royal Fleet. And there is (and according to all Probability will be) a good Revenue ſettled thereon, for the Support thereof; and Governors are choſen, for the looking after the ſame. An Account whereof will be given afterwards.

Adjoining to this *Palace*, is a ſmall but pleaſant *Park*; and upon a Hill, about Half a Mile from the Houſe, is a fair *Lodge Houſe*, which affords a delectable Proſpect.

In this Houſe, there was a Part allotted by King *Charles* the Second, for Mr. *Flamſtead*, for his making his *Cœleſtial* Obſervations of the *Planets*, &c. in order to further Knowledge and Improvement of *Aſtronomy*; having a good Stipend ſettled on him, and being accommodated with *Teleſcopes* of the largeſt and beſt Contrivance, as alſo with other *Mathematical Inſtruments*, fit for ſuch Uſe; and having alſo a deep Well, to make his Obſervations in. [Which are very large, and printed by his Order in *Folio*; but by him not yet thought fit to be publiſhed. And tho' he be now of a very great Age, is ſtill making his Obſervations. The Salary he hath, and doth yearly receive, is 200 *l. per Annum*, as is ſaid.] *J. S.*

*Deptford.*

13. *DEPTFORD*, the Upper and the Lower; which taken together, is very large: The Upper being much the better, both for Buildings, and *Inhabitants*; and is the more reſorted unto, by reaſon of his Majeſty's Dock and Storehouſes, for the Building and Equipping of the Ships of the Navy Royal. Here is alſo another Yard, for the Building of Ships for *Merchants*. And this Town parts the Two Counties of *Kent* and *Surrey*: So that now we come to the Shores of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*. On the *North* ſide of which Shores, are the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and on the *South*, the Borough of *Southwark*: Which Places muſt be treated of in a larger manner, in the Progreſs of this Work.

*Blackwall.*

14. But before we come to *London*, we meet with *BLACKWALL*, on *Middleſex* ſide; where there is a very ſpacious *Dock* and *Yard*, for the Building and Equipping of Ships, belonging to Sir *Henry Johnſon*, whoſe Dwelling was there.

*Limehouſe.*

15. *LIMEHOUSE*, a very populous Place, with fair *Buildings* next the River, which are inhabited by Mariners, and thoſe whoſe Dependance is on the Sea. [And therefore here is One of the Fifty New Churches erected.]

On the other Side, (*viz.* that of *Surrey*) is *Rotherhith*.

*Cuckolds Point.*

Near to this Place is *Cuckolds Point*; where there is a large Pair of Horns fixed upon a Pole. I know not the Fancy for it.

Thus having given you a View of ſuch remarkable Places on the *Eaſt* ſide of *London Bridge*, I now come to ſpeak of thoſe on the *Weſt* ſide. And then the firſt Place that cometh to our View, is,

*The Neat Houſes.*

16. The *NEATHOUSES*; being a Parcel of Houſes taken up by Gardiners for planting of *Aſparagus*, *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, *Artichokes*, &c. which find good Vent at *London*, and for which they are of Note.

*Chelſea College.*

17. *CHELSEA COLLEGE*, a large and ſtately Structure, with curious *Gardens*; being made uſe of for an *Hoſpital* for maimed and ancient Soldiers. I could wiſh that ſuch a Fine

Building had been rather appropriated for decayed Gentlemen: But of this Building more will be ſaid, in the Chapter of *Colleges* and *Hoſpitals*.

*Chelſea.*

18. *CHELSEA*, a Town not large, but graced with good well built Houſes, (eſpecially of late Years;) amongſt which are ſeveral large Houſes, the Seats of Noblemen; as the Right Honourable the Lord *Cheney*, who is Lord of the Manor: Then a large Houſe, now the Duke of *Beaufort*'s, formerly of the Duke of *Buckingham*; then the Houſe of the Earl of *Lindſey*, now Duke of *Ancaſter*.

*Batterſea.*

19. *BATTERSEA*; almoſt over againſt *Chelſea*, a pretty handſome Town. Both in this Town, as well as in *Chelſea*, are divers *Gardiners*, ſerviceable to the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, for their *Commodities*. The Chief Houſe in this Town, is the Seat of Sir *Walter St. John*, (created by his Majeſty K. *George*, Lord *Batterſea*); a fine well built Houſe, ſeated on the Banks of the River *Thames*, with fine Gardens.

*Putney.*

20. *PUTNEY*, alſo ſeated in *Surrey*, as was the former; graced with large and good Buildings, well inhabited by *Gentry*: and the more for its good Air, and the Diverſion its large Heath affords. Where there is a Bowling Green, well reſorted unto in the Summer Seaſon.

*Fulham.*

*Muſtow Houſe.*

21. *FULHAM*, in *Middleſex*; oppoſite to *Putney*: A pretty large Town, with ſome good Houſes for the *Gentry*; amongſt which is *Muſtow Houſe*, very pleaſantly ſeated, a ſmall Diſtance from the Town, with large Orchards and Gardens; the Seat of Sir *Williams*, Baronet.

*Parſons Green.*

Then in *PARSONS GREEN*, which belongs to the Pariſh of *Fulham*, are very good Houſes for Gentry; where the Right Honourable the Earl of *Peterborough* hath a large Houſe, with ſtately Gardens. *Weſtwards* of the Town, the Biſhop of *London* hath his *Palace*, which is an old but good Building, with fine Gardens. Repaired by the preſent Lord Biſhop.

*Barn Elms.*

22. *BARN ELMS*, of Note for its lofty Elm Trees; at the upper End of which is a large and new Brick Houſe, at preſent the Seat of Sir *Matthew Andrews*.

*Mortlack.*

23. *MORTLACK*, on *Surrey* ſide, a long Town, graced with divers good Houſes, the Seats of Citizens and Gentry.

*Chiſwick.*

24. *CHISWICK*, the Seats of the Earl of *Falconbergh*, and of ſeveral Gentlemen.

Now we are croſs'd over on *Middleſex* ſide. On which Side ſtands alſo,

*Brentford.*

25. *BRENTFORD*, the *Old* and the *New*; Both ſeated on the high Road to *London*: Old *Brentford* being but meanly inhabited, by reaſon of its Dirtineſs in the Winter, and Duſt in the Summer; as lying low, and the Paſſage ſo narrow, that two Carts or Coaches can hardly paſs one another. But as to New *Brentford*, not far diſtant, it is a conſiderable Market Town, well inhabited; and by reaſon of its Thorough-fare, hath good Inns and Houſes of Entertainment. Its Market, which is on *Tueſdays*, is well ſerved with Proviſions, which are bought up by the *Higglers*. Not far from this Town is the ſtately Houſe, now of the Duke of *Somerſet*, by Marriage of an Heireſs of the late Earl of *Northumberland*, called *Sion Houſe*, delightfully ſeated; and where the firſt Duke of that Name had his Reſidence.

*Sion Houſe.*

*Kew.*

26. Over againſt *Brentford*, and in *Surrey*, is *KEW GREEN*; where are ſeveral good Buildings, inhabited by Gentry.

*Iſleworth.*

27. *ISTLEWORTH*, in *Middleſex*; a large Town, full of well built Houſes, much reſorted unto by the *Gentry*.

*Richmond.*

28. *RICHMOND*, in *Surrey*; a large Town, graced with good Buildings, eſpecially the *Green*, that fronts the *King's Palace*, now decayed, and parcelled out in Tenements; and on the *Hill*, where there are new found out *Wells*, which draw a great Reſort of Gentry to them, and the Town. Here the Prince of *Wales*, and Princeſs, have their Summer Habitation.

*Twickenham.*

29. *TWICKENHAM*; a good and handſome Country Town, of a good Reſort, and much inhabited by the Gentry. Here the Earl of *Bradford* hath a good Country Houſe; and near unto it, Sir *George Humble*, Bar. had another, very graceful to the Eye, and pleaſantly ſeated amongſt fine *Gardens*.

*Teddington.*

30. *TEDDINGTON*; a ſmall Town, of no great Account.

*Kingſton.*

31. *KINGSTON*, in *Surrey*; joined to *Kingſtonwick* in *Middleſex*, by a Wooden Bridge, which brings a great Advantage to the Town, for the conveying of *Corn*, &c. to its Market, which is very conſiderable for *Grain*, *Poultry Ware*, and all Sorts of *Proviſions*; and is much reſorted unto every *Saturday* by *Mealmen*, and *Higglers*. The Town is large, and well inhabited: It is an Ancient *Corporation*, governed by Bailiffs, *&c.* And enjoyeth large Immunities; being the uſual Place where one of the Aſſizes for the County is held, and where the Juſtices keep one of their Quarter Seſſions. This Place is of Note, for being the Place where upon a Stage in the open Market Place, was placed the Chair of his Majeſty, where *Æthelſtan*, *Ethelred*, and *Edwin* were crowned Kings, and received their *Imperial Sceptres*; and from whence 'tis ſaid this Town took its Name of *Kingſton*, being before called *Moreford*.

*Thames Ditton.*

32. *THAMES DITTON*; a ſmall Place, and of no Account.

*Hampton Court.*

33. *HAMPTON COURT*; pleaſantly ſeated betwixt Two Parks. This *Palace* ſince its late Rebuilding, is moſt ſtately and magnificent; and hath a curious Garden newly made, by the Directions of Mr. *London*, his Majeſty's principal Gardiner: who in reſpect of his Knowledge in all Things relating to Curious Gardens, hath not his Fellow in the Kingdom.

This *Palace* was firſt built by Cardinal *Wolſey*, in Oſtentation of his great Riches; and afterwards enlarged by King *Henry* the VIIIth, and new beautified by his late Majeſty, K. *William*.

Not far from this Court, is

*Hampton Town.*

*HAMPTON TOWN*; indifferent large, with ſome good Houſes.

*Sunbury.*

34 *SUNBURY*, in the ſaid County; of no great Account.

*Walton.*

35. *WALTON*, or *Walton upon the Thames*; a pretty large Town, well inhabited, and in a healthful Air.

*Shepperton.*

36. *SHEPPERTON*; ſeated in *Middleſex*; of no great Account.

*Waybridge.*

37. *WAYBRIDGE*; a Town well inhabited by Gentry. Here was a Palace of the King's

*Oatlands.*

King's called *Oatlands*, now pulled down; and the Park and Houſe that is ſtanding, was the Seat of the late Earl of *Torrington*, by Leaſe from the Crown; his Lordſhip then living in one of the Lodge Houſes.

*Chertſey.*

38. *CHERTSEY*, in *Surrey*; at ſome Diſtance from the *Thames*, where it hath a Bridge of Wood, which adds an Advantage to the Town; yet its Market (which is on *Wedneſday*) is but mean, and ill ſerved, eſpecially with *Corn*.

*Lalam.*

39. *LALAM*; of ſmall Account.

*Stanes.*

40. *STANES*; another ſmall Market Town in *Middleſex*, ſeated on the high *Weſtern* Road to *London*, which occaſions it to be of better Reſort, having a Wooden *Bridge* over the *Thames*, which leadeth to *Egham* in *Surrey*. Its Market is on *Fridays*; which is but ſmall, either for *Corn*, or *Proviſions*.

I have given the Reader a ſhort Deſcription of the Towns and Places, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, which are ſeated on this famous River, and which are within the Juriſdiction of the Lord Maior of *London*, who is Conſervator thereof.]

Citizens and Nobles take the Air on the *Thames*.

*J. S.*

And thus as this fine River is of great Uſe and Profit to the City; ſo the many neat Towns and Seats on the Banks of it, make it extraordinary pleaſant and delightful. So that the Citizens and Gentlemen, nay, Kings, have in the Summer Time, uſually taken the Air by Water; being carried in Boats and Barges along the *Thames*, both upward and downward, according to their Pleaſures.

*Gower* the Poet, contemporary with King *Richard* II. ſpeaks of that King's going in his Barge upon this River, when the Poet alſo was in a Boat: Whom the King ſeeing, called into his own Barge; and commanded him to write upon ſome Subject, that he might entertain himſelf with reading his Poetry: As he deſcribeth this Matter himſelf, in his Book *de Confeſſione Amantis*.

*As it beſylle upon a Tyde,*
*As Thynge whych ſhuide tho letyde,*
*Under the Town of newe* Troye,
*Whyche toke of* Brute *hys fyrſte joye,*
*On* Themſe *whan it was flowende,*
*As I by Bote came roende*;
*So as* Fortune *hir Tyme ſette,*
*My Lyege Lorde perchaunce I mette*;
*And ſo befelle as I came nygh,*
*Out of my Bote whan he me ſygh*;
*He bade me come into hys Barge*;
*And whan I was with hym at large,*
*Amonges other Thynges ſeyd,*
*He hath ſoch Charge upon me leyd*, &c.]

## CHAP. XI.

## *Two Acts; The one an Act of Parliament for the Preſervation of this River: The other, An Act of Common Council, for the Conſervation and Cleanſing of it.*

*A. M.*

HERE, in the laſt place, we ſhall ſubjoin Two Inſtances of the Care taken of this River in *Henry* the Eighth's Time, by the Parliament, as well as by the Government of the City, for the keeping it clean, preſerving the Banks, and preventing Breaches. And firſt,

### *An Act of Parliament for the Preſervation of the River of* THAMES, *made in the Twenty ſeventh Year of the Reign of our moſt Dread Sovereign Lord, K.* HENRY *the Eighth.*

“WHere before this Time the River of *Thames*, among all other Rivers within this Realm, hath been accepted and taken, and as it is indeed, moſt commodious and profitable unto all the King's Liege People; and chiefly of all other frequented and uſed, and as well by the King's Highneſs, his Eſtates, and Nobles, Merchants, and other repairing to the City of *London*, and other Places, Shires and Counties adjoining to the ſame: Which River of *Thames* is, and hath been moſt meet and convenient of all other, for the Safegard and Ordering of the King's Navy, Conveighance of Merchandiſes, and other Neceſſaries, to and for the King's moſt Honourable Houſhold, and otherwiſe, to the great Relief and Comfort of all Perſons within this Realm; till now of late divers evil-diſpoſed Perſons, partly by miſordering of the ſaid River, by caſting in of Dung and other Filth, laid nigh to the Banks of the ſaid River, digging and undermining of the ſaid Banks and Walls next adjoining to the ſame River, carrying and conveighing away of Way-ſhides, Shore-piles, Boords, Timber-work, Ballaſt for Ships, and other Things from the ſaid Banks and Walls in ſundry places: by reaſon whereof, great Shelfs and Riſings have of late been made and grown in the Farway of the ſaid River, and ſuch Grounds as lye within the Level of the ſaid Water-mark: By occaſion thereof have been ſurrounded and overflown by Rage of the ſaid Water, and many great Breaches have enſued and followed thereupon, and daily are like to do, and the ſaid River of *Thames* to be utterly deſtroyed for ever, if convenient and ſpeedy Remedy be not ſooner provided in that Behalf.

“For Reformation whereof, Be it enacted, eſtabliſhed, and ordained by the King, our Sovereign Lord, and by the Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That if any Perſon or Perſons hereafter, do, or procure any Thing to be done in the annoying of the Stream of the ſaid River of *Thames*, making of Shelfs by any manner of Means, by Mining, Digging, Caſting of Dung, or Rubbiſh, or other Thing in the ſame River; or take, pluck, or conveigh away any Boords, Stakes, Piles, Timber-work, or other Thing from the ſaid Banks or Walls; except it be to amend, and the ſame to repair again; or dig or undermine any Banks or Walls on the Waterſide of *Thames* aforeſaid, to the Hurt, Impairing or Damage of any the ſaid Walls and

“ Banks ; then the ſame Perſon or Perſons, and every of them, ſhall forfeit and pay for every Time ſo offending, One Hundred Shillings : The one Moiety thereof to be to the King our Sovereign Lord, and the other Moiety thereof to the Maior and Commonalty of *London* for the Time being. The ſame to be recovered and obtained by the Maior and Commonalty of *London*, by Bill or Plaint, Writ of Debt or Information, ſeverally againſt every Offender, in any of the King's Courts ; in which Actions and Suits, or any of them, the Party Defendant ſhall not be eſſoined or wage his Law, or any Protection to be allowed in the ſame.

“ And it is further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if Complaint ſhall happen to be made to the Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's Council, Lord Privy Seal, or to any of them, by any Perſon or Perſons, or Body Politick ; that Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, now having the Office and Ordering of, and for Ballaſting of Ships, or any other that hereafter ſhall have the Office and Order of Ballaſting of Ships, do take any Ballaſt for Ships near the ſaid River of *Thames*, and do not take for Parcel of the ſaid Ballaſting, the Gravel and Sand of the Shelfs between *Greenhyth* and *Richmond*, within the ſaid River of *Thames*, or in any Place or Places, that is or ſhall be unto the Damage or Annoyance of the ſaid River of *Thames*, or in any Part thereof ; that then upon every ſuch Complaint, the ſaid Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's moſt Honourable Council, Lord Privy Seal, and every of them ; calling both the Chief Juſtices of either Bench, or one of them ; ſhall have Power and Authority from Time to Time, to hear and finally determine every ſuch Complaint by their Diſcretion, and to put ſuch Order therein, for the taking of Ballaſt for Ships upon every ſuch Complaint, as by their Diſcretions ſhall ſeem moſt convenient for the Preſervation of the ſaid River of *Thames* : And the Parties offending ſuch Order, ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment, and make no leſs Fine than Five Pound to the King's Uſe, for every Time offending or breaking the ſame.

“ Provided always, and be it enacted, That it ſhall be lawful to every Perſon and Perſons, to dig, carry and take away Sand, Gravel, or other Rubbiſh, Earth or Thing, lying or being in, or upon any Shelf or Shelfs within the ſaid River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption of any Perſon or Perſons, or paying any Thing for the ſame ; any Thing contained in this preſent Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

### *An Act of* COMMON COUNCIL, *concerning the Conſervation and Cleanſing of the River of* THAMES ; *made the 28th of* September, *in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King* HENRY *the Eighth.*

“ WHere by the Statute made in the 27th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *HENRY* the Eighth, among other, for Reformation of the Miſordering of the River of *Thames*, by caſting in Dung and other Filth, many great Shelves, and other Riſings, have been of late grown and made within the ſame River : By reaſon whereof, many great Breaches have enſued by occaſion thereof, which of like ſhall be the Occaſion of the utter Deſtruction of the ſaid River, unleſs that the ſame Law be put in due Execution, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

“ Wherefore for a further Reformation of the ſame, and to the Intent that the ſaid good and wholſome Statute may be put in more Execution, and better Knowledge of the People ; It is enacted by the Authority of this Common Council, That Proclamation may be made within this ſaid City, and the ſame to be put in Writing, and Tables thereof made and ſet up in divers Places of this City, That it ſhall be lawful to every Perſon or Perſons, to dig, carry away, and take away Sand, Gravel, or any Rubbiſh, Earth, or any Thing lying or being in any Shelf or Shelves within the ſaid River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption of any Perſon or Perſons, and without any Thing paying for the ſame ; and after that to ſell the ſame away, or otherwiſe occupy or diſpoſe the ſaid Gravel, Sand, or other Thing at their free Liberty and Pleaſure. And that all Paviours, Bricklayers, Tilers, Maſons, and all other that ſhall occupy Sand or Gravel, ſhall endeavour themſelves with all their Diligence, to occupy the ſaid Sand or Gravel, and none other, paying for the ſame reaſonably, as they ſhould and ought to pay for other Sand or Gravel digged out of other Mens Grounds about the ſaid City ; which after is filled again with much filthy Things, to the great Infection of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, and all other repairing unto the ſame. And that further, humble Suit may be made to the King's Highneſs, That all Perſons having Lands or Tenements along the ſaid River ſide, upon certain Pain by his Highneſs, and the Lords of his Honourable Council to be limited, ſhall well and ſufficiently repair and maintain all the Walls and Banks adjoining unto their ſaid Lands, that ſo the Water may not, nor ſhall break in upon the ſame : And the ſame to be continued till the Time that the ſaid Noble River be brought again to his old Courſe and former Eſtate. And that ſtrong Grates of Iron along the ſaid Water ſide, and alſo by the Street ſide, where any Water-Courſe is had into the ſaid *Thames*, be made by the Inhabitants of every Ward ſo along the ſaid Water, as of old Time hath been accuſtomed. And that every Grate be in Height Four and twenty Inches at the leaſt, or more, as the Place ſhall need, and in Breadth one from another, One Inch ; and the ſame to be done with all Expedition and Speed. And if the Occupiers of the ſaid Lands and Tenements make Default contrary to the Ordinance aforeſaid ; Or elſe if any Perſon or Perſons, in great Rains and other Times, ſweep their Soilage, or Filth of their Houſes into the Channel, and the ſame after is conveyed into the *Thames* ; every Perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Default twenty Pence : And that upon Complaint to be made to any Conſtable, next adjoining to the ſaid Place where any ſuch Default ſhall be found ; it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Conſtable, or his ſufficient Deputy for the Time being, from Time to Time to diſtrain for the ſame Offence ; and to retain the ſame irreplegiable. And like Law to be obſerved and kept ; and like Penalty to be paid for every Perſon that burns Ruſhes and Straw in their Houſes, or waſh in the common Streets or Lanes ; and to be recovered as aforeſaid : And the one Moiety thereof to be to the Maior and Commonalty, and the other Moiety to be divided between the ſaid Conſtable that taketh Pain, and the Party Finder of the ſaid Default. And if the Conſtable or his Deputy refuſe to

" do his Duty, according to the true Meaning " of this Act, that then the Conſtable, or his " Deputy, which ſhall ſo refuſe to do his Duty as " aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay for every Time " ſo offending, Three Shillings Four Pence. And " the ſame Penalty of the ſaid Conſtable to be " recovered and obtained by Diſtreſs irreplegi- " able, to be taken by any of the Officers of the " Chamber of *London*, to the Uſe of the Maior " and Commonalty of *London*.

" And further, That no Perſon or Perſons, ha- " ving any Wharf or Houſe by the ſaid Water " ſide, make not their Lay-ſtalls nigh to the Ri- " ver aforeſaid; except only the common Lay- " ſtalls, where the common Rakers of this City " uſe to repoſe and lay all their Soilage, to be " carried away by them with their Dung Boats. " And that the ſaid Rakers ſhall lay their ſaid " Dung, carried in their Dung Boats, to ſuch " convenient Place or Places, as ſhall be ap- " pointed by the Lord Maior of *LONDON*, " for the Time being, with the Advice of " his Brethren, the Aldermen of the ſame; " and to no other Place or Places, upon Pain to " forfeit for every ſuch Default Five Pounds; to " be recovered in any of the King's Courts with- " in the City of *LONDON*, by Bill, Plaint, " Moiety of Debt, or Information by any Per- " ſon that will or ſhall purſue for the ſame: " The one Moiety thereof to be unto the Maior " and Commonalty of *London*, and the other " Moiety to him or them that will or ſhall pur- " ſue for the ſame. In which Actions or Suits, " no Wager of Law, nor Eſſoign, ſhall be al- " lowed.]

---

## CHAP. XII.

### *The River* LEE *or* LEY. *An Act for a Cut to be made in it. Scowred and made Navigable. A Commiſſion of Sewers for the* LEE. *Cutts made on the Banks of it in the Night time, to let out the Water.*

The River Lee.

*J. S.*

BECAUSE a conſiderable River, gliding from the *North*, falleth into the *Thames* about *Limehouſe*, or *Leymouth*, called *Lee* or *Ley*, or *Leigh*, or *Lea*; and a Right in it claimed for a great way by the City; therefore as an *Appendix* to this former Diſcourſe, I ſhall remark a few Things of it.

The Cities Right to it. L. *Coke*'s Inſtitut.

This pleaſant and uſeful River, and the greateſt in the County of *Hertford*, ſtreams along from *Hertford* and *Ware*, and ſo by the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*; waſhing *Low Leyton* on the *Eaſt*, (a Village which hath its Name from thence) and ſo to *Temple Mill*, *Old Ford*, and *Statford Le Bow*, and at length loſeth it ſelf in the *Thames*. The City from ancient Times ſeems to have a Right to it. For it is recorded in the Rolls of Parliament, 2 *Hen.* 5. that in all Commiſſions touching the Water of *Lee*, the Maior of *London* ſhall be one. The City received much Benefit from it.

f great Be- ſit to the ity.

For in former Time it conveyed Corn, Malt, and other Commodities to *London*; as appears by the Verdict of a Jury given *Decemb.* 10. the 22d of *Edw.* IV. touching the Defaults and Impediments, ſtopping and letting the full Courſe and Liberty of the River, called *The Water of Ley*. Where it was among other Things found and preſented touching the Abbot of *Walthams* Annoyances, as followeth: " Alſo the Head of the En- " try of the ſaid Abbots Mill, where Water " goeth out of the King's River, is of 10 Foot " broad, where it ſhould be but Four Foot, by " the which the Kynges Servant is ſore hurt. " Alſo the ſaid Abbot hath a Lock, which is but " xv Fote brode, wher it ſhould be xviii Fote. " For the which Cauſe it muſt be broke up; for " it is a great Jeopardy to all manner of Barges " and Boats which goeth by the Water there.

n Act for a w Cut in Lee to ing it to ndon, 13. iz.

In the Year 1571, the 13th of Q. *Eliz.* was an Act of Parlament made for bringing the River of *Lee* to the *Northſide* of the City of *London*. But it is queſtionable, whether this Cut was ever begun at all, certain it is, it was never finiſhed, and brought to any *North* Parts of *London*: However, it is vulgarly ſaid, that the Channel over which the Bridge is built near *Temple Mill* is Part of that Cut; but it is more likely an antient Branch of the *Lee*, and never cut by Art. It would have been a good Work had it been done; which the Preamble of the ſaid Act ſufficiently ſets forth; mentioning how " Commodious it would be both " to City and Country, if the River *LEE*, " otherwiſe called *WARE* River, might be " brought within the Land to the *North* Part of " the City, to be cut out of the ſaid River for the " Navigation of Barges and other Veſſels, to " carry Merchandize, Victuals, and other Ne- " ceſſaries from the Town of *Ware*, and all other " Places near the ſaid River unto *London*; and " from the ſaid City to the ſame Places: And alſo " for Tiltboats and Wherries for conveying the " Queen's Subjects to and fro.

And thereupon by that Act it was made lawful for the Lord Maior and City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, at any time hereafter, to lay out convenient Limits of Ground, for making the Trench in the ſaid River, in ſuch Breadth as to them and their Deputies and Workmen ſhould ſeem convenient, and in the Place they ſhould think moſt apt and meet for that Purpoſe: And to have, take, and uſe, ſo much Ground all the Length, as the ſaid new Channel or Cut ſhould paſs, and 50 or 60 Foot in Breadth, on each ſide of the ſaid River all the length of the ſame: And not to take in Breadth both in Channel and in Ground on both Sides, above the Breadth of Eight Score Foot in all; which was thought neceſſary to be had, becauſe the Ground and Soil on each Side muſt be occupied, as well for laying of the Earth that ſhould be caſt out of the ſaid Trench, to ſerve in the lower Grounds, eſpecially near the ſaid River, to make ſubſtantial Banks to keep the Country from Inundations, when the Floods ſhould riſe; as alſo for way to paſs with Trunks and Carts, to carry away the Gravel and other Earth in very great Quantities from the Hills, whereas the Cut muſt be very deep. And alſo when it ſhall be made, that the whole Ground on both Sides of the River might lye in one Level from the City of *London* to that Place, where the ſaid Trench or River ſhould have his Beginning out of the main River of *Lee*: And to the End alſo, that in all Places, within that Limit and Diſtance, all People might with great Eaſe and Commodity go in and out of their Tiltboats, and other Veſſels without Peril; and ſo walk on Foot as long as it ſhould pleaſe them; and alſo that the Bargemen might upon the ſame Ground draw their Veſſels from Place to Place along the ſame.

The Maior and Commonalty were to have the ſame Grounds the whole Length by Compoſition, with the Owners and Occupiers of the Soil and Ground. The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, might appoint Sixteen Commiſſioners, to treat, agree, and compound with ſuch Number of Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and *Hartford*, for Scouring, Cleanſing, Repairing, and Keeping the ſaid River from the Cut to the Town of *Ware*. Until Order and Means were deviſed and agreed upon by the ſaid Commiſſioners, and the Commiſſion returned into the Court of Chancery; the Lord Maior, and Citizens, not to put the ſaid Digging and new Cutting in Execution: Nor to take any Man's Ground until they had compounded with the Owners: And ſhould within Ten Years next after the End of the Seſſion of this Parlament cut and finiſh the ſame. That any ſuch as refuſed to be reaſonably compounded withal, the 16 Commiſſioners to appoint and determine the Compoſition. The Maior and Commonalty to have the whole Juriſdiction, Conſervacie, Rule and Government of the new cut River, and Ground of each Side: and alſo the Royalty of the Fiſh and Fiſhing, and the Profits of the ſaid Ground, Soil and Water; and Authority to puniſh all Tranſgreſſors, &c. If there ſhould happen any Breaches, Inundations, and Hurts, the Maior and Citizens to ſtop the Breaches: And to make and maintain at their own Coſt and Charges ſufficient Hedges and Fences between the Grounds ſo by them taken in, and the Grounds of other Owners; and all convenient Bridges and Ways for Paſſage of the Queen's Subjects.

The Difficulties, it ſeems, and the Charges in effecting this Work, appeared ſo exceeding great, that it deterred the City from attempting it. By a Clauſe in the Act aforeſaid, it was to be finiſhed in Ten Years. But nothing was done towards it in Seven Years after.

The new Cut to be made in this River deliberated upon.

For I find that in the Year 1577, the City entred into Conſideration, concerning a new Cut to be made in this River, to bring the Paſſage thereof to *Moregate*. The Chamberlain ſignified this to *Thomas Fanſhaw*, Eſq; Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*, and prayed him to let the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* know of it, (who had a Country Houſe at *Cheſhunt* near this River) adding alſo that there was good Liking and Hope it would be done: And that he [the Chamberlain] meant to bring a Plat of the Ground and Device to his Lordſhip. Whereupon *Fanſhaw* prayed the ſaid Lord to call upon the Matter, ſuppoſing it would by that means proceed the better. But this good Deſign never came to any Thing.

The River foul and ſhallow, and ſcarcely navigable. A Seſſions moved for Remedy.

In the aboveſaid Year, 1577, Notice was taken of the Foulneſs of the River, and the Shallowneſs of the Water in many Places, for want of Cleanſing; ſo that Boats could ſcarce paſs, unleſs they drew but little Water. So that it was found very needful to look to the remedying of it, leſt the Benefit of Navigation thereon ſhould go wholly into Diſuſe. *Fanſhaw* and *Clark*, two Gentlemen in the Parts near *Ware*, chiefly ſtirred in this Matter. The former, in the Month of *October*, put the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* in mind of appointing a Seſſions, to be made up firſt of his Lordſhip himſelf, and of a competent Number beſides of Commiſſioners, who ſhould have the *Dykegraves* before them, and give out effectual Orders for the Examination of the Defects, and for the Reparation of it. And it being now at the loweſt, the Faults would beſt appear, and being once perfected would ſo continue. *Clark* meant, before the ſaid Seſſions, to make a full Trial of the River, and to preſent a Note of all the Impediments and Defects. And to make an Experiment in what Condition the River now was, the ſaid Lord *Burghley* had a Boat, which in this ſaid Month of *October* was laden at *Ware* with two Tun Weight, partly Malt and partly Meal, on purpoſe to make Proof of her Working and Burden. She came well up to *London* with that Lading without any ſtay; and was laden at the Stern to her utmoſt Depth ſhe was made for, which was Eighteen Inches. By reaſon whereof ſhe touched the Ground in ſome Places, but ſtayed not. Of which Places Notice was taken, that Order might be given for the ſinking them deeper, becauſe other Boats could not paſs, that were of greater Burden, and eſpecially wider. And tho' the Charge of amending all the Impediments would be but ſmall, yet it was feared they would not be done before a Seſſions were appointed by the ſaid Nobleman.

Made Navigable, and cleanſed.

It was not till the Year 1580, that it was made Navigable, by cleanſing and repairing as far as *Ware*, by Order from the Queen, and the Lords of her Council; wherein *Thomas Fanſhaw*, Eſq; before mentioned, poſſeſſing the Manor of *Ware Park* there, was a great Inſtrument for his more convenient Conveyance of Goods and Commodities to and from *London*, as alſo for the Public Good.

A Commiſſion of *Sewers* for this River.

Cutts made therein privily.

But this the *Malſters* and *Farmers*, in the Pariſh of *Enfield*, and the Parts thereabouts, were greatly angred at; becauſe the Carriage of Malt and Grain by Water to *London* being made cheaper than could be afforded by ſuch as brought it by Land Carriage, their Benefit was hereby hurt. Whereupon the Country People made Cuts in the River to let out the Water, that it might not have Depth enough to bear the Barges, hoping hereby utterly to defeat the Paſſage by that River. And a Lock at *Waltham* was attempted to be burnt. Complaint being made of this to the Lord *Burghley*, he firſt in *September*, 1581, ſent his Letters to Sir *Henry Cock*, Knt. Mr. *Fanſhaw*, and Mr. *Baſh*, Gentlemen in thoſe Parts, to enquire into certain Diſorders, and leud Attempts committed in the River of *Lee* to the Spoil thereof. They met accordingly at *Enfield*, *Waltham*, and *Hoddeſdon*, and diſcovered ſomewhat: But that being not effectual, the ſaid Lord in *October* following iſſued out a Commiſſion of Sewers to ſeveral Gentlemen beſides to examine theſe Abuſes; whereof *William Fletewood*, Sergeant at Law, and the Recorder of *London*, was one. And it was found by the Certificate ſent to the Lord Treaſurer, and Lord *Hunſdon*, by the ſaid Recorder, *Thomas Fanſhaw*, *Edward Baſh*, *Thomas Colſhill*, *Jaſper Leek*, and *William Clark*, Eſquires, Commiſſioners of the Sewers for the River of *Lee* (who ſat at *Totenham* at Sheriff *Martins* Houſe there, (where his Cook made them a great Dinner at the ſame time) that a Bank or Place in *Enfield* Marſh, called the *Pipler*, was broken up two ſeveral Times with Spades and Shovels, to let the Water run out of the high Stream in the Night time. The River Bank was again cut up to let out the Water, at another Place in *Enfield*, called *Lotherſey Gate*. A Bank or Jutte newly made at *Suſternford*, for the narrowing of the Water, for the better Paſſage of Boats, was cut up in the Night time. The Lady *Wroths* old Lock, the Bank there being firm Ground was cut up; and being ſtopt divers Times was broken up again in the Night time for the moſt Part by the Men of *Enfield*. *Waltham* Lock was attempted to be ſet on fire with Brimſtone, Roſin, and Straw by night. A new Bank, or Jutty made at *Odyeſhelp*, at *Halifield Marſh* in *Cheſhunt*, was alſo cut or broken up in the Night.

It was alſo depoſed, that one *Penifather*, Servant to the Miller of *Waltham*, talking with two Watermen, concerning the ſetting the Lock on Fire, wiſhed there were a Barrel of Gunpowder in the Bottom of the Lock, and another in the Bottom of their Barge, ſo the Men were out of it. And being reproved for this Speech, anſwered, that he had ſaid nothing, but what he would ſtand unto. And further asked the Watermen, *What they were the better if they knew who did it*; *for they could but hang him amongſt them. And if he were hanged, they ſhould have ill going by the River ever after.* As if he intended, when he was a Ghoſt, to diſturb them.

*Sir Thomas Wroth* of *Enfield*, againſt the Paſſage of the Barges on the *Lee*.

It was found further, that when Complaint was made to the Lord Treaſurer of theſe Cuts of the *Lee* Banks; and he thereupon had ſent his Letter to Sir *Thomas Wroth* of *Enfield*, for the Regulation thereof, the ſaid *Wroth* ſent for certain Perſons of *Ware*, and burſt out into theſe Words to them, *viz.* "That the Lords of the Council had done them great Wrong in cauſing them to make a Paſſage for Barges and Boats, which was to their undoing. And rather than my Lords of the Council ſhall force us to make up the Breaches again, we will be hanged at our own Gates. And moreover, gave out Words of Encouragement to the Offenders, that were preſent before him, ſaying, That he would warrant them Remedy, and that ſhortly. After which Words ſpoken, there were more Breaches cut out than were before; for they were not ſo ſoon ſtopped but forthwith they were cut out again.

The Number of Horſes employed between *Enfield* and *Shoreditch*.

Sir *Thomas Wroth*'s Servants flung out theſe Words againſt this Carriage of Corn by the *Lee*, (meaning to ſhew the great Damage of it to the Country) that there was 2100 Horſe numbred by Sir *Thomas*, in one Morning, travelling between *Shoreditch* and *Enfield*. But one *Hud*, an Inhabitant of *Ware*, an intelligent Man, and a Dealer in Corn and Malt, and Farmer of the Queen's, ſhewed, that in Truth the Reaſon of all the *Enfield* Men's late Diſturbance at the making this River Navigable, was, that they could not oppreſs the Country, and engroſs the Corn, and foreſtall the Market, as they had done before; and leave the City of *London* unſerved, or raiſe the Prices there as they pleaſed. His Letter to the Commiſſioners may not be unworthy here to be ſet down, eſpecially ſo much as concerns our City of *London*.

The Inconvenience of bringing Malt and Corn to *London*, by LandCarriage.

"Pleaſeth it you to underſtand, That whereas there was one and twenty Hundred Horſe, Numbred in one Morning by Sir *Thomas Wroth*, (as his own Servants did faithfully report) between *Shoreditch* and *Enfield*; and as it may be truly judged Twenty Hundred of thoſe ſame dyed in Ditches [kill'd or worn out with Burden and Travail] within leſs than Seven Years after: Which in ſo long a Space did devour a marvellous Quantity of good Corn, Hay, and Graſs; and dyed, ſerving to no other Uſe but their carrying Carcaſſes to feed the Dogs; the Owners whereof were great Loſers by their Death; as it muſt needs be granted. And the ſame Hay, and Corn, and Graſs, which their Carrion Carcaſſes did conſume and devour, might have been contrived and employed to a great deal more profitable and commodious Uſe; as to feed three or four Thouſand Milch Beaſts; which would have increaſed great Plenty of Butter and Cheeſe and Milk, able to ſuſtain and nouriſh a great Multitude of poor People: And whoſe Carcaſſes are employed to great Uſe for to feed Men withal, after that they wax unfruitful; in which there is no Loſs, which Way ſoever they be employed: Whereas the other, after Life is gone, ſerve to no good Uſe.

"And notwithſtanding all theſe Inconveniences and Diſcommodities prevented and holpen, the City of *London* may be Victualled and Fraught with all manner of Proviſions with far leſs Charges, than the Horſemen of thoſe ſame Horſe did ſtand in before.

*Bakers*, *Brewers*, and Markets of *London*, ſerved with Corn by *Enfield*.

"But if it may pleaſe you, this is not the Cauſe of ſo great a Tumult and Stir, raiſed now of late by theſe lewd Perſons; but their greedy Deſire of Gain, the Loſs whereof is an Hell unto them. For there be certain rich Men now dwelling at *Enfield*, and in other Places thereby, who before the River of *Lee* was now lately ſcowred and redreſſed, were accuſtomed to ſerve the *Bakers* and *Brewers* of the City of *London*, and alſo the Markets of the ſame with all kind of Grain; who when they had Four or Five Hundred Quarters apiece bought already of the Farmers of the Country, to come in at Days appointed betwixt them: By reaſon whereof the Markets in the Country were ſmall, the Prices enhaunced, the City unſerved; becauſe by reaſon of this corrupt Dealing, the Corn for the preſent Time was come into Mens Hands, for that they had bought it before it came to the Market. And that little which came to ſerve the Market they would likewiſe buy up to raiſe the Prices, to the Intent they might make more Gains of their former Bargains; ſo that in one Week they were able both to raiſe the Prices exceſſively, and alſo abate the ſame. And to help the Matter, when they perceived the Bakers, Brewers, and other the Citizens of *London*, to be deſtitute, and without Grain, then they would bring in as much Corn as they could. Neither would they pitch it at their Bakers or Brewers in the Markets, but carry it cloſely to their Inns where they baited their Horſes. Who, except they would give four or five Shillings more in every Horſe Load than they paid before, the Baker and Brewer neither could have Meal nor Malt.

The Injury done to the City hereby.

"So that of Neceſſity the Bakers and Brewers muſt come to their own Prices; whereby they are conſtrained to go to the Lord Maior for a ſmaller Aſſize to bake by; which my Lord Maior muſt needs grant according to the Prices as they do pay. And thus was the Commonwealth moſt ſhamefully abuſed, robbed, and deceived, to make Mealmen and Maltmen, by theſe wicked Practices, unreaſonable Gainers; for notwithſtanding their great Charges their Horſes ſtood them in, many of them became great Purchaſers. And for all that, when their Cuſtomers, being Bakers or Brewers, did die or decay, though his Goods came to 500 *l.* all would not pay the Mealman or Maltman. Whereby his Wife and Children were brought into extreme Poverty, and the Mealman had all.

Theſe Evils redreſt by means of the *Lee*.

"But ſince the River of *Lee* was reformed (God's Name be praiſed) they are utterly prevented of theſe former Practices. For if they will not ſell now to the Baker or Brewer, or in the Publick Market for a reaſonable Gain, both the Occupiers and other the Houſholders go down to *Queen Hith*, or to the Waterſide, and there they make their Proviſion at reaſonable Prices, as the Time doth require. Whereby they are utterly prevented now of their former racking and raiſing of Prices at their Pleaſures. Which is their double Grief, and the chief Cauſe of their Envy, and their Malice they bear to the Maintainers of the River, ſeeking the Spoil of the ſame; for if they were content to deal in the Commonweal for a reaſonable Gain, then would they Traffic by the River as other Men do. But he that is carnally minded, and doth loſe an exceſſive Gain (obtained at his Pleaſure) and is conſtrained to content himſelf with a competent Gain, as other Men do, it is

“ a double Death to him. For he had rather be
“ hanged. And ſo had they. And ſo they them-
“ ſelves confeſs.

“ This ſhall be
“ teſtified by the
“ Teſtimony of
“ one hundred
“ Citizens.

*TOURS*,

THO. HUDDE.

Mr. *Fanſhaw* of *Ware Park* inſtrumental in clearing the River *Lee*.

The People in theſe Parts about *Enfield*, clamoured moſt of all againſt Mr. *Fanſhaw*, for being chief in promoting the Carriage by the River *Lee*; and that he did it for his own Ends, and for the Benefit of his Town of *Ware*. In anſwer to which, the ſaid Gentleman acknowledged, that the making of that Paſſage coſt him above an 100 Mark, and he received only the Commodity, that he had *London* Beer brought him to his Houſe at *Ware Park* for his Money; and all other Carriages better cheap by half than by Land Carriage; and other Profit he made none: For that all the Houſes were holden by certain Rents, either by Charter or Copy; ſo that for any Thing he could ſave, he and his Son ſhould not ſave their Charges in Sixty Years. And the Townſmen found ſo little Profit by it, that none of them ſued for the continuance of the ſame, ſaving Five or Six that had Boats or Barges, (whereupon their Living reſted) and the *Smiths*. And that the greateſt Commodity that aroſe thereby to *Watermen* was to Men of other Towns: For of two and Twenty Barges or Boats, there belonged but Six to the Men of *Ware*.

The Number of Barges belonging to this River.

The Inhabitants of *Enfield* complain againſt this Water Carriage.

It was within two Years after, *viz. Anno* 1583, that the Town of *Enfield* put up their Complaints to thoſe in Power, for carrying Goods by the Waters of *Lee*; conſiſting in ſeveral Articles: As the reducing ſo many Carriers to Poverty; the Diſcommodity of the *Brewers* of *London*; Hindrance of bringing of Grain into the City; the Rudeneſs of *Watermen*; the conſtant Charge to the Country of repairing the Banks of the River; Decay of the King's Subſidy in *Enfield*; and of the Swans and Game, and the treading down the Graſs.

Anſwered.

But ſubſtantial Anſwers were ſoon framed to this Complaint: As, “ That the greateſt
“ Number of Carriers of Grain by Land were
“ always very poor, carrying for other Men; and
“ that many of them fell into Decay by the
“ great Charge and Loſs of their Horſes. That
“ there were about an Hundred and Fifty tall and
“ ſerviceable Men maintained, beſides thoſe *Farmers*,
“ *Millers*, and *Malſters*, which as Owners
“ ſent their Corn by Water to *London*. That all
“ the *Beer Brewers*, in and about *London*, both
“ *Engliſh* and Strangers, were much bettered by
“ the bringing of *Malt* by the Water of *Ley* to
“ *London*. And the *Ale Brewers* alſo ſaved by it,
“ by reaſon the Price of *Malt* was always kept as
“ low as the Plenty and Scarceneſs of *Malt* would
“ permit; which before, might be, and was raiſed
“ as it pleaſed the *Maltmen*. That *Beer* and *Ale*
“ was continually made ſtronger than it was before.
“ That the *Watermen* were and might be
“ puniſhed for their Diſorders. That the Charges
“ of repairing the Banks of the River, and taking
“ away Shelves had been very ſmall, ſince the
“ firſt preparing it for paſſing, ſaving at *Enfield*,
“ *Waltham*, and *Cheſthunt*, where diſordered Perſons
“ riotouſly pulled down the Banks. That the
“ Taxes were always ſmall and certain; and the
“ Subſidy in *Enfield* was but little decayed. And
“ the Decay ſeemed to come, by reaſon that ſome
“ that had been Aſſeſſed at good Rates were Dead;
“ and none of ſuch Ability were as yet in their
“ Places. That it was no marvel there was little
“ Hay laſt Year in the Marſhes; for the like Scarcity
“ was in every Place by reaſon of the dry
“ Spring time. That theſe Supplicants, having
“ perhaps, ſome of them, ſome little Piece of
“ Marſh in *Enfield* only, and many of them
“ none at all, complained in the Behalf of all
“ Owners between *Leymouth* and *Ware*, to make
“ their Complaints ſeem ſomewhat. That it was
“ well known, that the Game of Swans was decayed,
“ both there and throughout the Country,
“ by the evil Dealing of the Officers. That there
“ would be alſo Fowl enough for hawking in the
“ By Streams and Mill Streams, and alſo lying
“ upon the main River, were it not, that in
“ breeding time the Young were killed or driven
“ away with Spaniels, and in Winter the Old
“ with Guns.

“ In ſhort it was anſwered, that the Paſſage by
“ that River is, and ought to be, by the common
“ Law and divers Statutes, free and common to
“ all her Majeſties Subjects, with all manner of
“ Goods and Carriages at all times, even as her
“ Highneſs Highway; and ought to be permitted
“ for that Purpoſe, as the Queen's Highway by
“ Land between *London* and *Ware*, or any other
“ Highway within the Realm. And that it was
“ found profitable for *London*, and for *Hertford*,
“ her Majeſties own Town, the Shire Town, and
“ a Town fit to keep Term in; and alſo for *Ware*,
“ which daily ſerveth her Majeſty with Poſt
“ Horſes, and all other kind of Carriages, beſides
“ many other Towns, Villages, and Places adjoyning.
“ That it maintained more able Men
“ to ſerve her Majeſty, either by Sea or by Land,
“ than could be found out among all the Badgers
“ of *Enfield*. That it was the Cauſe that the
“ High Way to *Ware* by Land was more paſſable
“ for thoſe that rode Poſt, and all others than before,
“ when it was peſtered with Malt Horſes.
“ Beſides very many other Commodities, and
“ great Savings of unneceſſary Expences.

Another Commiſſion of *Sewers* for the *Lee*.

Another Commiſſion of *Sewers*, iſſued out *July* 17, 1589, for the River of *Lea*, and the Limits thereof; *viz.* From *Ware* to *Waltham*, from *Waltham* to *Temple Bridge*, from *Temple Bridge* to *Bullifaunt*, from thence to *Clobſhil*, from thence to the *Oldford*, and ſo to *Bow Bridge*, and the Four Mill Locks, and ſo to *Leemouth*, in the River of *Thames*. For this Commiſſion among many in Nomination, the City being ſo much concerned herein, were named the Lord Maior for the Time being, Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Sir *George Barnes*, *Richard Martin*, *John Hart*, *John Spenſer*, *Henry Billingſley*, Aldermen of *London*.

An Order of *Star Chamb* concerning this River.

In the Year 1593, and the 35th of the Queen, an Order was made upon a Bill exhibited into the *Star Chamber*, by Sir *William Roe*, Knt. late Lord Maior of the City of *London*, *Thomas Fanſhaw*, Eſq; *Richard Brook*, Recorder, and divers Bargemen Plaintiffs, againſt *William Thorowgood*, and other Defendants, for the riotous ſtopping up of the Paſſage of Barges and Veſſels in this River, by laying down of the High Bridge at *Waltham Holy Croſs*, and choaking the River with Stones, Timber, Earth and other Things, caſt therein at a Place near to the By-Stream, that leadeth to *Waltham* Corn Mill, and the riotous beating of the Bargemen, which did tow and draw the Boats upon the Bankſide of the ſaid River: It was ordered by the Court, *Nov.* 16. that the two Lords Chief Juſtices ſhould, upon Information given by the Council, learned on both Sides, conſider of the State of the Cauſe depending, touching the Right and Law for the free Paſſage upon the ſaid River; as of the Conveniency and Inconveniency thereof; and how the ſame Paſſage hath been uſed for the moſt Part of Twenty Years laſt paſt. The ſaid two Juſtices made their Report in Writing, the 20th Day of *June*, *Anno Regis*, 36. which was, That they, upon full Conſideration of the antient Records, Statutes, and Evidences ſhewed

The two Chief Juſtices Opinion.

The Paſſage on the River to be free.

ſhewed to them, did find it ſufficiently proved, that the Paſſage in and upon the River of *Lee* hath been, and in their Opinion ought to be free, and the ſame River a Navigable River, for Carriage and Recarriage of Veſſels, and all other Things in Boats and Veſſels, thus named in antient Records; and other, *viz. Naves, Batelli, Neifes, Batteux, Showts, Barges, and Boats.* And by expreſs Words, in a Preſentment or Inquiſition, taken in the Time of K. *Edward* IV. that the ſame Paſſage upon the ſaid River ſhould be free. And that they the ſaid two Chief Juſtices, did find by a Record in the Time of K. *Edward* III. that there paſſed Boats of that Time upon the River, of four Tun a piece. And in the Time of K. *Henry* IV. it ſeemed by another Record, that there paſt upon the ſaid River a Boat of twelve Tun.

Which Way the River went at *Waltham* anciently.

But they found withal, between the ſaid Plaintiffs and Defendants ſome great Difference, which Way the antient River of *Ley* went in *Waltham* Holy Croſs; *viz.* Whether down the great River, called *High Ley* or *Great Ley*; and ſo under the Bridge called the *High Bridge*, as the Plaintiffs ſay; or elſe down a Lake called *The Shire Lake*; and ſo under the Bridge called *The ſmall Leigh Bridge*, as the Defendants allege. And therefore, the two Chief Juſtices thought good to leave that to the Conſideration of the Court [of *Star Chamber*] upon view of the Records, to teſtify of the ſame.

In what Caſe lawful to paſs through the Old Lock in *Waltham.*

And the ſaid Juſtices did find alſo, that the Paſſage for the moſt Part of Twenty Years laſt paſt, before the ſaid Order, *viz.* for Fifteen or Sixteen Years together, was continually uſed with Barges up and down, the Burthen of Six and Seven Tun; and ſome under, through a New Lock made, as is affirmed, by the Authority of the Commiſſioners of *Sewers* at *Waltham Holy Croſs*, near the Corn Mill there: Which ſaid Commiſſioners gave Authority, as was ſaid, to the Paſſengers, that when they could not paſs through that New Lock, they might open a Lock in *Waltham Holy Croſs*, made in the ſame River to draw Water to the ſaid Mill, where the antient Paſſage, as it ſeemed to the ſaid two Juſtices, was thought by the Commiſſioners to have been. After which Order, the Bargemen being denyed of late to paſs through the *New Lock*, did open the *Old Lock*, and paſs through the ſame, until they by other Means were interrupted.

Which more convenient, the Water Carriage, or the Land.

And the ſaid two Chief Juſtices did find alſo, touching the Conveniency or Inconveniency, that the Water Carriage is far better cheap than the Land Carriage; and that the ſame Land Carriage by Horſes and Carts is more chargeable; but it doth ſet more on Work than the Water Carriage doth. And therefore they did leave the ſame to the Conſideration of the Court, which ſhall be moſt meet, or both, to be uſed, as they have been.

The final Determination of the *Star Chamber.*

Whereupon, after a full Hearing of the Council learned on each Part, in the Opinion of this Court, it muſt needs follow, That it is more profitable to the City of *London*, and Commonwealth, to have free Liberty of Carriages both by Water and Land, as it was before the ſuppoſed riotous ſtopping of the ſame Paſſage, than to be reſtrained thereof. And it was that Day ordered, that the Paſſage in and upon the ſaid River ſhall be and continue free, and in ſuch Sort, and in ſuch Place thereof, and for ſuch Barges and Boats as were uſed in the Time of, or before, the late ſtopping thereof, until the Cauſe were there heard, and otherwiſe ordered. And where it was alledged in this Court by the Defendants, that it was not lawful for the Bargemen to go on the Bankſide to draw and tow their Barges and Boats, for that the ſaid Paſſage of Boats could not be continued without the Bargemen had Liberty to go on the Bankſide: It was therefore in like manner ordered, that the Bargemen ſhould, and might go upon Land by the Bankſide, to tow their Barges up and down, as before they did, without any violent Reſiſtance of any Perſon. And that if any Perſon or Perſons intereſted in the Lands, where the ſaid Bargemen ſhould paſs, ſhould find himſelf grieved therewith, it ſhould be lawful for him in ſuch Caſe, if he ſhould ſo think good, to ſue or implead the ſaid Bargemen, or any of them in any of her Majeſties Courts of *Kings Bench* or *Common Pleas*, and there to procede to a due and lawful Trial of the ſame, whether it be lawful for the ſaid Bargemen, to draw or tow their Boats, going on the Bankſide of the ſaid River; and after due Trial had thereof, this Court minded to take ſuch further Order therein as ſhould be meet.

The City chiefly ſupplied with Grain from this River.

There is one Thing more I have to add concerning this River; Namely, that hence it was that the City was chiefly furniſhed with Bread Corn, and the Brewers of *London* with Malt. And therefore the Magiſtrates of the City much concerned themſelves, that none of this Corn thus conveyed by the *Lee*, might be ſold elſewhere, but brought fairly to the Markets of the City. Wherefore in the Year 1584, they came to underſtand of, or ſuſpected, ſome underhand Dealing of the Victuallers; that is, thoſe that bought up and brought Corn by this River; and that they did privately ſell it before it came to the Market, to Ships *Dutch* and *Engliſh*, that lay at Hand in the River of *Thames* to receive it; or ſecretly Houſed it at the *Brewers Wharfs*. Of this a Complaint was made to the Lord Treaſurer, praying him to take ſome Remedy to prevent it, for the good Eſtate of the City, that depended ſo much upon it. And this was the Information and Petition they of the City preferred to the ſaid Lord.

Abuſe of the Victuallers, that came down the *Lee.*

" *Firſt*, Foraſmuch as beforetime, all ſuch " Corn as now cometh by the River of *Lee* to " *London*, was either brought by Land, or elſe by " ſome other Water by Cocket; whereby the City " from time to time was aſſuredly ſerved, and " certified of whatſoever was brought: It is now " to be feared, for that the like Order is not ſo " directly obſerved, that divers *Dutch* and *Engliſh* " Veſſels, lying in the Paſſage to *London*, may " intercept and take up (as ſome of them late " have done) ſuch Corn and Grain as accuſtomably is brought by the Victuallers; whereby " the Store and Market of the City may be " greatly hindred and foreſtalled.

" *Secondly*, Whereas it is provided, that all " Wharfs and Keys ſhall keep due Hours in the " Day, for Charge and Diſcharge of Ships, Boats " and Veſſels that come to the City; it is manifeſt, that thoſe Victualers that come down the " River of *Lee*, have, both by Day and Night, " free Recourſe into and thorough the Brewers " Wharfs and Houſes; making their Market " Places at their Pleaſure, without Controulment. " And for that they are for the moſt part Open " Boats of great Stowage, it is to be feared, and " preſumed greatly upon, that fine Wares and " Merchandizes may as well be conveyed and " brought by them from Ships, as Corn to be carried aboard Ships by them; and the rather ſo " to be doubted, inſomuch as *Dutch* Hoys and " Ships lie commonly at, or near unto Brewers " Wharfs, which have Cranes.

" *Thirdly*, This Sufferance and Subornment of " the Victuallers by the Brewers, as it is ſuppoſed, " is not only for ſome private Gain had, and gotten by them, but alſo for the Benefit of their " Servants, whom they advantage by meaſuring " of Corn in their own Houſes, allowing them a

“Penny by the Victualler; whereas the ſworn Corn Meeters take but a Halfpenny by the Quarter. The which they would never do, unleſs it were (as it is doubted) for ſome privy Practice, and Breach of good Order. For there hath been ſeen above 300 Quarters of good Wheat in Two Brewers Houſes; when as the ſworn Officers have not meaſured, nor known of the taking up 40 Quarters thereof; nor have they had any Warrant to take it up by. So that it is alſo to be thought, that they have not brewed of the ſame Corn; inſomuch as that they uſe not to brew with any ſo good.

“*Laſtly*, If ſo be it, that the former Abuſes ſhould be born with, and that the Brewers, Bargemen, and Maltmen ſhould be ſuffered ſo to confederate, and withſtand all good Order; whereas the ſaid River of *Lee* hath been thought commodious and profitable for the City of *London*, it will in the End be found both prejudicial to it, and the whole Country beſides, who already cry out of them.

“Beſeeching your good Lordſhip ſo to conſider hereof, as that no Diſorder may be privileged by Authority, nor our neceſſary and ancient Cuſtoms broken by Abuſe.

Remarks of the River *Ley* out of the Law Books. *J. Conyers*, Eſq;

Moreover there are theſe memorable Matters in the Statutes and Law Books concerning this Water of *Ley*; and what Eſteem and Care hath been formerly had for this River, in regard of the Supplies and Proviſions brought by it to the City of *London*.

19 *Ed.* 3. *lib. Aſſiz.* Pla. 6. Fol. 62. *Nuſans.* A Commiſſion upon a Nuſance here.

In the 19. *Edward* III. it was found by the Inqueſt, *Que l'ewe de le LET eſt haute Eſtrete de Le Roy, i. e.* That the Water of the *LET* is the King's High Street. And a Commiſſion was iſſued out in the ſaid Year, as in *Lib. Aſſizar.* to this Tenor; *Commiſſion iſſuiſt*, &c. *i. e.* ‘A Commiſſion was iſſued out to certain Perſons of a *Nuſance* made in the Water of the *Ley*, which holds its Courſe from *Ware* to *Waltham*, and ſo to the Water of *Thames*. And the Annuſance was rehearſed concerning Trenches, or Cutts, made to turn away the Courſe: And alſo for Piles, Fitches, *&c.* fixed in the Courſe of the ſaid Water of *Ley*; whereby the Boats and Ships which went by in the ſaid Water were diſturbed in their Paſſage; to the Annuſance of the City of *London*, and the People coming thence. And the King's Judges argued largely concerning this Enquiry.

This Caſe, and the iſſue of it, the learned Lawyer *Callis* thus relateth.

The Iſſue of it. *Callis* Readings. *p.* 215, 216.

‘A Preſentment was found by Jury before Commiſſioners, that certain Perſons by Name had turned the Courſe of the River of *Lee*, which is there termed, *The King's Stream*, and ran from *Ware*, &c. and had fixed and pitched Piles and Stakes therein; by means whereof Boats and Ballangers were hindred in their Paſſages up and down the River. And upon this Preſentment it was awarded, that thoſe Perſons which were preſented by Name, and who had done part of the Nuſance, ſhould reform the ſame. And becauſe ſome of the Parties could not be diſcovered which had done other part of the Nuſance, it was ordered, that the Sheriff ſhould be commanded by Writ, to him to be directed, to reform that Part of the Nuſance; taking therein to his Aſſiſtance thoſe Perſons who had Grounds next adjoining.

Stops on this River; and the Remedy. Year Book. 9 *Hen.* 6. C. 9.

In the Year Book under the Reign of King *Henry* VI. it appears what Letts and Stops were oftentimes made in this River; and that the Lord Chancellor of *England* might appoint by Law Commiſſioners, as occaſion ſhould ſerve, to examine and remedy theſe Nuſances.

‘*Come ordine*, &c. *i e.* As it is ordained by the Statute made in the Time of King *Edward*, ſince the Conqueſt, the Third, in the 25th Year of his Reign, that all the Gutts, Mills, Eſtanks, Stakes, Piles, and Kidels, that were ſet in the great Rivers of *Englaud*, in the Time of our Lord *Edward*, late King of *England*, Son of *Henry*. And ſince by the ſaid *&c.* the Ships and Boats are diſturbed, that they cannot paſs ſo as they were wont; may be removed and quite pulled down. And as ſince in the Parliament of our Lord *Henry*, late King of *England*, Father to our Lord the King, which late was held in the firſt Year of his Reign, it is ordained, That as well the ſaid Statute in the ſaid 25th Year, as one other Statute made in the Time of the ſaid Noble King *Edward* III. the 45th of his Reign, in all their Articles, ſhall be held and firmly obſerved: Adding to them, that Commiſſions ſhould be made to ſufficient Perſons to be Juſtices in any County of *England*, where need ſhould be, to preſerve and guard all the Waters and grand Rivers within the Realm, and the Defaults to correct and amend, and to do Execution of the ſaid Statutes, *&c.* And notwithſtanding all the ſaid Statutes, and many other Statutes made for the Conſervacy of the ſaid great Rivers, there be ſuch great Numbers, (*de Shelpes deins le River de* Ley) of Shelves within the River of *Ley*, which is in the Counties of *Eſſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, and *Middleſex*, running from the Bridge of *Ware* Town unto the River of *Thames*; (the which Shelves are made and come by Force and Courſe of the ſaid Water of *Ley*) that the Ships and Boats cannot paſs ſo as they ought: For that no Power or Authority is given by any Statute made before, how, nor in what manner the ſaid Shelves may be removed, ſo as by a Petition given in this Parliament, by the Commons thereof, was plainly declared.

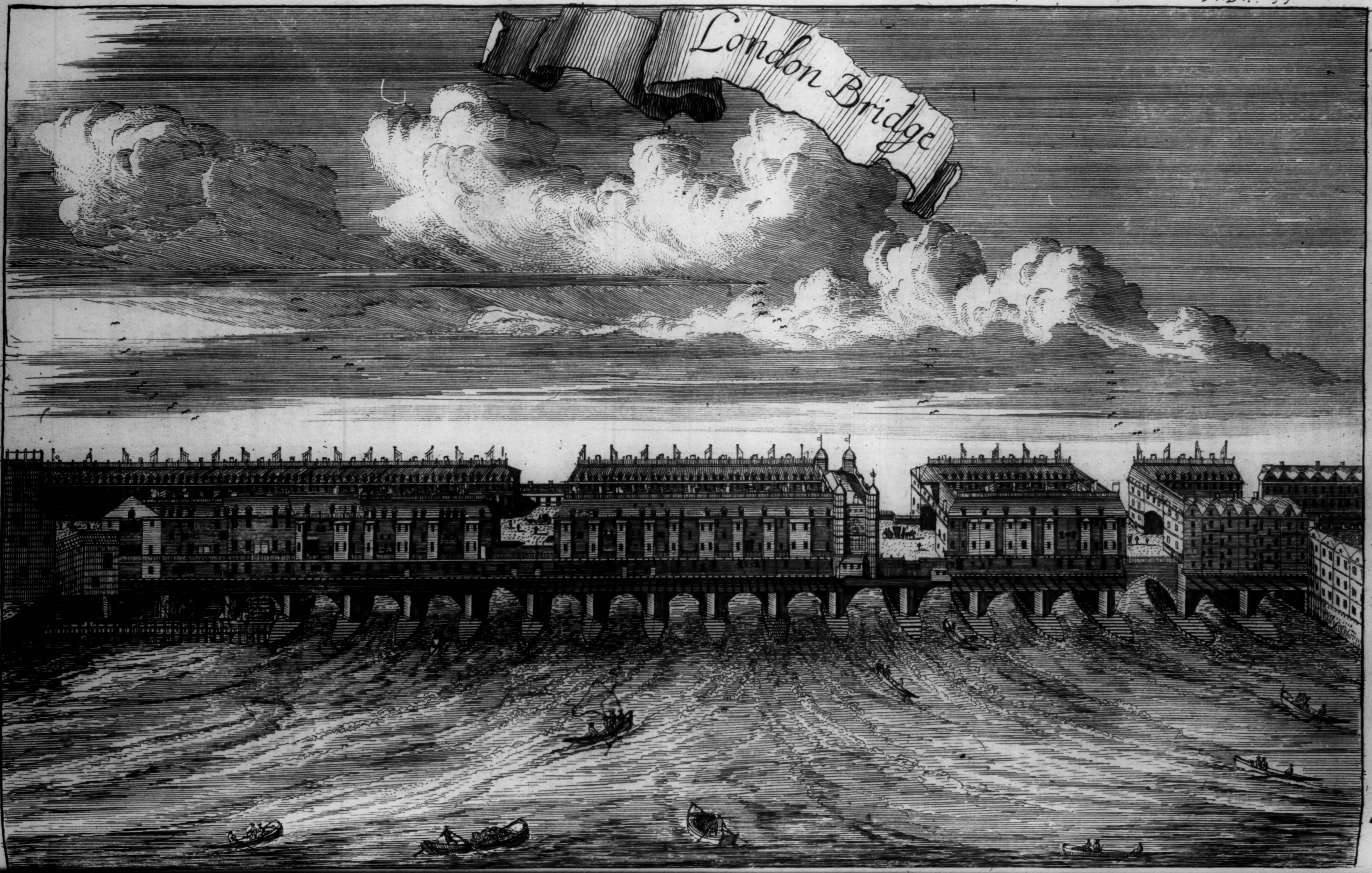
Shelves in *Ley*.

‘Whereupon, by the Advice and Aſſent of the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and alſo at the Requeſt of the ſaid Commons, it was granted and ordained, that the Chancellor of *England* for the Time being, ſhould aſſign certain ſufficient Commiſſioners, who ſhall have Power, by the Authority of this Parliament, to remove and caſt away all the ſaid Shelves out of the ſaid River of *Ley*, upon the Repairs of the ſaid River, *&c.* And in caſe (*aſcun Chivance, ou Creance*) any Credit for any Sums of Money may or can be made for the taking away and removing the ſaid Shelves; that then the Commiſſioners of the ſaid River for the Time being, by them, or their Deputies, may, by Authority of the ſaid Parliament, take and collect of any Ship or Boat freighted, paſſing or coming in the ſaid River, 4*d.* for the Repayment of the ſaid Credits made or done, and for the Conſervacy of the ſaid River without ſuch Shelves, only to the End of Three Years next coming.

*And thus much for this River of* Ley, *ſo ſerviceable to the City.*]

CHAP.

V1:B1:f 53


London Bridge

## CHAP. XIII.

### London Bridge. *The Antiquity of it. When firſt built of Stone. Accidents on the Bridge. The Buildings on it. The modern State of it.* Fleet Bridge. Oldborn Bridge. Cow Bridge.

The Bridges of *London.* *J. S.*

AND now leaving the *Thames*, let us next take a View of the famous and wonderful Bridge built over it. And after ſeveral Things obſerved concerning the Antiquity and Building of it, we ſhall paſs to ſome other Bridges laid over other Waters belonging to the City.]

The Antiquity of *London* Bridge.

* A Ferry over the *Thames* between *London* and *Southwark*.

And firſt concerning the Bridge over the *Thames*, commonly called *London Bridge*. The original Foundation whereof, by Report of *Bartholomew Linſted*, alias *Fowle*, laſt Prior of S. *Mary Overies* Church in *Southwark*, was this. A Ferry being kept in Place where now the Bridge is built, at length the Ferryman and his Wife deceaſing, left the ſame Ferry to their only Daughter, a Maiden named *Mary*. Which, with the Goods left by her Parents, as alſo with the Profits riſing of the ſaid Ferry, builded a Houſe of Siſters, in Place where now ſtandeth the *Eaſt* Part of S. *Mary Overies* Church above the Quire, where ſhe was buried. Unto the which Houſe ſhe gave the Overſight and Profits of the Ferry. But afterwards the ſaid Houſe of Siſters being converted into a College of Prieſts, the Prieſts builded the Bridge of *Timber*, (as all other the great Bridges of this Land were) and from time to time kept the ſame in good Reparations. Till at length, conſidering the great Charges of repairing the ſame, there was, by Aid of the Citizens of *London*, and others, a Bridge builded with Arches of Stone, as ſhall be ſhewed.

* The firſt Arched Bridge at *Stratford Bow*; made by *Matild*, Wife to *Henry* I.

The Timber Bridge. *W. Malmesbury.*

But, Firſt, Of the Timber Bridge: The Antiquity thereof being uncertain; yet thus much I remember to have read [that will ſhew it ancient] That in the Year of Chriſt 994. *Sweyn* King of *Denmark*, beſieging the City of *London* both by Water and by Land, the Citizens manfully defended themſelves, and their King *Etheldred*. So as part of their Enemies were ſlain in Battel, and part of them were drowned in the River of *Thames*; becauſe in their haſty Rage, they took no heed of the Bridge.

*Canute* comes to the Bridge.

Moreover in the Year 1016. *Canute* the *Dane*, with a great Navy came up to *London*, and on the *South* of the *Thames* cauſed a Trench to be caſt; through the which his Ships were towed into the *Weſt* ſide of the Bridge; and then with a deep Trench and ſtreight Siege he compaſſed the City round about.

None reſiſts Earl *Godwin* at the Bridge.

Alſo in the Year 1052. Earl *Godwin*, with the like Navy, taking his Courſe up the River of *Thames*, and finding none that offered to reſiſt on the Bridge, he ſailed up by the *South* ſide of the ſaid River.

Furthermore, about the Year 1067. *William* the Conqueror, in his Charter to the Church of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*, confirmed to the Monks ſerving God there, a Gate in *London*, then called *Buttolphs* Gate, with a Wharf, which was at the Head of *London Bridge*.

Men went ry-ſhod nder *London* ridge.

We likewiſe read, that in the Year 1114. the 14th of *Henry* I. the River of *Thames* was ſo dried up, and ſuch want of Water there, that between the *Tower* of *London* and the Bridge, and under the Bridge, not only with Horſe, but alſo a great Number of Men, Women and Children, did wade over on Foot.

*Lib. Bermond.*

In the Year 1122. the 22d of *Henry* I. *Thomas Arden* gave to the Monks of *Bermondſey*, and the Church of S. *George* in *Southwark*, five Shillings Rent by the Year, out of the Land pertaining to *London Bridge*.

I have alſo ſeen a Charter under Seal, to the Effect following.

*Henry* I. his Charter to *Battle Abbey.*

To be free from the Work of *London Bridge.*

Henry *King of* England, *to* Ralph *Biſhop of* Chicheſter, *and all the Miniſters of* Suſſex, *ſendeth Greeting. Know ye, &c. I command by my Kingly Authority, that the Mannor called* Alceſton, *which my Father gave, with other Lands, to the Abbey of* Battle, *be free and quiet from Shires and Hundreds, and all other Cuſtoms of Earthly Servitude, as my Father held the ſame, moſt freely and quietly; and namely, from the Work of* London Bridge, *and the Work of the Caſtle at* Pevenſey: *And this I command upon my Forfeiture. Witneſs,* William de Pontlearche *at* Berry.

The which Charter, with the Seal very fair, remaineth in the Cuſtody of *Joſeph Holland*, Gent.

*Lib. Bermond. Lib. Trin.*

*Anno* 1136. *London Bridge* burnt, being then of Timber.

In the Year 1136. the Firſt of King *Stephen*, a Fire began in the Houſe of one *Ailewarde*, near unto *London Stone*, which conſumed *Eaſt* to *Aldgate*, and *Weſt* to S. *Erkenwalds Shrine* in *Paul's* Church. The Bridge of Timber over the River of *Thames* was alſo burnt, *&c.* but afterwards again repaired. For *Fitz Stephen* writeth, that in the Reigns of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* II. when Paſtimes were ſhewed on the River of *Thames*, Men ſtood in great Number on the Bridge, Wharfs, and Houſes, to behold.

*London Bridge* of Timber new built.

Now in the Year 1163. the ſame Bridge was not only repaired, but new made of Timber, as before, by *Peter* of *Colechurch*, Prieſt and Chaplain.

Thus much for the old Timber-bridge, maintained partly by the proper Lands thereof, partly by the Liberality of divers Perſons, and partly by Taxations in divers Shires, (as I have proved) for the Space of 215 Years, before the Bridge of Stone was builded.

*London Bridge* of Stone founded.

*Lib. Waverley*

*London Bridge* 33 Years in building with Stone.

Now touching the Foundation of the Stone Bridge, it followeth thus: About the Year 1176, the Stone Bridge over the River of *Thames* at *London*, was begun to be founded by the foreſaid *Peter* of *Cole-Church*, near unto the Bridge of Timber, but ſomewhat more towards the *Weſt*: For I read, that *Botolph* Wharf was, in the Conqueror's Time, at the Head of *London Bridge*. The King aſſiſted this Work; A Cardinal then being Legate here: And *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* gave One Thouſand Marks towards the Foundation. The Courſe of the River (for the Time) was turned another way about, by a Trench caſt for that Purpoſe; beginning (as is ſuppoſed) *Eaſt* about *Rotherhith*, and ending in the *Weſt* about *Patrickſey*, now termed *Batterſea*. This Work, to wit, the Arches, Chapel, and Stone Bridge over the *Thames* at *London*, having been Thirty three Years in building, was in the Year 1209 finiſhed by the worthy Merchants of *London*, *Serle Mercer*, *William Almaine*, and *Benedict Botewrite*, principal Maſters of that Work: For *Peter* of *Cole-Church* deceaſed Four Years before the Work was finiſhed; and was buried in the Chapel builded on the ſame Bridge, in the Year 1205.

Cuſtody of *London Bridge*. *Pet. Le Neve.* Rot. Clauſ. 7 *Joh.* c. 19.

King *John*, in the 7th Year of his Reign, which was in the Year 1205, granted the Cuſtody of *London Bridge* (which was in the Maior of *London*) to Friar *Weſt*.]

K. *John*'s Gift.

King *John* gave certain void Places in *London* to build on, the Profits thereof to remain towards the Charges of Building and Repairing of the ſame Bridge. A Maſon, being Maſter Workman of the Bridge, builded (from the Foundation) the large Chapel on that Bridge, of his own proper Charges; which Chapel was then endowed for Two Prieſts, Four Clarks, *&c.* beſides Chanteries, ſince founded for *John Hatfeild*, and others: So that in the 23d Year of *Henry* VI. there were Four Chaplains in the ſaid Chapel. After the Finiſhing of this Chapel, which was the firſt Building upon thoſe Arches, ſundry Houſes (at Times) were erected: And many charitable Men gave Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money towards the Maintenance thereof: All which was ſometimes noted, and in a Table fair written for Poſterity; remaining in the Chapel, till the ſame Chapel was turned to a dwelling Houſe, and then removed to the Bridge Houſe. The Effect of which Table I was willing to have publiſhed in this Book, if I could have obtained the Sight thereof: But making the ſhorter Work, I find by the Account of *William Mariner*, and *Chriſtopher Eliot*, Wardens of *London Bridge*, from *Michaelmas*, the 22d of *Henry* the VIIth, until *Michaelmas* next enſuing, by one whole Year, that all the Payments and Allowances came to 815 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d. ob.*; as there is ſhewed by Particulars. By which Account then made, may be partly gueſſed the great Charges and Diſcharges of that Bridge at this Day, when Things be ſtretched to ſo great a Price.

Chapel on the Bridge, on the *Eaſt* ſide.

Gifts given to *London Bridge*, in a Table noted for Poſterity in the Chapel.

The Chapel turned to a Dwelling Houſe.

Bridgehouſe Ground at *Eglinſgate*.

*J. S.*

One Parcel of the Revenues of *London Bridge*, is a large Quantity of Ground, very improveable, ſituate at *Eglinſgate*, in the Pariſh of S. *Olave*'s *Southwark*, near the *Thames*; which was offered publickly to be let by Leaſe in *May*, 1706, by the Committee of Bridge-Houſe Lands: And all that would bid for the ſame, were deſired to deliver their Propoſals in Writing, ſealed up, to the Clerk Comptroller of the ſaid Revenues, at the publick Compting Houſe at the Bridge-Houſe.

Means for the Repair of the Bridge.

*J. S.*

This Bridge, within leſs than Seventy Years after its firſt finiſhing, became ruinous. Now for the declaring what was done for the Maintenance and Reparation of it, I find they made uſe of Two ways: One was, By collecting well diſpoſed Peoples Alms throughout the Kingdom: And the other, By laying certain Cuſtoms and Taxes upon the Goods and Proviſions, that were brought either by Water, or over the Bridge only, or which way ſoever elſe, into the City, there to be ſold. Thus 9 *Edw.* I. *Anno* 1280, *London Bridge* was in a ruinous Condition; and Licenſe was granted by the King, (which the Bridge Keepers had the Managing of) *de colligend. piis devotorum Subſidiis per totum Regnum*; *i. e.* for gathering the godly Aids of devout People throughout the Kingdom; *pro Reparatione ejuſd. quod minatur ruinam*; *i. e.* for Repair of *London Bridge*, that threatneth Ruin.

Pat. 9. *E.* I. m. 27.

There are very effectual Letters Patents of the ſaid K. *Edward* I. extant in the *Tower* Records, exciting all his People to this Work of Charity; to this Tenor:

K. *Edw.* I. his Letters to excite to a Contribution to *London Bridge*.

*Rex omnib. Ballivis, & Fidelibus ſuis, ad quos,* &c. *Salutem. Dolentibus nobis,* &c.

That is,

‘The King, to all his Bailiffs, and Liege Subjects, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting.

‘It hath been lately notified to us, and grieved us, that *London Bridge* is in ſo ruinous a Condition; to the Repair of which, unleſs ſpeedy Remedy be put, not only the ſudden Fall of the Bridge, but alſo the Deſtruction of innumerable People dwelling on it, may ſuddenly be feared: And that the Work which may now be helped by ſome before it fall, may for want of Aid, come to the Expence of a Damage not to be repaired. Wherefore We, who are bound to take care of, and more gently to provide for both the publick and the private Commodities, and with Affection to embrace thoſe, whom We perceive to depend upon ſuch Benefits, and them to defend with Royal Safeguard: WE command and require you, That when the Keepers of the ſaid coſtly Work of the Bridge aforeſaid, or their Meſſenger, ſhall happen to come to you, (being a Thing We take into our Eſpecial Protection and Defence) to collect every where throughout our Realm Aids to the ſaid Work from pious Devotion, friendly to admit them at the Contemplation of God, and in Regard of Charity, and for Shew of Devotion on this behalf: Not bringing on them, or permitting to be brought, Wrongs, Moleſtations, Loſs, Hindrance, or Grievance. And if any Damage be done them, ye make them amends without Delay. And when ye ſhall be required by the preſent Keepers, or their Meſſengers, to keep the Reparation of the ſaid Bridge, ye will humbly contribute ſomewhat of your Goods to the ſaid Work, according to your Abilities. And let each of you endeavour to outrun the other in ſuch great Works of Charity; for which ye muſt needs merit from God, and gain Thanks of Us. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.* Witneſs the King at *Walſingham*, the 8th Day of *January*.

And there were other Letters Patents to Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Rectors, and all other Miniſters of Holy Mother-Church; commanding them, That when the Keepers of that coſtly Work of the Bridge aforeſaid, or their Meſſengers, (whom the King took into his Special Protection) ſhould come to gather every where through their Dioceſes, Rectories, *&c.* or any their Juriſdictions, for the ſaid Work, the pious Aids of the Devout, to admit them in the Contemplation of God, *&c.* And to permit them to excite the People there with pious Perſwaſions, and charitably to call for the Helps of their Alms, to repair the foreſaid Bridge.

Cuſtoms to be taken for the Reparation.

And becauſe theſe voluntary Alms and charitable Benevolences were not like to bring in the whole Charge of the Buſineſs, therefore the next Year, *viz.* 10 *Edw.* I. *Anno* 1281. the ſame King iſſued out other Letters Patents, for taking Cuſtoms of all Commodities for the ſame in *London*; and that for a certain Term of Years. Which ran to this Tenor.

*Rex Majori ſuo London. Cum nuper propter Subitum,* &c.

‘When lately, by reaſon of the ſudden Ruin of *London Bridge*, We commanded, That aſſociating to you Two or Three of the Diſcreeter and more Loyal Men of the foreſaid City, ye ſhould take until our Parliament after *Eaſter* next paſt, for the Supply of the Reparation of the foreſaid Bridge, a certain Cuſtom, as in theſe Letters Patents, which We have cauſed to be made from that Time to you, more fully is contained: WE, willing that the taking of ſuch Cuſtom be continued longer, command you, That from the Feaſt of S. *Margaret* the Virgin next coming, unto the End of Three

‘ Years next following compleated, ye take the underwritten Cuſtom of the foreſaid Bridge; To wit, of every Man on foot, bringing Merchandiſe, or other Things ſaleable, and paſſing over the ſaid Bridge, and betaking himſelf to other Parts, One Farthing: Of every Horſeman paſſing that Bridge, and betaking himſelf to other Parts as beforeſaid, with Merchandiſe, or other ſaleable Things, One Peny: Of every ſaleable Pack, carried and paſſing over the Bridge, One Halfpeny. Nor will We, in the mean Time, that any Thing be taken there on this Occaſion, but in the Subſidy of the Reparation of the Bridge. But the Term of Three Years being compleated, let the foreſaid Cuſtom ceaſe and be void, *&c.* Witneſs the King at *Cheſter*, the 6th Day of *July*.

Further Cuſtom for this Work.

Yet again in the ſame Tenth Year of *Edward* I. the King ſent to the Maior, with Two or Three of the Diſcreeter and more Loyal Citizens joined with him, to lay a Cuſtom during the ſame Term, for the Reparation of the Bridge, upon every Man that paſſed the *Thames* on either ſide of the Bridge, from *London* to *Southwark*, and from *Southwark* to *London*, One Farthing: And of every Horſe ſo paſſing, a Peny; and of every Pack ſo paſſing thereon, One Halfpeny.

The like Impoſition and Cuſtoms were continued, for the Repairing of this Bridge, in 27 and 30 of this K. *Edward* I.

Likewiſe in the 14th of *Edward* II. *Anno* 1320. there was need again of Letters Patents for gathering Alms and Aids, as before, for the Reparation of the Bridge: And Meſſengers were ſent into all Parts of *England* for that Purpoſe. And the King alſo ſent his Letters to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and other Miniſters of the Church, as before.

Add alſo theſe Matters collected from Records, concerning this Bridge.

The Queen has the Cuſtody of the Bridge.

King *Henry* III. in the 54th Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1269, granted the Cuſtody of the Bridge to the Queen his Conſort, with the Liberties, and all other Things belonging thereunto, for the Term of Six Years.

Lands given for the Bridge.

Certain Pieces of Ground near *Wolcherch* were granted by *Edward* I. for the foreſaid Bridge. *Edward* III. granted the Maior and City a certain Place, or Piece of Ground near the Houſe of *Friars Minors*, [ i. e. *Grey Friars* ] for the Reparation of the Bridge: Which thoſe Friars (42 *Edw.* III.) laboured to be granted to them; as it ſeems, for the Enlargement of their Monaſtery: As the *Religious* in and about *London*, in this Reign, much enlarged their Houſes with the neighbouring Lands. A Tenement in the Pariſh of *Alhallows* in *Hony-lane*, bequeathed by *Roger Eſſex*, for the Uſe of *London Bridge*, in King *Edward* the Firſt's Reign. It is taken notice of on ſome Occaſion, in 46 *Edw.* III. perhaps to confirm it.

uſtody of he Bridge.

The Jurats of one of the Wards of *London*, in the Inquiſition taken by the Judges Itinerants at the *Tower*, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. preſented, That the Cuſtody of the Bridge, and the Soke thereof, was in the Queen's Hands; they knew not *Quo Warranto*, *i. e.* by what Warrant: *Cum Socne ejuſdem de antiquo*, &c. When the Soke thereof anciently was in the Hands of the Maior and Commonalty of the City, which was then in the Hands of the King's Mother, from the Time of the Battel of *Eveſham*, to that Time.

This was the fortunate Battel, fought by King *Henry* III. when he beat *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the Barons. And then the City, which held with them, preſently felt it, by having this Bridge, and the Liberty of it, wreſted from them. They preſented alſo, that the Bridge was not well kept.

This was the Matter of another Preſentment, in the ſame K. *Edward* I. his Time: Wherein they preſented, That *London Bridge* was always wont to be in the Hands of the Citizens; but now it was not ſo. *Et neſciunt quo Warranto.* The King had now ſeized the Liberties of the City into his Hands: Yet the Citizens ſeem by thoſe Words to ſtand upon their Rights and Privileges.

The Jurats alſo of another Ward in *London* made the ſame Preſentment to the Judges Itinerants, then ſitting at the *Tower*, in theſe Words: *Dicunt*, *quod Cuſtodia Pontis*, &c. ‘ They ſay, That the Cuſtody of the Bridge of *London*, which is wont to belong to the City, is alienated by the Lady Queen Mother of *Edward* our King; and the Keepers of the ſaid Bridge appointed by the ſaid Lady Queen, *parum apponunt in Emendatione & Suſtentatione*, &c. lay out but little in the Amending and Suſtaining of the ſaid Bridge. Whence Danger, which God forbid, may lightly ariſe very much to the Damage of the King, and of the City.

The Rents and Revenues of the Bridge, and the Duties and Cuſtoms belonging to it, were no queſtion very conſiderable. But all now came to the Queen; and ſhe ſubſtituted under her other Keepers, which the City uſed to do. And theſe Men made the beſt of their Time, by making what Gains they could, to the great Neglect of the neceſſary Repairs of the Bridge. This the City complained of, and preſented.]

Gifts to the Repairs of the Bridge.

I find theſe Gifts by Will towards the Repairs of *London Bridge*.

*London Bridge.* Regiſt. Lond.

*John Feckenham*, *Civis & Braciator*, by his Will dated *May* 11. 1436, bequeathed to the Maior and Commonalty of the City of *London*, a Tenement, with a Shop and Garden, in the Pariſh of S. *Auguſtin Pappey*, between the Tenement and Lands of the Bridge of the City of *London*, on the *Eaſt*, &c. To have to the Maior and Commonalty of *London*, *ad Uſum & Suſtentationem Operis Pontis prædict. in perpetuum.* On Condition, that the Chaplains of the Chapel of S. *Thomas* the *Martyr*, on the Bridge, celebrating, have his Soul, and alſo the Souls of the late Lord *Richard* II. King of *England*, *Edward Boteler*, Kt. and the Lady *Anne* his Wife, *Richard Storme*, and *Alice* his Wife, and the Soul of *Joan*, his [ the ſaid *Feckenham's* ] Wife, perpetually recommended in their Prayers.

*S. Thomas* Chapel on the Bridge.

*London Bridge.* Regiſt. Lond.

And *John Edwards*, by his Will, dated the 8th of *November*, 1442, gave to *John Hatherle*, Maior of the City of *London*, and to *John Herſt* and *Thomas Cook*, Maſters of the Work of the Bridge of *London*, for ever, his Tenement, with a Garden, in the Pariſh of S. *Botolph Aldgate*; ſituate between the Tenement lately *John Cornwallys's*, on the *South*, &c. and extends from the King's Street leading from *Aldgate* towards the *Tower*, on the *Weſt*, &c. towards the Suſtaining and Reparation of the ſaid Bridge.]

And now to Actions on this Bridge.

Actions on *London Bridge* to be noted.

The firſt Action on this Bridge to be noted, was lamentable: For within Four Years after the Finiſhing thereof, to wit, in the Year 1212, on the 10th of *July*, at Night, a marvelous terrible Chance happened. For the Borough of *Southwark*, upon the *South* ſide of the River of *Thames*, as alſo the Church of our Lady of the Canons there, being on fire, and an exceeding great Multitude of People paſſing the Bridge, either to extinguiſh and quench it, or elſe to gaze and

*Liber Dunmou. Guil. Covent. W. Packenton.*

*London Bridge* periſhed by Fire.

and behold it; ſuddenly the *North* Part, by blowing of the *South* Wind, was alſo ſet on fire; and the People which were even now paſſing the Bridge, perceiving the ſame, would have returned, but were ſtopped by the Fire: And it came to paſs, that as they ſtayed, or protracted the Time, the other End of the Bridge alſo, namely, the *South* End, was fired; ſo that the People thronging themſelves between the Two Fires, did nothing elſe but expect preſent Death. Then there came to aid them many Ships and Veſſels, into which the Multitude ſo unadviſedly ruſhed, that the Ships being thereby drowned, they all periſhed. It was ſaid, that through the Fire and Shipwrack, there were deſtroyed above Three Thouſand Perſons, whoſe Bodies were found in part, or half burned, beſides thoſe that were wholly burnt to Aſhes, and could not be found.

Five Arches of *London Bridge* born down.

About the Year One Thouſand Two Hundred Eighty two, through a great Froſt and deep Snow, Five Arches of *London Bridge* were born down, and carried away.

The Bridge repaired.

Patent the 14 of *Edw.* II.

In the Year 1289, the Bridge was ſo ſore decayed for want of Reparations, that Men were afraid to paſs thereon; and a Subſidy was granted towards the Amendment thereof, Sir *John Britain* being *Cuſtos* of *London*, *Anno* 1381, a great Collection or Gathering was made, of all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and other Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, for the Reparations of *London Bridge*.

*Wat Tyler* enters by this Bridge.

The ſame Year, *Wat. Tyler*, and other Rebels of *Kent*, by this Bridge, entred the City; as ye may read in my *Summary* and *Annals*.

A Juſting on the Bridge.

In the Year 1395, on S. *George*'s Day, was a great Juſting on *London Bridge*, betwixt *David* Earl of *Craford*, of *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wells* of *England*: In the which the Lord *Wells* was, at the Third Courſe, born out of the Saddle: Which Hiſtory proveth, that at that Time the Bridge (being coaped on either ſide) was not repleniſhed with Houſes builded thereupon, as ſince it hath been, and now is.

Nine Perſons crowded to Death on *London Bridge*.

The next Year, on the 13th of *November*, the young Queen *Iſabel*, commonly called *the Little*, (for ſhe was but Eight Years old) was conveyed from *Kennington*, beſide *Lambeth*, through *Southwark*, to the *Tower* of *London*; and ſuch a Multitude of People went out to ſee her, that on *London Bridge* Nine Perſons were crowded to Death; of whom the Prior of *Tiptre*, a Place in *Eſſex*, was one, and a Matron on *Cornhill* was another.

Tower on *London Bridge* builded.

The Tower on *London Bridge*, at the *North* End of the Draw-bridge, (for that Bridge was then readily to be drawn up, as well to give Paſſage for Ships to *Queenhith*, as for the Reſiſtance of any foreign Force) was begun to be builded in the Year 1426, *John Reinwell* being Maior.

Another Tower there is on the ſaid Bridge, over the Gate at the *South* End towards *Southwark*; whereof in another Place ſhall be ſpoken.

*Jack Cade* entred the City by the Bridge.

In the Year 1450, *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels of *Kent*, by this Bridge entred the Citie; he ſtrake his Sword on *London Stone*, and ſaid himſelf then to be Lord of the Citie; but they were by the Citizens overcome on the ſame Bridge, and put to flight, as in my *Annals*.

Baſtard *Fawconbridge* beſieged the Bridge.

In the Year 1471, *Thomas* the Baſtard *Fawconbridge* beſieged this Bridge, burned the Gate, and all the Houſes to the Draw Bridge, being at that time Thirteen in Number.

An Houſe on the Bridge fell down.

In the Year 1481, an Houſe called the common Stage on *London Bridge*, fell down into the *Thames*, through the Fall whereof Five Men were drowned.

**Sir *Tho. Wyat* lay in *Southwark*, at the Bridge Foot.**

**The Draw-Bridge cut down.**

In the Year 1553, the Third of *February*, Sir *Thomas Wyat* and the *Kentiſh* Men marched from *Deptford* towards *London*, after knowledge whereof, forthwith the Draw Bridge was cut down, and the Bridge Gates ſhut. *Wyat* and his People entred *Southwark*, where they lay till the 6th of *Feb.* but could get no Entry of the City by the Bridge, the ſame was then ſo well defended by the Citizens, the Lord *W. Howard* aſſiſting; wherefore he removed towards *Kingſton*, &c. as in my *Annals*.

This Bridge, a Work very rare, deſcribed.

To conclude, I affirm of this Bridge over the ſaid River of *Thames*, as in other my Deſcriptions, that it is a Work very rare; having with the Draw Bridge Twenty Arches made of ſquared Stone, of Height Sixty Foot, and in Breadth Thirty Foot, diſtant one from another Twenty Foot, compact and joyned together with Vaults and Cellars. Upon both Sides be Houſes builded; ſo that it ſeemeth rather a continual Street than a Bridge. For the continual Fortifying whereof againſt the inceſſant Aſſaults of the River, it hath Overſeers and Officers, *viz.* Wardens, as aforeſaid, and others.

*R. B.*

Three Vacancies on the Bridge.

Three Navigable Locks.

Rock Lock.

Draw-Bridge Lock.

S. *Mary* Lock.

King's Lock.

This Bridge, with a Chappel on the *Eaſtſide*, and a Gate on the *South end*, being thus Built all of *Stone*, as aforeſaid, and Houſes of *Timber* over the Stone *Peers* and *Arches* on both Sides thereof; yet there were and ſtill are in the whole Length of the Bridge, three Vacancies, with Stone Walls and Iron Grates over them, on either ſide oppoſite to each other; through which Grates, People, as they paſs over the Bridge may take a view of the River both *Eaſt* and *Weſt*; and alſo may go aſide more to each Side out of the Way of Carts and Coaches, the Paſſage being but narrow, and not only troubleſome but dangerous. Theſe three Vacancies are over three of the middle Arches, for all the Peers are not of a like Thickneſs, nor ſtand at equal Diſtance one from the other; for thoſe under theſe three Vacancies are much wider than the reſt, and are called the Navigable Locks; becauſe Veſſels of conſiderable Burthen may paſs through them. One of theſe is near unto the Gate, and is called the *Rock Lock*. The Second is under the Second Vacancy, where the *Draw Bridge* antiently was, and is called the *Draw Bridge Lock*. And the Third is near the Chapel, and is called St. *Maries Lock*. There is a Fourth between St. *Magnus Church*, and the firſt Vacancie, and is called the *King's Lock*, for that the King in his Paſſage through Bridge in his Barge goes through this Lock. And in this Condition was the Bridge, until the Year 1632.

*Anno* 1632. A Third Part of the Bridge burnt.

At the latter End of which Year, *viz.* on the 13th Day of *February*, between Eleven and Twelve at Night, there happened in the Houſe of one *Briggs*, a Needlemaker near St. *Magnus* Church, at the *North* End of the Bridge, (by the Careleſneſs of a Maid Servant, ſetting a Tub of hot Seacoal Aſhes under a Pair of Stairs) a ſad and lamentable Fire, which conſumed all the Buildings before Eight of the Clock the next Morning, from the *North*-End of the Bridge, to the firſt Vacancy on both ſides, containing Forty two Houſes; Water then being very ſcarce, the *Thames* being almoſt frozen over. Beneath, in the Vaults and Cellars, the Fire remained glowing and burning a whole Week after.]

After which Fire, this *North* End of the Bridge lay unbuilt for many Years; only *Deal Boards* were ſet up on both ſides, to prevent People's falling into the *Thames*; many of which *Deals* were by high Winds oft blown down, which made it very dangerous in the Nights, although there were *Lanthorns* and *Candles* hung upon all the croſs Beams that held the Pails together.

Partly rebuilt 1646.

But about the Year 1645, the *North* End of this Part laſt burnt began to be rebuilt; and in the Year 1646, was finiſhed: The Building was of Timber, very ſubſtantial and beautiful; for the Houſes were Three Stories high, beſides the Cellars, which were within and between the

Peers. And over the Houſes were ſtately Platforms, leaded with Rails and Ballaſters about them very commodious, and pleaſant for walking, and enjoying ſo fine a Proſpect up and down the River; and ſome had pretty little Gardens with Arbors.

The other Part remained unbuilt.

This Half being thus finiſht, the other Half was intended to be rebuilt anſwerable to this, which would have been a great Glory to the Bridge, and Honour to the City, the Street or Paſſage being 20 Foot broad; whereas the other Part at the *South* End was not above 14, and in ſome Places but 12.

Burnt again, *Anno* 1666.

And in this Condition was *London Bridge* until the Year 1666, being the general Conflagration of *London*, on the 2d of *September* 1666, which continued burning the 3d and 4th Days, and then was all the new *Buildings* conſumed. But the old Ones at the *South* End, ſome of which were built in the Reign of King *John*, were not burnt.

The Modern State of this Bridge.

Thus have we had an Account of this Bridge from its firſt building of Timber; when it began to be built of Stone, which was in the Year 1176, unto the Year 1666, which is 490 Years. I ſhall now give you a View of this Bridge as to its preſent Condition, *Anno* 1700. God grant it may long ſo continue, being a Pile of ſuch Building as cannot be paralled upon any Bridge in the World.

The *North* End of the Arches Repaired.

Firſt then,, by reaſon of the Fire in 1666, the Fall of the Buildings on the *North* End, together with the Violence of the Fire, did ſo batter and weaken the Stone Work upon which they ſtood, that the Repairing the Stone Peers and Arches, before they could be made ſtrong enough to build upon, did amount to above 1500*l.* All which was paid out of the Bridge Rents.

The Reparations of the Stone Work being finiſhed, divers Perſons did take Leaſes of ſo many Foot in Front on both Sides of the Bridge to Build upon at 10*s.* a Foot: and to Build thereon after ſuch a Form, and ſubſtantial Manner, as was preſcribed, and is now Built for the Term of 61 Years. And by this means, all the *North* End was in the ſpace of five Years, or thereabouts built Four Stories high; the Street, or Paſſage being 20 Foot Broad.

*North* End of the Bridge new built.

This *North* End being thus finiſhed, it was high time to conſider of an Expedient to make the *South* End anſwerable to the *North*; for all the old Buildings were out in Leaſes in ſeveral Hands, ſome having more, and ſome fewer Years to come, and ſome were quite out. And how to bring this to an equal Balance, that all Perſons might have Right done them, was the Buſineſs to be taken into Conſideration; which the *Lord Maior*, *Aldermen*, and *Commoners*, that were appointed for the letting of the *City* and *Bridge Houſe* Lands, together with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. *Philip Odde*, then Clerk Comptroller of the *Bridge Houſe*, did in a few Months bring to an Iſſue by theſe Means following.

Method for Building the Bridge after the Fire.

Firſt, they cauſed to be meaſured, how many Foot every Proprietor had in Front of his Houſe. Secondly, What Annual Rent he paid to the *Bridge Houſe*. And Thirdly, What Number of Years of his Leaſe were unexpired. The next Rank were of thoſe whoſe Leaſes were expired. The Third ſuch as were near expired. Theſe they purchaſed at a valuable Conſideration of the Tenants, who were not able to Build. And for ſuch as had a longer Time, they (in Conſideration thereof) added a competent Time to what they had to come of their old Leaſes, with an Abatement of Rent, anſwerable to what the Houſe, or Houſes would coſt the Rebuilding, which was to be in the ſame Form of Building, as the *North* End was then done: The City being at the Charges of repairing and making good the Stone Work, fit for the new Buildings; which Reparations coſt the City near 1000*l.* more. And by this Means the *South* End was in four or five Years new Built in all Reſpects anſwerable to the *North*; ſo that now it is the moſt ſtately Bridge in the whole World, all Things conſidered; its Houſes, Inhabitants, and their Trade in the firſt Place to be conſidered. And therefore moſt juſtly deſerves this following *Encomium*.

The *South* Part builded.

### *DE*
### *PONTE* LONDINENSI
*Ejuſque*
*Stupendo ſitu & ſtructurâ,*
*ad inſtar*
*Celebris Hexaſtichi Poetæ*
SANNAZARII, *De urbe* Veneta
*Viderat Hadriacis,* &c.

Cum *Londinenſem Neptunus* viderat Urbem,
Vectus ibi propriis atque revectus aquis;
Dum denſam penetrat Sylvam Lucoſque ferentes,
Pro ramis funes, pro foliiſque cruces;
Cum ſuper impoſitum Torrenti flumine Pontem
Viderat, et rapido ponere jura freto;
Cum tantos muros, ferrumina, caſtra, tot Arcus
Vidit, & hæc tergo cuncta jacere ſuo;
Arcus, qui poſſent totidem formare Rialtos
Metiri ſiquis ſumma vel ima cupit:
Hæc Deus undarum aſpiciens fluxuſque retrorſum
Tundere & horrendos inde boare Sonos;
Nunc mihi quanta velis, Terræ miracula pandas,
Eſt primus mundi Pons, ait, iſte ſtupor.

### *The ſame Paraphraſed in* Engliſh *by* JAMES HOWELL, *Eſquire.*

" When *Neptune* from his Billows *London* ſpy'd,
" Brought proudly thither by a high Spring Tyde,
" As through a floating Wood he ſteer'd along,
" And dancing Caſtles cluſtered in a Throng;
" When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law
" Unto his Surges, and their Fury awe;
" When ſuch a Shelf of Cataracts did roar,
" As if the *Thames* with *Nile* had changed her [" Shore;
" When he ſuch Maſſy Walls, ſuch Towers did eye,
" Such Poſts, ſuch Irons upon his Back to lye;
" When ſuch vaſt Arches, he obſerv'd that might
" Nineteen Rialtos make for Depth and Height;
" When the *Cerulean* God theſe Things ſurvey'd,
" He ſhook his Trident, and aſtoniſh'd ſaid;
" Let the whole Earth now all the Wonders [count,
" This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.]

The Arches. The Uſes of them.

*J. S.*

The *Arches* of this Bridge ſerve not only for Strength and Ornament to the Bridge it ſelf, but alſo for Communication of the Benefits of the River *Thames*, to all that lye on its Banks from *Weſtminſter* and upwards, unto thoſe Parts of it where it falls into the Sea. For through theſe great Arches Veſſels of conſiderable Burthen paſs with Goods, as well as ſmall Wherries with Paſſengers. Other Uſes were made of theſe Arches, as for Conveyance of *Thames* Water into the City, to ſupply the *Southern* Parts, and for Mills for grinding Corn. Of which laſt Uſe, I find there were in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, certain Mills Erected for that Purpoſe, under or near *London Bridge*, by order of the Magiſtrates of the City. To which as ſoon as they were ſet up ſome Exception was taken, and Complaint made, as it ſeems to the Court; as that they might prove injurious to the Bridge or to the River. But it was ſhewn, that the Bridge could take no Harm by theſe Works. And it was provided for by this Means, that the Water had, or ſhould have its full Courſe through the Arches; and that that Part of

Mills for Corn Erected here.

the Mill which ſhould ſtand neareſt unto the Stone work of the Bridge ſhould be twelve Foot off from any Part of the Bridge. And becauſe the City ſhould have a ſpecial Care for the Preſervation of the River, before the Work was taken in Hand, there was good Conſultation had touching this Point by the Magiſtrates, who called unto them divers grave and expert Men in Water Works, that took a careful View and Conſideraation of the whole Work, and found the ſame nothing hurtful to the Bridge nor the River. And for further Tryal, there were alſo certain wiſe and diſcreet Perſons, *viz.* the Maſter of the Requeſts, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, and others, appointed as Commiſſioners, to make Enquiry, whether the ſame might be hurtful to the Bridge or no; who calling before them the Maſters of *Trinity Houſe*, and the Eight Maſters of the *Watermen*, with others of beſt Experience in theſe Matters, found the ſame to be nothing hurtful to the Bridge nor River in any reſpect: and ſo made their Report.

The Benefit thereof.

The Profit of theſe Mills was, that whereas in time of Dearth the common People could not have any Corn ground under four, five, or ſix Pence the Buſhel, and many times could not have it ground at all in a long Space, (by means whereof People were conſtrained to buy Meal in the Market at ſuch Prices as the Seller himſelf would) this would be remedied by the Uſe of theſe Mills. Alſo the *Badgers* or *Meal Sellers*, enhaunced the Prices as they liſted; which could not be remedied, but by good Proviſion of Corn made by the Citizens, and ſold in the Market, as Experience had ſhewed.

Two Arches employed for the Water Mills.
A Rock under one Arch.

The two Arches next *London* are now ſtopt up for the Uſe of the Water Mills; but without any Prejudice to the Current of the *Thames*. The Third Arch on *Southwark* ſide is ſeldom and very rarely paſſed through, becauſe of a Rock grown there a little to the *Eaſt*, which is viſible at low Water. This Rock hath been obſerved this many a Year; therefore this Arch is called *The Rock Lock*. Two of theſe Arches are much larger than the reſt; *viz.* That over which is the *Draw Bridge*; and the other called *The Simile Lock*. Theſe were for the Uſe of greater Veſſels, that went through Bridge, *Weſtward*. The *Drawbridge* formerly was upon ſuch Occaſions taken up; but now a-Days never, but when it wants Repairing. The Reparation of theſe Arches, and the ſtriking down Piles for ſecuring them, is continual, and Men are kept on Purpoſe to take care of it, and to do it. Whereof they have two Maſter Workmen; *viz.* a Head *Carpenter*, whoſe Name is *Wiſe*, if he be yet living; and a Head *Maſon*; whoſe Office it is to look after the *Bridge*, under the *Bridge Maſters*.]

Drawbridge.

## *Of other Bridges in this City.*

In old Time there were divers Bridges over ſeveral Rivers, Boorns, and Brooks, which ran through ſeveral Streets and Places of this City; of which ſome are yet remaining; but the moſt taken down, when the River or Brook was ſtopped up.

Fleet Bridge.

*Fleet Bridge* in the *Weſt* without *Ludgate*: A Bridge of Stone fair Coped on either ſide with Iron Pikes: On the *Weſt* toward the *South*, be alſo certain Lanthorns of Stone, for Lights to be placed in Winter Evenings for Commodity of Travellers. Under this Bridge runneth a Water called (as I have ſaid) *The River of the Wells*, ſince *Turn Mill Brook*, now *Fleet Dike*, becauſe it runneth by the *Fleet*, and ſometime about the *Fleet*, and ſo under *Fleet Bridge* into the River of *Thames*. This Bridge was far greater in Times paſt; but hath been leſſened as the Water Courſe hath been narrowed.

Rebuilt.
*R. B.*

Since the Rebuilding of *London* it appears a fair Stone Bridge, being the Breadth of the Street for the Conveniency of Coaches and Carts; and contrived alſo for the ſafe paſſing of thoſe that walk on Foot, it being ſo great a Thorowfare. The Sides are raiſed above Breaſt high, and thereon the City Arms engraven with their Supporters. Under this Bridge goes the Canal (as it is now called) as far as *Holborn Bridge*, where a little Water called *Turn Mill Brook* falleth in, and emptieth it ſelf into the *Thames*. On this fair Canal ſtand two other Bridges of free Stone, on each Hand of *Fleet Bridge*, with a comely high Arch that Veſſels may paſs under, being aſcended by ſeveral Stone Steps: One of theſe Bridges being oppoſite to *Bridewell*; and the other to *Fleet Lane*, near the *Fleet Priſon*.]

It ſeemeth, this laſt Bridge to have been made or repaired at the Charges of *John Wells*, Maior, in the Year 1431; for on the Coping was ingraved, *Wells* embraced by Angels, like as on the Standard in *Cheape*, which he alſo Builded. Thus much of the Bridge; for of the Water Courſe and Decay thereof, I have ſpoken in another Place.

Oldborne Bridge.

*Oldborne Bridge*, over the ſaid River of the *Wells* more towards the *North*, was ſo called, of a *Bourne* that ſometimes ran down *Oldborn Hill* into the ſaid River. This Bridge of Stone, like as *Fleet Bridge*, from *Ludgate*, *Weſt*, ſerveth for Paſſengers, with Carriage or otherwiſe, from *Newgate* toward the *Weſt* and by *North*.

Cow Bridge.

*Cowbridge*, more *North* over the ſame Water, by *Cowbridge Street*, or *Cow Lane*; this Bridge being lately decayed, another of Timber is made ſomewhat more *North*, by *Chick Lane*, &c.

Bridges over the *Town Ditch*.

Bridges over the *Town Ditch* there are divers: to wit, without *Aldgate*, without *Biſhopſgate*; the Poſtern called *Moregate*; the Poſtern of *Creplegate*, without *Alderſgate*, the Poſtern of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *Newgate* and *Ludgate*; all theſe be overpaved Level with the Streets. But one other there is of Timber over the River of *Wells*, or *Fleet Dike*, between the Precinct of the *Black Friars*, and the Houſe of *Bridewell*.

Bridges over the Courſe of *Walbrooke*.

There have been of old time alſo, divers Bridges in ſundry Places over the Courſe of *Walbrooke*. I read, that every Perſon having Lands on either ſide of the ſaid *Walbrooke*, ſhould Vault, or Bridge, and mend the ſame, ſo far as their Lands extended.

More, in the Eleventh of *Edward* the Third, the Inhabitants upon the Courſe of this Brooke, were forced to Pile and Wall the Sides thereof.

*Horſeſhoe* Bridge now Vaulted over and Paved.

Alſo, that in the Third of *Henry* the Fifth, this Water Courſe having had many Bridges, as ye have heard, I have read of one by the Name of *Horſe-ſhoe Bridge*, by the Church of St. *John Baptiſt*, now called S. *Johns* upon *Walbroke*, which hath been ſince Vaulted over with Brick; and the Streets and Lanes where through it paſſed, ſo Paved, that the ſame Water Courſe or Brook is now hardly diſcerned. Order was taken in the Second of *Edward* the Fourth, that ſuch Perſons as had any Ground on either Side of *Walbrooke*, ſhould Vault and Pave it over, ſo far as his Ground extended. And of all theſe Bridges there is none remain but Four, and theſe are all over the Canal, *viz.* *Bridewell Bridge*, *Fleet Bridge*, *Fleet Bridge Lane*, and *Holborn Bridge*. And thus much for the Bridges.

CHAP.

# CHAP. XIV.

## *Of ſuch antient* Towers *and* Caſtles, *as have been in and about this City of* LONDON. Tower *on* London Bridge. Baynard's Caſtle. Mountfichet Tower *on the* Thames. Tower *on the* Weſt Bridewell. Barbican. Tower Royal. Sernes Tower.

*J. S.*

IN this Chapter I ſhall ſay nothing of that famous *Tower* of *London*, but rather aſſign it a few Chapters by it ſelf: For that ſo many Things are to be ſpoken of it, being now in a better Condition both for Strength and Beauty than ever it hath been ſince its firſt Building. This Chapter ſhall ſhew us ſuch other Towers, and Caſtles in the City, as (except the Name) Time hath decayed, or rather quite demoliſhed.] And Firſt;

### *The* Tower *on* London Bridge.

Tower at the rth End of e *Draw* idge.

The next Tower on the River of *Thames* was on *London Bridge*, at the *North* End of the *Draw Bridge*. This Tower was new begun to be builded 1426, *John Reynwell*, Maior of *London*, laid one of the firſt Corner Stones in the Foundation of this Work; the other Three were laid by the Sheriffs and Bridge Maſters; upon every of theſe Four Stones was ingraven in fair *Roman* Letters the Name of IHESUS. And theſe Stones I have ſeen laid in the Bridge Storehouſe, ſince they were taken up, when that Tower was of late newly made of Timber.

This Gate and Tower was at the firſt ſtrongly builded up of Stone, and ſo continued until the Year 1577, in the Month of *April*, when the ſame Stone Arched Gate and Tower, being decayed, was begun to be taken down, and then were the Heads of the Traytors removed thence, and ſet on the Tower over the Gate at the Bridge Foot towards *Southwark*. This ſaid Tower being taken down, a new Foundation was drawn, and Sir *John Langley*, Lord Maior, laid the firſt Stone, in the preſence of the Sheriffs and Bridge Maſters on the 28th of *Auguſt*. And in the Month of *September*, the Year 1579, the ſame Tower was finiſhed, a beautiful and chargeable Piece of Work, all above the Bridge being of Timber.

### *Tower on the* South *of* London Bridge.

ower at the *uth* End of e Bridge.

Another Tower there is on *London Bridge*; to wit, over the Gate at the *South* End of the ſame Bridge, toward *Southwark*. This Gate, with the Tower thereupon, and two Arches of the Bridge fell down, and no Man periſhed by the fall thereof, in the Year 1436. Towards the new Building whereof divers charitable Citizens gave large Sums of Monies; which Gate being then again new Builded, was with thirteen Houſes more on the Bridge, in the Year 1471, Burned by the Mariners and Sailers of *Kent*, Baſtard *Fawconbridge* being their Captain.

*. Dunthorne.* he *South* ate on *London Bridge* rnt.

### *Baynard's Caſtle.*

ynard's *Ca-* . *Fitzſte-* n. *Gervaſ.* lbery.

In the *Weſt* Part of this City (ſaith *Fitzſtephen*) are two moſt ſtrong Caſtles, *&c.* Alſo *Gervaſius* Tilbury, in the Reign of *Henry* the Second, writing of theſe Caſtles, hath to this Effect: *Two Caſtles* (ſaith he) *are built with Walls and Ramparts, whereof one is in right of Poſſeſſion* Baynard's; *the other, the Barons of* Mountfitchet. The firſt of theſe Caſtles, Banking on the River *Thames*, was called *Baynard's Caſtle* of *Baynard*, a Nobleman that came in with the Conqueror, and then Builded it, and deceaſed in the Reign of *William Rufus*; after whoſe deceaſe *Geffrey Baynard* ſucceeded; and then *William Baynard*, in the Year 1111, who by Forfeiture for Felony, loſt his Barony of little *Dunmow*, and King *Henry* gave it wholly to *Robert Fitz Richard*, the Son of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, and to his Heirs, together with the Honour of *Baynard's Caſtle*. This *Robert* Married *Maude de Sent Licio*, Lady of *Bradham*, and deceaſed 1134, was Buried at St. *Needes* by *Richard* Earl of *Clare*. *Walter* his Son ſucceeded him, he took to Wife *Matilda de Becham*; and after her Deceaſe, *Matilde* the Daughter and Coheir of *Richard de Lucy*, on whom he begat *Robert*, and others. He deceaſed in the Year 1198, and was Buried at *Dunmow*; after whom ſucceeded *Robert Fitzwater*, a valiant Knight.

*S. Neots.*

*Matilde de Lucy.* Firſt Edition.

*Lib. Dunmow*

About the Year 1213, there aroſe a great Diſcord betwixt King *John* and his Barons, becauſe of *Matilda*, ſurnamed *the Fair*, Daughter to the ſaid *Robert Fitzwater*, whom the King unlawfully loved, but could not obtain her, nor her Father would conſent thereunto; whereupon, (and for other like Cauſes) enſued War through the whole Realm. The Barons were received into *London*, where they greatly endamaged the King. But in the End, the King did not only (therefore) baniſh the ſaid *Fitzwater* amongſt other, out of the Realm, but alſo cauſed his Caſtle, called *Baynard*, and other his Houſes to be ſpoiled. Which then being done, *Matilda the Fair*, a Meſſenger being ſent unto her about the King's Suit, whereunto ſhe would not conſent, was Poiſoned; *Robert Fitzwater*, and ſome other being then paſſed into *France*, and ſome others into *Scotland*, &c.

*Robert Fitzwater* Baniſhed. *Baynard's* Caſtle deſtroyed. Virginity defended with the Loſs of Worldly Goods, and Life of the Body, for the Life of the Soul.

It happened in the Year 1214, King *John* being then in *France* with a great Army, that a Truce was taken betwixt the two Kings of *England* and *France*, for the Term of Five Years, (and a River, or Arm of the Sea being then betwixt either Hoſt) there was a Knight in the *Engliſh* Hoſt that cryed to them of the other ſide, willing ſome one of their Knights, to come and juſt a Courſe or twain with him; whereupon, without ſtay, *Robert Fitzwater*, being on the *French* Part, made himſelf ready, ferried over, and got on Horſeback, without any Man to help him, and ſhewed himſelf ready to the Face of his Challenger, whom at the firſt Courſe he ſtrook ſo hard with his great Spear, that Horſe and Man fell to the Ground; and when his Spear was broken he went back again to the King of *France*: Which when the King had ſeen, *By God's Tooth*, quoth he (after his uſual Oath) he were a King indeed, that had ſuch a Knight. The Friends of *Robert* hearing theſe Words, Kneeled down and ſaid; *O King he is your Knight. It is* Robert Fitzwater. And thereupon the next Day he was ſent for, and reſtored to the King's Favour; by which Means Peace was concluded, and he received his Livings, and had Licenſe to repair his Caſtle of *Baynard*, and other Caſtles.

King *John's* Oath.

*Robert Fitzwater* reſtored to the King's Favour. *Baynard's* Caſtle again Builded.

This Year 1216, the Firſt of *Henry* the Third, the Caſtle of *Hertford*, being delivered to *Lewis* the *French*, and the Barons of *England*, *Robert Fitzwater* requiring to have the ſame; becauſe the keeping thereof did by ancient Right and Title pertain to him, was anſwered by *Lewis*; *That* Engliſhmen *were not worthy to have ſuch Holds in keeping, becauſe they did betray their own Lord*, &c.

The keeping of *Hertford* Caſtle belonged to *Robert Fitzwater*.

This *Robert* Deceaſed in the Year 1234, and was Buried at *Dunmow*, and *Walter* his Son ſucceeded him, 1258. His Barony of *Baynard*, was in the Ward of King *Henry* in the Nonage of *Robert Fitzwater*. This *Robert* took to his Second Wife, *Ælianor*, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Ferrars*, in the Year 1289. And in the Year 1303. on the 12th of *March*, before *John Bland*, Maior of *London*, he acknowledged his Service to the ſame City for his *Caſtle Baynard*; and ſware upon the Evangeliſts, that he would be true to the Liberties thereof, and maintain the ſame to his Power, and the Counſel of the ſame to keep, *&c.*

Acknowledgeth Service to the City.

*The Rights that belonged to* Robert Fitzwater, *Chaſtilian and Banner Bearer of* London, *Lord of* Wodeham, *were theſe.*

*Robert Fitzwater*, Caſtilian and Banner Bearer of *London*.
Right belonging to him in Time of War.

THE ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs, ought to be, and are Chief Banners of *London*, in Fee for the Chaſtiliary, which he and his Anceſtors had by *Caſtle Baynard*, in the ſaid City. In Time of War, the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ought to ſerve the City, in manner as followeth; that is,

The ſaid *Robert* ought to come, he being the Twentieth Man of Arms on Horſeback, covered with Cloth, or Armour, unto the great *Weſt* Door of St. *Paul*, with his Banner diſplayed before him of his Arms. And when he is come to the ſaid Door, mounted and apparelled, as before is ſaid; the Maior, with his Aldermen and Sheriffs, armed in their Arms, ſhall come out of the ſaid Church of St. *Paul* unto the ſaid Door, with a Banner in his Hand all on Foot; which Banner ſhall be *Gules*, the Image of St. *Paul*, Gold; the Face, Hands, Feet, and Sword, of Silver. And as ſoon as the ſaid *Robert* ſhall ſee the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs come on Foot out of the Church, armed with ſuch a Banner; he ſhall alight from his Horſe, and ſalute the Maior, and ſay to him; *Sir Mayor, I am come to do my Service which I owe to the City.*

Banner of St. *Paul*.

And the Maior and Aldermen ſhall anſwer:

*We give to you, as to our Banneret of Fee in this City, the Banner of this City to bear and govern, to the Honour and Profit of this City, to your Power.*

And the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ſhall receive the Banner in his Hands, and go on Foot out of the Gate, with the Banner in his Hands; and the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, ſhall follow to the Door, and ſhall bring an Horſe to the ſaid *Robert*, worth Twenty Pound; which Horſe ſhall be ſaddled with a Saddle of the Arms of the ſaid *Robert*, and ſhall be covered with Sindals of the ſaid Arms.

Alſo they ſhall preſent to him Twenty Pounds *Sterling* Money, and deliver it to the Chamberlain of the ſaid *Robert*, for his Expences that Day. Then the ſaid *Robert* ſhall mount upon the Horſe which the Maior preſented to him, with the Banner in his Hand: And as ſoon as he is up, he ſhall ſay to the Maior, that he cauſe a Marſhal to be choſen for the Hoſt, one of the City; which Marſhal being choſen, the ſaid *Robert* ſhall command the Maior and Burgeſſes of the City, to warn the Commons to aſſemble together, and they ſhall all go under the Banner of St. *Paul*; and the ſaid *Robert* ſhall bear it himſelf unto *Aldgate*, and there the ſaid *Robert* and Maior ſhall deliver the ſaid Banner of St. *Paul* from thence, to whom they ſhall aſſent or think good. And if they muſt make any Iſſue forth of the City; then the ſaid *Robert* ought to chuſe Two forth of every Ward, the moſt ſage Perſonages, to foreſee to the ſafe keeping of the City, after they be gone forth. And this Councel ſhall be taken in the Priory of the *Trinity* near unto *Aldgate*. And again, before every Town or Caſtle, which the Hoſt of *London* ſhall beſiege, if the Siege continue a whole Year, the ſaid *Robert* ſhall have for every Siege, of the Commonalty of *London*, One hundred Shillings for his Travel, and no more.

Theſe be the Rights that the ſaid *Robert* hath in the Time of War. Rights belonging to *Robert Fitzwater*, and to his Heirs in the City of *London*, in the Time of Peace, are theſe; That is to ſay, The ſaid *Robert* hath a Soke or Ward in the City; that is, a Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*, as a Man goeth down the Street before the Brewhouſe of St. *Paul*, unto the *Thames*, and ſo to the ſide of the Mill, which is in the Water that cometh down from the *Fleet Bridge*; and goeth ſo by *London* Walls, betwixt the Friars Preachers and *Ludgate*; and ſo returneth back by the Houſe of the ſaid Friars, unto the ſaid Wall of the ſaid Canonry of St. *Paul*; that is, all the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, which is in the Gift of his Anceſtors, by the ſaid Seniority: And ſo the ſaid *Robert* hath appendant unto the ſaid Soke, all theſe Things underwritten: That he ought to have a Sokeman, and to place what Sokeman he will, ſo he be of the Sokemanry, or the ſame Ward; and if any of the Sokemanry be impleaded in the *Guildhall*, of any Thing that toucheth not the Body of the Maior that for the Time is, or that toucheth the Body of no Sheriff, it is not lawful for the Sokeman of the Sokemanry of the ſaid *Robert Fitzwater*, to demand a Court of the ſaid *Robert*; and the Maior and his Citizens of *London* ought to grant him to have a Court; and in his Court he ought to bring his Judgments, as it is aſſented and agreed upon in the *Guildhall*, that ſhall be given them.

Rights belonging to *Robert Fitzwater* in the Time of Peace.

A Court to be granted *Robert Fitzwater*, for his Sokeman.

If any therefore be taken in his Sokemanry, he ought to have his Stocks and Impriſonment in his Soken; and he ſhall be brought from thence to the *Guildhall*, before the Maior, and there they ſhall provide him his Judgment that ought to be given of him: But his Judgment ſhall not be publiſhed till he come into the Court of the ſaid *Robert*, and in his Liberty.

And the Judgment ſhall be ſuch, that if he have deſerved Death by Treaſon, he to be tied to a Poſt in the *Thames* at a good Wharf, where Boats are faſtned, Two Ebbings and Two Flowings of the Water.

Judgment for Diverſity of Offences.

And if he be condemned for a common Thief, he ought to be led to the Elms, and there ſuffer his Judgment as other Thieves. And ſo the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs hath Honour, that he holdeth a great Franchiſe within the City, that the Maior of the City and Citizens are bound to do him of Right; that is to ſay, that when the Maior will hold a great Council, he ought to call the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs, to be with him in Council of the City; and the ſaid *Robert* ought to be ſworn to be of Council with the City, againſt all People, ſaving the King and his Heirs. And when the ſaid *Robert* cometh to the *Huſtings* of the *Guild-Hall* of the City, the Maior or his Lieutenant ought to riſe againſt him, and ſet him down near unto him, and ſo long as he is in the *Guild-Hall*, all the Judgments ought to be given by his Mouth, according to the Record of the Recorders of the ſaid *Guild-Hall*. And ſo many Waiſes as come ſo long as he is there, he ought to give them to the Bailiffs of the Town, or to whom he will, by the Council of the Maior of the City.

Theſe be the Franchiſes that belonged to *Robert Fitzwater* in *London*, in Time of Peace; which, for the Antiquity thereof, I have noted out of an old Record.

This *Robert* deceaſed in the Year 1305, leaving Iſſue, *Walter Fitzrobert*, who had Iſſue, *Robert Fitzwalter*; unto whom, in the Year 1320, the Citizens of *London* acknowledged the Right which they ought to him and his Heirs for the *Caſtle Baynard*. He deceaſed 1325; unto whom ſucceeded *Robert Fitzrobert*, *Fitzwalter*, *&c.* More of the Lord *Fitzwalter* may ye read in my *Summary* and *Annals*, in the 51ſt of *Edward* III. But now how this Honour of *Baynards Caſtle*, with the Appurtenances,

*Robert Fitzwater* deceaſeth.

*Baynard's* Caſtle periſhed by Fire. *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter* new builded it. *Richard* Duke of *York*, Owner of *Baynard's* Caſtle.

nances, fell from the Poſſeſſion of the *Fitzwaters*, I have not read; only I find, that in the Year 1428. the Seventh of *Henry* VI. a great Fire was at *Baynards Caſtle*; and that *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter* builded it new. By his Death and Attainder in the Year 1446. it came to the Hands of *Henry* VI. and from him to *Richard* Duke of *York*, of whom we read, that in the Year 1457, he lodged there as in his own Houſe.

*Edward* IV. elected in St. *John's* Field. Earl of *March* lodgeth in his *Caſtle Baynard*.

*Edward* IV. took on him the Crown in *Baynard's* Caſtle.

In the Year 1460, the 28th of *February*, the Earls of *March* and of *Warwick*, with a great Power of Men, (but few of Name) entred the City of *London*, where they were of the Citizens joyfully received; and upon the Third of *March*, being *Sunday*, the ſaid Earl cauſed his People to be muſtred in S. *John's* Field; where unto that Hoſt was ſhewed and proclaimed certain Articles and Points, wherein King *Henry*, as they ſaid, had offended; and thereupon it was demanded of the ſaid People, Whether the ſaid *Henry* was worthy to reign as King any longer, or not? Whereunto the People cried, Nay. Then it was aſked of them, Whether they would have the Earl of *March* for their King? And they cried, Yea, yea. Whereupon certain Captains were appointed to bear Report thereof to the ſaid Earl of *March*, then being lodged at his Caſtle of *Baynard*. Whereof when the Earl was by them advertiſed, he thanked God and them for their Election; notwithſtanding, he ſhewed ſome Countenance of Inſufficiency in him, to occupy ſo great a Charge; till by Exhortation of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *Exceſter*, and certain Noblemen, he granted to their Petition. And on the next Morrow at *Pauls*, he went on Proceſſion, offered, and had *Te Deum* ſung. Then was he with great Royalty conveyed to *Weſtminſter*, and there in the great Hall ſet in the King's Seat, with St. *Edward's* Scepter in his Hand.

*Ex lib. Erſwick.* Treaſon ſurmiſed againſt many Men.

Divers Aldermen unjuſtly charged with Treaſon.

In the Seventh Year of King *Edward's* Reign, many Men were arreſted of Treaſon ſurmiſed againſt them, where-through many of them were put to Death, and other eſcaped for great Sums of Money. Amongſt whom were, Sir *Tho. Cooke*, Sir *John Plummer*, Knights, *Humphrey Heyward*, and other Aldermen of *London* arreſted, and charged with Treaſon: Whereof they were acquitted; but they loſt their Goods to the King, to the Value of 40000 Marks, or more, as ſome have written. And for Example, Sir *Tho. Cooke*, lately before Lord Maior of *London*, was by one named *Hawkins*, appeached of Treaſon; for which he was committed to the *Tower*, his Place in *London* ſeized on by the Lord *Rivers*, and his Lady and Servants clearly put out thereof; the Cauſe being thus:

The Reaſon of Sir *Thomas Cooke's* Troubles.

The Brake, or Rack in the Tower, uſually called, *The Duke of Exceſter's Daughter*.

An *Oyer Determiner* for the Trial of Sir *Thomas Cooke*.

The forenamed *Hawkins* came (upon a Time) to the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cooke*, requeſting him to lend him a Thouſand Marks upon good Surety; whereunto he anſwered, that he would firſt know for whom it ſhould be. At length underſtanding that it ſhould be for the Uſe of Queen *Margaret*; he anſwered, He had no current Wares, whereof any Shift might be made, without too much Loſs; and therefore required *Hawkins* to move him no further, for he intended not to deal therewithal. Yet the ſaid *Hawkins* requeſted but one Hundred Pounds at length, and went away without it, or the Value of One Penny, and never after came again to move him. Which reſted ſo, for 2 or 3 Year after, till the ſaid *Hawkins* was committed to the *Tower*; and brought at length to the Brake or Rack, commonly called, *The Duke of* Exceſter's *Daughter*, becauſe he was the Deviſer of that Torture. By means of which Pain, he revealed many Things; and among the reſt, the Motion which he had made to Sir *Thomas Cooke*, was one. In regard whereof, the ſaid Sir *Thomas* was troubled, as you have heard; and a Jury, by the means of Sir *John Fogg*, indicted him of Treaſon. After which, an *Oyer Determiner* was held in the *Guildhall*, where ſate the Lord Maior, the Duke of *Clarence*, the Earl of *Warwick*, the Lord *Rivers*, Sir *John Fogge*, with other of the King's Council.

Sir *Thomas Cooke* acquitted by the Jury.

When Men are in Diſtreſs, much Spoil is made of them.

Sir *John Markham*, Lord Chief Juſtice, loſt his Office for doing Juſtice.

To this Place was the ſaid Sir *Thomas* brought, and there arraigned upon Life and Death: Where he was acquitted of the ſaid Indictment, and ſent to the Compter in *Breadſtreet*, and from thence to the *King's Bench*. Being thus acquitted, his Wife got Poſſeſſion again of his Houſe, the which ſhe found in a very evil Plight; for the Servants of Sir *John Fogge*, and of the Lord *Rivers*, had made Havock of what they liſted. Alſo, at his Place at *Giddy Hall* in *Eſſex*, another ſort had deſtroyed the Deer in his Park, his Conies and Fiſh; and ſpared not Braſs, Pewter, Bedding, and all that they could carry away; for which never a Penny might be gotten back again in Recompence, nor Sir *Thomas Cooke* be delivered, until he had paid 8000 Pounds to the King, and 800 Pounds to the Queen. And becauſe that Sir *John Markham*, Knight, then Chief Juſtice of the *Pleas*, determined ſomewhat againſt the King's Pleaſure (that the Offence done by Sir *Thomas Cooke* was no Treaſon, but Miſpriſion, the which was no Deſert of Death, but to be fined at the King's Pleaſure:) the Lord *Rivers*, and the Dutcheſs of *Bedford* his Wife, procured, that he loſt his Office afterward.

*Richard* the Third took on him the Crown in *Baynard's Caſtle*.

*Edward* IV. being dead, leaving his eldeſt Son *Edward*, and his ſecond Son *Richard*, both Infants; *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, then Protector, practiſed here for the Crown, and as it were by Election of the Commons in the *Guildhall* of *London*, took on him the Title of the Realm, as offered and impoſed upon him, in this *Baynard's Caſtle*, as ye may read ſet down and penned by Sir *Thomas Moore*, and in my *Annals*.

*Baynard's Caſtle* repaired by *K. Hen.* VII.

Lodgeth there.

*Henry* the Seventh, about the Year 1487. the 31ſt of his Reign, repaired, or rather new builded this Houſe, not imbattelled, or ſo ſtrongly fortified Caſtle-like; but far more beautiful and commodious for the Entertainment of any Prince or great Eſtate. In the Seventh of his Reign, he, with his Queen, were lodged there, and came from thence to *Paul's* Church, where they made their Offering, dined in the Biſhop's Palace, and ſo returned.

The 18th of his Reign he was lodged there; and the Ambaſſadors from the King of the *Romans* were thither brought to his Preſence, and from thence the King came to *Paul's*; and was there ſworn to the King of the *Romans*, as the ſaid King had ſworn to him.

*Henry* the Seventh and Knights of the Garter rode in their Habits from the *Tower* to *Paul's* Church; and thence to *Baynard's Caſtle*.

The Twentieth of the ſaid King, he, with the Knights of the Order, all in their Habits of the Garter, rode from the *Tower* of *London* through the City, unto the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*, and there heard Evenſong; and from thence they rode to *Baynard's Caſtle*, where the King lodged, and on the next Morrow, in the ſame Habit, they rode from thence again to the ſaid Church of St. *Paul's*, went on Proceſſion, heard the Divine Service, offered, and returned. The ſame Year the King of *Caſtile* was lodged there.

This Caſtle came afterwards to the Earls of *Pembroke*.

The Council aſſembled at *Baynard's Caſtle*, and proclaimed Queen *Mary*.

In the Year 1553, the 19th of *July*, the Council, partly moved with the Right of the Lady *Mary's* Cauſe, partly conſidering, that the moſt of the Realm was wholly bent on her ſide, changing their Mind from the Lady *Jane*, lately proclaimed Queen; aſſembled themſelves at this *Baynard's Caſtle*, where they communed with the Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and Sir *John Maſon*, Clerk of the Council, ſent for the Lord Maior; and then riding into *Cheap* to the Croſs, where *Garter* King at Arms (Trumpets being

ing ſounded) proclaimed the Lady *Mary*, Daughter to King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Katharine*, Queen of *England*, &c.

*R. B.*

This Caſtle of *Baynard's*; as alſo that of *Mount Fitchet*, near adjoyning, are now pulled down, and converted into Timber Yards, Wood Wharfs, and private Buildings; only a round Tower, part of *Baynard's Caſtle*, yet ſtands, and with other additional Buildings, is converted into a dwelling Houſe.]

Next adjoining to this Caſtle was ſome time a Tower, the Name thereof I have not read; but that the ſame was builded by *Edward* II. is manifeſt by this that followeth.

*A. M.*
A Tower by *Baynard's Caſtle*, builded by *Edward* IV.

*King* Edward III. *in the Second Year of his Reign, gave unto* William de Ros, *of* Hamelake *in* Yorkſhire, *a Tower upon the Water of* Thames, *by the* Caſtle Baynard, *in the City of* London, *which Tower his Father had builded; he gave the ſaid Tower and Appurtenances to the ſaid* William Hamelake, *and his Heirs, for a Roſe Yearly, to be paid for all Service due*, &c.

This Tower, as it ſeemeth to me, was ſince called **Legates Inn**, the 7th of *Edward* IV.]

### *Tower of* MOUNTFIQUIT.

Tower of *Mountfiquit.*
Named from the Baron *Mountfichet.*

The next Tower or Caſtle banking alſo on the River of *Thames*, was (as is afore ſhewed) called *Mountfiquit's Caſtle*, belonging to a Nobleman, Baron of *Mountfichet*, the firſt Builder thereof, who came in with *William the Conqueror*, and was Surnamed *Le Sire Mountfichet*. This Caſtle he builded in a Place not far diſtant from *Baynard's*, towards the *Weſt*. The ſame *William Mountfichet* lived in the Reign of *Henry* I. and was Witneſs to a Charter then granted to the City for the Sheriffs of *London*. *Richard Mountfiquit* lived in King *John's* Time, and in the Year 1213. was by the ſame King baniſhed the Realm into *France*, when (peradventure) King *John* cauſed his Caſtle of *Mountfiquit*, amongſt other Caſtles of the Barons, to be overthrown. The which, after his Return, might be by him again re-edified; for the total Deſtruction thereof, was about the Year 1276. when *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, began the Foundation of the Houſe of the *Fryars Preachers* Church there, commonly called the *Black Friars*, as appeareth by a Charter, dated the 10th of *June*, in the Fourth of *Edward* I. remaining of Record in the *Tower*. Wherein is declared, that *Gregory de Rockeſley*, Maior of *London*, and the Barons of the ſame City, granted and gave unto the ſaid Archbiſhop *Robert* Two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard's Caſtle*, and the Tower of *Mountfiquit*, to be applied for the Enlargement of the ſaid Church and Place: In theſe Words.

The Ruins thereof made uſe of for *Black Fryars.*

*Turr. Record. Ex Charta.* The Preaching Friars Church founded by *Baynard's Caſtle*; before which Time, their Church was in *Oldborne.*

Gregory Rockeſley, *Lord Maior, and the Barons of* London, *granted, and gave to the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, Robert Kilwarby, *Two Lanes or Ways, lying next to the Street of* Baynard's Caſtle, *and the Tower of* Mountfiquit, *or* Mountfichet, *to be deſtroyed. In the which Place, the ſaid* Robert *builded the late new Church of the* Black Friars, *with the reſt of the Stones that were left of the ſaid Tower. For the beſt and choice Stones the Biſhop of* London *had obtained of King* William Conqueror, *to reedify the upper Part of* St. Paul's *Church, which was then (by chance of Fire) decayed.*

King *Edward* II. his Charter to the Friars Preachers for Two Lanes to be enclos'd *Lib. Alb. Fol.* 39. *b.*
*J. S.*

This Charter of King *Edward* II. before mentioned, ran in this Tenor.

EDWARDUS *Dei gratia*, &c. *Omnibus*, &c. *i. e.* " EDWARD, Son of King *Edward*, &c.
" To all, *&c.* Whereas *Gregory de Rockeſley*, our
" Maior of *London*, and the other Barons of the
" ſaid City, at Our Inſtance, have commonly
" and unanimouſly granted to the Venerable Fa-
" ther *Robert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his
" Aſſigns, Two Lanes contiguous to his Place of
" *Caſtle Bainard*, and the Tower of *Montfichet*, to
" be ſtopt up for the enlarging of the foreſaid
" Place, and to encloſe them; while yet he ſhall
" aſſign a like Way to them, and as convenient
" for the Commonalty of the ſame City. And
" We, underſtanding by the foreſaid Maior and
" Barons of the ſaid City, that the ſaid Arch-
" biſhop hath already prepared a better Way,
" and more convenient for the ſaid Commonalty
" than the foreſaid Lanes were: We, to the ſaid
" Archbiſhop and his Aſſigns, for Us and Our
" Heirs, as much as in Us is, do grant, ratify,
" and confirm, the foreſaid Grant. So that Our
" ſaid Barons of *London*, by Occaſion of their
" foreſaid Grant, nor the Archbiſhop, nor his
" Aſſigns, on account of the ſaid changing of the
" Ways, be accuſed or moleſted for Time to come,
" before our Juſtices Itinerants at the *Tower* of
" *London*, upon Cauſe of Purpreſture made of the
" foreſaid Lanes. In Teſtimony whereof, *&c.*
" Witneſs my ſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 10th Day
" of *June*, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.]

*An.* 1311.

### *The Tower on the* THAMES.

Tower on the *Thames.*

A Third Tower there was alſo, ſituate on the River of *Thames*, near unto the ſaid *Black Friars* Church, on the *Weſt* Part thereof, builded at the Citizens Charges, but by Licence and Commandment of *Edward* I. and of *Edward* II. as appeareth by their Grants. By the latter whereof, in the 10th of his Reign, an Impoſition was granted towards the building of a new Tower on the Wall near the Friar Preachers.] Which Tower was then finiſhed, and ſo ſtood for the Space of 300 Years; and was at the laſt taken down by the Commandment of *John Sha*, Maior of *London*, in the Year 1502.

Impoſition for building this Tower.

King *Edward* his Command for this Tower.
*J. S.*

This Tower was large and magnificent, and ſuch as was fit for the Reception of a King; and where King *Edward* I. intended ſometime at his Pleaſure to lye. It was not finiſhed in the Beginning of his Reign. But gave Order for the finiſhing of it to the Maior, Sheriffs, and Citizens, out of the Three Years Toll he had granted them to take upon Commodities brought to the City to be ſold, for the Reparation of the Walls; and particularly for finiſhing the Wall begun near the *Black Friars*, not far from which at the *Thames*, ſtood this Tower. And that we may ſee what it was, and what Opinion that King had of this Tower, and concerning the Situation, let us read his Letter to the City.

The King's Letter for finiſhing a Wall and a Tower near *Black Friars. Lib. Horn. Fol.* 183.

' Whereas we have granted you for Aid of the
' Work of the Walls of our City, and the Clo-
' ſure of the ſame, divers Cuſtoms of vendible
' Things, coming to the ſaid City, to be taken
' for a certain Time, We command you, that you
' cauſe to be finiſhed the Wall of the ſaid City,
' now begun near the Manſion of the *Friars*
' *Preachers*, and a certain good and comely Tower
' at the Head of the ſaid Wall within the Water
' of *Thames* there. Wherein We may be received
' and tarry with Honour, to our Eaſe and Satis-
' faction in our Comings there; out of the Pence
' taken, and to be taken of the ſaid Cuſtoms, *&c.*
' Witneſs my ſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 8th Day of
' *July*, *An.* 4. Which fell about 1276.]

### *Another Tower in the* Weſt.

Tower or Caſtle on the *Weſt* of *London*, by St. *Brides* Church.

Another Tower or Caſtle alſo was there, in the *Weſt* Part of the City, pertaining to the King.

For I read, that in the Year 1087. the 20th of *William* the Firſt, the City of *London*, with the Church of S. *Paul* being burned, *Mauritius* then Biſhop of *London*, afterward began the Foundation of a New Church, whereunto King *William* (ſaith mine Author) gave the choice Stones of this Caſtle, ſtanding near to the Bank of the River of *Thames*, at the *Weſt* End of the City. After this *Mauritius*, *Richard* his Succeſſor purchaſed the Streets above *Paul's* Church, compaſſing the ſame with a Wall of Stone, and Gates. King *Henry* the Firſt gave to this *Richard*, ſo much of the Moat or Wall of the Caſtle, on the *Thames* ſide to the *South*, as ſhould be needful to make the ſaid Wall of the Churchyard, and ſo much more as ſhould ſuffice to make a way without the Wall on the *North* ſide, &c.

*In Vita Arkenwald.*

This Tower or Caſtle being thus deſtroyed, ſtood, as it may ſeem, in Place where now ſtandeth the Houſe called *Bridewell*. For notwithſtanding the Deſtruction of the ſaid Caſtle or Tower, the Houſe remained large, ſo that the Kings of this Realm long after were lodged there, and kept their Courts. For in the Ninth Year of *Henry* the Third, the Courts of Law and Juſtice were kept in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he was lodged, and not elſewhere. And that the Kings have been lodged, and kept their Law Courts in this Place, I could ſhew you many Authorities of Record; but for a plain Proof, this one may ſuffice: *Hæc eſt finalis Concordia, facta in Curia Dom. Regis apud Sanct. Brigid. Lond. à Die Sancti Michaelis, in 15 Dies, Anno Regni Regis Johannis ſeptimo; Coram G. Fil. Petri, Euſtacio de Fauconberg, Johanne de Geſtlinge, Oſbart Filio Hervey, Walter de Criſping, Juſticiar. & aliis Baronibus Domini Regis.*

Situate near *Bridewell.*

The King's Houſe by S. Brides in Fleetſtreet.

*Lib. Burton ſuper Trent.*

More, (as *Matthew Paris* hath) about the Year 1210, King *John*, in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, ſummoned a Parliament at S. *Brides* in *London*; where he exacted of the Clergy, and Religious Perſons, the Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds: And beſides all this, the *White Monks* were compelled to cancel their Privileges, and to pay 40000 *l.* to the King, &c. This Houſe of S. *Brides* (of later Time) being left, and not uſed by the Kings, fell to Ruin; inſomuch that the very Platform thereof remained (for great part) waſte, and as it were, but a Lay-ſtall of Filth and Rubbiſh, only a fair Well remained there. A great Part whereof, namely on the *Weſt*, as hath been ſaid, was given to the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*; the other Part toward the *Eaſt* remained waſte, until King *Henry* the Eighth builded a ſtately and beautiful Houſe thereupon, giving it to Name *Bridewell*, of the Pariſh and Well there. This Houſe he purpoſely builded for the Entertainment of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth; who in the Year 1522 came into this City, as I have ſhewed in my *Summary*, *Annals*, and large *Chronicles*.

*Mat. Paris Manuſcript.*

Parliament at S. Brides.

Bridewell builded by K. Henry VIII.

### *The Tower of* Barbican.

On the *North Weſt* ſide of this City, near unto *Redcroſs Street*, there was a Tower, commonly called *Barbican*, or *Burhkenning*; for that the ſame, being placed on an high Ground, and alſo builded of ſome good Height, was (in old Time) uſed as a Watch Tower for the City; from whence a Man might behold and view the whole City towards the *South*, and alſo ſee into *Kent*, *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, and likewiſe every other way, *Eaſt*, *North*, or *Weſt*.

Barbican, or Burhkenning.

### *Other Watch Towers.*

Some other *Burhkennings* or Watch Towers there were of old Time, in and about the City, all which were repaired, yea, and others new builded, by *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, when the Barons were in Arms, and held the City againſt the King. But the Barons being reconciled to his Favour, in the Year 1267, he cauſed all their *Burhkennings*, Watch Towers, and Bulwarks, made and repaired by the ſaid Earl, to be plucked down, and the Ditches to be filled up, ſo that nought of them might be ſeen to remain. And then was this *Burhkenning*, amongſt the reſt, overthrown and deſtroyed; and altho' the Ditch near thereunto, called *Houndſditch*, was ſtopped up, yet the Street (of long Time after) was called *Houndſditch*, and of late Time (more commonly) called *Barbican*. The Plot or Seat of this *Burhkenning*, or Watch Tower, King *Edward* III. in the Year 1336, and the Tenth of his Reign, gave unto *Robert Efford*, [or *Ufford*] Earl of *Suffolk*, by the Name of his Manor of *Baſe-Court*, in the Pariſh of S. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, of *London*, commonly called the *Barbican*.

*Burhkennings*, or Watch-Towers in the City.

The Deſtruction of the *Barbican*.

### *Tower Royal.*

*Tower Royal* was of old time the King's Houſe; King *Stephen* was there lodged; but ſince called the *Queen's Wardrobe*. The Princeſs, Mother to King *Richard* the Second, in the Fourth Year of his Reign, was lodged there; being forced to fly from the *Tower* of *London*, when the Rebels poſſeſſed it. But on the 15th of *June*, (ſaith *Froſard*) *Wat Tyler* being ſlain, the King went to this Lady Princeſs his Mother, then lodged in the *Tower Royal*, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*; where ſhe had tarried two Days and two Nights: Which Tower (ſaith the Record of *Edward* the Third, the Thirty ſixth Year) was in the Pariſh of S. *Michael de Pater noſter*, &c.

*Tower Royal.*

*Joh. Froſard.*

In the Year 1386, King *Richard*, with Queen *Anne* his Wife, kept their *Chriſtmas* at *Eltham*; whither came to him *Lion* King of *Ermony*, under Pretence to reform Peace betwixt the Kings of *England* and *France*. But what his Coming profited, he only underſtood. For, beſides innumerable Gifts that he received of the King, and of the Nobles, the King lying then in this *Tower Royal*, at the Queen's Wardrobe in *London*, granted to him a Charter of a Thouſand Pounds by Year, during his Life. He was, as he affirmed, chaſed out of his Kingdom by the *Tartarians*. The reſt concerning this Tower ſhall you read, when you come to the *Vintry* Ward, in which it ſtandeth.

*Lib. S. in Eborum.*

The King of *Ermony* came into *England*.

*Richard* II. lodged in the *Tower Royal*.

### *Serne's Tower.*

*Serne's* Tower, in *Bucklerſbury*, was ſometimes the King's Houſe. *Edward* the Third, in the Eighteenth Year of his Reign, appointed his Exchange of Monies therein to be kept; and in the Two and thirtieth, he gave the ſame Tower to his free Chapel of S. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*.

*Serne's* Tower in *Bucklersbury*.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of the* TOWER *of* London. *Its Situation and Magnitude. The Liberties of it.* S. Peter's *Church in the* Tower. *Its Governor and Principal Officers. Conſtable. His Privileges. Lieutenant of the* Tower. *Cuſtos's of the* Tower. *Gentleman Porter; Gentleman Jaylor: The Lieutenancy of the* Tower.

*J. S.*

THUS having diſpatched theſe Antiquated Towers of *London*, we go on to the Royal Tower, yet extant and flouriſhing. Of which many Things were ſpoken by *Stow*, and many more will be added, for the further Knowledge of it, and Continuance of its Hiſtory down to the preſent Times.

Proſpects for the *Tower*.

To have a ſatisfactory Account of the Situation, Form, and the various Places, Apartments, and Parts of the *Tower*, it would be deſirable, that there were certain particular Maps and Proſpects of it, both as it was formerly, and at preſent: The doing of which muſt be left to ſome ingenious and ſkilful Perſon. And ſuch an one there is, now a worthy Officer there, that hath had ſuch an uſeful Deſign, and 'tis hoped will bring it to Perfection in due Time.]

Serjeant Porter.

The Tower of *London*.

*Fitzſtephen*.

*The City of* London *(ſaith Fitzſtephen) hath in the* Eaſt *a very great and moſt ſtrong* Palatine Tower; *whoſe Turrets and Walls do riſe from a deep Foundation; the Mortar thereof being tempered with the Blood of Beaſts. In the* Weſt *Parts are Two moſt ſtrong Caſtles*, &c.

To begin therefore with this moſt famous Tower of *London*, ſituate in the *Eaſt*, near unto the River of *Thames*.

*J. S.*

And here, for the better Deſcription of this important Part of the City, divers Things are to be particularly ſhewed. As, I. Its Situation and Magnitude. II. The Liberties and Bounds of it. III. The Church of S. *Peter* within the *Tower*. IV. The Governors and principal Officers. V. Its Antiquity and firſt Buildings. VI. Of the Enlarging, Repairing, and Fortifying of it. VII. Of ſuch Actions, Accidents, and remarkable Occurrences (of ſeveral kinds) as have at divers Times been tranſacted, or fallen out within the Confines of it. VIII. Of the Mint. IX. Of the Office of the Ordnance. X. Of the ſeveral Offices; *Viz.* Of keeping the Records, the *Regalia*, and the Lions; with other Offices of Moment kept there.]

### *Of the Situation and Magnitude of this Great Fortreſs, the* TOWER.

How ſituate.

*R. B.*

It is ſituate upon a large Plot of Ground, called the *Tower Liberty*, which contains both the *Tower Hills*, *viz.* the greater and the leſſer, and Part of *Eaſt Smithfield*, *Roſemary Lane*, *Well-Cloſe*, &c.

It is encompaſſed with a broad and deep *Ditch*, ſupplied with Water out of the *Thames*, which is its *Southern* Bounds; and over this Ditch it hath Two Bridges, one for Carts and Coaches, by the *Lions Tower*; and the other for Foot-Paſſengers, over a Draw-Bridge on the *South* ſide.

Beſides, it hath a Paſſage, or Cut out of the *Thames*, which is called *Traitors Bridge*; ſo called, for that formerly all Perſons committed to the *Tower* for *Treaſon*, were brought through thither by Boat.

Its Extent.

The Piece of Ground on which the *Tower* ſtands, contains Twenty ſix Acres, a Rod, and ſomething more.

Its Compaſs.

The Compaſs about the *Tower*, on the Outſide of the Ditch, is 3156 Foot. And the Quantity of Ground comprehended within the Walls and Ditch, is Twelve Acres, and odd Rods. The whole, with its Liberty as aforeſaid, contains ſomething above Twenty ſix Acres of Ground.

A Plan of the *Tower*.

A Sight of this *Tower* is here repreſented, taken from the River of *Thames*, and an *Ichnographical* Ground Plot; in which you may ſee the Poſition and Situation of the ſeveral Places mentioned in this Diſcouſe of the *Tower*; all of them being either expreſs'd by *Letters*, or *Figures*, according to this following Table; which is a better Satisfaction to the Reader, than a Multitude of Words.

*Table of References.*

Places noted in the Ground-Plot, are,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Lyons | *Tower.* |
| 2 | The Middle | |
| 3 | The Bell | |
| 4 | *Beauchamp* | |
| 5 | Dwelling | |
| 6 | Flint | |
| 7 | Bowyer | |
| 8 | *Martin* | |
| 9 | Caſtle | |
| 10 | Broad Arrows | |
| 11 | Salt | |
| 12 | Well | |
| 13 | Cradle | |
| 14 | Lantern | |
| 15 | St. *Thomas* | |
| 16 | Hall | |
| 17 | Bloody | |
| 18 | The Lieutenant's Lodgings. | |
| 19 | The Mint. | |
| 20 | The Magazine. | |
| 21 | The Office of Ordnance. | |

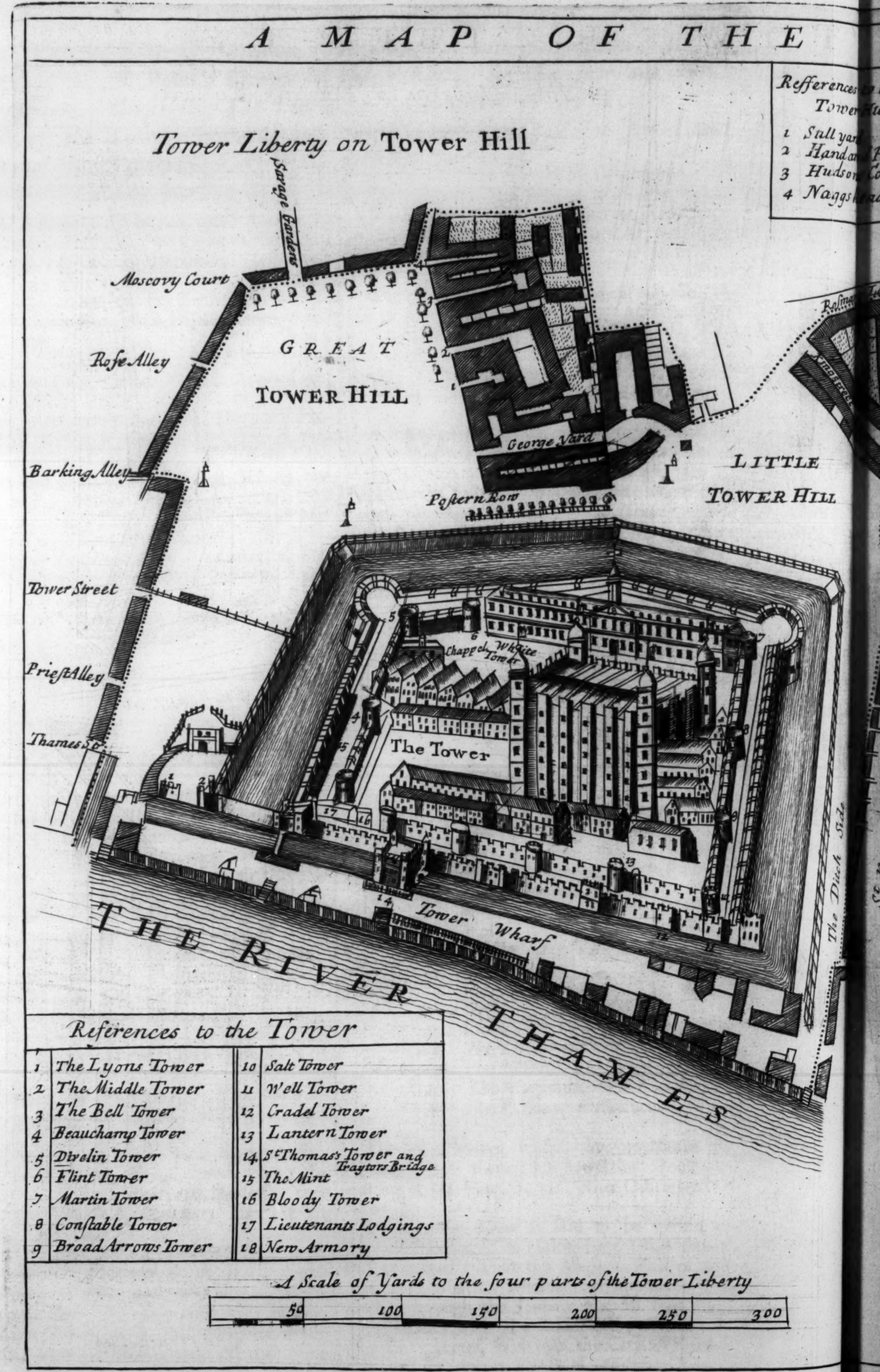
The other Places, which have no Names nor Figures ſet to them, are Dwelling Houſes belonging to the Warders, and other Officers of the *Tower*.]

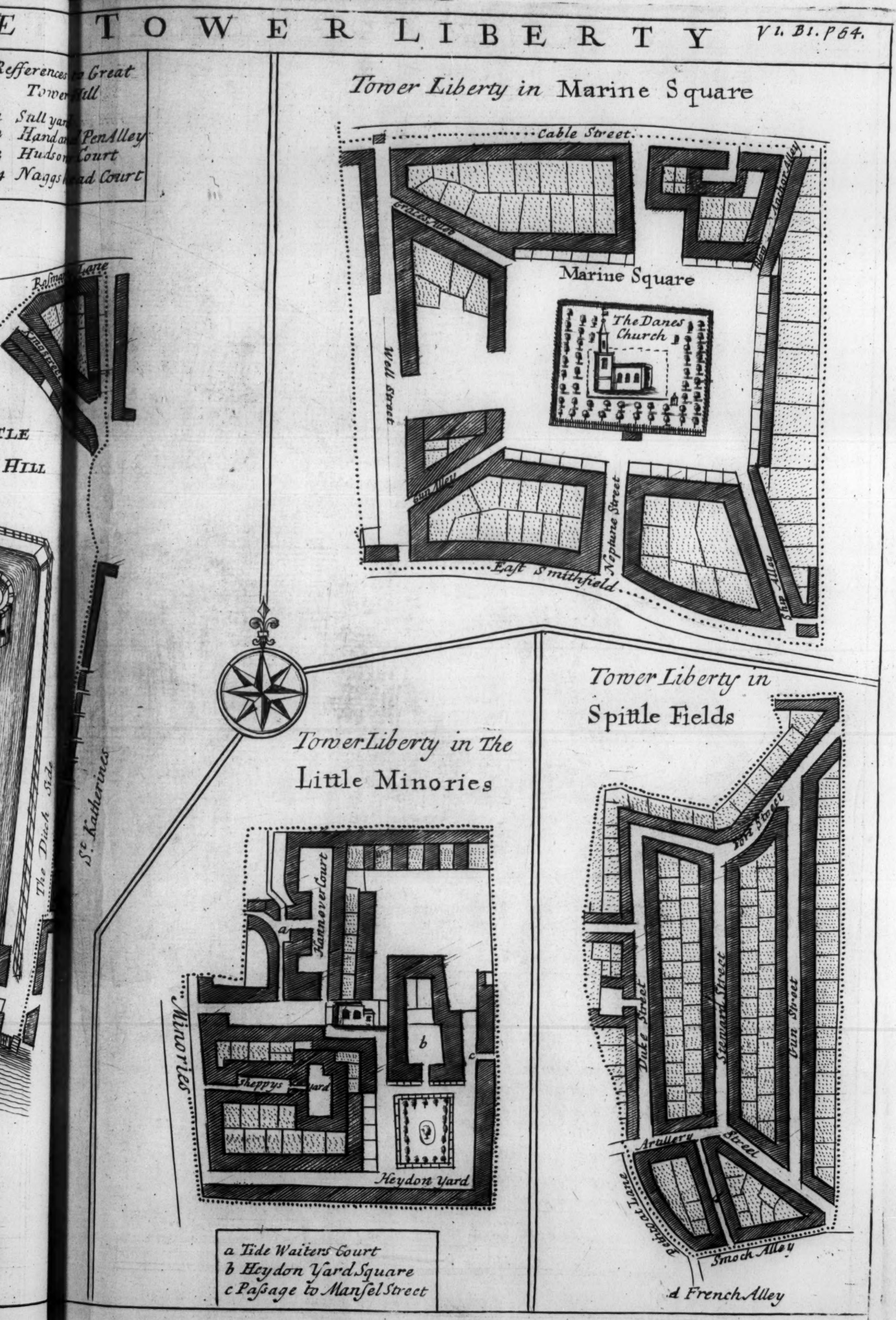
*Tower*, how within the City.

*Coke* Inſtit. *P.* 4.

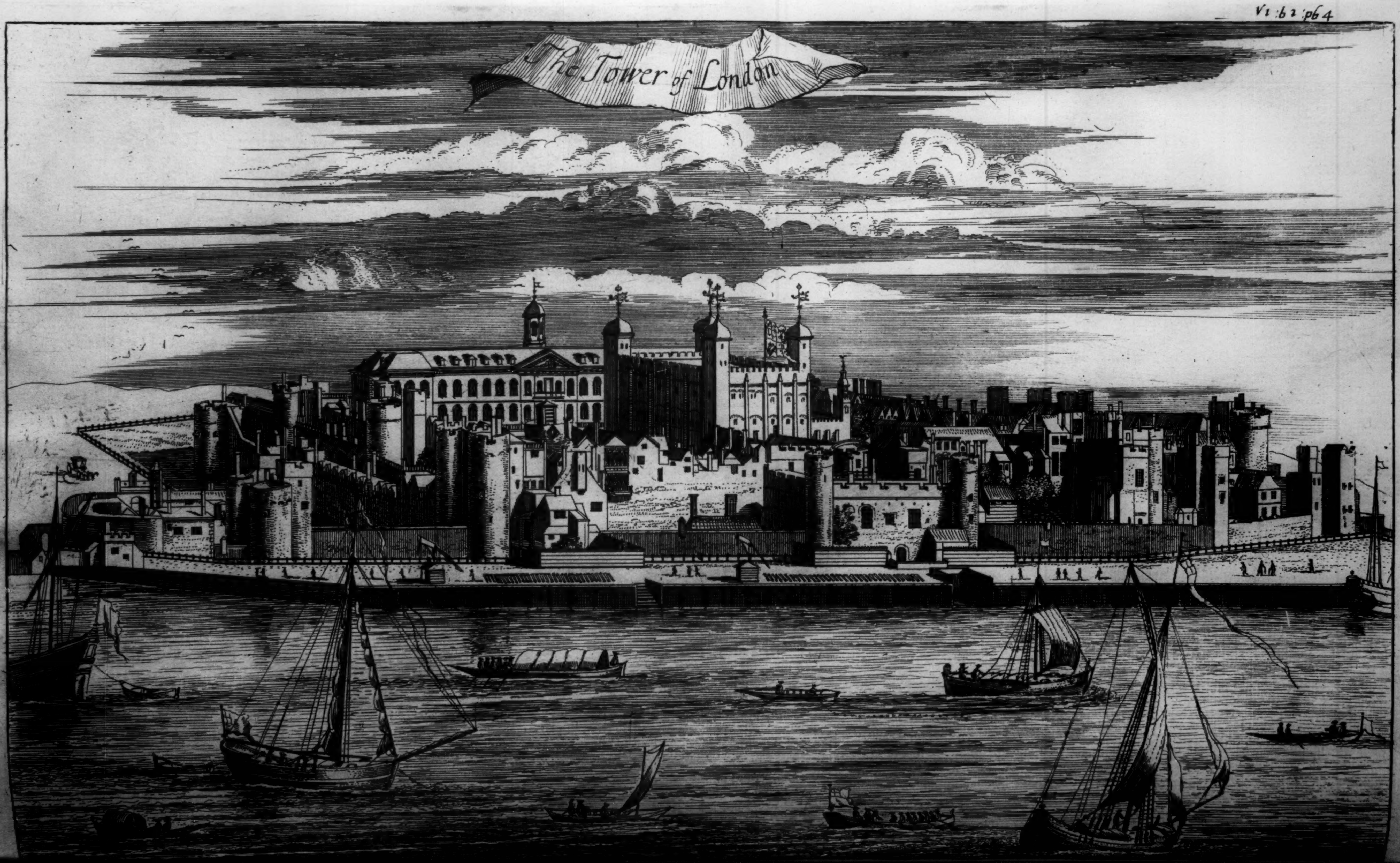
*J. S.*

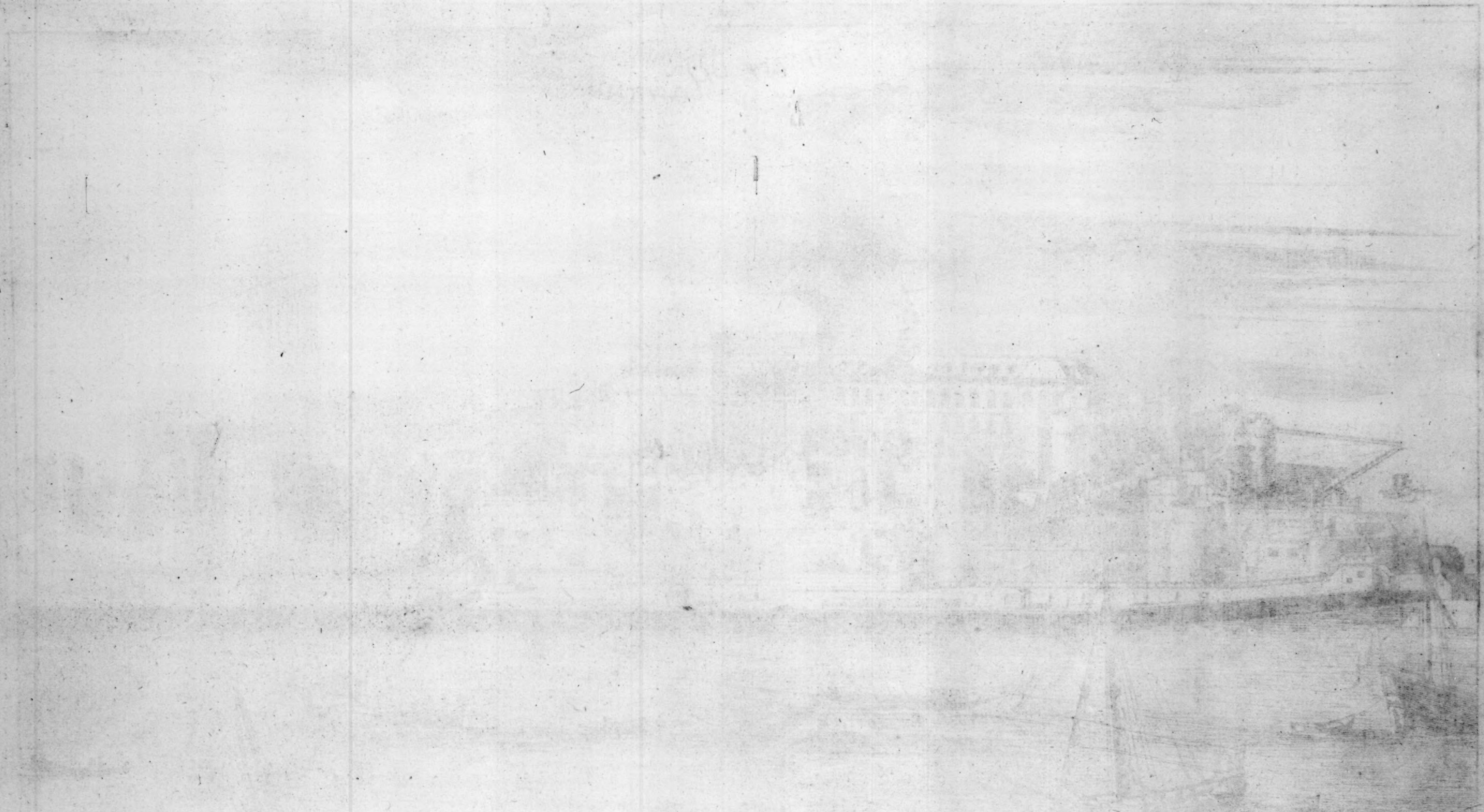
Whereas the *Tower* is ſaid to be within the City of *London*, it is (ſaith Lord *Coke*) thus to be underſtood: That the Ancient Wall of *London* (the Mention whereof yet appeareth) extendeth through the *Tower*: And all that which is environed with the ſaid Wall, *viz.* on the *Weſt* Part thereof, is within the City of *London*; that is to ſay, in the Pariſh of *All Saints Barking*, within the Ward of the *Tower*. And the Reſidue of the *Tower* on the *Eaſt* Part of the Ancient Wall, is within the County of *Middleſex*. And this, upon View and Examination, was found out, *Mic.* 13. *Jacob. Regis*, in the Caſe of

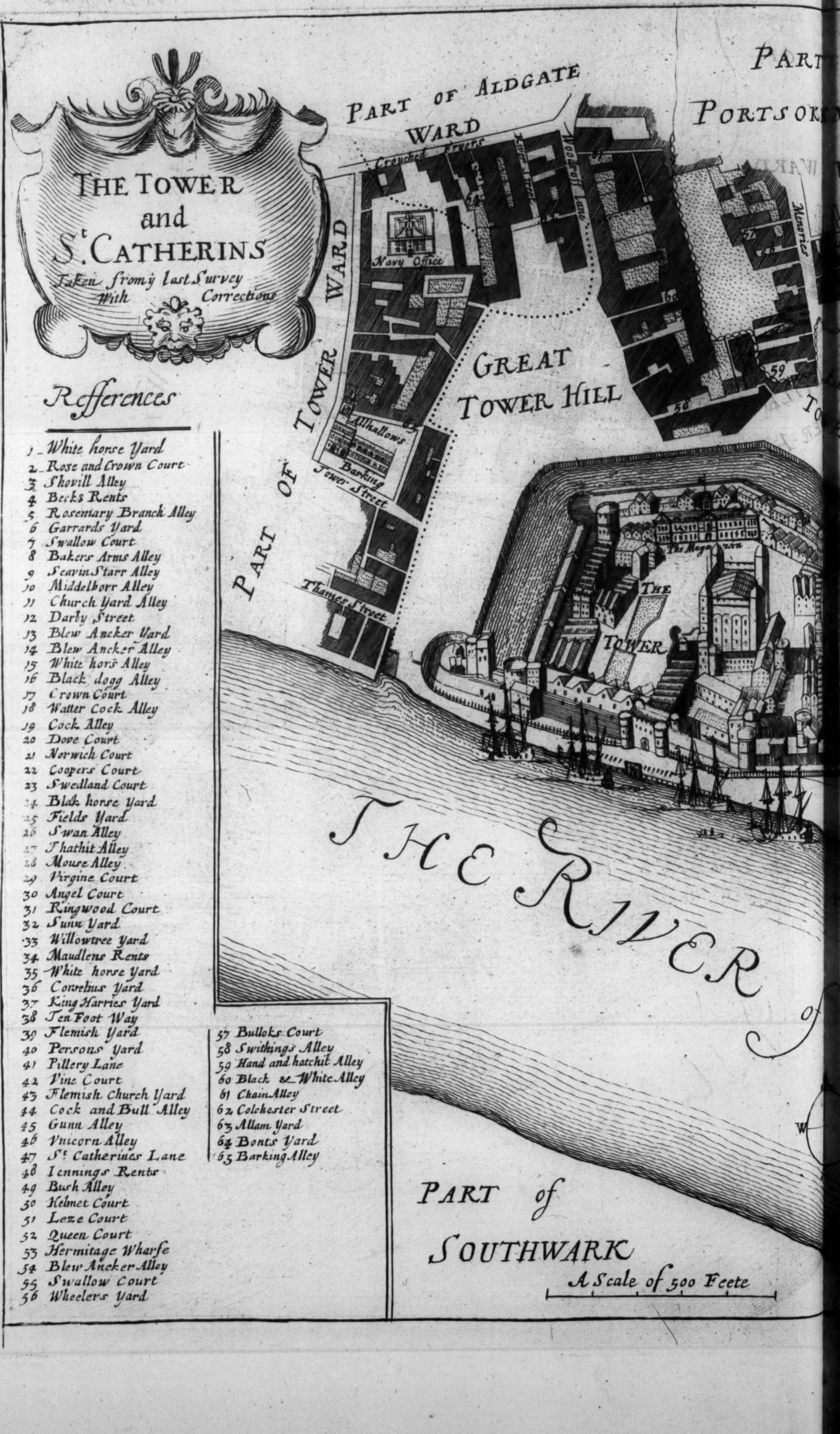

A MAP OF THE
Refferences to
Tower Hi
1 Still yard
2 Hand and
3 Hudsons Co
4 Naggs head
Tower Liberty on Tower Hill
Savage Gardens
Moscovy Court
Rose Alley
GREAT
TOWER HILL
Barking Alley
Tower Street
Priest Alley
Thames St.
George Yard
Postern Row
LITTLE
TOWER HILL
Chappel
White Tower
The Tower
Tower Wharf
THE RIVER THAMES
The Ditch Side
References to the Tower
1 The Lyons Tower
2 The Middle Tower
3 The Bell Tower
4 Beauchamp Tower
5 Divelin Tower
6 Flint Tower
7 Martin Tower
8 Constable Tower
9 Broad Arrows Tower
10 Salt Tower
11 Well Tower
12 Cradel Tower
13 Lantern Tower
14 St Thomas's Tower and Traytors Bridge
15 The Mint
16 Bloody Tower
17 Lieutenants Lodgings
18 New Armory
A Scale of Yards to the four parts of the Tower Liberty
50
100
150
200
250
300


E
TOWER LIBERTY
Vl. Bl. P64.
Refferences to Great Tower Hill
Still yard
Hand and Pen Alley
Hudson Court
Naggshead Court
Rosmary Lane
Kings Street
TLE
HILL
The Ditch Side
St. Katherines
Tower Liberty in Marine Square
Cable Street
Graces Alley
Anchor Alley
Marine Square
The Danes Church
Well Street
Gun Alley
Neptune Street
East Smithfield
Ship Alley
Tower Liberty in The Little Minories
Hannover Court
a
b
c
Minories
Sheppys Yard
Heydon Yard
a Tide Waiters Court
b Heydon Yard Square
c Passage to Mansel Street
Tower Liberty in Spittle Fields
York Street
Duke Street
Steward Street
Gun Street
Artillery Street
Petticoat Lane
Smock Alley
d French Alley

V1:b2:p64


The Tower of London





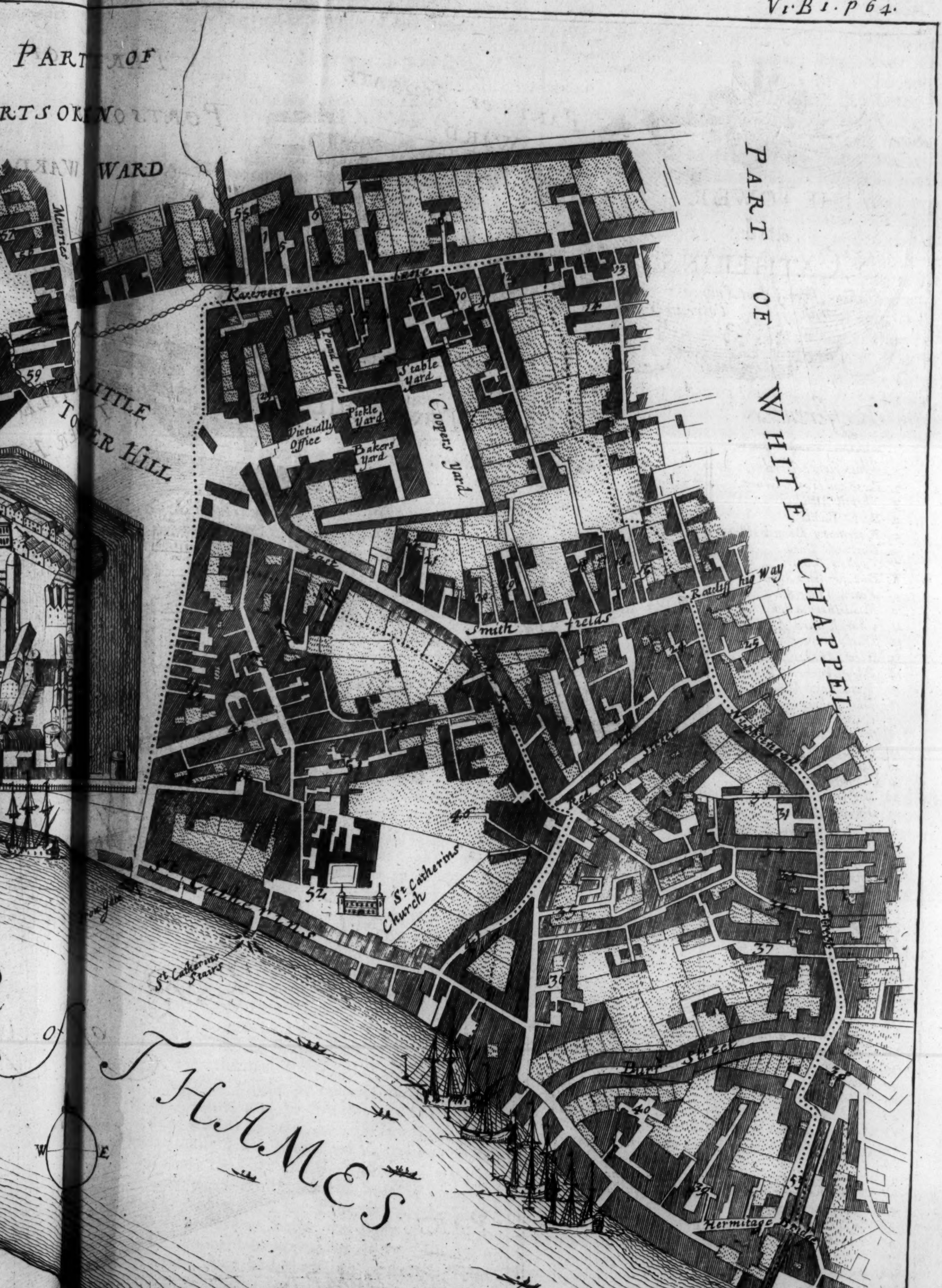
THE TOWER
and
St. CATHERINS
Taken from ye last Survey
with Corrections

*Refferences*

1 White horse Yard
2 Rose and Crown Court
3 Shovill Alley
4 Becks Rents
5 Rosemary Branch Alley
6 Garrards Yard
7 Swallow Court
8 Bakers Arms Alley
9 Seavin Starr Alley
10 Middelborr Alley
11 Church Yard Alley
12 Darby Street
13 Blew Ancker Yard
14 Blew Ancker Alley
15 White hors Alley
16 Black dogg Alley
17 Crown Court
18 Watter Cock Alley
19 Cock Alley
20 Dove Court
21 Norwich Court
22 Coopers Court
23 Swedland Court
24 Blak horse Yard
25 Fields Yard
26 Swan Alley
27 Thathit Alley
28 Mouse Alley
29 Virgine Court
30 Angel Court
31 Ringwood Court
32 Sunn Yard
33 Willowtree Yard
34 Maudlens Rents
35 White horse Yard
36 Cornelius Yard
37 King Harries Yard
38 Ten Foot Way
39 Flemish Yard
40 Persons Yard
41 Pillery Lane
42 Vine Court
43 Flemish Church Yard
44 Cock and Bull Alley
45 Gunn Alley
46 Vnicorn Alley
47 St Catherines Lane
48 Iennings Rents
49 Bush Alley
50 Helmet Court
51 Leze Court
52 Queen Court
53 Hermitage Wharfe
54 Blew Ancker Alley
55 Swallow Court
56 Wheelers Yard
57 Bulloks Court
58 Swithings Alley
59 Hand and hatchit Alley
60 Black & White Alley
61 Chain Alley
62 Colchester Street
63 Allam Yard
64 Bonts Yard
65 Barking Alley

PART OF ALDGATE WARD
PART OF TOWER WARD
PART
PORTSOK
Crouched Fryers
Woodroff Lane
Navy Office
Minories
GREAT TOWER HILL
Allhallows
Barking
Tower Street
Thames Street
The Magazin
THE TOWER
THE RIVER OF
PART of SOUTHWARK
A Scale of 500 Feete
W
58
59
60
64

V1.B1.p64.


PART OF
PORTSOKEN
WARD
Minories
LITTLE
TOWER HILL
PART OF
WHITE CHAPPEL
Lane
Pound Yard
Stable Yard
Pickle Yard
Victually Office
Bakers Yard
Coopers Yard
East
Smith fields
Ratcliff hig Way
Red Cross Street
Nightingale Lane
St. Catherins
St. Catherins Church
St. Catherins Stairs
Burr Street
Hermitage Bridge
THAMES
of
W
E
55
7
6
1
5
10
12
13
14
21
59
25
24
31
36
37
38
39
40
46
52
53

Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who was poiſoned in a Chamber in the *Tower*, on the *Weſt* Part of that old Wall. And therefore *Weſton*, the principal Murtherer, was tried before Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *London*; and ſo was Sir *Gervaſe Elways*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, as acceſſary.

The Liberties
f the *Tower*.
*J. S.*

And here it will be proper to take ſome View of the *Liberties*; that is, of ſome certain Extent of Ground bordering upon the *Tower*; to which was annexed a peculiar Liberty, *viz.* to be ſubject to no Juriſdiction but that of the *Tower* it ſelf. This, being upon the Confines of the City, hath occaſioned ſometimes great Difference between the *Tower*-Officers, and the Maior and City of *London*. As in the Fifth of *Edward* IV. in the Firſt of Q. *Elizabeth*, alſo in the Year 1585; as ſhall be ſhewn more at large in the Chapter for *Towerſtreet* Ward. To which may be added theſe Contentions following.

The Lieutenant
f the *Tower*
ill not ſuffer
Malefactor
be execu-
d in *Eaſt*
mithfield.

In *Eaſt Smithfield*, at *Hoglane* End, a Gibbet was ſet up, for the Execution of one *R. Dod*, for the Murther of one Mrs. *Skinner*, in her own Houſe lying thereabout, in the Year 1580. But when the Sheriff brought the Malefactor to be hanged, Sir *Owen Hopton*, then Lieutenant of the *Tower*, commanded the Sheriffs Officers back again to the *Weſt* ſide of a Croſs, that ſtood there: (Which ſeems to have been the Mark ſet up for the Boundaries of the Liberties of the *Tower.*) And he took the Sheriff and the Malefactor into an Houſe: Whence after a good while Stay, they all departed. The Gibbet was taken away; the Malefactor carried to *Tyburn* in the Afternoon, and executed there. Thus did the *Tower* contend with the City, about their Right to the Confines of the *Tower*. This *Hollingſhed* relates from *Stow*'s Chronicle.

Contentions
ith the City
bout the Li-
erties.

In the Year 1589, one *John Cox*, a Limeman, attempted the Building of a Wharf into the *Thames* at the *Watergate*, ſituate about the *Weſt* End of the *Tower* Wharf; and had ſet up his Frame. The Place was ſaid to be within the Liberties of the City of *London*. But he had the Countenance of an Officer of the *Tower*, as he pretended. The Inconvenience of this Building was, that it was at a publick Place of Paſſage for the Queen's Subjects, Brewers and others, to fetch Water with Carts, and for other common Affairs. Which Wharf would have tended to the ſtraitning of the Place, and to the great Let and Hindrance of the common Paſſage. Sir *Richard Martin*, Maior, gave Order for Stay of the Proceeding with this Building: Which nevertheleſs *Cox* would not obey. For when one from the Lord Maior commanded him to forbear his Building, he heaved up a Staff againſt him, to ſtrike him; and he ſtill proceeded. Whereat the ſaid Maior informed the Lord Treaſurer; praying, That *Cox* might be commanded to take away his Frame, and to ſurceaſe his ſaid Erection. And withal he beſeeched his Lordſhip, That whereas many times heretofore Variances had ariſen between the City and the Officers of the *Tower* of *London*, touching Encroachments upon the common Soil within the Liberties of the City; which ſome Perſons, reſpecting their private Profit, had ſuppoſed to appertain to the Officers of the *Tower*; And had therefore procured Grants from ſome Officers unto themſelves, and ſo ſtirred Contention between the City and Mr. *Lieutenant*, (as was well known to his Lordſhip, and the Queen's Honourable Council.) And where heretofore for Stay of Troubles between the City and Mr. *Lieutenant*, it pleaſed their Lordſhips to give Order, That nothing ſhould be attempted on either ſide, until Order ſhould be taken for Pacification of the Controverſy therein: HE therefore humbly beſeeched his Lordſhip, to extend for the City his Favour ſo far, that by his Means the Titles on each ſide might be examined, touching this, and all other Cauſes of Controverſy, (which reſted as yet undecided) to ſet a quiet End of Controverſies for Time to come; And that all Occaſions of Unkindneſs between the City and Mr. *Lieutenant*, and other the Queen's Officers of the *Tower*, might be taken away: As the ſaid Maior ſignified, in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer.

he Maior pe-
ions the L.
reaſurer to
rward a
iet End
ereof.

The Apprentices make an Inſurrection within the Liberties.

Near this Time, a dangerous Quarrel happened about the ſaid Liberties of the *Tower*. For on a *Sunday*, the Apprentices took Occaſion to make an Inſurrection; and held their *Rendevouz* near, or within thoſe Liberties. Thither the Lord Maior, and the Sheriffs, and their Attendants, came to them thus tumultuouſly met together; And, in the Hurly Burly, came it ſeems within the Liberties. Whereat ſome of the People of the *Tower* began to be aggrieved, as infringing their Privileges. Whereat they began to reſiſt the Maior and his Company. But of this, as an Affront offered to him and the City, he made Complaint to the Queen and Council, againſt the Lieutenant, Sir *Michael Blount*: Who in his own Vindication, gave this Account of himſelf, and of what he did: *Viz.* That as ſoon as he was advertiſed of this Tumult, being in his Lodging in the *Tower*, he went forth to the Gate of the *Tower*, in his Doublet, and Hoſe and Slippers, and his little walking Staff only in his Hand; and by courteous Meſſage, ſent by one only Man, admoniſhed the Lord Maior, That his Entring within the Liberties, bred Offence; and prayed him to remember the Liberty of the Place. And that he neither by Word, Meſſage, nor any other Action, either commanded or conſented to any Violence, to be offered to the Lord Maior, or Sheriffs, or any of their Company; but did his Endeavour in peaceable manner to appeaſe the Tumult. That he put his own Life in Peril, in putting himſelf forth to repreſs the Diſorder; and both reſtrained his own Servants, and her Majeſty's Servants, from offering any Violence; and with his own Arms drew them, and held them within the Gates of the *Tower*: And was not willing, nor thought it convenient at that Time, (as it ſeems he was accuſed) to have any Queſtion of the Liberties; but by all means ſuppreſs'd the Queſtion and Offence growing to her Majeſty's ſworn Servants to the *Tower*, to ſee the Liberties infringed. The Occaſion of her Majeſty's Service at that time not requiring it, the Lieutenant made choice of one of her Majeſty's ſworn Servants, diſcreet, and of peaceable and quiet Condition, in all ſeemly and courteous manner to advertiſe the Lord Maior of it. Which Meſſenger was aſſaulted, and illy intreated; and ſuch Violence as was offered, grew from the Company of the Lord Maior. And all this he offered to aver and prove, before the Lords of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

The Maior aſſaulted.

*Webb* Maior ſollicits the L. Treaſurer about the Bounds.

The Buſineſs about the Bounds between the City and the *Tower*, was not yet (*Anno* 1591.) ended, but ſtill depending: Yet the Lord Treaſurer had promiſed, that he would give Order for the ſpeeding forth a Commiſſion, touching the deciding of the Limits. This Sir *William Webb*, Maior, by Letters earneſtly excited him to: Which (as he ſaid) except it were done in ſome convenient Time, might be a Cauſe of ſome Trouble and Diſſenſion hereafter; when the Officers of both Places ſhould have Occaſion, according to Order, to viſit their ſaid Bounds. In this Letter, the Lord Treaſurer wrote with his own Hand the Names of the Perſons to whom the abovеſaid Commiſſion ſhould be directed; *viz.* The Queen's Two Chief Juſtices, the Chief

Baron, Mr. *Forteſcue*, and the Maſter of S. *Katharines*.

Variance about the Limits ſtill.

In the Year 1595, Sir *John Spenſer* Maior, the Buſineſs was not yet adjuſted between the City and the *Tower*. For certain Apprentices, in the Month of *June* this Year alſo, riſing in a tumultuous manner in divers Places of the City, and chiefly (as it ſeems) taking their Shelter here; the Maior, with the Swordbearer and Officers, went thither to ſuppreſs them. But the Lieutenant's Men hurt the Swordbearer, the Lieutenant himſelf preſent, and his Sword pulled down: Of which he complained to the Lord Treaſurer.

The Bounds controverted, Where.

The Bounds controverted were at *Little Tower Hill*, the Poſtern and *Eaſt Smithfield*, on one ſide; and on the other, the Extent of *Tower Hill*, and toward *Barking* Church. The Particularities whereof will further appear, by a Paper I have ſeen in the *Tower*, entitled,

### *Points of Controverſy between the City and Lieutenant of the* Tower, *and other Officers there, as yet remaining undecided.*

*G. Holmes* Deputy Keeper of the *Tower* Records.

1. *Imprimis*, It is ſaid for the City, That the Poſtern Gate in the End of *London* Wall, near the *Tower* of *London*, is the City's: And that the Houſes builded upon, and near unto the ſaid Wall and Poſtern, are the City's, and were all builded by the City: And that the City had, and ought to have the Profit and Juriſdiction thereof. Wherein the City is diſturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

2. *Item*, That all the void Ground within the Poſtern Gate of *London* Wall, near the *Tower* of *London*, *viz.* the whole Hill and Ground where the Scaffold ſtandeth for Execution of Traitors, and where the Sheriffs of *London* receive Priſoners from the *Tower* to be executed, (from which Place the *Bound Stone* is removed by Mr. Lieutenant's Command) with the *Watergate*, and the Gardens under *London* Wall, and certain Houſes and Sheds builded upon the Soil there, are the City's, and within the Liberties and Freedom of the City of *London*, and within the Pariſh of S. *Alhallows Barkin*, in the Ward of the *Tower* of *London*; and ſo Time out of Mind hath been, and of right ought to be. And that the City hath had, and ought to have, the Juriſdiction thereof. Wherein they are likewiſe diſturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

3. *Item*, That the whole Ground and Soil, called the *Tower Hill*, without the Poſtern Gate, being Parcel of *Eaſt Smithfield*, is the City's, and within the Liberties, Suburbs, and Freedom of the City: And that the City hath had, and ought to have, the Profits and Juriſdiction thereof. Wherein they are likewiſe diſturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

4. *Item*, Where Mr. Lieutenant holdeth Plea in the Court of the *Tower*, for all Matters of Debt, Treſpaſſes, *&c.* be the ſame never ſo great, the Truth is, that that Court is only a Court Baron, and no Court of Record: And no Plea ought there to be holden for any other Matter, than may ordinarily be holden in the Court Baron at the Common Law.

5. *Item*, There be Exactions unjuſtly required and taken of Victuallers, bringing Victuals, Fuel, and other Things by Water to the City; which are taken by the Officers of the *Tower*, in the Name of Prizage, directly contrary to the Liberties of the City granted by her Majeſty's Progenitors, and confirmed by her Majeſty.

6. *Item*, There be Exactions unjuſtly required and taken at the common *Watergate*, near the *Tower*, of Citizens and others bringing Joiners Ware, and other Stuff over the Water, from *Southwark*, and other Places; which was ever wont to be free, and no ſuch Exactions uſed to be taken there.

7. *Item*, There be other Exactions alſo demanded and taken of Poor and others, for drying of Cloaths, whiting of Cloths, and ſuch like, both within and without *London* Walls; which was alſo wont to be free, and no ſuch Exactions uſed to be taken.

There was another Paper, entitled,

### *A Brief Note or Abſtract of Proofs, on the Part of the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of* London, *touching the Differences between the Lieutenant and them.*

The Contents whereof were theſe:

I. Concerning the *Poſtern*. It appears by divers Accounts, beginning *Anno* 32 *Edward* I. and ſo continuing till *Anno* 7. *Henry* VIII. That the Maior and Commonalty of *London* did repair the *Poſtern*; and provided Locks and Keys for it, and ſcowred the Ditch there, to their great Charge. That it was called ſometime *Poſterna apud Turrim*; ſometime *juxta Turrim*, and ſometime, the *Poſtern* in the *Tower Ditch*.

*Item*, That they appointed Keepers of it, [the Poſtern Gate] as all other Gates of the City; and in Time of Danger, appointed Men to guard it. And they ſometimes gave Charge to theſe Keepers, that they ſuffered not Leprous Perſons to enter into it; *Viz.* 5. *Edward* II. and 19. *Edward* III.

In the 29th of *Henry* VIII. there was made a Preſentment by the Wardmote Inqueſt of *London*, That the Dwellers there were common Bawds; and that they lodged ſuſpicious Perſons; uſing theſe Words, *The Poſtern within our Ward*.

The Lieutenant of the *Tower*, in Anſwer to this, ſaid, That the Citizens had a Poſtern, but it was not this now in queſtion, but a Poſtern in another Place further to the *North* in *London* Wall. To which the City replied, That by all Proofs, the Poſtern which the City had, muſt be a Place of Building and Habitation: But the ſuppoſed Place never was but a Bulwark of Stone; which ſome few Years paſt was taken down, as was teſtified by Witneſſes. Again; the Poſtern which the City had, muſt be a Place of common Paſſage in and out of the City; which the ſuppoſed Poſtern never was, nor never could be. For it was an Entry into the Bulwark now decayed. And the great *Tower* Ditch lieth along to it: Which could be no Paſſage, nor never was, by Bridge or otherwiſe.

Alſo, it muſt be at the *Tower* Ditch, as the Evidence doth plainly appear; which the ſuppoſed Place is not.

Moreover, Mr. Lieutenant did make no Proof for the Poſtern, but only ſince K. *Edward* the IVth's Time; and that only a Proof of Poſſeſſion; *viz.* That they have Leaſed it, and held ever ſince. Whereas indeed, the Controverſy hath been as old between the City and them at the leaſt. And therefore their Poſſeſſion, no quiet Poſſeſſion. And ſo great and old an Adverſary as the Lieutenant of the *Tower* being in Poſſeſſion, is not eaſily gotten out; eſpecially ſhadowing himſelf under Colour of defending the Queen's Right.

II. Touch-

The Soil of *Tower Hill.*

II. Touching the Soil of the *Tower Hill*, both within and without the Poſtern.

That it was proved in the Cities behalf from time to time. They have amended the Way on the Hill within the Poſtern, and erected and amended the Scaffold, Gallows, and the Gibbets there. And when ſome other Perſons, *Anno* 8. *Ed.* 4. erected Gallows there, the King by his Proclamation diſclaimed in it, and commanded it ſhould not be taken in derogation of the Franchiſes, Liberties, and Privileges of the City. That it was not until the 6. *Ed.* 4. they did leaſe Gardens here, and received Rents for the ſame. That in that Year of K. *Edward* IV. they granted the Queen certain Grounds at *Tower Hill* near the Poſtern, to build a Chapel upon; and from thence the Rents of the City's Gardens ceaſed; and the Queen's Majeſty holdeth the Grounds to this Day.

That Preſentments have been made before the Coroner of *London*, touching the Death of Men on *Tower Hill*, and in the *Tower Ditch*, naming each Place in ſome Pariſh in *London*.

That the Pariſhioners of *Barkin* in the *Tower Ward*, *London*, had uſed in their Perambulation to compaſs *Tower Hill* within the Poſtern.

That the Sheriffs of *London* have uſually received Priſoners out of the *Tower*, at a Stone near *Outergate* or *Bulwark*. At which Place the Liberties of the City reached; but by Order of ſome of the Lieutenants of the *Tower* that Stone was taken away.

Where the *Victualling Office* now ſtands.

That touching the *Tower Hill* without the Poſtern, it appeared in 19. *Ed.* 2. that the City was at charge to make a Ditch there at the Poſtern. That in the 13. *R.* 2. the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, ſold to the Abbot of *Graces*, (which is at the furtheſt Part of the ſaid *Tower Hill* toward the *Eaſt*) two waſte Pieces of Ground, lying on *Tower Hill* on the *Weſt* Part of the Abby. That divers ancient Preſentments had been made within *London*, of Encroachments committed in that Place, in 21. *H.* 7. and in 21, and 22. *H.* 8. That the Watering Place at the End of the *Tower Ditch* next to the Poſtern was defective for want of Rails; and that the Reparation belonged to the Chamber of *London*. It appeared by ancient Accounts, that the *Tower Ditch*, without the Poſtern, and certain Vaults and Sewers near the Poſtern, were cleanſed at the Charge of the City. And that at this Day,* and Time out of Mind, the City held and Leaſed out divers Gardens lying upon the Poſtern, where Houſes were then lately built.

* When this Controverſy was in Hand, which was in *Elizabeth's* Reign.

III. Touching the *Watergate*. In 3. *Ed.* 4. it was by Act of Common Council appointed, to be one of the Places where Ruſh Boats ſhould be brought for Sale of Ruſhes.

The ſame *Watergate*, and the Places near joining to it, had from time to time been paved at the Charge of the City.

Now to underſtand the Pleas on both Sides, here ſhall follow

### *The Lieutenant of the* Tower, *his* Anſwer *to the Cities Breviate.*

That the City by their firſt Article challenged a Poſtern ſituate, as in their own Records is ſpecified, ſometimes *juxta*, ſometimes *prope*, ſometime *apud Turrim.* Which proveth, that the Precinct of the *Tower* Liberty ſhould extend to the Poſtern; but aſſigned no certain Place where the ſaid Poſtern was ſeated.

That the Second and Third Articles made nothing to their Title For that they made no direct Proof where that Poſtern ſtood, other than the Poſtern deſcribed in their ancient Map; which is moſt probable to be the Poſtern, whereunto they did make their Challenge.

Their Preſentments in *Wardmote* can give them no Title to the Queens Soyl.

It is not confeſſed, that the City had a Poſtern near the Poſtern now in Queſtion: And it is abſolutely denyed, that any Poſtern ſhould be a common Paſſage; but in the right Nature ought to be as a ſmall Sally only, to view the outward Part of the Wall and the Ditch; or for ſome privy way of Paſſage along the Ditch in time of Danger.

To all their Allegations it is replyed, that their Proofs, being only out of their own Manuſcripts and Memorials, are not of Force ſufficient to diſinherit any Subject of his juſt Poſſeſſion and Title, much leſs her Majeſty.

The *Mark-ſtone.*

As for the *Mark Stone*, where the Sheriff uſed to receive the Priſoner, thus it is anſwered; The Stone where they would infer to be the City Boundary, was no Bound Stone but a Looſe Stone. And the Boundaries of *London* had always the City Arms, or other Mark ſet on them, which this had not, neither could have, being ſo ſmall.

Their Fee'd Chronicler, Mr. *Stow*, in ſetting out the Boundaries of the Liberty of *Cree Church* within *Aldgate*, lately ſold by the Lord *Thomas Howard* to the City, doth abuttal it thus, *viz. From* Aldgate *unto the Gate of the Bailiffs of the* Tower, *called* Congate, *and all the Lane called* Chick Lane, *&c.* by this appeareth, that the *Tower* had a Poſtern and a Gate next unto *Eaſt Smithfield.* Which can be no other but the *Tower* Poſtern, now in her Majeſties Poſſeſſion.

The King's Mudwall by the *Tower.*

*Vid. Lib.* A. *Fol.* 15. b.

In the 9. *Ed.* 2. the Maior of *London*, *John Giſors*, and Citizens, ſubmit themſelves to the King's Pleaſure, for breaking down the King's Mudwall, over againſt the outward Part of the King's Tower. And in the 10th Year of the ſaid King they paid a Fine of a Thouſand Marks for the Offence, and repaired the Wall.

Herbage without the *Tower.*

For Herbage of the Place without the *Tower*, there was anſwered unto the King upon an Account in the 16. *Ed.* 2. for one Year, 3*s.* 6*d.* And in 29. *Ed.* 2. *Pro Herbagio unius placee extra Poſterram veterem*, v. *Sol. i. e.* For Herbage of a Place without the old Poſtern, Five Shillings.

*Eaſt Smithfield.*

*De ſiccatione pellium in* Eaſtſmithfield, *nichil hoc anno, de eo quod propter perturbationem hominum Civitatis commmotam, nichil inde levari potuerit, i. e.* Concerning drying Pells in *Eaſtſmithfield* nothing this Year; for nothing could be levied thence by reaſon of a Diſturbance raiſed by the Citizens.

*Anno* 20. *Ed.* 2. *uſque ad annum primum. Ed.* 3. xi. li.

*De Herbagio placee extra Poſternam, ſeu de pellibus ſiccandis ſuper placeas in* Eſtſmithfield *extra portam ejuſdem turris, non reſpond. temp. predict.*

*Anno* 2. *Ed.* 3. xil.

S. *Mary Graces.*

The Free Chapel of S. *Mary Graces* is abuttailed by Record to lie next the *Tower* of *London*, 25. *Ed.* 3. 36. *Hen.* 3.

The King granted to the Abbot of S. *Mary Graces juxta Turrim*, all his Tenements in the Pariſh of S. *Buttolphs* without *Aldgate*, between the Place called *The Tower Hill* and *Eaſt Smithfield* on the *North* Part, and a green Place of the King's Land there on the *South* Part. 36. *Ed.* 3.

Fair on *Tower Hill.*

The King granted to the Maſter, Brothers, and Chaplain, and Siſters, of St. *Katharines*, that they for ever ſhould have one Fair upon *Tower Hill* over againſt the Abby of *Graces*, upon the King's Ground, in all Places thereof, 20. *Hen.* 6.

Bounds of the *Tower Liberty*, taken by Inqueſt, 27. *H.* VIII.

It was preſented by the Inqueſt, ſworn before Sir *Anthony Kyrgeſton*, Knt. High Conſtable of the *Tower*, that the King's Ground, and Liberty of the Tower, did begin at the *Watergate* next the *Ramſhead* in *Petty Wales*; and ſo ſtretched *North* unto a Mudwall called *Pykes Garden*, now being *Raſe Johnſons*, on this Side the *Crutched Friars*;

and ſo ſtrait *Eaſt* unto the Wall of *London*, with Nine Gardens above the Poſtern, and above the *Broken Tower*, right unto the midſt of *Hog Lane* End; and ſo ſtrait unto the *Thames*. And ſo ſix Foot without the Stairs at the *Eaſtgate* of the *Tower* towards St. *Katharines*, 27 *H*. 8.

Precinct of the *Tower*.

By all which it appears, that the Precinct of the *Tower* begins at the *Tower Dock*, and extends unto the End of *Towerſtreet*; and ſo is deſcribed to lye *Juxta Barking Church* on the *Weſtſide*; *Juxta Crutched Friars* on the *North*; *Juxta S. Mary Graces*, and St. *Katharines* on the *Eaſt*. *Juxta* can have no other Conſtruction but *conjunctim*; ſo as there cannot be any Thing *Interpoſitum, i. e.* put between. And therefore *London* is ſecluded to have any Soil or Liberty between *Barking Church*, and *Crutched Friars*, St. *Mary Graces*, and St. *Katharines*.

Add this concerning the Extent of the Maior and Cities Cognizance of Crimes done hereabouts: that there is a Roll in the *Tower* Records, *viz*. That Tranſgreſſions done *infra Portam exteriorem, i. e.* beneath the Outer Gate of the *Tower*, be not drawn before the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*. *Pro Willimo. Firchirſeld.*

St. *Peter*'s Church in the *Tower*.

But now to look within the *Tower*; the firſt Place that with deference to Holy Things is to be regarded is the Church; the Place appropriated for the Inhabitants of the *Tower* and Liberties to reſort to for Divine Worſhip.

The Pariſh of St. *Peter*'s in the *Tower*.

The *Tower* is a Pariſh of it ſelf, and the Church is called S. *Peter*'s *ad Vincula within the Tower*. And it is ſaid ſometimes to be the *Rectory*, ſometimes the *Chappelry* of S. *Peter*'s. The Bounds are all the Compaſs of the *Tower*, and it hath ſome Territories without, as *Little Tower Hill*; which was therefore called, *The King's Soil of Little Tower Hill*; adjoining to which was a Place called, *The King's Waſt of* Roſemary Lane *or* Hog Lane. But what are the Boundaries of the Pariſh, and of the *Tower*, hath been an old Controverſy, between the Magiſtrates of the City, and the Officers of the *Tower*. The antient Tithes and Benefits belonging to the Rector of this Church, appears in Part by an old Record, 8. *H*. 5. *Pro Joanne Salmonby Rectore Capelle in Turre*, &c. whereby is granted to him 60*s*, Rent, and the Appurtenances in *Candlewick Street*, *London*, for and towards his Subſiſtance 38*s*. 8*d*. for that Tenement on *Tower Hill* and *Little Wales*, 58*s*. *per Annum*; from the Hoſpital of St. *Katharines*, 10 *Mark per Annum*, paid by the Couſtable of the *Tower*; and 20*s*. *per Annum* of his good Will; 13*s*. *per Annum* from the Maſter of the Mint; and of every Artificer and Stipendiary a certain Tithe, out of their Wages and Stipends. This Church is commonly called St. *Peters*, in the *Tower*, and antiently called *The Free Chapel of St.* Peter'*s in the* Tower. The Incumbent of it was called the *Rector* of St. *Peter*'s. Several Chaplains alſo belonged to it, to perform Sacred Offices. All which were preſented by the King.

The Tithes.

Pat. 8. *H*. 5. m. 5.

It had a Rector and Chaplains.

Thus in 21. *Ed*. 4. the Rectory was granted to *William Fitz Herbert*, Clerk, by Patent for Term of his Life. K. *Edward* III. ſeems to have been the Founder. For it appears by the *Tower* Records, that in the 28th of his Reign, for the Rector and three Chaplains, there appointed by the King, he granted certain Rents, at a certain Cuſtom of *Stabotes* or *Stalbotes*, which were a kind of *Fiſher Boats*. And two Years after, to wit, in the 30th of his Reign, he added two Chaplains more. And for the Maintenance of the Rector, and five Chaplains of this St. *Peter*'s, there were granted by the King certain Allowances to be paid for ſome Tenements in *London*, and at *Tower Hill* and *Petty Wales*. And moreover, Fees of the Conſtable, and of the Officers, and of the Moneyers. And in the 36th of the ſame K. *Edward* the Founder, he granted a Chaplainſhip. *Conceſſ. Tho. de O. unam perpetuam Capellaniam ſive Cantariam, i. e.* "To "*Thomas de O.* one perpetual Chaplainſhip, or "Chantry in the Chapel there. And laſtly, I find 27. *H*. 6. a Confirmation of the King's Grants and Donations to the Rector there.

What this Church was in former time.

This Church, no doubt, was formerly very large and ſpacious, ſince the Kings uſed to repair hither ſometimes to their Devotions. In *Henry* the IIId's Time, here were Stalls for the King and Queen: And it had two Chancels belonging to it, *viz*. the Chancel of St. *Peter*, and another Chancel of which St. *Mary* was Tutelary. It was Adorned alſo with *Mary* and her Shrine, and with the Images of St. *Peter*, St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Katharine*. This and more we learn from a Letter mandatory of the King to the Keeper of the *Tower* Works, in the 25. *Hen*. 3. *Anno* 1241, for the Repair and further Adorning of this Church: Which ran to this Tenor:

For the Repair of S. Peter's.

*Liberat*, 25. *H*. 3. *m*. 20. *G. Holmes.*

*Rex eiſdem* [*Cuſtodibus Operationis Turris*] *Salutem. Præcipimus vobis quod Cancellum beate* Maria *in Eccleſia Sancti* Petri *infra Ballium Turris noſtræ* London, & *Cancellum beati* Petri *in eadem Eccleſ.* & *ab introitu Cancelli beati* Petri *uſque ad ſpatium* iiij *Pedum ultra Stallos ad opus noſtrum & Reginæ noſtræ in eadem Eccleſia factos, bene & decenter lambruſcari faciatis, & eoſdem Stallos depingi. Et* MARIOLAM *cum ſuo Tabernaculo, & Ymagines beatorum* Petri, Nicolai, & Katherinæ, & *Trabem ultra Altare Beati* Petri, & *parvuum patibulum cum ſuis Ymaginibus denovo colorari, & bonis coloribus refriſcari. Et fieri faciatis quandam Ymaginem de Sancto* Chriſtophoro *tenentem & portantem Jeſum, ubi melius & decentius fieri poteſt; & depirgi in predicta Eccleſia. Et fieri faciatis tuas Tabulas pulchras, & de opt. Coloribus, & de Hiſtoriis beatorum* Nichi. & Katherinæ *depingi ante Altaria dictorum Sanctorum, in eadam Eccleſia; & duos Cherumbinos ſtantes a dextris & a ſiniſtris magni patibuli pulchros fieri faciatis in predict. Eccleſia cum hyllari vultu & jocoſo: Et preterea unum Fontem Marmoreum cum Columpnis Marmoreis bene & decenter inſciſis. Et Cuſtum, &c. ut ſupra.* [Scil. *Quod ad hoc poſueritis per viſum & Teſtimonium legalium hominum, computabitur vobis ad Scaccar.*] *Teſte, ut ſupra* [Scil. *Rege ap. Windles.* x° *die Decembr.*]

To this Senſe in *Engliſh*;

'The King to the Keepers of the *Tower* Work, 'ſendeth Greeting. We command you to Bruſh 'or plaiſter with Lime, well and decently, the 'Chancel of S. *Mary*, in the Church of St. *Peter* 'within the Bailiffwic of our *Tower* of *London*, 'and the Chancel of S. *Peter* in the ſame Church; 'and from the Entrance of the Chancel of 'St. *Peter*, to the ſpace of four Foot beyond the 'Stalls made for our own and our Queen's Uſe in 'the ſame Church; and the ſame Stalls to be 'Painted; And the little *Mary*, with her Shrine, 'and the Images of St. *Peter*, St. *Nicholas* and '*Katharine*, and the Beam beyond the Altar of 'St. *Peter*, and the little Croſs, with its Images, '[*i. e.* of *Chriſt*, *John* and *Mary*] to be Coloured 'anew, and to be refreſhed with good Colours. 'And that ye cauſe to be made a certain Image 'of St. *Chriſtopher*, holding and carrying *Jeſus*, 'where it may beſt and moſt conveniently be 'Done, and Painted in the foreſaid Church. And 'that ye cauſe two fair Tables to be made, and 'to be Painted of the beſt Colours, concerning 'the Stories of the Bleſſed *Nicolas* and *Katharine*, 'before the Altars of the ſaid Saints in the ſame 'Church. And that ye cauſe to be made two fair 'Cherubins with a chearful and joyful Counte-'nance, ſtanding on the Right and Left of the 'great Croſs in the ſaid Church. And moreover, 'one Marble Font with Marble Pillars, well and 'handſomely wrought. And the Coſt that for 'this you ſhall be at, by the View and Witneſs 'of liege Men, ſhall be reckoned to you at the 'Exchequer. Witneſs the King at *Windſor*, the '10th Day of *December*.

*MONUMENTS in this Church of S.* Peter's *in the* Tower.

Monuments in S. Peter's. *J. S.*

In the Chancel a very ſtately Monument of the *Blounts*; the one of Sir *Richard Blount*, the other of Sir *Michael*, Son of the ſaid *Richard*; both ſucceſſively Lieutenants of the *Tower*. Sir *Richard* Dyed, 11. *Aug.* 1564. And Dame *Mary*, Wife of Sir *Michael Blount*, one of the Coheirs of *Thomas Moor* of *Biſſiter*, Deceaſed *Dec.* 23. 1592. Who lies here alſo interred.

Sir *Alan Apſly*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Victualler of his Majeſties Navy, Departed 24. *May*, 1630.

Againſt a Pillar before the Pulpit, a Monument for Sir *Jonas More*, Kt. Surveyor of the Ordinance to K. *Charles* II. A very learned Man in Mechanics, Navigation, Mathematics, and Aſtronomy. Dyed 27. *Aug.* 1679.

Engraven Stones on the Pavement, for *Frances*, Wife of *William Povey*, Gent. and Daughter of *Edward Sherborn*, Eſq; Clark of the Ordnance. She deceaſed 22. *Oct.* 1669.

*John Agges*, Yeoman, Warder of the Tower 33 Years, 20. *Jun.* 1640.

*Cobham Doves*, late of *Dover*, *Mariner*, 20. *Aug.* 1608.

*Talbot Edwards*, late Keeper of his Majeſties *Regalia*, 30. *Sept.* 1674. Aged 80.

*Pynes* Maſter Gunner of *England*.

On the *North* Wall is a Monument Erected in Memory of Captain *Valentine Pynes*, late Maſter Gunner of *England*, ſecond Son of *George Pynes* of *Curry Mallet*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent. Who following the Footſteps of his Father in Loyalty and Obedience to his Sovereign, trailed a Pike under the Command of his ſaid Father in the late Expedition at *Cades*, in the Year 1625, and in the Year 1627, in the Expedition of the Iſle of *Rhee*. After that he took himſelf to his Majeſties Fleet; where he ſerved at Sea till the late unhappy Rebellion, and, during that Rebellion, in his late Majeſties Service at Land. After whoſe Death he voluntarily followed the Command of Prince *Rupert* for the ſpace of 15 Years, both in his Expedition at Sea, and in the Wars of *Germany*, till his now Majeſty's happy Reſtoration; ſince which time, he commanded ſome of his Majeſty's Ships in the firſt War againſt the *Dutch*: And in recompence of his faithful Service, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to elect him Maſter Gunner of *England*. In which Capacity he departed this Life (which he led ſingle) the laſt Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1677. in the 28th Year of his Majeſties Reign. Aged 74 Years.

*V ndaunted Hero, whoſe aſpiring Mind,*
*A s being not willing here to be confin'd,*
*L ike Birds in Cage, in narrow Trunk of Clay,*
*E ntertain'd Death, and with it ſoar'd away.*
*N ow he is gone, why ſhould I not relate*
*T o future Age his Valour, Fame and Fate?*
*J uſt, Loyal, Prudent, Faithful; ſuch was he,*
*N atures Accompliſh'd, Worlds Epitome.*

*P roud he was not; and tho' by Riches try'd,*
*Y et Vertue was his ſafe, his ſureſt Guide.*
*N or can devouring Time his rapid Jaws*
*E re eat away thoſe Actions he made Laws.*

Inſtead of Columns on each Side of this Monument are the Figures of two great Guns Erected. And underneath, the Repreſentation of a Ship in the Sea under Sail.

But there is another more antient than any before mentioned, *viz.* of *Cholmondley*, ſometime Lieutenant of the *Tower* in the time of K. *Henry* VII. and his Wife's. His Figure is in Armor; and hath a Collar gilded (which ſeems to be a Collar of *SS.*) about his Neck, and a Roſe hanging before. Upon the Edges of the Stone the Figure lies upon, is this Inſcription; *Jacent Corpora* Richardi Cholmondeley *Militis, & Dominæ* Eliſabethæ *conjugis ſuæ. Qui* --------. *Quorum aiabus Deus propitietur. Amen.*

This Tomb ſtood formerly in the middle of the Church; but hath been removed to the Side againſt the *North* Wall.

There was lately a fair Monument erected at the *Eaſt* End of the Chapel without, for *William Bridges*, Eſq; Surveyor General of the Ordinance, the firſt Year of King *George*.

St. *John's* Chapel in the *White Tower*.

Beſides this Chapel or Church of St. *Peter*, there was another Chapel, which was that in the *White Tower*, of more private Uſe to the Kings and Queens, when they reſided in the *Tower*. This aſcends by a great many Steps. It is darkſome, and venerable for the Pillars, which are very Antique, and of the plaineſt Order, and the Capitals of them different. Now it is only uſed for repoſiting the old Records, where they lye in Duſt and Confuſion: But of late the Houſe of Lords addreſſed to her late Majeſty Q. *Anne*, to give order, that they may be carefully looked over, and digeſted in Order and preſerved, being many of them of great Uſe and Behoof; which the Queen accordingly took particular care of, and committed the Management of the ſame to that Learned and Worthy Antiquary, *Will. Petyt*, Eſq; late Keeper of her Records.

Order from K. *Henry* 3. for the Repairing of it.

But in antient Times, when this Place was made uſe of for a Chapel, care was taken for the Repairs thereof, as was for that of St. *Peter's*. And the ſame King *Henry* the Third in the ſame Year, Month, and Day, that he ordered the Repair of the ſaid St. *Peter's*, did the like for this Chapel of St. *John's*; for that was the Saint it was Dedicated to: As appears by this Record.

*Rot. Liberat. an.* 25. *H.* 3. *m.* 20. G. Holmes.

*Rex Cuſtodibus Operationis Turris* London. *Sal. Precipimus vobis*, &c. Where after Command given for the amending the Leaden Gutters, and doing other Things needful for the great Tower, he proceeded to require them alſo to take Care of the Repair and Adorning of the Chapel there.

*Dealbari etiam faciatis totam Capellam Sancti* Johannis *Evangeliſtæ in eadem Turri. Et fieri faciatis in eadem Capella tres feneſtras vitreas, unam ſcil. ex parte boreali cum quadam* Mariola *tenente puerum ſuum, reliquam in Parte Auſtrali* [*cum Imagine*] *de Trinitate; & tertiam de Sancto* Johanne *Apoſtolo & Evangeliſta in eadem parte Auſtrali. Et depingi faciatis patibulum & Trabem ultra Altare ejuſdem Capel. bene & bonis coloribus. Et fieri faciatis & depingi duas Ymagines pulchras, ubi melius & decentius fieri poſſint in eadem Capell. Unam de Sancto* Edwardo *tenente anulum, & donante & tendente Scto.* Johan. *Evangeliſte*, &c.

That is: 'And that ye cauſe the whole Chapel 'of St. *John* Evangeliſt in the ſaid Tower to be 'Whited. And that ye cauſe three Glaſs Win'dows in the ſame Chapel to be made; to wit, 'one on the *North* ſide, with a certain little *Mary* 'holding her Child; the other on the *South* Part 'with the Image of the *Trinity*; and the Third, 'of St. *John* the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt on the 'ſame *South* Part. And that ye cauſe the Croſs 'and the Beam [*i. e.* the Rood] beyond the Altar 'of the ſame Chapel, to be Painted well and 'with good Colours. And that ye cauſe to be 'made and painted two fair Images, where more 'conveniently and decently they may be done 'in the ſame Chapel, one of St. *Edward* holding 'a Ring, and giving and reaching it out to 'St. *John* Evangeliſt, *&c.* ſignifying perhaps thereby that King to be the Founder of that Chapel; and this the Ceremony in thoſe Days of the Dedication of holy Places to the Saints.

## *Of the Governor and principal Officers of the* Tower.

Conſtable of of the *Tower*.

*J. S.*

THE firſt and chief Officer of the *Tower* of *London* is called the CONSTABLE: Whoſe Place is of high Honour and Reputation, as well as of great Truſt. Many Earls, and one a Duke, have been Conſtables of the *Tower*. I ſhall not (nor perhaps is it poſſible to) ſet down an exact Liſt of them. Who the Four firſt were, *Stow* hath left on Record. I ſhall add a few more; and particularly ſhall preſerve the Memory of two or three of later Times; and the rather, having ſomething to ſay of them. There will be alſo intermixt other memorable Matters, as we paſs.

*Othowerus*
*Acolivillus*
*Otto*
*Godfrey Magraville*
Earl of *Eſſex*
} Succeſſive Conſtables in King *Stephen*'s Day.

*Henry Fitz Aucher*, Conſtable and *Cuſtos* in the Reign of *Henry* III.

*Othon*, Conſtable *Anno* 1263. in the ſame King's Reign.

Sir *John de Sandwike*: his Lieutenant was *John de Blakebroke*, before whom *John Le Blount* was ſworn Maior 31. *Edward* III.

*John Darcy*
*John de Beauchamp*
*Robert Le Morle*
*Richard La Vache*
*Alan de Buxhil*
Sir *Tho. Murrieux*
} Theſe Six are mentioned in a Patent of King *Richard* II.

*John Holland*, Duke of *Exceſter*, Conſtable in the Reigns of King *Henry* V. and K. *Henry* VI.

*Robert Brakenbury, An.* 1483. Ledger Book. K. *Richard* III.

*Robert Brakerbury*, Eſq; being a Truſty Friend of King *Richard* III. was conſtituted Conſtable of the *Tower* in his firſt Year, *viz.* 1483. where I obſerve two Errors in Hiſtorians. For both *Stow* in his *Summary*, and *Baker* in his *Chronicle*, name him *Lieutenant*, and the latter gives him the Title of Knight. Whereas I am well aſſured by an Original Ledger Book of that King's, that he had only the Qualification of *Eſquire*; and that he had the Office of Conſtable conferred on him. For thus it is recorded, *Robert Brakenbury*, Eſq; *hath the Office given him of* Conſtable *of the* Tower *of* London, *for Term of Life.* And in another Place, *Robert Brakenbury, Conſtable of the* Tower *with an* 100*l. for Term of Life, to be perceived of the Revenues of* Writtel, *&c.* This *Brakenbury*, beſide Conſtable, had other Offices in the ſaid *Tower* very beneficial, conferred on him by that King, to gratify and keep him tight and true to him: As the Office of Maſter and *Operator* of the Monies, as it was called, and the Office of Keeper of the *Exchange* within the *Tower* of *London* during his Life. And laſtly, the Office of keeping the Lions, with the Wages of 12*d. per Diem* for himſelf; and for the Meat of every Lion and Leopard 6*d.* by the Day. Beſides theſe, he had the Office of Conſtable of *Tunbrigg Caſtle* in *Kent*, with Ten Marks Fee, and the Stewardſhip of the Lordſhip of *Ware*, with the Fee of an 100 Shillings. He was alſo High Sheriff of *Kent*. Moreover, to the ſame *Robert* were granted the Manors of *Mote Morden*, *Dething*, *Newingdon* in *Kent*, and all other Lands, late the Earl *Rivers*, to the Value of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Yearly. And the Manors of *Crawthory*, and *Coberede*, late *John Chenies*, *Robert Heins*, and *Humphrey Cheynes*, and all other Lands and Tenements in *Rumney Marſh*, late the ſaid *John*'s, *Robert*'s, and *Humphrey*'s, of the Value of 50*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* And the Manor of *Glaſſenbury*, and all other Lands and Tenements in the County of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Suſſex*, which were *Walter Roberts*'s, to the Value of 40*l.*

Had other Offices in the *Tower*.

He ſurrenders the Keys of the Caſtle for one Night.

A Matter happened to this Conſtable ſomewhat rare, and ſeldom heard of. It was a Command iſſued once from the King to him, to ſurrender up the Keys of the *Tower* (which was in effect to give up all his Power) to Sir *James Tyrrel*, only for the Space of a Night, for the ordering of ſome ſpecial Matters there. Which was in truth, to murther the Two young Princes, *Edward* and *Richard*. Which the ſaid Conſtable, being privately dealt with about the Buſineſs, honourably declined. But *Tyrrel*, a Man of a more profligate Conſcience, undertook; and for that Purpoſe was in a ſort Conſtable of the *Tower* for that black Night. To this Knight the King was alſo very bountiful, and conferred on him many Lands and Offices, if they could but have made his Mind eaſy under the Weight of his Guilt. He had granted him the Office of Steward of the Lordſhips of *Lanemtherry*, *Lantheſant*, and *Port Wenloke*, &c. in *Wales*, and the *Marcles*, for Term of Life, with the Wages, Fees, *&c.* accuſtomed; and to make Officers in the ſaid Offices under him. Likewiſe the Office of the Caſtle of *Dundagel*, within the Dutchy of *Cornwal*, during Life, with Wages and Fees. Alſo, to be Superviſor of the Caſtle and of the Town of *Guiſnes* in *Picardy*, in the Abſence of the Lord *Mountjoy*. And allow me to add one thing more, *John Dighton*, one of the proſtituted Villains that actually ſmothered the Princes, was gratified with the Bailiſhip of *Aiton*, in the County of *Stafford*, with Wages accuſtomed during Life.

Sir *Jam. Tyrel.*

The Earl of *Oxford* Conſtable.

*Brakenbury* (though he had the Conſtableſhip for Life) yet in the Year 1585, that is, the firſt Year of *Henry* VII. he was diſcharged, and a Nobleman, the Earl of *Oxford*, ſucceeded in that Honourable Charge.

Sir *Tho. Lovel* Conſtable, and Sir *Will. Kingſton.*

Under the next King, *Henry* VIII. Sir *Thomas Lovel* was Conſtable, Sir *Edmund Walſingham* Lieutenant. And afterward, in the Time when Queen *Anne Bolen* was committed to the *Tower*, Sir *William*, [*Anthony* rather] *Kingſton*, was Conſtable, according to *Hollingſhed*.

Sir *John Gage* Conſtable.

*E Theieri* MSS.

In the Reign of King *Edward* VI. Sir *John Gage*, Knight, was Conſtable, a Man of great Quality, ſometime Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VIII. afterward a Privy Counſellor to the ſame Prince. In the Month of *October*, 1552, were Articles and Ordinances eſtabliſhed by the King's Majeſty for Sir *John Gage*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, and Sir *Edward Warner*, Lieutenant, and the Yeomen of the Guard, with others appointed to give Attendance in the *Tower* of *London*, for the ſure keeping of the ſame, to be obſerved and kept upon Pains therein limited.

Earl of *Lincoln* Conſtable.

But toward the latter end of that Reign, he was diſcharged by the Intereſt of the Great Duke of *Northumberland*, who then did all; and *Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Admiral, towards the very Concluſion of King *Edward*'s Life, was placed there politickly by the ſaid Duke, in the Quality of Conſtable, ſuppoſing him his aſſured Friend and Creature, the better to bring to paſs the Pretenſion of *Jane Grey* to the Crown, married to the ſaid Duke's Son. But he was deceived; for that Earl ſoon turned about for the Lady *Mary*; and made his former Miſtreſs, Queen *Jane*, his Priſoner. And Queen *Mary* obtaining the Crown, put Sir *John Gage* into the Place of Conſtable again. But ſhe made Sir *Thomas Bridges* (Lord *Chandois* ſoon after) Lieutenant of the *Tower*.

*Anno* 1552, *May* 28. A Patent was granted to Sir *Edward Bray*, Knight, of the Conſtableſhip of the *Tower*, in Reverſion after the Death of *Gage*, by the annual Fee of 100*l.* *durante Vitâ*.

The

His Privileges. *Ex Rotul. Claus. Anno* 9. *Regn. Reg. Richard* II.

The Conſtable had many great Privileges time out of mind, due to him from the Ships of the Merchants of *London*, (as is mentioned in an ancient Record) as of every Ship laden with Wines coming into the Port of *London*, one Flagon of Wine before the Maſt, and another behind it: Of every Boat laden with Oiſters, Muſcles, or Cockles, coming to the City, *una Manda, i. e.* One Maund [a certain Meaſure] of every Boat laden *Cirpis* [*ſcirpis*, i. e. Bulruſhes] *unum Bracticale* [*i. e.* as much as a Man could take up in his Arms.] There belong alſo to him every Ship, Barge, or Boat, or any other Veſſel whatſoever, that ſhall be upon the Bank of the *Thames*, ſtraying between *Graveſend* and *London Bridge*, if no Perſon be found in the ſaid Veſſels. Every Swan or Cygnet which cometh or returneth upon the ſaid Banks in ſwimming, from the ſaid Bridge to *Graveſend*; every Beaſt that by Misfortune falleth into the Water of the *Thames*, ſwimming between the foreſaid Bounds, without the Protection of any. And the *Stalboats*, which are wont to belong to the Conſtable; and as yet, do belong, of which the Men of the City will not pay any thing, as they have accuſtomed to do.

K. *Richard* II. confirms his Privileges againſt the City.

But now by reaſon of certain Liberties and Franchiſes granted of late by King *Richard* II. unto the Citizens, they refuſed to allow theſe Duties unto the Conſtable. Whereupon the Conſtable, (whoſe Name was Sir *Thomas Murrieux*) petitioned the ſaid King. Who thereupon iſſued out his Proclamation, that notwithſtanding the Privileges granted to his City, yet he required theſe before mentioned Privileges of the Conſtable to ſtand, and be in force. And this was ratified by Parliament, as appears by this Inſtrument taken from the Original.

“ NOS de Aviſamento & Aſſenſu Prælatorum
“ & aliorum Magnatum in Parliamento
“ noſtro Supplicationi prædict. Conſtabularij
“ juxta Petitionem ſuam gratioſè annuimus in
“ hac parte. Et ideo vobis præcipimus, quod infra
“ Civitatem prædict. & Suburbia ejuſdem in
“ locis ubi melius expediens fuerit, ex parte
“ noſtra publicari, proclamari & pronuntiari faciatis,
“ omnes & ſingulas Libertates & Francheſias
“ ad Caſtrum noſtrum prædictum pertinentes;
“ & quod volumos quod dict. Caſtrum noſtrum
“ Libertatibus & Francheſijs prædictis gaudeat &
“ utatur in forma Prædict. Libertatibus & Francheſijs
“ dictis Civibus & Communitati per nos
“ conceſſis non obſtantibus. Ipſiuſq; Conſtabularij
“ Jura & Proficua hujuſmodi ad dict.
“ Caſtrum pertinentia, per ſe vel Miniſtros ſuos
“ habere & percipere permittatis. Teſte meipſo
“ apud *Weſtmonaſter*. Viceſimo ſecondo die Novembr.
“ Anno Regni noſtri nono.

*Per Petitionem conceſſam per ipſum*
*Regem in Parliamento. Et erat Patens.*

*Convenit cum Recordo.*

This was a Second Inſtrument granted to Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, ratificatory of his Privileges, as Conſtable of the *Tower*. Which was the Effect of a Petition he made to the King and Parliament, upon the impeaching thereof by the City. The former Grant of King *Richard* II. to the ſaid Conſtable, was in the Sixth of his Reign, that is, three Years before: And being an antient and valuable Piece of Antiquity, and expreſſive of the Privileges of old belonging to the chief Officer of the *Tower*, and directed to the Maior and Commons of the City, I ſhall here ſet it down at length, taken from an authentick Copy.

K. *Richard's* Letters to the Maior of *London* to confirm the Conſtables Privileges. *Ex Rotul. Clauſſ. de Anni* 6 *Reg. Regis.*

“ *RICHARDUS* Dei Gratia Rex *Angliæ* &
“ *Franciæ*, & Dom. *Hiberniæ* Majori & Vicecomitibus
“ *London*, Salutem. Quia, ut intelleximus,
“ Conſtabularii Turris noſtræ *London*, a tempore
“ quo non extat Memoria uſq; ad Tempus jam
“ tarde elapſum; & in ſpeciali, *Johannes Darcy*,
“ *Johannes de Bello Campo*, *Robertus de Morlee*, *Ricardus
“ La Vache*, & *Alanus de Buxhil*, quondam
“ Conſtabularii Turris prædictæ Cuſtumas, Denaria
“ & Proficua infraſcripta de jure ad Turrim
“ prædictam pertinentia per ſe & Miniſtros ſuos
“ habuerunt, & pacificé perceperunt, Videlicet,
“ de quoilibet Battello Cirpis carcato ducto ad
“ Civitatem prædict. tantam quantitatem cirporum
“ ſuper Wharnam dictæ Turris ponendam,
“ quanta inter Brachia alicujus poterit contineri;
“ de quotibet Batello Oſtreas, Muſculas & Cocleas
“ ad Civitatem prædict. ducere conſueto, unam
“ Mandam inde ſuper dictam Wharnam ponendam:
“ De qualibet Navi Vinis carcata a *Burdegal*,
“ ſeu alibi uſq; Civitatem prædict. veniente,
“ unam Lagenam ante Malum & aliam retro Malum:
“ Quamlibet Navem, Bargeam ſive Batellum,
“ ſeu aliud Vas, quod per Tempeſtatem &
“ Ventum fuerit diſſolutum, ſeu ruptis Cordis &
“ Ligatorijs ſuis abſq; Gubernaculo humano
“ nataverit a Ponte *London* uſq; *Graveſend*, ſeu
“ abinde uſq; dictum Pontem per Conſtabularium
“ dictæ Turris ſeu Miniſtros ſuos capiend.
“ & ad opus dicti Conſtabularij applicand. Quoſcunq;
“ Cygnos venientes ſubtus dictum Pontem
“ verſus Mare, ſeu a Mari verſus eundem Pontem,
“ omnimodos, Equos, Boves, Vaccas, Porcos
“ & Oves, qui de Ponte prædicto in Aquam
“ *Thamiſiæ* ceciderint; quos prædictus Conſtabularius
“ ſeu ejus Miniſtri percipere poterunt; Quodlibet
“ hujuſmodi Animal natans per Medium
“ dicti Pontis ad Turrim prædictam, quod idem
“ Conſtabularius, ſeu Miniſtri ſui prædicti ceperint;
“ de quolibet pede hujuſmodi Animalis infra
“ Foſſata Turris prædictæ depaſcentis unum
“ Denarium; Quamlibet Carectam vacuam, ſeu
“ carcatam quæ in Foſſata prædicta ceciderit, tanquam
“ forisfacturam ſeu Feodum dicti Conſtabularij.
“ Quodq; prædicti Conſtabularij, tam ſuperius
“ nominati quam alij, Conſuetudinibus ſubſcriptis
“ a tempore prædict. uſi fuerint & gaviſi,
“ videlicet, Quod nulla Carecta vacua ſeu carcata
“ a fine Vici vocat. *Petite Wales* ſuper Montem
“ dictæ Turris, nec prope Foſſata prædicta ad
“ altam Stratam vocat. *Towerſtrete*, venire debeat,
“ niſi caperetur & infra Turrimpræ dictam ducere-
“ tur. Et quod nulla Carecta ultra Pontem inter
“ Foſſata dicti Caſtri & Foſſata Hoſpitalis Sanctæ
“ *Katherinæ*, abſq; Licentia Conſtabulariij dictæ
“ Turris pertranſeat; & ſi fecerit, & Barram fregerit,
“ Carecta illa infra Turrim prædictam duci,
“ & pro tranſgreſſione ad voluntatem Conſtabularij
“ ejuſdem ſatisfieri debeat.

“ NOS omnia & ſingula jura & libertates Turris
“ noſtra prædictæ ne depereant, ſeu illicitè ſubtrahantur,
“ manutenere volentes, vobis mandamus,
“ quod dilectum & fidelem noſtrum *Thomam
“ Murrieux* nunc Conſtabularium Turris prædictæ
“ Cuſtumas & Denaria ac proficua prædicta per ſe
“ & miniſtros ſuos in forma prædicta percipere &
“ habere, ac Conſuetudininibus prædictis uti &
“ gaudere libere & abſq; impedimento aliquo permittatis,
“ prout ipſe Cuſtumas, Denaria & proficua
“ hujuſmodi pecipere & habere, & Conſuetudinibus
“ prædictis uti & gaudere debet; ipſeq;
“ & omnes alij Conſtabularij Turris predictæ
“ Cuſtumas, Denaria & proficua iſta peccipere &
“ habere, ac Conſuetudinibus prædictis uti & gaudere
“ a tempore prædicto rationabiliter conſueverunt.
“ Et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teſte meipſo,
“ apud *Eltham* XVI. die Novembris, Anno Regni
“ noſtri Sexto.

Per ipſum Regem.

*Convenit cum Recordo.*

That is in *Engliſh*:

*RICHARD*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, ſendeth Greeting. Foraſmuch as we have underſtood, that the Conſtables of our *Tower* of *London*, time out of mind, even to the Time now laſt paſt; and in particular *John Darcy*, *John de Beauchamp*, *Robert Le Morle*, *Richard La Vache*, and *Alan de Buxhil*, heretofore Conſtables of the ſaid *Tower*, have had the Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits underwritten, by Right belonging to the foreſaid *Tower*, and in quiet manner taken them by themſelves, or their Servants: To wit, Of every Boat laden with Ruſhes brought to the foreſaid City, ſuch a Quantity of Ruſhes to be laid upon *Tower Wharf*, as may be contained within a Man's Arms: Of every Boat accuſtomed to bring Oiſters, Muſcles, and Cockles, to the foreſaid City, one Maund, thence to be brought and laid upon the ſaid Wharf: From every Ship laden with Wines coming from *Bourdeaux*, or elſewhere, unto the foreſaid City, one Flagon before the Maſt, and another behind the Maſt: Whatſoever Ship, Barge, or Boat, or other Veſſel, which ſhall go looſe by reaſon of Storm or Wind, or the Ropes and Cordage being broke, ſhall float from *London Bridge* to *Graveſend*, or from thence to the ſaid Bridge, to be taken by the Conſtable of the ſaid *Tower*, or his Servants, and to be applied to the Uſe of the ſaid Conſtable: What Swans ſoever coming under the ſaid Bridge towards the Sea, or from the Sea toward the ſaid Bridge; all manner of Horſes, Oxen, Cows, Hogs and Sheep, which have fallen from the ſaid Bridge into the Water of *Thames*; which the foreſaid Conſtable, or his Servants, may take any ſuch like Creature ſwimming thorow the middle of the ſaid Bridge to the foreſaid *Tower*; which the ſame Conſtable or his Servants aforeſaid have taken: Of every Foot of ſuch like Creature feeding within the Ditch of the ſaid *Tower*, One Penny: Every Cart empty, or laden, which ſhall fall into the aforeſaid Ditches, as a Forfeiture or Fee of the ſaid Conſtable: And that the foreſaid Conſtables, as well thoſe before named as others, have uſed and enjoyed the Uſages underwritten, from the Time beforeſaid; to wit, that no Cart, empty or laden, ought to come from the End of the Street called *Petty Wales*, upon the ſaid *Tower Hill*, nor near the foreſaid Ditch, to the High Street called *Towerſtreet*, unleſs it be taken and brought within the ſaid *Tower*: And that no Cart ſhall paſs beyond the Bridge between the Ditch of the ſaid Caſtle, and the Ditch of the Hoſpital of St. *Katharines*, without the Licence of the Conſtable of the ſaid *Tower*; and if it do, and break the Bar, that Cart ought to be brought within the ſaid *Tower*, and to make Satisfaction for the Tranſgreſſion, according to the ſaid Conſtable's Will.

WEE, willing to maintain all and ſingular the Rights and Liberties of our *Tower* aforeſaid, that they periſh not, or be unlawfully taken away, command you, that you permit our beloved and loyal Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, now Conſtable of the *Tower*, to take and have the Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits by himſelf and his Servants in Form aforeſaid, and to uſe and enjoy the foreſaid Uſages freely, and without any Impediment, as he ought to take and have ſuch Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe and enjoy the beforeſaid Uſages; and he and all other Conſtables of the ſaid *Tower* have reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have thoſe Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe and enjoy the foreſaid Uſages from the Time beforeſaid. And that by no means neglect this. Witneſs my ſelf, at *Eltham*, the XVI. Day of *Novemb.* in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

By the KING.

*It agrees with the Record.*

This cauſed the Struggle between the City and the Conſtables and Lieutenants of the *Tower* for a long Time, till King *James* I. ſettled this Matter in favour of the City.

Injunſtions to to Conſtables of the *Tower*, *Tower* Rec.

I find certain Injunctions given the Conſtables by former Kings. In 11. *Henry* III. that King iſſued out his Command to the Conſtable of the *Tower*, to compel thoſe that brought Fiſh to ſell in Ships to *London*, and ſtayed beyond *London Bridge*, *viz.* on that Part of the *Tower* of *London*, to bring the ſaid Fiſh [*uſq; ad Hetham Reginæ*] to *Queenhith*, there to be ſold, as hath been accuſtomed.

*Rot.* C. 11. *H.* III. M. 15. *Pet. Le Nev.*

*Quod Conſtabularius turr.* London *diſtringat eos qui ducunt piſcem venalem in navibus uſq;* London, *& remanent trans pontem* London, *ex parte turris, ad ducendum dictum piſcem uſq; Hitham Reginæ.*

C. 10. *H.* III. M. 14.

And the Year before, *Quod ducet piſcem venientem ap.* London *ad Ripans Reginæ vendendum.*

The Conſtable of the *Tower* his Power extended to the Five Ports, and to arreſt their Ships in the *Thames*, if there were occaſion. Thus a Precept was given forth to him in the 9th of *Hen.* III. to arreſt thoſe Ships in a Time of Dearth of Corn, to prevent the Tranſport of it. The Subſtance of the Writ was, *De arreſtando naves quinque Portuum in* Tameſia *de Blado non carriando niſi ad Portus Regni.*

In the 52. *Hen.* III. the King commanded the Conſtable to permitt the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *cariare buſcam, blada, & alia Victualia tam per terr. quam per aquam, uſq; ad Abbiam predict. ita quod nulla inde fiat priza ad opus Regis*, i. e. to carry Bruſh or Underwood, Corn, and other Victuals, as well by Land as by Water, unto the ſaid Abby: So that no Prizal be made for the King's Uſe.

In the 14th *Edward* II. there were Letters Patents for making Allowances to the Conſtables of the *Tower*, *pro vadijs Priſonator. Regis ibm.* i. e. for the Wages of the King's Priſoners there, *viz.* For a Knight 2*d.* a Day, and for an Eſquire, 1*d.* a Day.

In the 38th *Edward* III. That the Conſtable of the *Tower* ought to repair the Defects in the Water, or the Banks thereof, running from *Ware* to *Waltham*, and ſo to *London*. This was the River *Ley*.

Salary and Fees of the Conſtable in Queen *Mar* Reign. MSS. *penes m*

Now theſe were the Fees of the Conſtable, as it was ordered by K. *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, *October* 12. in the ſecond and third Years of their Reign. The Conſtable ſhall have of their Majeſties at the Receipt of the *Exchequer* for his Entertainment the Yearly Fee or Wages of an 100*l.* and one other 100*l.* by the Year for the Diet of poor Priſoners that have not wherewith of their own to pay for their Diets. So that the ſaid poor Priſoners may be examined within ſeven Days after their coming to his Cuſtody, and diſcharged again from his Cuſtody within ſeven Days next after they have been examined.

*The Prerogatives, Duties, and Privileges belonging to the Conſtable, and other Officers there.*

What to ceive of ſu as are co mitted Pri ners.

*Firſt*, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have of every Duke, if there be any committed by their Majeſties unto the ſame *Tower*, for the Suit of his Irons 20*l.* And for a Marquis 16*l.* And for the Board of every ſuch Duke or Marquis Weekly, 3*l.* 10*s.* And for the Chaplains Board of every ſuch Duke or Marquis every Week 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And for every of his Gentlemen 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And for every of his Yeomen waiting upon him 5 *s.* before his Attainder; and after his Attainder, as their Majeſties ſhall appoint.

*Item*, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every Earl and Viſcount, for the Suit of his Irons, 20 Marks. And for their Board every Week, 46 *s.* 8 *d.* And for the Gentlemen and Yeomen, as in the Duke's Diet before the Attainder; and after, at their Majeſties Will.

*Item*, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every Baron and Lord, of the Degree as the younger Son of a Duke or Marquis, and for a Knight of the Garter, for the Suit of Irons, 10 *l.* And for his Board weekly, 35 *s.* And for his Gentleman and Yeoman, as before.

*Item*, The aforeſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every other Knight or Gentleman, above One Hundred Pounds Lyving, for Suit of his Irons, 5 *l.* And alſo for his Board weekly, 23 *s.* 4 *d.* And for every of his Gentlemen and Yeomen, as before.

*Item*, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have of every Gentleman of Livelode of an Hundred Pounds by the Year, and under, for the Suit of his Irons, 40 *s.* And his Board weekly, 17 *s.* 6 *d.* And other Men not having Lands and Poſſeſſions, and yet having Goods ſufficient to find themſelves, for Suit of Irons, 20 *s.* And for their Week's Board, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

*Item*, All other to live of the Houſe; except their Majeſties appoint the ſame a better Diet by Warrant.

The Porter's Allowance.

*Item*, The Porter ſhall have of every Priſoner, commanded by the King and Queen's Majeſties for Treaſon to the ſaid *Tower*, his uppermoſt Garment, or agree with him for it.

*Item*, He ſhall have of every Perſon delivered out of the *Tower*, 5 *s.*

*Item*, It is ordered, That the Conſtable ſhall no more take the Bedding, Goods and Plate, or Money of any Priſoner attainted, or not attainted; except that he may ſtay the ſame for the Time that he be anſwered and contented for his Fees and Diets, after the Rate aforeſaid. And except that upon the Attainder of every ſuch Priſoner, the ſaid Conſtable ſhall have their wearing Apparel and Bedding of the ſame Priſoner ſo attainted, and the Plate and Jewels of the ſame, if any do remain, to be kept to their Majeſties Uſe.

e Fees va-
d.

Theſe Orders were made out of the Queen's good Husbandry: For theſe Allowances to the Priſoners, were made for the moſt part out of the Princes Purſes. What a Regulation and Reduction of the Fees this was, may appear to him that ſhall compare this Note of Fees following, brought in by the Lieutenant in the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth, for the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, and *Edward* Lord *Courtney*, Eldeſt Son to the Marquis of *Exeter*, executed; *Viz.*

The Charges of the *Tower*, being rated after the Degrees of the Perſons, and Ordinary there accuſtomed.

| *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk*, | Per Week, |
|---|---|
| For himſelf, - - - - - - - | 100 *s.* 00 |
| For his Man, - - - - - - - | 6 *s.* 8 *d.* |
| For Fuel and Candle, - - - - | 8 *s.* 00 |
| | 114 *s.* 8 *d.* |

This was anſwered by Warrant Leiger in the Firſt Fruits and Tenths.

| The Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, | *Per Week.* |
|---|---|
| For her ſelf, - - - - - - - - | 100 *s.* 00 |
| For Two Gentlewomen, - - - | 20 *s.* 00 |
| For Three Men attending upon her, - - - - - - - - - - | 20 *s.* 00 |
| For Fuel and Candle, - - - - | 20 *s.* 00 |
| | 8 *l.* 00 00 |

| *Edward Courtney*, | |
|---|---|
| For himſelf, - - - - - - - - - | 26 *s.* 8 *d* |
| For his Man, - - - - - - - - | 6 *s.* 00 |
| For Fuel and Candle, - - - - - | 5 *s.* 00 |
| | 36 *s.* 8 *d.* |

This was anſwered by Warrant Leiger of the Treaſurer of the Chamber.

Lieutenant of the *Tower*.

Of later Times, theſe Conſtables have been more rarely ſet over the *Tower*; (None, I think, thorough the long Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*;) but inſtead thereof, a Lieutenant (who was an Officer ſubordinate to the Conſtable and his Deputy) had the chief Government of this important Place; and therefore was ſometimes called the *Conſtable's Lieutenant*.

Lieutenants of the Conſtable. *R c rd. Turr.*

I meet with Two Lieutenants in former Times, who are ſaid in expreſs Terms to be the Lieutenants of the Conſtables; *Viz. John Chauncy*, Lieutenant of *Holland*, Duke of *Exon*, 31 *Henry* VI. and *John Winwike*, Lieutenant to the Conſtable of the *Tower*, 16 *Edward* III. To whom a Command came, to this Import:

*Turr.* London. *Rex mandavit* Johan. Winwike, *Locumtenenti Conſtabulario ejuſdem, & W. L. Capital. Carpentar. ſuo, quod reduci fac. Ingenium ſuum magnum ab* Sandwico *uſque Turr. prædict. & ad Naves arreſtand. & capiend. pro Vectura,* &c. *ejuſdem.* That is, Tower *of* London. *The King hath commanded* John Winwike, *Lieutenant to the Conſtable of the ſame, and* W. L. *his Chief Carpenter, to bring back his great Engine* [a Ship, I ſuppoſe] *from* Sandwich, *to the* Tower *aforeſaid; both to arreſt Ships, and to take for Fraught,* &c. *of the ſame.*

*Cuſtodes* of the *Tower*.

There were alſo in Times paſt, *Cuſtodes*, or Keepers, ſometimes ſet over the *Tower*: Who had chief Power and Government of it; but only the Title not ſo high as that of Conſtable.

Yet *Henry Fitz Aucher*, who was Conſtable of the *Tower*, had a particular Fee for keeping of the *Tower*, which was 50 *l. per Annum*; as tho' Conſtable and *Cuſtos* had been Two ſeveral and diſtinct Places. The Record runs, That this *Henry Fitz Aucher*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, be paid *ad Kaiam Regis*, *i. e.* at the King's Key, before the *Tower*, 20 *l.* 12 *Henry* III. and 50 *l. per Ann.* for keeping of the *Tower*, *Anno* 13 *Henry* III. And 14 *Hen.* III. it is recorded, That the Conſtable took 50 *l.* for the *Cuſtody* of the ſaid *Tower*.

*Record. Turr.*

The King granted the *Keeping* of his *Tower*, with the Appurtenances, and his City of *London*, to *Thomas Ipgreve*; *unà cum Armatur. inſtaurand. & Victualib. ſuis, per Cirographum liberand.* in the 52 *H.* III. Here was a *Cuſtos* both of the *Tower* and the City too.

*Record. Turr.*

Such another was *Radulphus de Sandwich*, in the 13th of *Edward* I. *Turris* London, *cum Pertinentiis, commiſſa* Rad. de Sandwico, *quamdiu Domino Regi placuerit. Ita quod de Exitu inde proven. Regi reſpondeat ad Scaccarium.* 13 Edw. I. *Idem* Rad. *habet Cuſtodiam Civitat.* London, *ut ſupra. Et iterum, Anno* 17.

*Record. Turr.*

Again; *William* Archbiſhop of *York* was *Cuſtos* of the *Tower*, 1 *Edw.* I. And there was Order for the Payment of a Hundred Pound for his Fee.

Theſe *Cuſtodes*, or Keepers, I find were often changed. For in the 3d of *Edward* I. the Keeping of the *Tower* was granted by the King to *Anthony Beke*, *durante Beneplacito*; as *Philip Baſſet* before had it. And he was to receive 100 *l. per Annum* for his ſaid keeping.

Again; the Cuſtody of the *Tower* of *London* was granted to *John Cromwell*, for Term of Five Years; and to take the Fees and Cuſtoms. And it is commanded to *Thomas Walter*, to deliver the ſame to him by Indenture, with the Appurtenances; together with the Arms, Victuals, and all other Things and Priſons being there; 1 *Edward* III.

*Rec. Turr.*

Again; the Cuſtody of the *Tower* was granted to *William de Monte Acuto*, or *Mountague*, for Life, after the Death of *John de Crombwell*, who now hath it for Term of Life, 9 *Edw*. III. And it was granted *pro Michael de la Beche: Et Anno* 20, *pro Johan. Darcy*.

*Rec. Turr.*

And for the Repairing of the King's Key, near the *Tower* of *London*, it was commanded to the Keeper of the King's Foreſt of *Windſor*, That he cauſe *John Crombwell*, Keeper of the foreſaid *Tower*, to have 300 *Palos de Alneto*, *i. e.* Pales, or Poles from the Alderwood, in the foreſaid Foreſt. And it is commanded to the Sheriff of *Berks*, That he cauſe the ſaid Poles to be felled, and to be carried unto the *Tower* of *London*, out of the Iſſues of the County. And this for the *Cuſtodes* of the *Tower* To return to the Lieutenants.

Sir *Edward Warner* Lieutenant.

The firſt Lieutenant under Queen *Elizabeth*, was Sir *Edward Warner*; who had been alſo in that Place under K. *Edward* VI. In the Year 1562, he was deprived of this Truſt, and committed to Cuſtody, upon the coming together of the Earl of *Hertford* and the Lady *Katharine Grey*; who had privately concluded of Marriage together, without the Queen's Conſent: And ſo were put into ſundry cloſe Priſons, not to come at one another. But they corrupted their Keepers. This the Lieutenant rued; otherwiſe an honeſt and worthy Man.

Sir *Owen Hopton*.

The next Lieutenant of the *Tower*, was Sir *Owen Hopton*, preferred to this Place by the Intereſt of the Lord Treaſurer. He was an active, and brave-ſpirited Man. And yet I find him complained of for ſome Neglects in his Truſt, in the Year 1572; being a Year of great Terror to the *Engliſh* Nation; fearing ſome Maſſacre, or Inſurrection, or Violence to be offered the Queen's Perſon. For in this Year happened the bloody Maſſacre of the Proteſtants in *France*, which aſtoniſhed this Kingdom. In this Year were Two great Peers cut off, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Earl of *Northumberland*, for Treaſon and Rebellion. The Queen alſo fell ſick of the Small Pox. There were alſo great Apprehenſions from the Queen of *Scots*, and her Party; ſhe being now a Priſoner in *England*. Theſe Uneaſineſſes and Fears made the People concerned for the Preſervation of the *Tower*; and great Complaints were made to the Lords of the Council againſt *Hopton*, and of Matters in and about the *Tower*. As, That the ſaid Lieutenant ſhewed the Wardens that they were perjured, if they did not firſt ſhew him of all Treaſons, Conſpiracies, or any other like Matters, that they ſhould know or hear of, before they uttered the ſame to any of the Queen's Majeſty's Council. Whereupon he took an Oath of all ſuch Yeomen, as came of late to ſerve there under him.

Complaints againſt him.

That the Priſoners had much more Liberty to walk and meet upon the Leads of *Cold Harbour*, and to go one to another; and alſo to ſend their Minds and Letters to their Friends, as they ſhould think good: Which had not heretofore been accuſtomed to be ſuffered. Which Liberty they had, by reaſon of ſuch needy Perſons as Mr. Lieutenant had appointed to be their Keepers: To whom he gave very little Wages to maintain them.

That there ſhould be Sevenſcore Gunners belonging to the *Tower*; whereof there wanted a great Number. And that the moſt Part of them that took Wages, were unſkilful. So that if the Queen's Majeſty ſhould ſtand in need of Service, ſhe ſhould be diſappointed. And beſides, that many of them were Papiſts.

That the Clerk of the Ordnance was a very earneſt Papiſt.

That there wanted the moſt Part of ſuch *Warders*, as ought to watch and ward, and to lye within the *Tower*: And the Hamlets did neither watch nor ward, according to their bounden Duties. For if the *Tower* Ditch ſhould be frozen, conſidering there were no better Order taken for the Defence of the ſame, and conſidering the State of the Time, and if Need ſhould ſo require, it might be in great Danger. Wherefore all the Yeomen ſhould be commanded, daily to wait, and to lye within the *Tower* every Night, for the Preſervation of the ſame: Seeing the Watches of *London* and S. *Katharines* were not kept as of late, but now moſt needful, until this Time be paſt.

It was likewiſe informed, That *December* the 29th, the Earl of *Southampton* ſtood leaping upon the *Tower*; his Wife being right over againſt him, on the other ſide of the Ditch. And when one *Philip* a Gunner ſeeing this, demanded, if this might be allowed, the Servants very angrily asked him, If he were therewithal offended?

That Commandment had been given by their Honours, That no great Ordnance ſhould be ſhot off at any time upon the *Tower* Wharf, or about the *Tower*; except it were only for the Queen; Notwithſtanding they continued ſhooting from Time to Time of great Pieces. Which Pieces were to be ſold, or elſe lent to divers Perſons, with the Queen's own Powder; conveyed by them out of the *Tower* in Barrels. That this Shooting utterly marred the Wharf, being ſore worn and ſhaken already; brake the Glaſs-Windows; looſed the Tiles of the Houſes newly repaired.

Further, That they did receive and diſcharge upon the ſame Wharf, divers Mens Stuffs, as Timber, Logs, Billets, Faggots, Rubbiſh, Hay, Straw, and all other Things; and carry and recarry the ſame with Cars and Carts. Which did greatly decay the Wharf, and wear the Queen's Cranes.

That they made a common Highway, with all manner of Carriages, from S. *Katharines* leading to the *Minories*: By reaſon whereof, the Way is greatly decayed; the Banks of the *Tower* Ditch ſunken, and the Ditch filled with Earth and Filth; whereas it was wont to be chained betwixt Two great Poſts. And likewiſe by the *Tower Hill*, there was another Chain with Two great Poſts by the Bulwark Gate, for the reſtraining all Carriages, ſaving only for the Queen. By reaſon whereof, the Banks there are greatly decayed, and the Ditch overcome with Earth by the Sufferance thereof.

And this was the Tenor of the Complaint made at this dangerous Juncture againſt the Lieutenant, and of the Information of Things amiſs pertaining to the *Tower*: Which I have the rather ſet forth at length, to let in the more Light into the State of this ſtrong Place in former Times.

Vindicates himſelf.

But the Lieutenant was not negligent to vindicate himſelf, by a Letter to the Lord *Burghleigh*, his Friend and Advancer; Vowing to God, that he ſerved her Majeſty the more dutifully and painfully, becauſe he was preferred by his Lordſhip, whom he loved and honoured: And deſcending to Particulars, he enumerated what he had done more than other Lieutenants before him.

*Sir Michael Blount*, Lieutenant.

Sir *Owen Hopton* continued Lieutenant a great while, till the Year 1590; when he delivered up to the Cuſtody of *Michael Blount*, Eſq; by Indenture bearing Date *July* the 6th, all the Priſoners of the *Tower*. He was ſoon after Knighted. This Gentleman was ſo ſenſible of the Honour and Truſt repoſed in him, and did ſo value himſelf for the Importance of his Place and Government, that about the Year 1594, he had this Communication with ſome of his intimate Friends in the *Tower*, (the Queen at that Time being reported to be ſick) That if God ſhould call her Majeſty, he held himſelf bound to obey no Counſellors in general nor particular; for that they were then no Counſellors, but private Men. But would keep the Place, until the Succeſſor were eſtabliſhed according to the Truth of his Title. And that he would permit none of the Officers of the Ordnance to enter into the *Tower*, unleſs they would take their Oath to take ſuch Part as he would take. For that the whole Charge was then in him. And for that he held divers of the Warders to be Knaves, he would turn them forth, and call the reſt before him; and ſuch as would not be ſworn to obey him, as by their Oath they ought to do, as he ſaid, he would turn them forth, and furniſh the Houſe with his own Friends. And by this Means, and having the Munition in his own Hands, he ſhould be able to arm more Men than Half the Realm beſide: And ſo be able to ſtrike a general Stroke, in ſwaying of the Matter according to the Truth of the Title. All this did *Edmond Nevyl de Latymer*, Eſq; teſtify before the Lord *Cobham* and Lord *Buckhurſt*, Two of the Privy Council appointed to examine him. He teſtified alſo, That the Lieutenant had often asked him his Opinion, how many Men would ſerve to keep the *Tower*; and what Courſe were beſt to take for the Victualling it? But theſe Things looking very ſuſpiciouſly, raiſed Jealouſies in the State againſt him; and he was brought into Trouble.]

*Edmond Nevyl.*

The preſent State of a Lieutenant of the *Tower*.

*R. B.*

His Privileges.

As for the modern State of this primary Officer of the *Tower*, he is uſually a Perſon of great Worth and Fidelity; and by virtue of his Office, is to be in Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey* and *Middleſex*. He is High Steward of a Court held within the *Tower*. He may refuſe an *Habeas Corpus*: He may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the *Tower*, *infra Regnum Angliæ*. He hath the Privilege to take *unam Lagenam*, *i. e.* One Flagon, that is, Two Gallons and a Pint, *ante Malum & retro*, *i. e.* before the Maſt and behind, of all Wine-Ships that come. He is to be (as ſome hold) *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middleſex*: And he hath his Deputy. His Salary is 200 *l.* *per Annum*. The Perquiſites belonging to him are great. His uſual Fee for every Priſoner ſent to the *Tower*, is 20 *l.* And 3 *l.* a Week for an Earl; and 5 *l.* for a Knight. For a Baron, or a Degree higher, 50 *l.* at their Entrance: To whom the King allows weekly 10 *l.* Whereof Two Parts go to the Priſoner, and the Third to the Lieutenant, for Lodging and Diet. And 50 *l.* to the Lieutenant, upon the Priſoner's Diſcharge.]

A Room in the Lieutenant's Lodgings.

*J. S.*

In an upper Chamber in the Lieutenant's Lodgings, is an ingenious Device to deſcribe the Gunpowder Treaſon Plot, ſet up about that Time by Sir *William Wade*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*. The Monument conſiſteth of ſeveral Pieces of Marble, in Faſhion round, inlay'd with Inſcriptions on them; in the Middle whereof is a larger Stone. On the Extremities, ſeveral Coats of Arms of the Chief Nobility, as of *Howard*, *Cecil*, &c. It is ſcarcely legible, the Inſcription being almoſt worn out. In the ſame Room, is a fine lively Figure of the foreſaid King, with his Hat on, and, as it ſeems, very much reſembling him.

Gentleman Porter.

A Third Chief Officer of the *Tower*, is the *Gentleman Porter*: Who holds his Place by Patent; and at the Entrance of any Priſoner, hath for his Fee *Veſtimenta Superiora*, *i. e.* their upper Garments; or elſe a Compoſition is made for the ſame.

*John de London* in *Edw.* IIId's Time.

*J. S.*

I find this Office as ancient as the Times of King *Edward* the Third, and how much ancienter I cannot tell. For in the *Tower* Records, Mention is made in that King's Reign, *Cuſtod. Portæ ejuſdem* [i. e. *Turris*] *conceſſ.* Jo. de London; that is, of the Cuſtody of the *Tower* Gate, granted to *Jo. de London*.

Names of Gentlemen Porters.

In the Reign of K. *Edward* VI. *Henry Web* was Gentleman Porter. There were Four in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*; whoſe Names were, Mr. *Chamberlain*, (firſt, Porter under Queen *Mary*,) whoſe Deputy one *Chriſtopher Southows* ſeemed to be. Next to him, Sir *William Gorge*, Mr. *Shelton*, and laſtly, Mr. *Worthington*.

This Officer had allowed him a watching Gown.

This Officer, among the reſt of the Benefits of his Place in former Times, had allowed him yearly out of the King's Wardrobe, broad Cloth for a watching Gown; and ſo had the other Yeomen: As appears by this Extract out of King *Edward*'s Book of Warrants: "A Warrant to Sir "*Raſe Sadler*, Knight, [He was Maſter of the King's Wardrobe] "to deliver to *Henry Web*, "Porter of the *Tower* of *London*, and to Fourteen Yeomen of the Chamber attending there, "and to every of them, Five Yards of broad "Cloth, of *London* Ruſſet, at 4 *s.* 1 *d.* the Yard, "for their watching Gowns.

Claimed the Benefit of the Ground in the *Tower* Liberty.

This Officer ſeemed to have a Right to the Benefit of the Ground within the Liberties of the *Tower*. For in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, he received Rents for many Edifices ſtanding thereon. Concerning which there happened a Controverſy between the Tenants and the Gentleman Porter. For we muſt know, that between the Years 1570 and 1580, (if I miſtake not) many Houſes and Tenements were built within the Liberties, ſome at the Poſtern Gate, ſome within the Bulwark, ſome without it, and others on *Tower* Wharf; where formerly were ſmall Shops, and Parcels of Ground encloſed. So that within the Space of Ten Years, were Forty Houſes, or more, built; beſides divers other Yards and Encloſures. For the pulling down which Yards, and laying open the Encloſures, an Order came from the Council. The Chief Landlord of theſe Tenements was the Gentleman Porter; who about this Year, *viz.* 1580, was Sir *William Gorge*: Between whom and ſome of the Builders, Agreement was made; They to allow him, beſides Fines, certain Conſiderations yearly, in Lieu of Rent. But at length *Gorge* being dead, and another (by Name, Mr. *Worthington*) ſucceeding in his Place, he required the Tenants to remove, or to come to new Terms with him: And ſo many of them did, rather than turn out.

Buildings within the Liberties.

Complaint by the Petty Landlords againſt the Gentleman Porter.

But the Builders and Petty Landlords found themſelves aggrieved hereat: For the Porter came upon the Occupiers, and took no notice of them: Whereupon, in the Year 1587, they made a Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer againſt him; "That they had builded ſundry Tenements "upon noiſome Places, in the Liberties of the "*Tower*, to their great Charge: But the preſent "Gentleman Porter, contrary to former Uſage, "had required them to depart, either to drive "the Petitioners to change their Habitations,

“ or otherwiſe to get to himſelf great improved “ Rents. A Matter, which if permitted, would work “ the undoing of moſt of his Lordſhip's Orators. The Lord Treaſurer referred the Examination of this Buſineſs to one *Necton*, who underſtood by the ſaid Gentleman Porter, that he, as Lord, would not allow of any Petty Landlords, not ſuffering them to be Tenants to him; but only ſuch of the Tenants as were commorant Tenants to the Petty Landlords, quite excluding the Petty Landlords from him; and that upon theſe two Cauſes; the one, for that they did not dwell upon any of their Tenements; the other, that they had reſerved to themſelves far greater Rents than they paid to him, which he then minded to take to his own Uſe, as he found them improved; but yet he was willing to allow every Petty Landlord for their ſeveral Buildings, as much in reaſon as they by Proof had laid out.

**Petition of the Tenants againſt the Petty Landlords.**

This Petition of the Petty Landlords againſt the Gentleman Porter was ſeconded with another of the Tenants againſt the Petty Landlords. The Effect whereof was; “ That they complained, “ that the ſaid Landlords had moleſted them, and “ threatned daily to arreſt them for their Rents “ that they had then paid to the Gentleman “ Porter.

**The Rents of the Gentleman Porter.**

The Rents which the Gentleman Porter at this time received were as follows:

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of 26 Tenants within the Liberties of the *Tower* for Tenements and Shops, | 49 | 10 | 06 |
| Beſides, of the Petty Landlords, | 27 | 09 | 00 |
| And there remained to them, beſides this Payment to the Gentleman Porter, | 54 | 15 | 00 |

In the Particulars I obſerve, that the Yearly Rent of a Tenement ordinarily amounted to 20, 21, or 22 Shillings; and of a Shop 5 Shillings, or 6 Shillings 8 Pence, rarely 10 Shillings *per Annum*.

**Conteſt between the Porter and the Queen's Bowyer about a Garden. MSS. *De Surr. pen. me.***

The ſaid *Worthington*, Gentleman Porter held for his Garden a longiſh Plot of Ground, adjoining to that Part of the *Tower* called *The Queen's Lodgings* on the *Weſt*; on which bordered a leſs Piece of Ground, being the Garden of the Queen's Bowyer, whoſe Manſion Houſe was contiguous. The Bowyer contemporary with the ſaid *Worthington*, was named *Bolt*, who about the Year 1596, contended with him about this Garden, which he claimed a Right to by Vertue of the Queen's Letters Patents, aſſigning him, as chief Bowyer, a Manſion Houſe and a Garden, which was ſo bounded and abutted that he took the whole Plot, containing both the Gardens, to be his. And indeed the Words of the Patents granted to the chief Bowyer of the *Tower* by divers Princes ſucceſſively from *Edward* IV. to Q. *Elizabeth*, ſeemed to favour him againſt the Porter. In all which Patents the Words were, “ A certain Manſion within the *Tower* of *London*, with a Garden to the Manſion adjoining, and ſituate between the *Tower* called *The round Tower*, of the “ Artillery on the *Weſt* Part, and the *Tower*, called “ *The King's Lodging* on the *Eaſt* Part. Which took in the whole Plot of Ground, and included all the Porters Garden. However, the ſaid *Worthington* kept and challenged the greater Part of the ſaid Garden, being found divided from the other Part in the Time of *Pykeman* the Queen's Bowyer, immediate Predeceſſor to *Bolt*, and quietly poſſeſt and uſed by Mr. *Chamberlain* and Sir *William Gorge*, Gentlemen Porters, until the time of Mr. *Shelton* their next Succeſſor; with whom *Bolt* firſt contended for the ſame. This Matter at length came into the *Exchequer*; and the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, committed the Examination thereof to *Richard Barkely* and *N. Raynberd*, who made their Report of the ſame to him accordingly.

By the Teſtimony of the Witneſſes it appeared, that *Pykeman* (whoſe Patent bears Date *Jan.* 13. in the 10. of the Queen) enjoyed the whole Plot. And that in his Time Partitions were made partly by himſelf, and partly by *Gorge* the Gentleman Porter. That after his Death *Bolt* pulled down the Partition. But *Shelton*, that was Porter next after, laid Claim thereto, and made up the Partition; which *Bolt* pulled down again. The Suit depended at the Court within the *Tower*, till *Bolt* removed it into the *Exchequer*, and before the ſame was determined *Shelton* dyed. Other Witneſſes ſaid, that there was never a Bowyer heretofore before *Bolt*, that had the Poſſeſſion of that Part of the Garden the Gentleman Porter challenged; and that to their knowledge there never was any Claim laid thereto by any other Bowyer. What Iſſue this Buſineſs had I am ignorant.]

Gentleman Jaylor. *R. B.*

The Gentleman *Jaylor* is an Officer put in by the Lieutenant of the Tower. His Fee is 40 *s.* for a Gentleman, and 5 *l.* for a Knight.

There are likewiſe Forty *Warders* of the *Tower*; who are accounted the King's Domeſtick Servants; and are ſworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſties Houſhold, or by the Clerk of the Check. They were all to be habited with the ſame Caps and Coats as thoſe of the Yeomen of the Guard that attend the King.]

The Fees anciently. *J. S.*

This is a more modern State of the Officers of the *Tower*. For in a Paper of the Fees of all the Officers in the beginning of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, there were but 23 Warders, and no Gentleman Jaylor at all. Which I ſhall here exemplify from the Original Draught of the ordinary Charges of the *Tower* for one half Year, given into the *Exchequer* by Sir *Edward Warner* the Lieutenant, ſigned by his own Hand.

*Hereafter followeth all ſuch Sums of Money for the Fees and Wages due to the Lieutenant of the* Tower, *the Gentleman Porter, and Yeomen Warders there, from the Feaſt of the Annunciation of our Lady laſt paſt, to this Feaſt of* St. Michael *th' Archangel, Anno* 1561.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Firſt*, For the Fee of the ſaid Lieutenant. | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| *Item*, To the Gentleman Porter at 16 *d.* by the Day. | 12 | 03 | 04 |
| | 112 | 03 | 04 |
| *Item*, For the Yeomen Warders, (being 23) at 8*d.* by the Day, whoſe Names be underwritten, | | | |
| *Walter Meeres* | 6 | 01 | 08 |
| *John Childerley* | 6 | 01 | 08 |
| *Richard Reynolds* | 6 | 01 | 08 |
| *Thomas Heyborne* | 6 | 01 | 08 |
| Et Cætera. | | | |
| *Item*, more that was not reckoned in the laſt Book for *Richard Peerſe* | 04 | 11 | 03 |
| In all | 144 | 09 | 07 |
| *Item*, For Six Gunners at 2*d.* by the Day, whoſe Names be underwritten. | | | |
| *John Sendal* | 1 | 10 | 05 |
| *John Butler*, &c. | 1 | 10 | 05 |
| In all | 9 | 02 | 06 |
| *Item*, For Wood for the Wardhouſe for this half Year | 1 | 06 | 08 |
| *Summa Totalis* | 267 | 02 | 01 |

EDWARD WARNER.

The preſent Denomination of the Officers of the *Tower* and *Hamlets.*

But more lately, there is ſome Variation in the Names of theſe Officers of the *Tower*. And how theſe Officers, together with thoſe of the *Tower Hamlets*, were denominated and entitled, *Anno* 1701, may appear from the Account of the proclaiming of the late Queen *Anne*, *viz.*

The Right Honourable the Lord *Lucas*, Chief Governor of her Majeſty's *Tower* of *London*, and Lord Lieutenant of the *Hamlets*, thereunto belonging.

The Deputy Governor.
Chief Steward.
Deputy Lieutenant.
Juſtices of the Peace.
Gentleman Porter.
Tower Major.
Yeomen Warders.

High Conſtables of the *Liberty* and *Hamlet*, and all other Peace-Officers within his Lordſhips Juriſdiction.

Theſe all attended at the Proclamation of Queen *Anne*, Queen of *England*, &c. upon the *Parade* in the *Tower*, *Tower Hill*, *White Chapel*, *Spittlefields*, and *Shadwel Market*.

dern Go. vernors.

*Laſtly*, For the moſt Modern Conſtables and Lieutenants of the *Tower*, *viz.* from King *Charles* the Second his Time to the preſent, this an imperfect Liſt.

### *Conſtables and chief Governors.*

*Charles* II. The Earl of *Northampton*, the laſt Conſtable under K. *Charles* II.

*James* II. The Lord *Allington*.

Earl of *Dartmouth*: Whoſe Title was *Chief Governor and Conſtable*.

*William* III. d Q. *Mary*. Lord *Lucas*, immediately upon the *Revolution* had the Keys of the *Tower* delivered him, and entitled *Chief Governor*.

*Anne.* Earl of *Abington*, Conſtable.

### *Lieutenants and Deputies.*

Sir *John Robinſon*, Kt. and Baronet, and Alderman of *London*; the firſt Lieutenant after K. *Charles*'s Return. After him,

Colonel *Thomas Cheek*.

Colonel *Cheek* continued.

Sir *Edward Hales*, Knt. He had terrified the City by planting Mortar Pieces againſt it. Towards the very latter End of K. *James* he was put out by that King at the Deſire of the Citizens; ſucceeded by Colonel *Skelton*. He tarried in the Place about three Weeks before the *Revolution*. During theſe three Weeks theſe two Things happened, *viz.* the Popiſh Chapel, ſet up in the *Tower*, was burnt by Caſualty. And Dr. *Hawkins* was ordered to read the *Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience* in S. *Peter*'s, while the Seven Biſhops were in the *Tower*; which he refuſing to do, was turned out.

General *Charles Churchill*, Lieutenant.

Colonel *Farewel*, his Deputy.

*Hatton Compton*, Eſq; preſent Lieutenant, and Lord Lieutenant of the Royal Hamlets.

Colonel *Robert De Oyley*, Deputy Governor.

Lieutenancy of the *Tower*.

Now as to the *Lieutenancy* of the *Tower*, or Military Government thereof, the Conſtable or the Lieutenant hath the Command of the *Militia* in a conſiderable Compaſs about it in divers Diviſions, called *Hamlets*, lying in the Pariſhes of *Hackney*, *Stepney*, *White Chapel*, *Minories*, S. *Katharines*, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Shoreditch*, and the Liberty of *Norton Folgate* and *Bromley*. The Names of which Hamlets are as follows:

The *Hamlets*.

Mr. Sergeant.

*Hackney.*
*Norton Folgate.*
*Shoreditch.*
*Spittlefields.*
*White Chappel.*
*Trinity Minores.*
*Eaſt Smithfield.*
*Tower* Extra.
*Tower* Intra.
St. *Katharines.*
*Wapping.*

*Ratcliff.*
*Shadwell.*
*Limehouſe.*
*Poplar.*
*Blackwall.*
*Bromley.*
*Bow.*
*Oldford.*
*Mile End.*
*Bednal Green.*

Theſe One and Twenty Hamlets, being all the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, in the County of *Middleſex*, are exempted from the ſaid County by Act of Parliament, 14 *Car.* II. to be the ſtanding *Militia* of the *Tower*. The Conſtable or Lieutenant is Lord Lieutenant of the ſame. They raiſe two Regiments, conſiſting of Eight Hundred Men each; and were in the Reign of Q. *Anne*, commanded by my Lord *Abingdon*, and Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Lieutenant Colonel, *John Caſſe*, and *William Johnſon*, Eſquires. And this, time out of Mind, hath been the conſtant *Militia* and ſtanding Force of the *Tower*. And was confirmed by a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament under K. *Charles* II. in theſe Words:

"Provided alſo, and be it Enacted, That
" whereas the *Militia* of the *Tower* Diviſion in
" the County of *Middleſex*, commonly known by
" the Name of the *Tower Hamlets*, are, and al-
" ways have been under the Command of his
" Majeſty's Conſtable, or Lieutenant of the
" *Tower*, for the Service and Preſervation of that
" his Royal Fort, that it ſhall and may be lawful
" for his Majeſties Conſtable or Lieutenant of the
" *Tower* for the time being, to continue to Levy
" the Trained Bands of the ſaid Diviſion or
" Hamlets of the *Tower*, in ſuch Manner and
" Form, as to the Number and Quality of Per-
" ſons, as was obſerved in forming the preſent
" Forces thereof.]

## CHAP. XVI.

## *The Antiquity and firſt Foundation of the* Tower. *Its Buildings, Reparations and Improvements.* The New Armoury.

*HAVING thus conſidered the Government of this Royal Arſenal, our Curioſity will lead us to enquire into the Antiquity and firſt Founding of it. Which we ſhall therefore proceed to ſhew; and likewiſe the various Reparations and Addititions that have been made to it from time to time.*

### *The Antiquity and Firſt Buildings.*

*Julius Cæſar* reported the Founder.

It hath been the common Opinion, and ſome have written, (but of none aſſured Ground) that *Julius Cæſar* the firſt Conqueror of the *Britains*,

In my *Annals.*

was the original Author and Founder as well thereof, as alſo of many other Towers, Caſtles and great Buildings within this Realm. But (as I have already before noted) *Cæſar* remained not here ſo long; nor had he in his Head any ſuch Matter, but only to diſpatch a Conqueſt of this barbarous Country, and to proceed to greater Matters. Neither do the *Roman* Writers make mention of any ſuch Buildings Erected by him here.

*William* the Conqueror built the *White Tower*, *Anno* 1078.

And therefore leaving this, and proceeding to more grounded Authority, I find in a fair Regiſter Book of the Acts of the Biſhops of *Rocheſter*, ſet down by *Edmond* of *Hadenham*, that *William* the Firſt (ſurnamed *Conqueror*) Builded the *Tower* of *London*; to wit, the great White and Square *Tower* there, about the Year of Chriſt 1078, appointing *Gundulph*, then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, to be principal Surveyor and Overſeer of that Work; who was for that Time lodged in the Houſe of *Edmere* a Burgeſs of *London*. The very Words of which mine Author are theſe; *Gundulphus Epiſcopus mandato* Willielmi *Regis magni præfuit Operi magnæ Turris* London. *Quo Tempore hoſpitatus eſt apud quendam* Edmerum *Burgenſem* London. *Qui dedit unum Were Eccleſiæ* Roffen.

Ye have heard before, that the Wall of this City was all round about furniſhed with Towers and Bulwarks, in due Diſtance every one from other; and alſo that the River of *Thames*, with his Ebbing and Flowing, on the *South* ſide had ſubverted the ſaid Wall and Towers there. Wherefore, it is ſuppoſed, King *William*, for defence of this City, in Place moſt dangerous and open to the Enemy, having taken down the ſecond Bulwark in the *Eaſt* Part of the Wall from the *Thames*, Builded this Tower, which was the great ſquare Tower (now called the *White Tower*) and hath been ſince at divers Times enlarged with other Buildings adjoining, as ſhall be ſhewed hereafter.

Damaged by Tempeſt, and Repaired.
*Will. Malmſb.*
*Matt. Paris.*
*J. London.*

This *Tower* was by Tempeſt of Wind ſore ſhaken in the Year 1090, the Fourth of *William Rufus* [when the Chronicles ſpeak of the Roof of *Bow Church* taken off, and 600 Houſes in *London* overthrown.] But it was again by the ſaid *Rufus* and *Henry* I. repaired. They alſo cauſed a Caſtle to be builded under the ſaid *Tower*, to wit, on the *Southſide* toward the *Thames*. And alſo incaſtellated the ſame round about.

K. *Will. Rufus*, Polls the People for his Buildings about the *Tower.*
*Hen. Huntingt. Libr. 6.*

And the bearing of this expenſive Building put the ſaid K. *William* upon Exactions, as one of our Hiſtorians writes] *William Rufus challenged the Inveſtiture of Prelates: he pilled and ſhaved the People with Tribute, eſpecially to ſpend about the Tower of* London, *and the great Hall at* Weſtminſter.

The firſt Conſtables of the *Tower.*
They held *Eaſtſmithfield*, and made it a Vineyard.

[*Othowerus*, *Acolinillus*, *Otto*, and *Geffrey*, *Magnaville* Earl of *Eſſex*, were Four the firſt Conſtables of this *Tower* of *London* by Succeſſion. All which held by Force a Portion of Land, that pertained to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, that is to ſay, *Eaſt Smithfield*, near unto the *Tower*, making thereof a Vineyard; and would not depart from it till the Second Year of K. *Stephen*, when the ſame was adjudged and reſtored to the ſaid Church.

*Geffrey Magnaville*, Conſtable of the *Tower. Ex Chart.*

This ſaid *Geffrey*, ſurnamed *Magnaville*, was Earl of *Eſſex*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, Sheriff of *London*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and *Hertford* Shires, as appeareth by a Charter of *Maud* the Empreſs, Dated 1141. He alſo fortified the *Tower* of *London* againſt K. *Stephen*. But the King took him in his Court at S. *Albans*, and would not deliver him, till he had rendred the *Tower* of *London*, with the Caſtles of *Walden* and *Pleſhey* in *Eſſex*.

The *Tower* intruſted to *Richard de Lucie*, Cuſtos of the *Tower.*

In the Year 1153, the *Tower* of *London*, and the Caſtle of *Windſor* were by the King delivered to *Richard de Lucie*, to be ſafely kept.

*Tho. Becket* re- pairs the *T* er.
*Roger Win dover.*

In the Year 1155, *Thomas Becket* being Chancellor to *Henry* II. cauſed the *Flemmings* to be baniſhed out of *England*; their Caſtles lately Builded to be pulled down, and the *Tower* of *London* to be Repaired.

*Longchamp*, L. Chancello encompaſſet the *Tower* with a Wa and Ditch.
*John Bever.*

About the Year 1190. the Second of *Richard* the Firſt, *William Longchamp*, Biſhop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*, for cauſe of Diſſenſion between him and Earl *John* the King's Brother, that was Rebel, encloſed the *Tower* and *Caſtle* of *London* with an outward Wall of Stone embattelled; and alſo cauſed a deep Ditch to be caſt about the ſame, thinking (as I have ſaid before) to have environed it with the River of *Thames*. By the making of this Ditch in *Eaſt Smithfield*, the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London* loſt half a Mark Rent by the Year, and the Mill was removed, that belonged to the poor Brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, and to the Church of the *Trinity* aforeſaid; which was no ſmall Loſs and Diſcommodity to either Part. And the Garden which the King had hired of the Brethren for ſix Marks the Year, for the moſt part was waſted and marred by the Ditch. Recompence was often promiſed but never performed, till King *Edward* coming after, gave to the Brethren five Marks and an Half for that Part which the Ditch had devoured; and the other Part thereof without he yielded them again, which they hold; and of the ſaid Rent of five Marks and an half they have a Deed, by virtue whereof they are well paid to this Day.

St. *Kath* Mill ſtood where now the Iron Ga of the *Tow*

Encroachments mad by the Ditc upon the City.

It is alſo to be noted, and cannot be denied, but that the ſaid Incloſure and Ditch, took the like or greater Quantity of Ground from the City within the Wall; namely, on that Part called the *Tower Hill*, beſides breaking down of the City Wall, from the *White Tower* to the firſt Gate of the City, called the *Poſtern*. Yet have I not read of any Quarrel made by the Citizens, or Recompence demanded by them for that Matter; becauſe all was done for good of the Cities Defence thereby, and to their good Likings.

*Mat. Paris.*

Bulwarks the *Tower* Builded by K. *Henry* I

But *Matthew Paris* writeth, that in the Year 1239, "King *Henry* the Third Fortified the "*Tower* of *London* to another End; where-"fore the Citizens fearing leſt that was done "to their Detriment, complained: and the "King anſwered; That he had not done it to "their Hurt; but (ſaith he) *I will from hence-*"*forth do as my Brother doth, in building and* "*fortifying Caſtles, who beareth the Name to be* "*wiſer than I am.*

*Weſt* Gate Bulwarks the *Tower* down.

"It followed in the next Year, (ſaith mine Au-"thor) the ſaid Noble Buildings of the Stone "Gate and Bulwark, which the King had cauſed "to be made by the *Tower* of *London*, on the "*Weſtſide* thereof, was ſhaken as it had been with "an Earthquake, and fell down, which the King "again commanded to be built in better ſort than "before, which was done.

Wall and B warks ag fall down, new Build

"And yet again in the Year 1241, the ſaid "Wall and Bulwarks that were newly Builded, "wherein the King had beſtowed more than "twelve Thouſand Marks, were unrecoverably "quite thrown down, as afore; for the which "Chance the Citizens of *London* were nothing "ſorry; for they were threatned, that the ſaid "Wall and Bulwarks were builded, to the End, "that if any of them would contend for the Li-"berties of the City, they might be impriſoned: "And that many might be laid in divers Priſons, "many Lodgings were made that no one ſhould "ſpeak with another.

Thus much *Matthew Paris* avoucheth for this Building.

*Reparation of the White Tower by* III. *J. S.*

To which may be added his Reparations and Strengthnings of the *Garner* or Storehouſe, the great Tower, and the Chapel therein, and likewiſe the Church of St. *Peters* in the *Tower*. Concerning the fitting up and beautifying of which he ſent Letters to thoſe that had the Care of his Works in the *Tower*: What that King ordered to be done about the Storehouſe, and about the great *Tower*, appears by this Order following:

*Liberat.* 25 *H.* III. *M.* 20. *Dom.* 1241. *G. Holmes.*

*Rex Cuſtodibus Operationis Turris* London. *Salutem. Precipimus vobis, quod Cernerium infra eandem Turrim reparari & bene emendari faciatis per totum ubi neceſſe fuerit: Et omnes Gutteras plumbeas Magne Turris à ſummitate ejuſdem Turris, per quas Aqua pluvial. deſcendere debet, uſque ad terram extendere faciatis & deſcendere. Ita quod Murus dict. Turris per aquam pluvie diſtillantem, qui de novo eſt de albatus, nullo modo poſſit deperire, nec de facili prorumpere. Sed fieri faciatis ſuper eandem Turrim in parte Auſtrali ſuperius verſus Auſtrum imas aluras de bono & forti maremio, & per totum bene plumbari; per quas Gentes videre poſſint uſque ad pedem ejuſdem Turris, & aſcendere & melius deſcendere, ſi neceſſe fuerit. Dealbari etiam faciatis totam Capellam Sancti* Johannis *Evangeliſte in eadem Turri,* &c. *Et dealbari faciatis totum veterem murum circa ſepedictum Turrim. Et Cuſtum, quod ad hoc poſueritis per viſum & Teſtimonium Legalium hominum computabitur, vobis ad Saccarium. Teſte Rege apud Windles. Decimo die Decembr.*

‘ The Import of which in *Engliſh* is, That the ‘ King commanded the Keepers of the *Tower* ‘ Work to repair the Garner within the ſaid *Tower*, ‘ and well amend it throughout, where-ever it ‘ needed. And alſo concerning all the Leaden ‘ Gutters of the Great Tower, from the Top of ‘ the ſaid Tower; through which the Rain Water ‘ muſt fall down, to lengthen them, and to make ‘ them come down even to the Ground. So that ‘ the Wall of the ſaid *Tower*, lately whitened a- ‘ new, may by no means decay, nor eaſily break ‘ out, by reaſon of the Rain Water dropping ‘ down. But to make upon the ſaid Towers ‘ *Alures* [I confeſs my Ignorance what they were] ‘ of good and ſtrong Timber, and throughout to ‘ be well Leaded; by which People might ſee ‘ even to the Foot of the ſaid Tower, and better ‘ to go up and down, if need be. Alſo to whiten ‘ the whole Chapel of St. *John Evangeliſt* in the ‘ ſame Tower, *&c.* And to whiten the whole old ‘ Wall about the often mentioned Tower, *&c.* This *Great Tower*, I conclude, was that we call the *White Tower*; and ſo named, perhaps, ever ſince this *Whiting* of it.]

*t. Paris.*

More of *Henry* III. his Dealings againſt the Citizens of *London*, we may read in the aforeſaid Author, in 1245. 1248. 1249. 1253. 1255. 1256, *&c.*

tch made ut the Bulrk, without *Weſt* Gate the *Tower.*

But concerning the ſaid Wall and Bulwark, the ſame was finiſhed, though not in his Time. For I read, *That* Edward I. *in the Year* 1274, *and the ſecond of his Reign, commanded the Treaſurer and Chamberlain of the* Exchequer, *to deliver out of his Treaſury unto* Giles *of* Andwarp, 200 *Marks of the Fines taken of divers Merchants, or Uſurers of* London (for ſo be the Words of the Record) *toward the Work of the Ditch, then new made about the ſaid Bulwark; now called the* Lion Tower.

n. III. his chard by *Tower.*

Edition.

I find alſo recorded, that *Henry* III. in the 46th of his Reign, wrote to *Edward* of *Weſtminſter*, commanding him, *That he ſhould buy certain Perie Plants, and ſet the ſame in the Place without his* Tower *of* London [within the Wall of the ſaid City; which of late he had cauſed to be encloſed with a Mud Wall, as may appear by this that followeth; The Maior and Commonalty of *London* were fined for throwing down the ſaid Earthen Wall againſt the *Tower* of *London* the 9th of *Edward* II.] *Edward* IV. in place whereof builded a Wall of Brick: He fortified the *Tower*, and made it ſtrong.

The Lions in the *Tower*.

But now for the *Lion Tower*, and Lions in *England*, the Original, as I have read, was thus:

Firſt Park in *England.*

*Henry* I. builded the Manor of *Woodſtock*, with a Park, which he walled about with Stone ſeven Miles in compaſs, deſtroying for the ſame divers Villages, Churches and Chapels; and this was the firſt Park in *England:* The Words of the Record are theſe following. *He appointed therein (beſide great Store of Deer) divers ſtrange Beaſts, to be kept and nouriſhed, ſuch as were brought to him from far Countries; as Lions, Leopards, Linxes, Porpentines, and ſuch other: For ſuch was his Eſtimation among Outlandiſh Princes, that few would willingly offend him.*

Lions in *Woodſtock* Park.

Lions ſent to *Hen.* III. and kept in the *Tower*.

More I read, that in the Year 1235. *Frederick* the Emperor ſent to *Henry* III. three Leopards, in token of his Regal Shield of Arms, wherein three Leopards were pictured; ſince which time, thoſe Lions, and others, have been kept in a Part of this Bulwark, now called the *Lion Tower*, and their Keeper there lodged. King *Edward* II. in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, commanded the Sheriffs of *London* to pay the Keeper of the King's Leopards in the *Tower* of *London*, 6 *d.* the Day, for the Suſtenance of the Leopards; and Three Halfpence a Day for Diet of the ſaid Keeper, out of the Fee Farm of the ſaid City.

More, the 16th of *Edward* III. one Lion, one Lioneſs, one Leopard, and two Cattes Lions, in the ſaid *Tower*, were committed to the Cuſtody of *Robert*, the Son of *John Bowre*.

*Edward* IV. builded Bulwarks without the *Tower.*

*Edward* IV. fortified the *Tower* of *London*, and encloſed with Brick (as is aforeſaid) a certain Piece of Ground, taken out of the *Tower Hill*, *Weſt* from the *Lion Tower*, now called the *Bulwark*. His Officers alſo, in the Fifth of his Reign, ſet upon the ſaid Hill both Scaffold and Gallows, for the Execution of Offenders; whereupon the Maior and his Brethren complained to the King; and were anſwered, that the ſame was not done in Derogation of the Cities Liberties; and therefore cauſed Proclamation to be made, *&c.* as ſhall be ſhewed in *Tower Street*.

Scaffold and Gallows firſt ſet on *Tower Hill.*

*Richard* III. repaired the *Tower.* Workmen taken up for that Purpoſe. *J. S.*

*Richard* III. repaired and builded this Tower ſomewhat. [For I find in an old Ledger Book of that King, that in the Year 1484, a Commiſſion was directed to *Tho. Daniel*, (Surveyor, as it ſeems, of the King's Works) *to take and ſeize for Uſe within this Realm as many Maſons, Bricklayers, and other Workmen, as ſhould be thought neceſſary for the haſty Expedition of the King's Works within the Tower of* London, *and Palace of* Weſtminſter.]

*White Tower* repaired by *Hen.* VIII.

*Henry* the 8th, in 1532, repaired the White Tower, and other Parts thereof.

A Bulwark of the *Tower* blown up.

In the Year 1548, the ſecond of *Edward* the Sixth, on the 22d of *November*; in the Night, a *Frenchman*, who lodged in the round Bulwark, betwixt the *Weſt* Gate and the Poſtern, or *Draw Bridge*, called the *Warders Gate*, by ſetting Fire on a Barrel of Gunpowder, blew up the ſaid Bulwark, burnt himſelf, and no more Perſons. This Bulwark was again forthwith new Builded.

Gates and Poſterns of the *Tower.*

And here, becauſe I have (by Occaſion) ſpoken of the *Weſt* Gate of this *Tower*; the ſame (as the moſt principal) is uſed for the Receipt and Delivery of all Kinds of Carriages; without the which Gate be divers Bulwarks and Gates turning towards the *North*, &c. Then near within this *Weſt* Gate, opening to the *South*, is a ſtrong Poſtern for Paſſengers, by the *Ward Houſe* over a *Draw Bridge* let down for that Purpoſe. Next, on the ſame *South* ſide, toward the *Eaſt*, is a large Water Gate, for Receipt of Boats and ſmall Veſſels, partly under a Stone Bridge from the River *Thames*. Beyond it is a ſmall Poſtern, with a Draw-Bridge ſeldom let down, but for the Receipt of ſome great Perſons Priſoners. Then towards the *Eaſt* is a great and ſtrong Gate, commonly called the *Iron Gate*, but not uſually opened.

### *Later Buildings, Enlargements, and Reparations.*

For the Buildings and Enlargements of and about the *Tower* of later Times, take this (however imperfect) Account.

Buildings in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign.
*J. S.*

In Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign a Piece of a Wall was built near the Ward Houſe. Some time after, *Anno* 1594, a Brick Wall was reſolved to be gone in Hand with, to be made along the *Tower* Wharf, from the ſaid Piece of the new Wall, to be continued thence to the Croſs Wall, near the *Iron Gate*, near St. *Katharines*, containing in Length Eight Hundred Twenty two Foot: the ſame Wall to be Nine Foot high; with the repairing of the Decay of the Wharf under it throughout, containing Forty ſix Rods, at Eighteen Foot to the Rod, which in all manner of Stuff and Workmanſhip came to the Sum of - - - - 161 00 00

*Item*, There was more to be made, *viz.* Three Stone Door Caſes, with Doors, Locks, and Hinges to them, at 46*s.* the Piece. - - - - - - 06 18 00

*Item*, For Scaffolding, Stuffs, Trays, and Shovels, and Clerks Wages by Eſtimation, 08 16 00

*Sum. Totalis* 176 14 00

This was the Account brought in by the Undertakers to the Lord Treaſurer; praying him alſo to direct his Warrant for the making of the Wall through the Houſes encroached over the Ditch, thereby to ſatisfy the Inhabitants there.

Tenements within the Liberty ſet up.

Let it be added alſo, that there were many Tenements about the Middle of this Queen's Reign, built upon her waſt Ground in the Liberty of the *Tower*. *Viz.*

*Edward Hemmyng*, built Fourteen Tenements, which ſtood at the Poſtern Gate.

Mr. *Skinner* builded eight Tenements, which ſtood at the Poſtern Gate.

*Item*, The ſaid Mr. *Skinner* alſo let out certain Ground at the Poſtern to divers Perſons, which builded Houſes thereupon, and paid him Rent for them, albeit the Ground was the Queen's, and belonged to her Tower.

*John Cox, Limeman*, Built up a Wharf and certain Rooms, for the Selling of his *Lime*, ſtanding by *Petty Wales* under the *Tower* Wall; and paid for the ſame 10*l.* Fine, and 6*l.* a Year.

*George Waters* built an Houſe upon the Queen's Highway, being Paved; and none never before in that Place.

*William Beare* built an Houſe in the Liberty.

One *Fiſher* dwelt in an Houſe next *Will. Beare*, built alſo about the ſame time.

*Lambert Bowet* alſo built his Houſe within this Time, being before but as it were a Shed.

*Henry Nayler* built two Houſes upon *Tower Ditch*, where none ever was before.

*Drinkwater*, the *Smith*, built a little Tenement, where never any one was before.

*William Hammon* having a Chamber over the Gate in the Bulwark, built it from a Chamber to a Dwelling Houſe within ſix Years.

*Francis Parton* having a little Houſe greatly enlarged it.

*William Bunche* built up a Houſe in the Bulwark from a Shed.

*Roger Eſton, Glover*, built up two Houſes in the Bulwark; the one with a Chimney, the other without.

*Robert Morebread* built up a Houſe from a Shed in the Bulwark.

*James Thomas* built up a Shop hard to the Bulwark Gate.

Beſides divers Yards left unnamed. For that there was an Order from the Council for the pulling of them down. And as theſe Buildings did but cumber up and weaken the *Tower*, ſo the taking them away was but the Repairing and Improvement of it.]

Ditch clea
ſed; and
Wharfing
new built in
K. *Charles* II.
his Reign.
*R. B.*

But to come nearer our own Times, the whole Reign of K. *James* I. and the firſt fifteen Years of K. *Charles* I. were proſperous and peaceful. But in the Year 1640, the 3d of *November* the long Parliament began; and ſoon after this Royal Caſtle was made a Garriſon; and as a Place of Cuſtody, there were committed hitherto more Noblemen, Reverend Prelates, and Worthy Knights, and Gentlemen of good Quality, for the Defence of their Religion and Loyalty to their King, than were in the common Goal of *Newgate* for Murther and Felony. But after Ten Years of Civil Wars, and Thirteen Years Vacancy without a King in *England*, it pleaſed God to reſtore his Majeſty K. *Charles* II. to his Royal Throne, being brought in with all the Acclamations of Joy; and in the Firſt Year of his Reign after his Reſtauration he made that conſtant Royaliſt, Sir *John Robinſon*, a Citizen of *London*, Lieutenant of this Royal Citadel. And now I ſhall proceed to the farther Reparations, Augmentations, and Fortifyings of the ſame.

Sir *John* Ro
*binſon*, Lieute
nant.

In the Year 1663, the Ditch was Cleanſed, and all the Wharfing about it new Built of Brick and Stone, ſo that the Water of the *Thames* running into it is there kept in by Sluces, and to be let out as Occaſion requires.

The Fire of
*London* endan
gered the
*Tower.*

In the Year 1666, the Fire of *London*, ending at the *Eaſt* End of *Tower Street*, whoſe Extent came juſt to the Dock on the *Weſt* Side of the *Tower*, there was nothing between the *Tower Walls* and it, but the Breadth of the Dock, and a great many old Timber Houſes, which were built upon the Banks of the Dock, and in the outward *Bulwark* of the *Tower* and *Tower Ditch*, (which then was very foul) to the very Wall of the *Tower* it ſelf. Which old Houſes, if the Fire had taken hold of, the *Tower* it ſelf, and all the Buildings within it, had in all Probability been deſtroyed. But ſuch was this Lieutenant's Care of the great Charge committed to him, that to prevent future Danger, a few Weeks after, he cauſed all theſe old Houſes which ſtood between the *Tower Dock* and the *Tower Wall* to be pulled down; and not only them, but alſo all thoſe which were Built upon, or near the *Tower Ditch*, from the *Bulwark Gate*, along both the *Tower Hills*, and ſo to the *Iron Gate*; and cauſed ſtrong Rails of Oak to be ſet upon the Wharf where thoſe Houſes ſtood, which were about 350 or 400; ſo that by this means, not only the *White Tower*, but the whole *Outer Tower Wall*, and the *Ditch* round about the ſame, are all of them viſible to Paſſengers; and make a fine Proſpect.]

Old Building
about the
*Tower* pulle
down.

The Mode
Reparations
and Buildin
New Hou
*J. S.*

The *Tower Ditch* being Cleanſed, and the Wharfing about it thus Repaired, I will now come within the Walls, and take a view of the Reparations, and new Buildings, which (after the Cleanſing of the Ditch) began to be made; which are ſo many, that the certain Year when they were began or finiſhed cannot be determined; for ſeveral of them were in Hand at the ſame time; but take them all together, they do amount to more than all that hath been done in that kind to the *Tower* ſince the Reign of K. *Edward* the IVth. And ſo to mention only what the ſeveral Reparations and Buildings are, and how it is at this preſent. Firſt, the Walls and Windows of the *White Tower* were very much decayed, two of the Turrets wholly taken down, and all of them Repaired; and new Funds ſet up, with the *Kings Arms* and *Imperial Crowns* over them, which were wholly new made, the old being defaced in the time of the Rebellion when this *Tower* was a Garriſon.]

To omit the reſt, very lately on the *North Eaſt* of the *White Tower*, near the *Armoury*, are two fair good Brick Houſes erected; the one is the *Surveyor*'s Houſe; the other the *Storekeeper*'s.

The *Armoury.*

But the nobleſt and moſt magnificent Structure of all is the new *Armoury*, that was begun in K. *James* the Second his Reign, and finiſhed in K. *William*'s. Wherein are Arms laid up in a moſt ſurprizing, Artificial Order and Beauty to Admiration, by one Mr. *Harris*. In this *Armoury*, they ſay, are Arms ſufficient to Arm out 60000 Men. As to the Building it ſelf, it is ſituate *North* of the *White Tower*, and runs out in Length about Sixſcore and Ten Yards, in Depth about Twenty, more or leſs. It hath a graceful Walk before it Paved with Freeſtone the whole Length, and Planted with Lime Trees, without the Paved Walk. In the midſt of the Building, a comely Front with large Pillars of Stone on each ſide the Gate, two, of the *Dorick* Order. Under the Pediment is the King's Coat of Arms largely cut in Stone, with the Supporters the *Lion* and *Unicorn*, curiouſly engraven.

ew Store ouſes.

On the *Southſide* of *Cæſar*'s Chapel, a Foundation is now laying for large Store Houſes; where, in Digging the Workmen meet with old Foundations of above three Yards in Breadth; which obſtructing their preſent Work, I ſaw them forcing up with Beetle and Wedges with the utmoſt Violence. It is ſaid to have been the Foundation of ſome ancient Tower ſtanding there.

Mr. *Serjeant*, the Gentleman Porter, hath had it in his Mind ſome Years to procure ſeveral Maps of the *Tower* to be Engraven and Printed; which would be a noble Illuſtration of this Place. As I. The Elevation of the *Tower*; that is, as it was in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Time. Such a Draught he hath by him. II. The Plan as it was *An.* 1679, when there was a Bowling Green, a Garden, and other Buildings, where now the fair *Armoury* ſtandeth. This was taken and deſcribed by *J. Philipps*. The ſaid Mr. *Sergeant* hath this alſo in a Table. III. Another Cut of it as it was *An.* 1703. which alſo I think he hath got done. IV. The new *Armoury*. V. The Inſide of *Julius Cæſar*'s Chapel; which he hath alſo got drawn out. VI. The Monument deſcribing the Gunpowder Plot, and the Figure of K. *James* I. which is yet in the Lieutenant's Lodgings. VII. The old Altar Monument in the Church in the *Tower*. Where are the Figures of *Cholmondeley*, (ſometime Lieutenant of the *Tower* in the Time of K. *Henry* VII.) and his Wives. He is in Armour, and hath a Collar gilded (which ſeems to be a Collar of *SS.*) about his Neck, and a Roſe hanging before. And upon the Edges of the Stone the Figure lies upon are theſe Words; *Jacent Corpora* Richardi Cholmondeley, *Militis*, & *Domine* Eliſabethe *Conjugis ſue. Qui* ------- *Quorum aiabus* ---- ------ *deus proprietur. Amen.*

Maps deſigned for the *Tower.*

This Tomb ſtood formerly in the Middle of the Church.]

# CHAP. XVII.

## *The various Accidents, Occurrences, and Paſſages of Remark, that have happened in or concerning the* Tower. *Antient Coins,* Wat. Tyler*'s Rebellion. Commitments hither. Executions. A Commiſſion to view the State of the* Tower. *The Crown and Globe ſtollen. A full Declaration of the Manner of it.*

THUS *much for the Foundation and Building, Increaſe and Maintenance, and the late Additions, uſeful and ornamental, of this* Tower. *Now ſomewhat of Accidents in the ſame, or hiſtorical Occurrences relating to it.*

ſtions of the *wer. Fitz bert.*

In the Year 1196, *William Fitz Osbert*, a Citizen of *London*, ſeditiouſly moving the common People to ſeek Liberty, and not to be ſubject to the rich and more mighty, at length was taken and brought before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the *Tower*, where he was by the Judges condemned, had Judgment, and was by the Heels drawn thence to the Elms in *Smithfield*, and there hanged.

ſtices ſat in *Tower.*

tent the 15. King *John.*

1214. King *John* wrote unto *Geffrey Magnaville*, to deliver the *Tower of London*, with the Priſoners, Armour, and all other Things found therein, (belonging to the King) to *William*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*.

*at. Paris.*

The Year 1216, the firſt of *Henry* the Third, the ſaid *Tower* was delivered to *Lewes* of *France*, and the Barons of *England*.

as of the own pleadin the *wer.*

In the Year 1206, all the Pleas belonging to the Crown were holden in the *Tower*. Likewiſe in the Year 1220, and likewiſe in the Year 1224, and again in the Year 1243, before *William* of *Torke*, *Richard Paſſelew*, *Henry Brabe*, *Jerome* of *Saxton*, Juſticers.

*at. Paris.*

dition.

ſtantine *Aelulfe* g'd.

In the Year 1222, the Citizens of *London*, having made a Tumult againſt the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*; *Hubert* of *Burgh*, Chief Juſtice of *England*, came to the *Tower* of *London*, and called before him the Maior and Aldermen, of whom he enquired for the principal Authors of that Sedition; amongſt whom, one named *Conſtantine Fitz Aelulfe* avowed that he was the Man, and had done much leſs than he thought to have done. Whereupon, the Juſtice ſent him (with two others) to *Falks de Brent*, who with Armed Men brought him to the Gallows, and there hanged him, and the other twain.

*Griffith* of *Wales* fell from the *Tower.*

In the Year 1244, *Griffith* the Eldeſt Son of *Leoline*, Prince of *Wales*, being kept Priſoner in the *Tower*, deviſed Means of Eſcape; and having (in the Night) made of the Hangings, Sheets, Towels and Table Cloths, a long Line, he put himſelf down from the Top of the *Tower*. But in the ſliding, the Weight of his Body (being a very big and a fat Man) brake the Rope, and he fell and brake his Neck withal; whoſe miſerable Carkaſs being found in the Morning by the *Tower Wall*, was a moſt pitiful Sight to the Beholders. For his Head and Neck were driven into his Breaſt between both the Shoulders. The King hearing thereof puniſhed the Watchmen, and cauſed *Griffith*'s Son, that was impriſoned with his Father, to be more ſtraitly kept.

*Stowe*'s Summary.

Sheriffs of *London* Priſoners in the *Tower.*

In the Year 1253, King *Henry* the Third impriſoned the Sheriffs of *London* in the *Tower* more than a Month, for the eſcape of a Priſoner out of *Newgate*.

K. *Henry* lodged in the *Tower*, and held his Parliament there.

In the Year 1260, King *Henry* with his Queen (for fear of the Barons) were lodged in this *Tower*. The next Year he ſent for his Lords, and held his Parliament there.

Citizens of *London*, deſpiſed the Queen, Wife to *Hen.* 3.

In the Year 1263, when the Queen would have removed from the *Tower* by Water, towards *Windſor*, ſundry *Londoners* got them together to the Bridge, under the which ſhe was to paſs, and not only cryed out upon her with reproachful Words, but alſo threw Mire and Stones at her, by which ſhe was conſtrained to return for the time.

But in the Year 1265, the ſaid Citizens were fain to ſubmit themſelves to the King for it; and the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were ſent to divers Priſons, and a *Cuſtos* alſo was ſet over the City; to wit, *Othon*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, &c.

*Leoline.* Prince of *Wales*, his Head ſet on the *Tower*.

In the Year 1282, *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, came down from the Mountain of *Snowdon* to *Montgomery*, and was taken at *Bluith* Caſtle. Where uſing reproachful Words againſt the *Engliſhmen*, *Roger le Strange* ran in upon him, and with the Sword wherewith he was girt cut off his Head, leaving his dead Body on the Ground. Sir *Roger Mortimer* cauſed the Head of this *Leoline* to be ſet upon the *Tower* of *London*, crowned with a Wreath of Ivy. Such was the End of *Leoline*, betrayed by the Men of *Bluith*; and this was the laſt Prince of the *Britains* Blood that bare Rule and Dominion in *Wales*.

Juſtices of the Bench ſent to the *Tower*.

In the Year 1290, 18. *Ed.* 1. divers Juſtices, as well of the Bench, as of the Aſſizes, were ſent Priſoners to the *Tower*, which with great Sums of Money redeemed their Liberty. *Viz.*

*Adam. Meri. Chro.Dun. Rad. Bald.Sca. Chro. Jo. Rouſe.*

Sir *Thomas Weyland* had all his Goods, both moveable and unmoveable, confiſcated, and himſelf baniſhed. Sir *Rafe Hengham*, Chief Juſtice of the higher Bench, offered ſeven Thouſand Marks. Sir *John Lovetot*, Juſtice of the lower Bench, three Thouſand Marks. Sir *William Bromtone*, Juſtice, ſix Thouſand Marks, and proportionably of the reſt. Of their Clerks for their Redemption; of *Robert Littlebury*, 1000 Marks; and of *Roger* of *Leiceſter*, 1000 Marks; and of a certain Clerk of the Courts called *Adam de Stratton*, 32000 Marks, of old Money and new; beſide Jewels (without Number) and precious Veſſels of Silver, which were found in his Houſe, and a King's Crown, which ſome Men ſaid was King *John*'s. Moreover, the King conſtrained the Juſtices to ſwear, that (from thenceforth) they ſhould take no Penſion, Fee or Gift of any Man, except only a Breakfaſt or ſuch like Preſent.

*Vid.* the Summary.

*Edward* 2. the 14. of his Reign, appointed for Priſoners in the *Tower*, a Knight 2 *d.* the Day, an Eſquire 1 *d.* the Day, to ſerve for their Dyet.

Juſtices ſat in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1320, the King's Juſtices ſat in the *Tower* for Tryal of Matters; whereupon, *John Giſors*, late Maior of *London*, and many others, fled the City, for fear to be charged of Things they had preſumptuouſly done.

*Mortimers* ſent to the *Tower*.

In the Year 1321, the *Mortimers* yielding themſelves to the King, he ſent them Priſoners to the *Tower*, where they remained long and were adjudged to be drawn and hanged.

*Mortimer* made an Eſcape out of the *Tower*.

But at length, *Roger Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, by giving his Keepers a ſleepy Drink, eſcaped out of the *Tower*, and his Uncle *Roger*, being ſtill kept there, dyed about five Years after.

Citizens of *London* wreſted the Keys of the *Tower* from the *Conſtable*.

In the Year 1326, the Citizens of *London* won the *Tower*, wreſted the Keys out of the Conſtables Hands, and delivered all the Priſoners; and kept both the City and *Tower*, to the uſe of *Iſabel* the Queen, and *Edward* her Son.

*Mortimer* drawn from the *Tower* to the *Elmes*, and there hanged.

In the Year 1330, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, was taken and brought to the *Tower*, from whence he was drawn to the *Elmes*, and there hanged [on the common Gallows, where he hung two Days and two Nights by the King's Commandment, and then was Buried in the *Gray Fryar*'s Church. He was condemned by his Peers, and yet never was brought to anſwer before them. For it was not then the Cuſtom, after the Death of the Earls of *Lancaſter*, *Wincheſter*, *Glouceſter*, and *Kent*. Wherefore this Earl had that Law himſelf, which before he had appointed for others.]

*A. M.*

A Mint in the *Tower*, Florences of Gold Coined there.

One of *Lucca* Mint Maſter.

In the Year 1344, King *Edward* the Third, in the 18. Year of his Reign, commanded Florences of Gold to be made, and coined in the *Tower*; that is to ſay, a Penny Piece of the Value of Six Shillings and Eight Pence; the Half Penny Piece of the Value of Three Shillings and Four Pence; and a Farthing Piece worth Twenty Pence. *Percevall de Porte of Luke*, being then Maſter of the Coin. And this is the firſt coyning of Gold in the *Tower*, whereof I have read; and alſo the firſt Coinage of Gold in *England*.

The King's Exchange in *Bucklesbury*.

I find alſo recorded, that the ſaid King, in the ſame Year, ordained his Exchange of Money to be kept in *Sernes Tower*, a Part of the King's Houſe in *Buckles Bury*. And here, to digreſs a little (by occaſion offered) I find, that in times before paſſed, all great Sums were paid by Weight of Gold or Silver; as ſo many Pounds or Marks of Silver, or ſo many Pounds or Marks of Gold, cut into Blanks, and not ſtamped, as I could prove by many good Authorities, which I overpaſs. The ſmaller Sums alſo were paid in Starlings, which were Pence ſo called; for other Coins they had none.

Round Plates, called Blanks, delivered by Weight, *Argent* and *Pecunia*, after called *Eſterling*.

The Antiquity of this Starling Penny uſually in this Realm, is from the Reign of *Henry* the Second; notwithſtanding the *Saxon* Coins (before the Conqueſt) were Pence of fine Silver, the full Weight, and ſomewhat better than the latter Starlings, as I have tryed by Conference of the Pence of *Burgbrede* King of *Mercia*, *Ælfred*, *Edward*, and *Edelred*, Kings of the *Weſt Saxons*, *Plegmond* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and others.

*Will.* the Conqueror's Penny.

*William* the Conqueror's Penny alſo was fine Silver, of the Weight of the *Eaſterling*, and had on the one Side ſtamped an Armed Head, with a Beardleſs Face, (for the *Normans* wear no Beards) with a Scepter in his Hand. The Inſcription in the Circumference was this, *Le Rei Wilam*. On the other Side, a Croſs double to the Ring, between Four Rowels of Six Points.

*W. Malmsbury.*

*Henry* I. his Penny.

King *Henry* the firſt his Penny was of the like Weight, Fineneſs, Form of Face, Croſs, &c.

This *Henry*, in the Eighth Year of his Reign, ordained the Penny which was round, ſo to be quartered by the Croſs, that they might eaſily be broken into Half Pence and Farthings.

*R. Hovenden.*

In the Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth of K. *Richard* the Firſt his Reign, and afterwards, I find commonly *Eaſterling* Money mentioned, and yet oft-times the ſame is called *Argent*, as afore, and not otherwiſe.

*Eaſterling* Money.

The firſt great Sum that I read of to be paid in *Eaſterlings*, was in the Fifth of *Richard* the Firſt, when *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, being Priſoner in *France*, proffered for his Ranſom a Thouſand Marks *Eaſterlings*; notwithſtanding the Eaſterling Pence were long before.

Weight of Starling Pence 32 Grains of Wheat.

The Weight of the *Eaſterling* Penny may appear by divers Statutes, namely of Weights and Meaſures, made in the 51. Year of *Henry* the Third, in theſe Words, *Thirty two Grains of Wheat, Dry and Round, taken in the midſt of the Ear, ſhould be the Weight of a Starling Penny; Twenty of thoſe Pence ſhould weigh one Ounce, Twelve Ounces a Pound Troy.* It followeth in the Statute, *Eight Pound to make a Gallon of Wine, and Eight Gallons a Buſhell of* London *Meaſure, &c.* Notwithſtanding which Statute, I find in the Eighth of *Edward* the Firſt, *Gregorie Rokeſley*, Maior of *London*, being chief Maſter or Miniſter of the King's Exchange or Mints, a new Coin being then appointed, the Pound of Eaſterling Money ſhould contain (as afore) Twelve Ounces; to wit, fine Silver, ſuch as was then made into Foyl, and was commonly called Silver of *Gutherons Lane*; Eleven Ounces, two Eaſterlings, and one Ferling or Farthing, and the other ſeventeen Pence half penny Farthing to be Lay [Alloy]. Alſo the Pound of Money ought to weigh twenty Shillings three Pence by Account. So that no Pound ought to be over twenty Shillings four Pence, nor leſs than twenty Shillings two pence by Account; the Ounce to weigh twenty Pence, the Penny Weight twenty four Grains.

Which twenty four by Weight then appointed, were as much as the former thirty two Grains of Wheat; a Penny Force twenty five Grains and an Half; the Penny Deble or Feeble twenty two Grains and an half, *&c.*

The Penny *Eaſterling* how it took the Name.

Now for the Penny *Eaſterling* how it took that Name I think good briefly to touch. It hath been ſaid, that *Numa Pompilius*, the Second King of the *Romans*, commanded Money firſt to be made: of whoſe Name they were called *Numi*. And when Copper Pence, Silver Pence, and Gold Pence were made, (becauſe every Silver Penny was worth Ten Copper Pence, and every Gold Penny worth Ten Silver Pence) the Pence were therefore called in *Latin*, *Denarii*. And oftentimes, the Pence are named of the Matter and Stuff of Gold or Silver. But the Money of *England* was called of the Workers and Makers thereof; as the *Floren* of Gold is called of the *Florentines* that were the Workers thereof; and ſo the *Eaſterling* Pence took their Name of the *Eaſterlings* which did firſt make this Money in *England*, in the Reign of *Henry* the Second.

*H.* 2. made a new Coin in the 3d of his Reign.

Thus have I ſet down, according to my ſmall reading in Antiquity, theſe Money Matters; omitting the Imaginations of late Writers; of whom ſome have ſaid, *Eaſterling* Money to take that Name of a *Star* ſtamped in the Border or Ring of the Penny; other ſome, of a Bird, called a *Star* or Starling, ſtamped in the Circumference; and other (more unlikely) of being coyned at *Strivelin* or *Starling*, a Town in *Scotland*, *&c.*

Starling Money, when it took begining in this Land.

Of Halfpence and Farthings.

Now concerning Halfpence and Farthings. The Accompt of which is more ſubtiller than the Pence, I need not ſpeak of them more, than that they were only made in the Exchange at *London*, and no where elſe: Firſt, pointed to be made by *Edward* the Firſt, in the Eighth of his Reign; and alſo at the ſame time the ſaid King's Coin was ſome few Groats of Silver, but they were not uſual. The King's Exchange at *London* was near unto the Cathedral Church of S. *Paul*, and is to this Day commonly called, The *Old Change*; but in Evidences, The *Old Exchange*.

The *Old Change.*

The King's Exchanger's Office.

The King's Exchanger in this Place, was to deliver out to every other Exchanger throughout *England*, or other the King's Dominions, their Coining Irons; that is to ſay, one Standard or Staple, and two Truſſels, or Punchions. And when the ſame were ſpent and worn, to receive them with an Account what Sum had been coined, and alſo their Pix, or Box of Aſſay, and to deliver other Irons new graven, *&c.* I find that in the 9th of King *John*, there was, beſides the Mint at *London*, other Mints at *Wincheſter*, *Exceſter*, *Chicheſter*, *Canterbury*, *Rocheſter*, *Ipſwich*, *Norwich*, *Linne*, *Lincoln*, *York*, *Carleil*, *Northampton*, *Oxford*, *S. Edmondsbury*, and *Durham*. The Exchanger, Examiner, and Tryer, buyeth the Silver for Coinage; anſwering for every Hundred Pound of Silver, bought in Bullion, or otherwiſe 98 *l.* 15 *s.* for he taketh 25 s. for Coinage.

Mints in *England.* Patent 9. K. *John.*

Diminiſhing of Coin.

Starling Money forbidden to be tranſported.

King *Edward* the Firſt, in the 27th of his Reign, held a Parliament at *Stebunheth*, in the Houſe of *Henry Waleis*, Maior of *London*, wherein amongſt other Things there handled, the tranſporting of Starling Money was forbidden.

*Thom. Walſ.*

First Groats and Half Coined.

In the Year 1351, *William Edington*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Treaſurer of *England*, a wiſe Man, but loving the King's Commodity more than the Wealth of the whole Realm and Common People, (ſaith my Author) *Cauſed a new Coin, called a Groat and a Half Groat, to be coined and ſtamped, the Groat to be taken for* 4 *d. and the Half Groat for* 2 *d. not containing in Weight according to the Pence called* Eaſterlings, *but much leſs, to wit, by* 5 s. *in the Pound. By reaſon whereof Victuals and Merchandizes became dearer through the whole Realm.*

The old Coin of Gold changed.

About the ſame Time alſo the old Coin of Gold was changed into a new; but the old *Floren* or *Noble*, then ſo called, was worth much above the taxed Rate of the new. And therefore the Merchants ingroſſed up the old, and conveyed them out of the Realm, to the great Loſs of the Kingdom. Wherefore a Remedy was provided, by changing of the Stamp.

Coins of Gold enhaunced. A new Coin of Nobles.

In the Year 1411. King *Henry* IV. cauſed a new Coin of Nobles to be made of leſs Value than the old by 4 *d.* in the Noble, ſo that Fifty Nobles ſhould be a Pound, *Troy* Weight.

Nobles Clipped or Waſhed.

In the Year 1421. was granted to *Henry* V. a Fifteen to be paid at *Candlemas*, and at *Martinmaſſe*, of ſuch Money as was then currant Gold, or Silver, not overmuch clipped or waſhed; to wit, that if the Noble were worth 5 *s.* 8 *d.* then the King ſhould take it for a full Noble of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and if it were leſs of Value, than 5 *s.* 8 *d.* then the Perſon paying that Gold, to make it good to the Value of 5 *s.* 8 *d.* the King alway receiving it for an whole Noble of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and if the Noble ſo payed were better than 5 *s.* 8 *d.* the King to pay again the Surpluſage, that it was better than 5 *s.* 8 *d.* Alſo this Year was ſuch ſcarcity of white Money, that though a Noble were ſo good of Gold and Weight, as 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Men could get no white Money for them.

More plenty of Coin in Gold than in Silver.

Coins of Gold allayed, and alſo raiſed in Value, in *Ed.* IVth, his Reign.

In the Year 1465, King *Edward* the Fourth cauſed a new Coin both of Gold and Silver to be made, whereby he gained much. For he made of an old Noble a *Royal*, which he commanded to go for 10 *s.* Neverthele ſs to the ſame Royal was put 8 *d.* of Allay, and ſo weighed the more, being ſmitten with a new Stamp, to wit, a Roſe. He likewiſe made half Angels of 5 *s.* and Farthings of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Angelets of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and half Angels 3 *s.* 4 *d.* He made Silver Money of Three Pence, a Groat, and ſo of other Coins after that Rate, to the great Harm of the Commons.

Roſe Nobles.

L. *Haſtings*, Maſter of the Mints.

"*W.* Lord *Haſtings*, the King's Chamberlain, " being Maſter of the King's Mints, *ſaith the Re-* " *cord*, undertook to make the Monies under " Form following; to wit, of Gold a Piece of " 8 *s.* 4 *d.* *Starling*, which ſhould be called *a No-* " *ble of Gold.* Of the which there ſhould be Fifty " ſuch Pieces in the Pound Weight of the *Tower.* " Another Piece of Gold, 4 *s.* 2 *d.* of *Starlings*, " and to be of them an Hundred ſuch Pieces in " the Pound. And a Third Piece of Gold, 2 *s.* 1 *d.* " Starling. Two Hundred ſuch Pieces in the " Pound, every Pound Weight of the *Tower* to " be worth 20 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* of *Starlings*. The which " ſhould be 23 Carects, 3 Grains, and half 5, " *&c.* and for Silver 37 *s.* 6 *d.* of Starlings. The " Piece of 4 Pence, to be 112 Groats, and two " Pence in the Pound Weight.

Half faced Groats, in *Hen.* 7. his Reign.

In the Year 1504. King *Henry* VII. appointed a new Coin; to wit, a Groat, and Half a Groat, which bare but half Faces. The ſame time alſo was coined a Groat, which was in Value 12 *d.* but of thoſe but a few, after the Rate of Forty Pence the Ounce.

In *Hen.* 8. his Reign.

In the Year 1526. the 18th of *Henry* VIII. the Angel Noble, being then the ſixth Part of an Ounce *Troy*; ſo that ſix Angels were juſt an Ounce, which was 40 *s.* *Sterling*, and the Angel was alſo worth two Ounces of Silver; ſo that ſix Angels were worth twelve Ounces of Silver, which was 40 *s.* A Proclamation was made on the 6th of *September*, that the Angel ſhould go for 7 *s.* 4 *d.* the Royal for 11 *s.* and the Crown for 4 *s.* 4 *d.* And on the 5th of *November* following, again by Proclamation, the Angel was enhaunced to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* and ſo every Ounce of Gold to be 45 *s.* and the Ounce of Silver at 3 *s.* 9 *d.* in Value.

Gold and Silver enhaunced.

Baſe Monies coined and currant in *England.*

In the Year 1544. the 35th of *Henry* VIII. on the 16th of *May*, Proclamation was made for the enhauncing of Gold to 48 *s.* and Silver to 4 *s.* the

Ounce. Alſo the King cauſed to be coined baſe Monies [called *Teſtons*] to wit, Pieces of 12 *d.* 6 *d.* 4 *d.* 2 *d.* and 1 *d.* in Weight as the late *Sterling*, in ſhew good Silver, but inwardly Copper.

Theſe Pieces had whole or broad Faces, and continued current after that rate till the 5th of *Edward* VI. when they were on the 9th of *July* called down, the Shilling to 9 *d.* the Groat to 3 *d.* &c. and on the 17th of *Auguſt*, from 9 *d.* to 6 *d.* &c. And on the 30th of *October*, was publiſhed new Coins of Silver and Gold to be made; a Piece of Silver 5 *s. Sterling*, a Piece 2 *s.* 6 *d.* of 12 *d.* of 6 *d.* a Penny with a double Roſe, a Halfpenny a ſingle Roſe, and a Farthing with a Port-Cloſe. Coins of fine Gold, a whole Soveraign of 30 *s.* an Angel of 10 *s.* an Angelet of 5 *s.* Of Crown Gold, a Soveraign 20 *s.* half Soveraign 10 *s.* 5 *s.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and baſe Monies to paſs as afore.

Crowns and half Crowns of Silver Coined, in *Edw.* 6. his Reign.

Which continued till the ſecond of Q. *Elizabeth*, then called to a lower Rate, taken to the Mint, and refined, the Silver whereof being coined with a new Stamp of her Majeſty, the Droſs was carried to foul Highways to heighten them. This baſe Monies (for the time) cauſed the old Starling Monies to be hoarded up, ſo that I have ſeen 21 *s.* currant, given for one old Angel to gild withal. Alſo Rents of Lands and Tenements, with Prices of Victuals, were raiſed far beyond the former Rates, hardly ſince to be brought down. Thus much for baſe Monies, coined and currant in *England* have I known; but for Leather Monies, as many People have fondly talked, I find no ſuch Matter. I read that King *John* of *France*, being taken Priſoner by *Edward* the Black Prince, at the Battel of *Poictiers*, payed a Ranſom of three Millions of Florences, whereby he brought the Realm of *France* into ſuch Poverty, that many Years after they uſed Leather Money, with a little Stud or Nail of Silver in the midſt thereof. Thus much for Mint and Coinage, by occaſion of this Tower, [where the chief Coining hath long continued] (under Correction of other more ſkilful) may ſuffice. And now to other Accidents there.

Monies refined under Q. *Elizabeth*.

Starling Monies hoarded up, 21 *s.* currant, given for an Angel of Gold.

*Philip Comin.*

Leather Money in *France*.

Firſt Edit.

Accidents.

In the Year 1360, the Peace between *England* and *France* being confirmed, King *Edward* came over into *England*, and ſtraight to the *Tower*, to ſee the *French* King then Priſoner there, whoſe Ranſom he Aſſeſſed at three Millions of Florences, and ſo delivered him from Priſon, and brought him with Honour to the Sea.

*French* King Priſoner in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Kent* drew out of the *Tower* (where the King was then lodged) *Simon Sudburie*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, *Robert Hales*, Prior of St. *John*'s, and Treaſurer of *England*, *William Appleton*, Friar, the King's Confeſſor, and *John Legge* a Sergeant of the King's, and beheaded them on the *Towerhill*. [The particular Hiſtory whereof is taken out of *John Stow*'s *Annals*, in the Life and Reign of *Richard* II. and tranſcribed *Verbatim* by *A. M.* and by him inſerted at length in this Place; and is as follows.]

Rebels of *Kent* enter the *Tower*.

In the Year 1381, and the Fourth Year of the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, was granted to the King a grievous Tax and Tallage of his Subjects, both Spiritual and Temporal; through the which was raiſed in *England* a Shipwreck of great Troubles: For divers Courtiers, deſirous to enrich themſelves with other Mens Goods, informed the King and his Court, that the Tallage was not gathered up faithfully to the King's Uſe by the Collections. Whereupon they offered to the King, that they would pay a great Sum of Money for the Farm of that which they would gather over and above that which had been paid, if they might be by the King thereunto authorized.

A grievous Tax and Tallage granted to the King, which cauſed a great Rebellion in *England*.

Some of them getting the King's Letters and Authority, ſate in divers Places of *Eſſex* and *Kent*, and handled the People ſore and uncourteouſly, almoſt not to be ſpoken, for the levying of the ſaid Sum of Money. Which ſome of the People taking in evil Part, ſecretly took Counſel together, gathered Aſſiſtants, and reſiſted the Exactors, riſing againſt them. Of whom ſome they ſlew, ſome they wounded, and the reſt fled.

The People miſuſed in very baſe manner.

This Tumult began principally in *Kent*, and after this manner, as I find the ſame ſet down in a Chronicle of St. *Albans*: One of the Collectors of the Groats, or Pole Money, coming to the Houſe of *John* (others ſay *Watt*) *Tylar*, in the Town of *Dartford* in *Kent*, demanded of the *Tylar*'s Wife, for her Husband, for her ſelf, for her Servants, and for their Daughter (a young Maiden) every one of them a Groat, which the *Tylar*'s Wife denied not to pay, ſaving for her Daughter, who (ſhe ſaid) was a Child, and not to be accounted as a Woman. That will I ſoon wete (anſwered the Collector) and taking the young Maiden diſhoneſtly, turned her up to ſearch whether ſhe were undergrown with Hair or not; (for in many Places they had made the like ſhameful Tryal) whereupon her Mother cryed out, which cauſed Neighbours to come in, and her Husband (being at Work in the ſame Town tiling of an Houſe) when he heard thereof, caught his Lathing Staff in his Hand, and ran preſently home. Where reaſoning with the Collector, Who made him to be ſo bold? The Collector anſwered with ſtout Words, and ſtrake at the *Tylar*. But the *Tylar* avoiding the Blow, ſmote the Collector with his Lathing Staff, that the Brains flew out of his Head. Where through great Noiſe aroſe in the Streets, and the poor People being glad, every one prepared to ſupport the ſaid *John Tylar*.

The *Kentiſh* Men ariſe in a Tumult. For there the Miſchief began.

The Pole Groat called (by ſome) the grope Groat.

The Husband cometh Home haſtily from his Work.

The Collector ſlain by the *Tylar*.

Thus the Commons being drawn together went to *Maidſtone*, and from thence back again to *Blackheath*. And ſo (in ſhort time) they ſtirred all the Country (in a manner) to the like Commotion. Then, beſetting the Ways that led to *Canterbury*, arreſted all Paſſengers, compelling them to ſwear: *Firſt, That they ſhould keep Allegiance to King* Richard, *and to the Commons: and that they ſhould accept no King that was named* John, *in envy they bare unto* John *Duke of* Lancaſter, *who named himſelf King of* Caſtile: *And that they ſhould be ready whenſoever they were called: And that they ſhould agree to no Tax to be levied (from thenceforth) in the Kingdom, nor conſent to any, except it were a Fifteen.*

The Commons flock together in the *Tylar*'s Defence.

An Oath exacted by the Rebels on all Paſſengers.

The Fame of theſe doings ſpread into *Suſſex*, *Hertford*, *Eſſex*, and *Cambridgeſhire*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, &c. And when ſuch aſſembling of the common People daily took Increaſe, and that their Number was now made almoſt infinite, ſo that they feared no Man to reſiſt them; they began to ſhew ſome ſuch deſperate Acts, as they had raſhly conſidered on in their Minds; and took in Hand to behead all Men of Law, as well Apprentices, as utter Bariſters, and old Juſtices, with all the Jurors of the Country, whom they might get into their Hands. They ſpared none whom they thought to be Learned, eſpecially, if they found any to have a Pen and Inkhorn about him, they pulled off his Hood, and all with one Voice crying, *Hale him out, and cut off his Head.* The Bondmen, and other of *Eſſex*, being joined with them of *Kent* on *Blackheath*, there came Knights to them from the King, to enquire the Cauſe of their Aſſembly; to whom they made anſwer, That for certain Cauſes they were come together to have Talk with the King; and therefore willed the Knights to tell him, that he muſt needs come unto them that he might underſtand the Deſire of their Hearts.

Evil News do always quickly ſpread themſelves.

Juſtices, Lawyers, and Jurors beheaded.

Bondmen of *Eſſex* joyn with them of *Kent*.

*Ex Chron. Dun.*

Inſolent Fury is eaſily moved.

The Palace of the Archbiſhop at *Lambeth* ſpoiled.

The King was counſelled by ſome, to make haſte unto them; but *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, and *Robert Hales*, of St. *John*'s, Treaſurer, affirmed, That it was not meet for the King to go to ſuch a rude Company, but rather ſome Order to be taken for their Suppreſſion. Which when the Commons heard, being moved to a furious Rage, they ſwore, That they would go ſeek the King's Traitors, to take off their Heads. Forthwith they took their Journey towards *London*, and came to *Southwark*; where they felled all the Places of that Borough, and in the Country about. They ſpoiled the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*, for Deſpite they bare him. The Lord Maior of *London* and Aldermen (fearing the City's Spoil) decreed to ſhut up the Gates: But the Commons of the City, eſpecially the poorer People, favouring the Commons of the Country, would not ſuffer the Maior to ſhut them out, but threatned Death to them that went about it.

The Commons of *London* heartned on by the Rebels.

The poorer Citizens join with the Rebels, and burn the *Savoy*, the D. of *Lancaſter*'s Houſe.

All the Night following, to wit, *Corpus Chriſti* Even, the Rebels enjoyed free Ingate and Outgate, and encouraged the Commons of *London*, as alſo of all the Realm, to favour their Cauſe. For, ſaid they, their Purpoſe was but to ſearch out the Traitors of the Land, and ſo to ceaſe. The more Credit was given to their Speeches, becauſe they took nothing from any Man, but at a juſt Price; and if they found any Man with Theſt, they beheaded him. The Morrow after, to wit, on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, coming into the City, talking with the Commons of procuring Liberty to them, and apprehending of Traitors, (as they termed them) eſpecially the Duke of *Lancaſter*; they ſhortly got all the poorer Citizens to conſpire with them. And the ſame Day after it was waxen ſomewhat warm, and that they had taſted divers Wines, (for the Citizens did ſet open their Cellars for them, to enter at their Pleaſure;) they exhorted each other, That going to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Houſe, (to the which there was none in the whole Realm to be compared, for Beauty and Statelineſs) they might ſet it on fire, and burn it down to the Ground.

The Rebels would have nothing to any private Man's Uſe.

*Ex Hen. Knighton.*

The Rebels burn one of their Fellows.

Two and thirty Rebels mured up in a Cellar.

Straitway they ran thither, and ſetting Fire on it round about, applied their Travel to deſtroy it. And that it might appear to the Commonalty, that they did not any Thing for Avarice; they cauſed to be proclaimed, That none (upon Pain of loſing his Head) ſhould preſume to convert to his own Uſe, any Thing that was there; but that they ſhould break ſuch Plate, and Veſſels of Gold and Silver, (as was there in great Plenty) into ſmall Pieces, and then to throw the ſame into the *Thames*, and ſo all (whatſoever) was deſtroyed. But one of the Rebels (ſaith *Henry Knighton*) contrary to the Proclamation, took a goodly Silver Piece, and hid it in his Boſom; But another that eſpied him, told his Fellows, who forthwith hurled him and the Piece of Plate into the Fire, ſaying, *We be zealous of Truth and Juſtice, and not Thieves or Robbers.* Alſo, Two and thirty of thoſe Rebels entred a Cellar of the *Savoy*, where they drank ſo much of ſweet Wines, that they were not able to come out again in Time; but were ſhut in with Wood and Stones, that mured up the Door; where they were heard crying and calling Seven Days after, but none came to help them out, till they were all dead.

The *New Temple* of *London* burnt, in anger to Sir *Robert Hales.*

The Rebels murther one another.

Theſe Things being done, they brake down the Place called the *New Temple* at the Bar, in which Place, Apprentices at the Law were lodged; for Anger which they had conceived againſt Sir *Robert Hales*, Maſter of St. *John*'s Hoſpital; unto which Hoſpital of St. *John*'s the *Temple* belonged, where many Monuments, which the Lawyers had in their Cuſtody, were conſumed with Fire. After a Number of them had ſacked this *Temple*; what with Wearineſs of Labour, and what with Wine, being overcome, they lay down under the Walls and Houſing, and were ſlain like Swine; one of them killing another for old Grudges, and other alſo made quick Diſpatch of them.

The Priory of St. *John*, beyond *Smithfield*, burnt.

The Manor of *Highbury* burnt.

The Rebels divided into Three Bands.

The Rebels command the King; and he goeth to them to the *Mile's-End*.

Another Troop (in the mean time) ſet fire on the Noble Houſe of St. *John*, at *Clerkenwell*, cauſing it to burn by the Space of Seven Days together, not ſuffering any to quench it. On *Friday*, they burned the Manor of *Highbury*, the whole Number of the Common People being (at that time) divided into Three Parts. Of the which Diviſion, one Part was attending to deſtroy the Manor of *Highbury*, and other Places belonging to the Priory of St. *John*: Another Company lay at the *Mile's-End*, *Eaſt* of the City. The Third kept at the *Tower Hill*, there to ſpoil the King of ſuch Victuals as were brought towards him. The Company that were aſſembled on the *Mile's-End*, ſent to command the King, That he ſhould come to them without Delay, unarmed, or without any Force; which if he refuſed to do, they would pull down the *Tower*, neither ſhould he eſcape alive. The King taking Counſel, with a few unarmed, went toward them in great Fear on Horſeback; and ſo the Gates of the *Tower* being ſet open, a great Multitude of them entred into it.

The Rebels entred into the *Tower* of *London*, and their impudent Behaviour there.

Their bold Inſolence to the King's Mother.

There was (at the ſame Time) within the *Tower* Six Hundred armed valiant Perſons, and expert in Arms, and Six Hundred Archers; all which did quail in Stomach, and ſtood as Men amazed. For the Baſeſt of the Ruſticks (not many together, but every one by himſelf) durſt preſume to enter the King's Chamber, and his Mother's, with their Weapons, to put in fear each of the Men of War, Knights and other. Many of them went into the King's Privy Chamber, and played the Wantons, in ſitting, lying and ſporting them on the King's Bed: And that which is much more ſawcily, invited the King's Mother to kiſs with them; yet durſt none of thoſe Men of War (ſtrange to be ſaid) once withſtand them. They went in and out like Maſters, that were but baſe Slaves, and of moſt vile Condition.

The Rebels ſought for the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

The Archbiſhop dreadleſs of the Rebels Cruelty; and his Speeches with them.

The Archbiſhop is fetch'd out of the *Tower*, and dragged to the *Tower Hill.*

While theſe rude Wretches ſought for the Archbiſhop, running up and down with terrible Noiſe and Fury; at length finding one of his Servants, they charged him to bring them where his Maſter was, whom they named Traytor. The Servant not daring to diſpleaſe them, brought them to the Chapel; where, after *Maſs* had been ſaid, and having received the Communion, the Archbiſhop was buſy in his Prayers: For not unknowing of their Coming and Purpoſe, he had paſſed the laſt Night in Confeſſing of his Sins, and in devout Prayers. When therefore he heard that they were come, with great Conſtancy, he ſaid to his Men; *Let us uow go; ſurely it is beſt to dye, when it is no Pleaſure to live.* And with that, the Tormentors entring, cried, Where is the Traitor? The Archbiſhop anſwered, Behold, I am the Archbiſhop, whom you ſeek; not a Traitor. They therefore laid Hands on him; and dragging him out of the Chapel, they drew him forth of the *Tower* Gate, to the *Tower* Hill; where being compaſſed about with many Thouſands, and ſeeing Swords about his Head drawn in exceſſive manner, threatning Death to him, he ſpake unto them in theſe Words:

The Archbiſhop's Words to the Rebels on *Tower Hill.*

*What is it (Dear Brethren) you purpoſe to do? What is mine Offence committed againſt you, for which you will kill me? Tou were beſt to take heed, that if I be killed, who am your Paſtor, there come not on you the Indignation of the juſt Revenger, or (at* *the leaſt) for ſuch a Fact, all* England *be not put under Interdiction.*

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* moſt cruelly beheaded by the Rebels.

Unneath could he pronounce theſe Words, before they cried out with an horrible Noiſe; That they neither feared the Interdiction, nor allowed the Pope to be above them. The Archbiſhop ſeeing Death at hand, with comfortable Words (as he was an eloquent Man, and wiſe beyond all the wiſe Men of the Realm) ſpake fairly to them. Laſtly, After Forgiveneſs granted to the Executioner that ſhould behead him, kneeling down, he offered his Neck to him that ſhould ſmite off his Head. Being ſtricken in the Neck, but not deadly, he putting his Hand to his Neck, ſaid, *Aha, It is the Hand of God.* He had not removed his Hand from the Place where the Pain was, but that being ſuddenly ſtricken again, his Fingers Ends being cut off, and Part of the Arteries, he fell down; but yet he died not, till being mangled with Eight ſeveral Strokes in the Neck and Head, he fulfilled moſt worthy Martyrdom. There lay his Body unburied all that *Friday*, and the Morrow till Afternoon; none daring to deliver his Body to Sepulture. His Head thoſe wicked Villains took, and nailing thereon his Hood, they fixed it on a Pole, and ſet it on *London* Bridge, in the Place where before ſtood the Head of Sir *John Minſtarworth*.

The Inhumanity to his Body after he was dead.

A further Relation concerning this worthy Archbiſhop, and his Religious Actions.

This Archbiſhop, *Simon Tibald*, alias *Sudbury*, Son to *Nicolas Tibald*, Gentleman, born in the Town of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, Doctor of both Laws, was Eighteen Years Biſhop of *London*; in the which Time, he built a goodly College, in place where his Father's Houſe ſtood, and endowed it with great Poſſeſſions; furniſhing the ſame with Secular Clarks, and other Miniſters; being valued at the Suppreſſion, at 122 *l.* 16 *s.* in Lands by the Year. He builded the upper End of St. *Gregory*'s Church at *Sudbury*. Afterward, being tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1375, he re-edified the Walls of that City, from the *Weſt* Gate (which he builded) to the *North* Gate; which had been deſtroyed by the *Danes*, before the Conqueſt of K. *William* the Baſtard.

The Walls of **Canterbury** re-edified by this Archbiſhop.

He was ſlain, as you have heard, and afterward buried in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*. There died with him Sir *Robert Hales*, a moſt valiant Knight, Lord of St. *John*'s, and Treaſurer of *England*; and *John Legg*, one of the King's Serjeants at Arms; and a *Franciſcan* Fryar, named *W. Appledore*, [*Appleton*] the King's Confeſſor: All whom they drew out of the *Tower*, and beheaded them on *Tower-Hill*. *Richard Lyons* alſo, a famous Lapidary and Goldſmith, late one of the Sheriffs of *London*, was drawn out of his Houſe, and beheaded in *Cheap*. Many that Day were beheaded, as well *Flemings* as *Engliſhmen*, for no Cauſe; but only to fulfil the Cruelty of the rude Commons. For it was a ſolemn Paſtime to them, if they could take any that was not ſworn to them, to take from ſuch a one his Hood, with their accuſtomed Clamours, and forthwith to behead him. Neither did they ſhew any Reverence to Sacred Places; for in the very Churches they did kill any whom they had in Hatred. They fetched Thirteen *Flemings* out of the *Auguſtin* Fryars Church in *London*, and Seventeen out of another Church, and Thirty two in the *Vintry*, and ſo in other Places of the City, as alſo in *Southwark*; all which they beheaded; except they could plainly pronounce *Bread and Cheeſe*. For if their Speech ſounded any thing on *Brot* or *Cawſe*, off went their Heads, as a ſure Mark that they were *Flemings*.

The Lord Prior of S. *John*'s beheaded with the Archbiſhop.

Many beheaded, both *Flemings* and *Engliſh*, to fulfil the headſtrong Cruelty of the Commons.

**The Villains made a Paſtime of putting Men to Death.**

The King coming to the *Mile's-End*, the Place before recited, was greatly afraid, beholding the mad-headed Commons; who (with froward Countenances) required many Things, which they had put in Writing, and to be confirmed by the King's Letters Patents.

The Demands made by the Rebels to the King at *Mile's-End*.

The firſt Article.

1. *That all Men ſhould be Free from Servitude and Bondage; ſo as (from thenceforth) there ſhould be no Bondmen.*

The Second Article.

2. *That he ſhould pardon all Men, of what Eſtate ſoever, all manner of Actions and Inſurrections committed, and all manner of Treaſons, Felonies, Tranſgreſſions and Extortions, by any of them done, and to grant them Peace.*

The Third Article.

3. *That all Men (from thenceforth) might be enfranchiſed to buy and ſell in every County, City, Borough, Town, Fair, Market, and other Place within the Realm of* England.

The Fourth Article.

4. *That no Acre of Land, holden in Bondage or Service, ſhould be holden but for Four Pence: And if it had been holden for leſs in former Time, it ſhould not hereafter be inhanſed.*

Reprehenſion of the King's Government.

Theſe, and many other Things they required: And told him moreover, That he had been evilly governed till that Day; but from that Time forward, he muſt be governed otherwiſe.

A hard Extremity for a King.

The *Eſſex* Men returned home.

The King goeth to *Weſtminſter*.

The King perceiving that he could not eſcape, except he granted to their Requeſt, yielded to the ſame; and ſo craving Truce, departed from them; and the *Eſſex* Men returned homeward. On the Morrow, being *Saturday*, and the 15th of *June*, the King (after Dinner) went from the Wardrobe in the Royal in *London*, to *Weſtminſter*, to viſit the Shrine of St. *Edward* the King, and to ſee if they had done any Miſchief there. Then went he to the Chapel, called our Lady in the *Piew*, where he made his Prayers; and returning by the Suburbs of *Weſt Smithfield*, he found all that Place full of People, to wit, the *Kentiſh Men*. Wherefore he ſent to ſhew them, That their Fellows, the *Eſſex Men*, were gone home; and that he would grant to them the like Form of Peace, if it liked them to accept thereof.

The King ſendeth to the *Kentiſh* Men.

*Walter Hilliard*, alias *Tylar*, their Chief Captain.

Their Chief Captain, named *John*, or, as other affirm, *Walter Hilliard*, alias *Tylar*, being a crafty Fellow, and of an excellent Wit, but wanting Grace, anſwered; That he deſired Peace, but with Conditions to his Liking: Meaning to feed the King with fair Words until next Day, that he might in the Night Time have compaſſed his Purpoſe. For they thought (the ſame Night) to have ſpoiled the City; the King being firſt ſlain, and the Great Lords that were about him; then to have burnt the City, by ſetting Fire in Four Parts thereof. But God, that reſiſteth the Proud, did ſuddenly diſappoint him. For whereas the Form of Peace was written in three ſeveral Charters, and thrice ſent to him; none of them could pleaſe him. Wherefore at length, the King ſent to him one of his Knights, named Sir *John Newton*, not ſo much to command as to intreat him (for his Pride was well enough known) to come and talk with him about his own Demands, to have them put into his Charter: Of which Demands I will ſet down One, that it may plainly appear, how contrary to Reaſon all the reſt were.

The wicked and bloody Intent of the Rebels in the Night-time.

The King ſendeth Sir *John Newton* to *Wat Tylar*, about his own Demands.

One of *Wat Tylar*'s arrogant Demands made to the King.

Firſt, He would have a Commiſſion to behead all Lawyers, Eſcheators, and others whatſoever, that were Learned in the Law, or communicated with the Law, by reaſon of their Office. For he had conceived in his Mind, that this being brought to paſs, all things afterward ſhould be ordered according to the Fancy of the Common People. And indeed it was ſaid, that he had (but the Day before) made his vaunt, putting his Hand to his own Lips, That before Four Days came to an End, all the Laws of *England* ſhould proceed from his Mouth. When Sir *John Newton* was in hand with him for Diſpatch, he anſwered him with Indignation: If thou art ſo haſty, get thee to thy Maſter, for I will come when it pleaſeth me. Notwithſtanding, he followed on Horſeback a ſlow Pace; and by the way, there came to him a Doublet Maker, who had brought to the Commons Threeſcore Doublets, which they bought and wore; and he demanded Thirty Marks for them, but could have no Payment. *Wat Tylar* anſwered him, ſaying, *Friend, appeaſe thy ſelf, thou ſhalt be well payed before this Day be ended; keep thee near to me, I will be thy Creditor.*

A bold Brag of a Rebel.

*John Tickle*, the Doublet-maker, his coming to *Wat Tylar*, and what Anſwer he made him.

Setting Spurs to his Horſe, he departed from his Company, and came ſo near to the King, that his Horſe had touched the Crooper of the King's Horſe; and the firſt Words he ſpake, were theſe: Sir King, Seeſt thou all yonder People? Yea, truly, quoth the King; Wherefore ſayſt thou ſo? Becauſe (ſaid he) they be all at my Commandment, and have ſworn to me their Faith and Truth, to do all that I would have them. In good Time, replied the King, I believe it well. Then ſaid *Wat Tylar*, believeſt thou, King, that theſe People, and as many more as be in *London*, at my Command, will depart from thee thus, without having thy Letters? No, ſaid the King, ye ſhall have them, they be ordained for you, and ſhall be delivered to every one of them.

*Wat Tylar*'s coming to the King, and his audacious Words to him.

A lamentable Caſe when a King ſhould be in ſuch Diſtreſs.

At theſe Words, *Wat Tylar* ſeeing the Knight Sir *John Newton* near to him on Horſeback, bearing the King's Sword, was offended, and ſaid, It had become him better to be on Foot in his Preſence. The Knight (not having forgot his old accuſtomed Manhood) anſwered, That it was no harm, ſeeing himſelf was alſo on Horſeback. Which Words ſo offended *Wat*, that he drew his Dagger, and offered to ſtrike the Knight, calling him *Traitor*. The Knight anſwered, that he lied; and drew his Dagger likewiſe. *Wat Tylar*, not ſuffering ſuch an Indignity to be done him, and before his ruſtick Companions, made as if he would have run upon the Knight. The King therefore, ſeeing the Knight in Danger, to aſſwage the Rigor of *Wat* for the Time, commanded the Knight to alight on Foot, and to deliver his Dagger to *Wat Tylar*. But when his proud Mind could not be ſo pacified, but he would alſo have his Sword, the Knight anſwered, It was the King's Sword; and (quoth he) thou art not worthy to have it, nor durſt thou aſk it of me, if here were no more but thou and I. By my Faith, ſaid *Wat Tylar*, I ſhall never eat, until I have thy Head, and would have run in upon the Knight.

*Wat Tylar*'s Words to Sir *John Newton*, who did bear the King's Sword.

The Knight commanded to alight on Foot before the Rebel.

At that very Inſtant came to the King *William Walworth*, Lord Maior of *London*, a bold, courageous, and brave minded Man, with many Knights and Squires to aſſiſt the King, and he ſaid, “My Liege, it were a great Shame, and ſuch as never had before been heard of, if in that Preſence, they ſhould permit a Noble Knight to be ſhamefully murthered, and before the Face of their Sovereign; wherefore he ought to be reſcued, and *Tylar* the Rebel to be arreſted.” Which Words being heard, the King, although he were but of tender Years, taking Boldneſs and Courage to him, commanded the Maior of *London* to lay Hand upon him. The Maior, being a Man of an incomparable Spirit and Boldneſs, without any further Delay or Doubting, ſtraight arreſted him with his Mace upon the Head; and in ſuch ſort, that he fell down at the Feet of his Horſe. By and by, they which attended on the King, environed him round about, whereby he was not ſeen of his Company. And an Eſquire of the King's, called *John Cavendiſh*, alighted from his Horſe, and thruſt his Sword into *Wat Tylar*'s Belly: Albeit, more Opinions do hold, that the Maior did it with his Dagger, and many beſide, thruſt him in, in many Places of his Body, and then drew him from among the People, into the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*. Which, when the Commons perceived, they cried out, that their Captain was traterouſly ſlain, heartning one another to fight, and to revenge his Death, bending their Bows. But the King rode to them, ſaying, *What a Work is this, my Men? What mean you to do? Will you ſhoot at your King? Be not quarrellous, or ſorry for the Death of a Traytor and Ribald: I am your King, I will be your Captain and Leader: Follow me into the Field, there to have whatſoever you will require.*

The coming of *William Walworth*, Lord Maior of *London*, to the King, and his worthy Words to him.

*William Walworth*, Lord Maior of *London*, arreſted *Wat Tylar*, and felled him to the Ground.

*Wat Tylar*, the Rebel, ſlain in *Smithfield*.

The King's kind Words to the rude Multitude.

This the King did, leſt the Commons, being bitterly bent in mind, ſhould ſet fire on the Houſes in *Smithfield*, where their Captain was ſlain. They therefore followed him into the open Field, and the Soldiers that were with him, not knowing as yet whether they would kill the King, or be in reſt, and depart home with the King's Charter. In the mean while, worthy *Walworth*, the (for ever) famous Maior of *London*, to ſecond his firſt Piece of Service which fell out to ſo good Purpoſe, only with one Servant, riding ſpeedily into the City, began to cry, “You good Citizens, come to help your King, that is in doubt to be murdered; and ſuccour me your Maior, that am in the like Danger: Or if you will not ſuccour me, yet leave not the King deſtitute.” When the Citizens heard this, in whoſe Hearts the Love of the King was ingrafted, ſuddenly, and very ſeemly prepared, (to the Number of a Thouſand) they tarried in the Streets for ſome one of the Knights to lead them (with the Lord Mayor) to the King: And by good Fortune, Sir *Robert Knowles*, a Freeman of the City, came in the very Inſtant, whom they all required to be their Leader. He gladly undertook Part of them; and *Perducas Dalbert*, the Lord Maior, and ſome other Knights, led on the reſt to the King's Preſence. The King, and all that were with him, rejoiced not a little at the unhoped for coming of theſe brave armed Citizens, ſuddenly compaſſed the whole Multitude of the Commons.

They followed the King into the Field.

Another worthy Action performed by the Lord Maior.

A Noble and Loyal Forwardneſs in true-hearted Citizens for the Succour of their King, being in great Diſtreſs.

There might a Man have ſeen a wonderful Change of God's Right Hand; how the Commons did now throw down their Weapons, and fall to the Ground, beſeeching Pardon; who lately before did glory that they had the King's Life in their Power; and now were glad to hide themſelves in Caves, Ditches, Corn Fields, &c. The Knights therefore, deſirous to be revenged, beſought the King to permit them to take off the Heads of an Hundred or two of them. But the King would not condeſcend to their Requeſt; but commanded the Charter which they had demanded, written and ſealed, to be delivered to them for the Time, to avoid any more Miſchief: As knowing well, that *Eſſex* was not yet pacified, nor *Kent* ſtayed; the Commons and Ruſticks of which Countries were ready to riſe again, if he did not ſatisfy them the ſooner. The Commons having got the Charter, departed homeward; and the rude People being diſperſed and gone, the King called for his valiant Maior of *London*, *William Walworth*, whom (with great Honour) he Knighted there in the Field, and as he had very worthily deſerved. The like he did to *Nicholas Brember*, *John Philpot*, *Robert Lawnd*, *John Standiſh*, *Nicholas Twiford*, and *Adam Francis*, Aldermen. Afterward the King, with his Lords and his Company, orderly entred into the City of *London* with great Joy, and went to his Royal Mother,

A wonderful Alteration among the Rebels.

Great Wiſdom and Diſcretion in the King, being ſo young.

*W. Walworth*, Lord Maior of *London*, Knighted in the Field, and other Aldermen with him.

ther, who was lodged in the *Tower Royal*, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*. And there ſhe had remained two Days and two Nights, very much abaſhed and amazed. But when ſhe ſaw the King her Son, ſhe was highly comforted, and ſaid, Ah fair Son, what great Sorrow have I ſuffered for you this Day! The King anſwered, and ſaid; “Certainly, Madam, I know it well; but now rejoice, and thank God, for I have this Day recovered my Heritage, and the Realm of *England*, which I had near hand loſt.”

The comfortable Words of the King to his Mother.

The Archbiſhop's Head was taken off the Bridge, and *Wat Tylar*'s Head ſet up in the Place.

*Wat Tyler*'s Head.

The Arms of *London* augmented by Addition of a Dagger.

Here we are further to conſider, that for an eternal Remembrance of this happy Day, and the Cities Honour withal, the King granted, that there ſhould be a Dagger added to the Arms of the City, in the Right Quarter of the Shield, for an Augmentation of the ſame Arms, and a Memory of the Lord Maior's valiant Act, as doth appear unto this Day. For till that Time, the City bare only the Croſs without the Dagger.

Concerning vulgar miſtaking the Captain's Name of the Rebels.

And whereas it hath been far ſpread abroad by vulgar Opinion, that the Rebel ſmitten down ſo manfully by Sir *William Walworth*, the then worthy Lord Maior of *London*, was named *Jack Straw*, and not *Wat Tylar*; I thought good to reconcile this raſh conceived Doubt, by ſuch Teſtimony as I find in ancient and good Records. The principal Leaders and Captains of the Commons, were *Wat Tylar*, as the firſt Man that took himſelf to be offended. The ſecond was *John* or *Jack Straw*; the third, was *John Kirkby*; the fourth, *Allen Thredder*; the fifth, *Thomas Scot*; the ſixth, *Ralph Rugge*. Theſe, and many other, were Leaders of the *Kentiſh* and *Eſſex* Men. At *Mildenhall*, and *Bury* in *Suffolk*, was *Robert Weſtbrome*, that made himſelf a King; and was moſt famous, next to *John Wrawe*, who being a Prieſt, could not ſet Crown upon Crown; but left the Name of King and Crown to the ſame *Robert*. At *Norwich*, *John Liteſter*, a Dyer, exerciſed the Name and Power of a King, till he was taken and hanged for his Pains. Thus dangerouſly had this Rebellion diſperſed it ſelf abroad. But the happy and proſperous Succeſs at *London*, with other good Care for them further off, gave a gracious Iſſue to all in the End.

The Name of the chief Captains and Ring Leaders in the Rebellion.

The Rebellion had extended it ſelf into many Pieces.

After the Death of *Wat Tylar*, and *Jack Straw* being taken, with divers other, as chief Actors in this monſtrous Diſorder; the forenamed Lord Maior ſat in Judgment upon the Offenders, and pronounced the Sentence of Death upon them. At which Time, the Lord Maior ſpake openly to him thus: *John* (quoth he) behold, thy Death is at hand without all doubt, and there is no Way through which thou mayſt hope to eſcape; wherefore, for thy Soul's Health, without making any Lie, tell us what you purpoſed to have done among you; and to what End you did aſſemble the Commons? When he had ſtayed a while, as doubtful what to ſay, the Maior began thus again to him: Surely thou knoweſt, *John*, that the Thing which I demand of thee, if thou do it truly, it will redound to thy Soul's Health, *&c.* He therefore, animated by the Lord Maior's good Words, began as followeth:

The Lord Maior ſat in Judgment on the Rebels; and his Words that he uſed to *Jack Straw*.

## *The Confeſſion of* Jack Straw *to the Lord Maior of* London, *before his Death.*

“Now it booteth not to lie, neither is it lawful to utter any Untruth; eſpecially underſtanding that my Soul is to ſuffer more ſtraiter Torments, if I ſhould ſo do. And becauſe I hope for two Commodities by ſpeaking the Truth: Firſt, That what I ſhall ſpeak, may profit the Commonwealth; And Secondly, after my Death, I truſt by your Suffrages to be ſuccoured, according to your Promiſes, which is to pray for me; I will ſpeak faithfully, and without any Deceit.

What they intended to do at *Black Heath*.

Their Intent for keeping the King.

“At the ſame Time as we were aſſembled upon *Blackheath*, and had ſent to the King to come unto us; our Purpoſe was to have ſlain all ſuch Knights, Squires, and Gentlemen, as ſhould have given their Attendance thither upon him. And as for the King, we would have kept him among us, to the End that the People might more boldly have repaired to us; ſith they would have thought, that whatſoever we did, the ſame had been done by his Authority. Finally, when we had gotten Power enough, that we needed not to fear any Force which might be made againſt us, we would have ſlain all ſuch Noblemen as might either have given Counſel, or made any Reſiſtance againſt us; eſpecially we would have ſlain the Knights of the *Rhodes* or St. *John*'s: And laſtly, We would have killed the King himſelf, and all Men of Poſſeſſions; with Biſhops, Monks, Canons, and Parſons of Churches. Only Friars *Mendicants* we would have ſpared, that might have ſufficed for Miniſtration of the Sacraments.

The killing of all Noblemen, Killing the King, and all that had any Poſſeſſions.

Laws deviſed by themſelves.

Creation of Kings among them.

Their Malice to the Archbiſhop; for what Cauſe.

Their Intent to burn *London*.

“When we had made a Riddance of all thoſe, we would have deviſed Laws, according to which Laws the Subjects of the Realm ſhould have lived. For we would have created Kings, as *Wat Tylar* in *Kent*, and other in other Countries. But becauſe this our Purpoſe was diſappointed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, that would not permit the King to come to us; we ſought by all means to diſpatch him out of the way, as at length we did. Moreover, the ſame Evening that *Wat Tylar* was killed, we were determined (having the greateſt Part of the Commons of the City bent to join with us) to have ſet Fire in Four Corners of the City, and ſo to have divided among our ſelves the Spoil of the chiefeſt Riches that might have been found, at our own Pleaſure. And this (ſaid he) was our Purpoſe, as God may help me now at my laſt End.

After this Confeſſion made, he was beheaded, and his Head ſet on *London Bridge* by *Wat Tylar*'s, and many other.]

Now to proceed to other Actions in the *Tower*.

K. *Richard* II. kept *Chriſtmaſs* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1387, King *Richard* held his Feaſt of *Chriſtmaſs* in the *Tower*. And in the Year 1389, the ſame King was ſent Priſoner to the *Tower*.

Sir *John Oldcaſtle* brake out of the *Tower*.

The Porter of the *Tower* hanged.

In the Year 1414, Sir *John Oldcaſtle* brake out of the *Tower*. And the ſame Year a Parliament being holden at *Leiceſter*; a Porter of the *Tower* was drawn, hanged, and headed, whoſe Head was ſent up, and ſet over the *Tower* Gate, for conſenting to one *Whitlooke*, that brake out of the *Tower*.

Friar *Randulph* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1419, Fryar *Randulph* was ſent to the *Tower*; and was there ſlain by the Parſon of St. *Peter*'s in the *Tower*.

A Counterfeit Phyſician's Head ſet on the *Tower* of *London*.

In the Year 1426, there came to *London* a lewd Fellow, feigning himſelf to be ſent from the Emperor to the young King, *Henry* the Sixth, calling himſelf the Baron of *Blackamore*; and that he ſhould be the principal Phyſician in this Kingdom: But his Subtilty being known, he was apprehended, condemned, drawn, hanged, headed and quartered. His Head ſet on the *Tower* of *London*, and his Quarters on the Four Gates of the City.

Juſting in the *Tower*.

*A. M.*

In the Year 1458, in *Whitſun-Week*, the Duke of *Somerſet*, with *Anthony Rivers*, and other Four, kept Juſts before the Queen in the *Tower* of *London*, againſt Three Eſquires of the Queen's, and others.

K. *Henry* VI. Priſoner in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1465, King *Henry* the Sixth was brought Priſoner to the *Tower*, where he remained long.

In

*Hen.* VI. murthered in the *Tower.*

In the Year 1470, the *Tower* was yielded to Sir *Richard Lee*, Maior of *London*, and his Brethren the Aldermen; who forthwith entred the ſame, delivering King *Henry* of his Impriſonment, and lodged him in the King's Lodging there. But the next Year he was again ſent thither Priſoner, and there murdered.

Duke of *Clarence* drowned in the *Tower.* *Edw.* V. murthered in the *Tower.*

In the Year 1478, *George* Duke of *Clarence* was drowned in a Butt of *Malmſey*, in the *Tower*; and within Five Years after, King *Edward* the Fifth, with his Brother, were murthered there.

*Pat.* 1. *Hen.* VII.

In the Year 1485, *John* Earl of *Oxford* was made Conſtable of the *Tower*, and had the Cuſtody of the Lyons granted him.

Juſts and Turneying in the *Tower.*

In the Year 1501, in the Month of *May*, was a Royal Turney of Lords and Knights in the *Tower* of *London*, before the King.

In the Year 1502, Queen *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Henry* the Seventh, died of Childbirth in the *Tower.*

*R. B.*

Dudley and Empſon beheaded.

In the Year 1509, Sir *Richard Empſon*, Knight, and *Edmund Dudley*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, (of which *Dudley* was of a good Family, but *Empſon* was reported the Son of a Sievemaker;) were committed to the *Tower*. Theſe Two were employed by King *Henry* the Seventh, to raiſe Money upon Penal Laws, for the filling of his Coffers; which they did very vigorouſly, in a Commiſſion for Forfeitures; for which, in the Firſt of King *Henry* the Eighth, they were both condemned and attainted by Parliament; and upon the 18th of *Auguſt*, 1510, they were beheaded, to ſatisfy the Clamours of the People.]

Chapel in the *White Tower* burnt.

In the Year 1512, the Chapel in the *White Tower* was burnt.

*Edmund de la Pole* beheaded.

*R. B.*

*Anno* 1513, *Edmund de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, whom *Philip* Duke of *Auſtria* had delivered up into the Hands of K. *Henry* the VIIth, on Condition that he ſhould not put him to Death: (And he performed his Promiſe:) But his Son, King *Henry* the VIIIth, on the 30th of *April* the ſaid Year, cauſed him to be beheaded on *Tower Hill.*

D. of *Bucks* beheaded.

In the Year 1521, (upon ſome Speeches caſt forth) a Difference happened betwixt Cardinal *Wolſey* and the Duke of *Buckingham*; whereupon the Cardinal finds Means to take away his Life; He alledging, that the Duke ſhould ſay to the Lord *Abergavenny*, (who married his Daughter) That *if King* Henry *died without Iſſue, he would look to have the Crown himſelf:* So that he being tried by his *Peers*, was found guilty; and upon the 17th of *May*, he was led by *John Keyme* and *John Skevington*, then Sheriffs of *London*, to the Scaffold upon *Tower Hill*, and was there beheaded.]

*Fiſher* and *More* committed to the *Tower*, and executed.

*J. S.*

In the Year 1534, *John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Sir *Thomas More*, late Lord Chancellor, (both remarkable Men) were committed to the *Tower*, for denying to ſwear to the Act of *Succeſſion* made the laſt Parliament: Yet both profeſſing a Readineſs to ſwear to the Succeſſion it ſelf, but not to the whole Act; wherein the Marriage with Queen *Katharine*, the King's firſt Wife, was declared to be againſt the Law of God; and wherein alſo were ſome Touches againſt the Pope's Authority. For this Refuſal, they were attainted by Parliament. And afterwards, in another Parliament, an Act paſſed for the King's *Supremacy*, and for Aboliſhing of the Pope's Power in this Realm. This Act alſo they refuſing to ſwear to, in *June*, *Anno* 1535, upon the ſaid Attainder, the Biſhop was executed on *Tower Hill*; and the next Month, the Knight in the ſame Place.] The Biſhop was much lamented, as being a Man of great Learning, and of a good Life: And Sir *Thomas More* was both learned, and very wiſe; but ſo given to the Vein of merry Jeſting and Scoffing, that he could not refrain it at the Time of his Death. When he was carried to the *Tower*, his upper Garment being demanded, (meaning his Gown) he gave them his Cap, ſaying, *That was the uppermoſt Garment he had.* When he had been there cloſe Priſoner for ſome Time, they took from him all his Books; whereupon he ſhut up all his Windows; and being aſked, why? He anſwered, *'Tis Time to ſhut up Shop, when the Ware is all gone.* Nay, when he was upon the Scaffold, the Executioner kneeled down, and aſked him Forgiveneſs: *I forgive thee*, ſays he. And when he was to lay his Head down on the Block, he (having a great grey Beard) ſaid to the Executioner, *I pray let me lay my Beard over the Block, leaſt you ſhould cut it; for though you have a Warrant to cut off my Head, you have none to cut my Beard.*]

*R. B.*

His Deportment at his Death.

Ann Bullen beheaded.

*J. S.*

Queen *Anne Bullen*, King *Henry*'s Second Wife, was in the Month of *May*, *Anno* 1536, brought to the *Tower*, and there arraigned and beheaded in the ſame Month, on a Scaffold upon the Green within the *Tower.*

Lord *Rochford* and others executed.

In the ſame Month of *May*, upon her Cauſe, were brought to the *Tower*, the Lord *Rochford* her Brother, and *Henry Norris*, *Mark Smeton*, *William Brierton*, and *Francis Weſton*, all of the King's Privy Chamber; and loſt their Heads on *Tower Hill.*

Lord *Darcy* beheaded;

The ſame Fate did the Lord *Darcy* undergo on the ſame Hill, in *June*, *Anno* 1538, having been concerned in a Rebellion in the *North.*

And the Marquis of *Exeter*, the Lord *Montacute*, &c.

The like Execution was taken, in the Month of *January* following, upon *Henry Courtney*, Marquis of *Exeter*, *Henry Pole*, Lord *Montacute*, and Sir *Edward Nevyl:* and in the ſame Place. And in *March* following, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Knight of the Garter, and Maſter of the King's Horſe.

And the Lord *Cromwell*;

The next Year, (*viz.* 1540,) in the Month of *July*, the like Puniſhment was inflicted on the ſaid Hill, upon *Thomas* Lord *Crumwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, the King's Great Counſellor in the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, and Aſſumption of the Supremacy; together with the Lord *Hungerford* of *Heitiſbury.*

And the Counteſs of *Saliſbury*;

*Margaret* Counteſs of *Saliſbury*, attainted in the Year 1539, (together with *Reginald Pole*, afterwards Cardinal, and ſeveral others,) was in *May*, *Anno* 1541, beheaded within the ſaid *Tower.* An Execution the more remarkable, in that She was the laſt of the right Line, and Name of *Plantagenet.*

And the Lord *Grey*;

And ſo was the Lord *Leonard Grey*, Brother to the Marquis of *Dorſet*, in *June* following, on the Hill; ſometime executing the Place of Deputy Lieutenant of *Ireland*, under the Duke of *Richmond.*

And Q. *Kath. Howard*, and Lady *Rochford.*

And in like manner, in *February* following, Two Great Ladies, Queen *Katharine Howard*, the King's fifth Wife, and the Lady *Rochford*, loſt their Heads on the Green within the *Tower.*

L. *Liſle* dies in the *Tower.*

Alſo this Year, 1541, in the beginning of *March*, Sir *Arthur Plantagenet*, Baſtard Son of King *Edward* the IVth, and the King's Lieutenant of *Calais*, died in the *Tower*; not by a fatal Execution, but by a Joy as fatal; at the gracious Meſſage ſent him from the King, with a Diamond Ring, brought by *Wriotheſly* the King's Secretary; aſſuring him how fully ſatisfied the King now was in his Innocency; and that he was no longer a Priſoner.

Earl of *Surrey* executed.

Laſtly, The laſt Execution in the Reign of K. *Henry* the VIIIth, was of *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Eldeſt Son; who died on *Tower Hill* in *January*, *Anno* 1546.

To proceed now to other Accidents and Executions.]

*Will. Foxley* ſlept in the *Tower* 14 Days and more, without waking.

In the Year 1546, on the 27th of *April*, it being *Tueſday* in *Eaſter-Week*, *William Foxley*, Potmaker for the Mint in the *Tower*, fell aſleep, and ſo continued ſleeping; and could not be wakened by Pricking, Cramping, Burning, or otherwiſe whatſoever, till the firſt Day of the Term; which was full the Space of 14 Days, and 15 Nights, or more; for that *Eaſter* Term beginneth not afore 17 Days after *Eaſter*. The Cauſe of his thus ſleeping could not be known, although the ſame were diligently ſearched after by the King's Phyſicians, and other learned Men. Yea, the King himſelf examined the ſaid *Foxley*, who was in all Points found at his wakening, to be as if he had ſlept but one Night; and he lived more than Forty Years after in the ſaid *Tower*, to wit, until the Year of Chriſt 1587, and then deceaſed on *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter-Week*.

Lady *Jane Grey* beheaded

*R. B.*

In the Year 1553, (Queen *Mary* now reigning) the young Lady *Jane Grey* was beheaded within the *Tower*, on the 12th of *February*; who upon the Scaffold made a moſt ingenious Speech, and full of Pity; in effect, *That ſhe came thither for an Example to Poſterity, that Innocence cannot be any Protection againſt Greatneſs*; *And that ſhe was come thither, not for Aſpiring to a Crown, but for not Refuſing one when it was offered her.*

D. of *Suffolk* beheaded.

Not long after, in the ſame Month, and the 23d Day, *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, Father to the ſaid Lady *Jane*, was alſo beheaded on *Tower Hill*.

*Wyat* beheaded and quarter'd.

On the 11th of *April* following, *Wyat* (who was the Occaſion of the Deaths of the Two former) himſelf was beheaded in the ſame place; whoſe Head was ſet up upon the Gallows at *Hay Hill*, near *Hide Park*, and his Quarters in ſeveral Places of the City.

Earl of *Eſſex* beheaded.

*Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* was beheaded in the *Tower Yard*, on the 25th of *February*, 1600; who before his Death, deſired to ſpeak with ſome of them that were in the Conſpiracy with him, eſpecially *Blount* and *Cuffe*; whom as ſoon as he ſaw, he brake forth into theſe Words; *Aſk Pardon of God and the Queen*; *for thou haſt chiefly provoked me to this Diſloyalty.*

Sir *W. Raleigh* beheaded.

In the Year 1603, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was arraigned and condemned, but kept Priſoner in the *Tower*, (where he wrote his *Hiſtory of the World*) until the Year 1617; when he was (by King *James* I.) allowed (upon his earneſt Deſire) to fetch Gold from a certain Mine in *Guiana*, in the *Weſt-Indies*; wherein he miſcarried. After which, King *James* gave way to have the Sentence of Death executed upon him; having firſt been brought to the *King's-Bench Bar* the 27th of *October*, 1618, and there hearing the Sentence confirmed. From whence he was ſent to the Gate-Houſe, and from thence the next Morning to the *Palace-Yard*, where a Scaffold was erected; and there he was beheaded, after Fourteen Years Reprieve. Which the World thought very hard of; having been a Perſon of ſuch uncommon Merit.

Lady *Arabella*.

In the Year 1615, on the 27th of *September*, the Lady *Arabella* died in the *Tower*.

Sir *T. Overbury* poiſoned.

In the ſame Year, Sir *Thomas Overbury* was poiſoned in the *Tower*; for which the Earl of *Somerſet* and his Lady were condemned. Sir *Gervaſe Elwes*, then Lieutenant of the *Tower*, Mrs. *Turner*, and divers others were executed.

Sir *Fr. Bacon* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1621, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, was diſplaced, and committed to the *Tower*.

Earls of *Arundel* and *Briſtol* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1625, the Earl of *Arundel* was committed to the *Tower*; and the Year following, the Earl of *Briſtol*.

E. of *Caſtlehaven* beheaded.

In the Year 1631, on our *Lady-Day*, the Earl of *Caſtlehaven* was arraigned; and the 14th of *May* following, was beheaded on *Tower Hill*.

E. of *Strafford* beheaded.

In the Year 1640, the Earl of *Strafford* was impeached of High Treaſon, and committed to the *Black Rod*, *Nov.* 11. Committed to the *Tower*, *December* 8. He is charged in the Houſe of Lords, *Jan.* 30. He made his Defence before the Houſe of Lords, and is remanded to the *Tower*, *Feb.* 24. His Tryal began *March* 22, and ended *April* the 15th, 1641. He is voted the Second time guilty of High Treaſon, by the Houſe of Lords, *May* 6. A Bill for the Execution of him, ſigned by the King, and beheaded on *Tower Hill*, *May* the 12th.

Archbiſhop *Laud* in the *Tower*, and beheaded.

In the ſame Year, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *William Laud*, is ſequeſtred, and committed to the *Black Rod*, *December* 18. Is accuſed of High Treaſon before the Houſe of Lords, and ordered to the *Tower*, *Feb.* 26. And was beheaded on *Tower Hill*, *Jan.* 10. 164$\frac{4}{5}$. His Head being ſevered from his Body, they were both put into a Coffin, and carried to a Surgeon's Houſe on *Tower Hill*; where the Head being ſewed on, the Corps was interred in *Barkin-Church*; from whence it was removed the 16th of *July*, 1663, to the Chapel of St. *John*'s College, at *Oxford*; which was Nineteen Years after.

Biſhop *Wren* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1641, Biſhop *Wren* was accuſed of High Treaſon, and afterwards ſent to the *Tower*. And in the ſame Year, Twelve Biſhops were accuſed by the Houſe of Commons of High Treaſon; of which Ten (Biſhop *Wren* being one) were committed to the *Tower*, and the other Two to the *Black Rod*, *Dec.* 31.

Sir *Rich. Gurney* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1642, *July* the 11th, Sir *Richard Gurney* (being then Lord Maior of *London*) was committed to the *Tower*.

The *Hothams* beheaded.

In the Year 1644, on the 1ſt and 2d of *January*, Sir *John Hotham* the Father, and Captain *Hotham* his Son, were beheaded on *Tower Hill*.

*Lilburn* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1646, on the 11th of *July*, Mr. *John Lilburn* was committed to the *Tower*.

Sir *T. Fairfax* Conſtable of the *Tower*.

In the Year 1647, *Auguſt* the 7th, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General of the Parliament's Forces, was made Conſtable of the *Tower*.

Lord *Capel*, Duke *Hamilton* and Earl of *Holland* beheaded.

In the Year 1648, the Lord *Capel*, being Priſoner in the *Tower*, made his Eſcape; but on the 2d of *February* was taken in *Lambeth*, being betrayed, (by the Waterman that carried him) and ſent back to the *Tower*; and was beheaded with Duke *Hamilton* and the Earl of *Holland*, in the *Palace-Yard* at *Weſtminſter*, *March* 9. following.

Mr. *Walker* died in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1649, *November* the 13th, Mr. *Walker*, a Parliament Man, and the Author of the *Hiſtory of Independence*, was committed to the *Tower*, where he died.

*Brown Buſhel* beheaded.

In the Year 1651, *March* the 29th, at Five a Clock at Night, Captain *Brown Buſhel* was beheaded under the Scaffold upon *Tower Hill*, by Order of Parliament; for that he had formerly delivered up to the King *Scarborough* Caſtle.

*Love* and *Gibbons* beheaded.

In the ſame Year, about the 23d of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Love*, a *Preſbyterian* Miniſter, and Mr. *Gibons* were beheaded on *Tower Hill*.

*Maſſey* impriſoned.

Alſo in the ſame Year, about the Beginning of *November*, Major General *Maſſey*, being very much wounded, ſurrendred himſelf to the Counteſs of *Stamford*; but the Lord *Grey*, her Son, ſecured and ſent him to *London*; thence ſent to the *Tower*, and ſome Time after made his Eſcape.

*J. Lilburn* ſent to the *Tower*.

In the Year 1653, *Aug.* 20. when *John Lilbourn*, being acquitted by his Jury (in the *Guild Hall*, *Lon-*

*J. Lilburn* ſent to the *Tower*.

*London*,) was ſent back to *Newgate*, and upon the 27th of the ſaid Month was ſent from thence to the *Tower*.

*Overton* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1655, on the 16th of *January*, Collonel *Overton* was committed to the *Tower*.

3 Sergeants at Law in the *Tower*. Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* in the *Tower*.

And in the ſame Year, on the 18th of *May*, three Sergeants at Law, *viz. Maynard*, *Twiſden*, and *Windham*, were committed to the *Tower*. And on the 9th of *June* the ſame Year, the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* was committed to the *Tower*.

*Sundercomb* being condemned, Poyſoned himſelf.

In the Year 1656, *Nov.* the 1ſt the *Silver* was taken; the *Spaniſh Galeon* brought into the *Tower*; and the Marquiſs of *Baden* and his Brother impriſoned in the *Tower*. And in the ſame Year, *February* the 9th, *Miles Sundercomb* was brought to his Tryal in *Weſtminſter Hall*, and the Sentence of Death paſſed againſt him for Treaſon; and on the 13th he was found dead, being ſaid to have poyſoned himſelf. But notwithſtanding that, the 17th he was drawn at the Horſes Tail to *Tower Hill*, where (under the Scaffold) a Hole being digged, he was turned in naked, and a Stake driven through him.

*Saxby*, *Aſhley*, and *Alanſon* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1657, *July* the 24th, Coll. *Edward Saxby* was committed to the *Tower*; and on the 17th of *Auguſt* following, Mr. *Aſhley*, and Mr. *Alanſon*, were committed to the ſame Place.

And in the ſame Year, on *January* the 13th, Collonel *Saxly* dyed in the *Tower*.

Sir *Henry Slingsby*, and Dr. *Hewet* Beheaded.

In the Month of *April* 1658, Dr. *Hewet* was committed to the *Tower*. And on the 1ſt of *June* following, he and Mr. *Mordant* were brought to their Tryals before a *High Court* of *Juſtice*. Mr. *Mordant* was acquitted, but Sir *Henry Slingsby*, and Dr. *Hewet* received Sentence of Death; and on the 8th of *June* following were both beheaded on *Tower Hill*.

D. of *Bucks* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1658, *Auguſt* the 24th, the Duke of *Buckingham* was committed to the *Tower*.

Lady *Mary Howard* in the *Tower*.

In the Year 1659, *June* the 29th, the Lady *Mary Howard* was committed to the *Tower*; and at the ſame time many other Perſons of Note were ſeized, and ſecured in ſeveral Priſons.

*Morley*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*.

In the ſame Year, on *January* the 7th, ------ *Morley* was made Lieutenant of the *Tower*; and on the 25th of the ſame Month, Sir *Robert Pye*, and Major *Fincher*, were thither committed; and on the 21ſt of *February* following were diſcharged.

Biſhop *Wren* enlarged.

Alſo on the 15th of *March* the ſame Year, Biſhop *Wren*, after 18 Years Impriſonment in the *Tower*, was enlarged.

*Lambert* eſcaped: Proclaimed Traitor.

And again taken, and ſent to the *Tower*.

In the Year 1660, on *January* the 9th, *Lambert* ſubmitted to the Parliament, but was committed to the *Tower*; from whence upon the 9th of *April* following he eſcaped; and upon the 21ſt he was proclaimed Traitor; upon the 22d he was taken by Collonel *Ingoldsby* near *Daventry*; and on the 24th was brought to *London*, and again committed to the *Tower*.

Sir *John Robinſon*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*.

*Overton* committed.

In the Year 1660, *June* the 25th, Sir *John Robinſon*, Knt. and Baronet, was made Lieutenant of the *Tower* by K. *Charles* IId, ſoon after his Majeſties happy Reſtauration. On the 16th of *September* following *Robert Overton* was committed to the *Tower* for Treaſon.

*Lentall* committed.

*Crofton* committed.

On the 22d, Mr. *John* (ſome time Sir *John*) *Lentall* was committed to the *Tower*. On the 23th of *March*, *Zachary Crofton*, Presbyterian Miniſter, was committed to the *Tower*, for Matters of High Treaſon.

*Charles* the ld his Cavalcade from *Tower* to *eſtminſter*.

Triumphant Arches.

In the Year 1661, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *April*, his Majeſty King *Charles* II. made his Cavalcade from the *Tower* to *Weſtminſter*, in ſuch a glorious and ſplendid manner, that it ſeemed to outvie whatſoever had been ſeen before of Gallantry and Riches. In preparation to which Days Solemnity, 4 ſtately and magnificent Triumphant Arches were Erected by the City (according as their Charter obliged them unto, upon ſuch an Occaſion) for his Majeſty to paſs through the City to his Coronation.

The Firſt of them was Erected in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*, made after the *Dorick* Order, repreſenting his Majeſty's happy Arrival in *England*.

The Second was a Naval Repreſentation, and was Erected in *Cornhill*, near the *Royal Exchange*.

The Third, conſiſting of the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite Orders*, being the Repreſentation of *Concord*, was Erected in *Cheapſide*, near to *Wood-ſtreet End*.

The Fourth, conſiſting of the *Dorick* and *Ionick* Order, and was the Repreſentation of Plenty; this was Erected in *Fleetſtreet* near to *White Fryars*.

The whole manner of the Proceedings in this Cavalcade would be too large to be here inſerted; but ſhall refer the Reader to a Volume of that Subject, publiſhed by *John Ogilby* with *Sculptures*.

*Mounſon*, *Mildmay*, and *Wallop*, drawn on Sledges to *Tyburn*, and back again.

In the Year 1661, *July* the 1ſt, the Lord *Mounſon*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and Mr. *Robert Wallop* (three of the King's Judges in the pretended High Court of Juſtice) were brought to that Bar in the Parliament Houſe, and there ſentenced to be drawn upon Sledges, with Ropes about their Necks, from the *Tower* to *Tyburn*, and back again to the *Tower*, which was accordingly executed on the 27th of *January* following.

*Corbet*, *Okey*, and *Baxter*, taken and executed.

Upon the 16th of *March*, the ſame Year, *Miles Corbet*, *John Okey*, and *John Baxſter* or *Baxſted* (three other of the King's Judges, who fled) were taken at *Delft*, by Sir *George Downing*, and brought Priſoners to the *Tower*; and on the 16th of *April* following they received Sentence of Death, juſtly due unto them; and on the 19th of the ſaid Month they were all three drawn upon Sledges from the *Tower* to *Tyburn*, and there Hanged and Quartered, and their Heads and Quarters ſet up as cuſtomary for Traitors.

Sir *Hen. Vane* Executed.

In the Year 1662, Sir *Henry Vane* was Indicted, and found guilty of High Treaſon; and Collonel *Lambert* the like on the 9th of *June*; and on the 11th both received their Sentence of Death; but *Lambert*'s Execution was reſpited by order from his Majeſty, becauſe of his prudent, and civil Deportment at his Tryal; but on the 14th Sir *Henry Vane* was beheaded on *Tower Hill*.

3 others committed.

On the 16th of *January*, 1662, Mr. *Edward Bagſhaw*, a Miniſter, was committed to the *Tower*, for Treaſonable Deſigns and Practices. Upon the 18th *Philip Gibbs* was removed from *Newgate* to the *Tower*. And upon the 26th, *Archibald Johnſton* was committed to the *Tower* for Crimes of High Treaſon; and on the 22d of *July* following, was Executed at *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, upon a Gibbet 22 Foot high.

In the Year 1663, *Abraham Goodman* was committed to the *Tower*, for attempting to murther the Duke of *Buckingham*.

In the Year 1665, on the 30th of *October*, Sir *Thomas Bludworth* was ſworn Lord Maior of *London*, at the outmoſt Gate of the Bulwark by Sir *John Robinſon*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, by vertue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion for that Purpoſe to him directed.]

Commiſſioners appointed to view the State of the *Tower*, and Priſoners, *Anno* 1590. *J. S.*

The reſt of the Executions on *Tower Hill*, of ſuch as were detained Priſoners in the *Tower*, it would be too long to inſert, and may eaſily be ſearched for in our Chronicles by ſuch as are deſirous to know them. Therefore we ſhall ſtep back to the Year 1590, when Sir *Michael Blount* firſt became Lieutenant of the *Tower*. Commiſſioners were then, in the Month of *June*, appointed to take a careful View of the State of that Place, as it was at that time; as likewiſe of the Priſoners at that time there, the Queen being in great Apprehenſion that Year of another Invaſion from *Spain*, that threatned as much, or more than that in 1588. And to do this the more exactly, there proceeded from the Lord Treaſurer, a Note of ſuch Remembrances as were then to be examined by the ſaid Commiſſioners; which was this that followeth.

A Note of Things to be enquired into. *MSS. de Turr. pen. me.*

“*Imprimis,* To enquire in what Repair are the Queens Majeſties Lodgings, and all other Places for the keeping of Priſoners, and the Lieutenants Lodgings. And in what Parts of the Queen's Privy Lodging Priſoners are kept; and who they are.

“*Item,* To ſurvey all Places, or Houſes, or Lodgings, wherein any Perſons do inhabit or uſe to lodge; and how many of them have cauſe to dwell or lodge there for the Service of her Majeſty within the *Tower*. And how many Perſons are in every ſuch Family or Lodging, both of Men, Women, and Children.

“*Item,* How many Families or Perſons be Lodged there, that have no ordinary Cauſe of Reſort to the *Tower* for the Queen's Majeſty's Service; and how long have they there continued; and by whoſe means came they to thoſe Dwelling Places or Lodgings.

“*Item,* How many Priſoners are in the *Tower*, and in what Places are they lodged. And whether any Perſons dwell ſo near to the Priſon, as that the Priſoners and they may have ſecret Conference together.

“*Item,* To enquire of the Queen's Ordinary, Yeomen Wardens; and how they do their Service by themſelves, or by their Deputies.

“*Item,* To enquire of the Houſes lately Erected againſt the *Tower* Walls, or near to the *Tower* Ditches or Wharfs; and how they are fit to be continued, or not; and who dwells in them; and to whom they pay their Rents.

“*Item,* What Annoyances are offered to the Houſe and Ditches by the Citizens of *London*, and the Inhabitants there adjoining, as well within the Liberties, as without.

Priſoners in the *Tower*, *An.* 1590.

Whereupon, this Liſt of the Names of the Priſoners in the *Tower*, delivered to the Cuſtody of Sir *Michael Blount* from Sir *Owen Hopton* by Indenture, was given in.

*Philip*, late Earl of *Arundel*.
*James Fitzgerald*.
*Edmond Nevyl*, Eſq;
*Thomas Abington*.
*Florence Macartie*.
*John Digby*.
*James Tipping*.
*John Ardent*.
*Jerom Paine*.
*Michael Moody*.
*James Harriſon* Prieſt.
*Andro Vannietico*.
*William Reynolds*.
*John Hoskins*.

Whereof *Abington*, *Tipping*, *Moody*, *Harriſon*, and *Hoskins*, were delivered to the *Marſhalſea*, by Warrant from the Lords. *Reynolds*, by the ſaid Warrant, was delivered to the Lord *Buckhurſt* to be baniſhed the Realm. *Paine* was ſet at Liberty by the ſame Warrant, upon a Bond with Surety of 200*l.* *Digby* was delivered upon his Brother *Everard Digby*'s Bond of 1000*l.* for his good Behaviour to her Majeſty and the State. *Macartie* was delivered upon the Earl of *Ormond*'s Bond of 1000*l.* that he ſhall not depart the Realm, nor above three Miles out of *London*, without ſpecial Licenſe from the Lords of her Majeſties Privy Council. *Vannietico, alias Martiningo*, was delivered to two of the ordinary Yeomen of her Majeſty's Guard, *Anno* 1591. The reſt remained Priſoners.

**Priſoners committed, *An.* 1590, and 1591.**

Other Priſoners, committed ſince *Blount* had the Charge were theſe, all committed cloſe Priſoners.

*Robert Humbardſton.*
*Richard Brookman.*
*George Beſſeley.*
Sir *Thomas Fitzherbert*, Knt.
Sir *John Perrot*, Knt.
Sir *Tho. Williams*, Knt.
The Biſhop of *Laughlyn* in *Ireland*.
Sir *Nich. White*, Knt.
*Philip Williams.*
*John Powel.*
Sir *Brian Orework*, Knt.
*Francis Barkely.*
*Tibott Dillane.*
Mrs. *Katharin Lee.*
Mrs. *Elizab. Jones.*
Sir *Fran. Darcie*, Knt.

A Priſoner ſleeps but 10 Hours in 7 Weeks.

Here let me ſubjoin a remarkable Paſſage, concerning a Priſoner in the *Tower* in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign (whoſe Name I cannot aſſign) that ſlept but Ten Hours in Seven Weeks, by the Oath of them that watched him. As I collect out of a Note-book of Sir *Michael Hicks*, Secretary to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*. Who alſo makes mention there of another named *Heywood*, (and a Priſoner, I ſuppoſe,) that ſtrained himſelf ſo much with immoderate Laughing, that he bled Thirty Ounces of Blood.

The Imperial Crown and Globe ſtolen away, but recovered.

But among all the memorable Accidents that have happened in the *Tower*, hardly any Hiſtory of our Country, can equal that cunning, audacious and villanous Attempt of one *Blood* in K. *Charles* the Second's Time, in ſtealing the Crown, and his Camerade the Globe, out of the ſafe Place where they with the reſt of the *Regalia* were kept; and carrying them out of the *Tower*: tho' they were diſcovered at laſt and ſeized. A faithful Relation deſerves to ſtand upon Record. And ſuch a Relation is this that follows, which I had from the Favour of Mr. *Edwards* himſelf, the late Keeper of the *Regalia*.

The Manner, how. Mr. *Edwards*.

About three Weeks before this *Blood* made his Attempt upon the Crown, he came to the *Tower* in the Habit of a Parſon, with a long Cloak, Caſſock and Canonical Girdle, and brought a Woman with him whom he called Wife. Altho' in truth his Wife was then ſick in *Lancaſhire*. This pretended Wife deſired to ſee the Crown; and having ſeen it feigned to have a Qualm come upon her Stomach, and deſired Mr. *Edwards* (who was Keeper of the *Regalia*) to ſend for ſome Spirits, who immediately cauſed his Wife to fetch ſome; whereof when ſhe had drunk, ſhe courteouſly invited her up Stairs to repoſe her ſelf upon a Bed: Which Invitation ſhe accepted, and ſoon recovered. At their Departure they ſeemed very thankful for this Civility.

About three or four Days after, *Blood* came again to Mrs. *Edwards*, with a preſent of Four Pair of White Gloves from his Wife. And having thus begun the Acquaintance; they made frequent Viſits to improve it: She profeſſing, that ſhe ſhould never ſufficiently acknowledge her Kindneſs.

Having made ſome ſmall Reſpit of his Compliments, he returned again, and ſaid to Mrs. *Edwards*, that his Wife could diſcourſe of nothing but of the Kindneſs of thoſe good People in the *Tower*. That ſhe had long ſtudied, and at length bethought her ſelf of a handſome way of Requital. You have, ſaid he, a pretty Gentlewoman to your Daughter, and I have a young Nephew who hath two or three Hundred a Year Land, and is at my Diſpoſal. If your Daughter be free, and you approve of it, I will bring him hither to ſee her, and we will endeavour to make it a Match.

This was eaſily aſſented to by old Mr. *Edwards*, who invited the Parſon to dine with him that Day, and he as readily accepted of the Invitation; who taking upon him to ſay Grace, performed it with great Devotion, and caſting up of Eyes, and concluded his long winded Grace, with a hearty Prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After Dinner he went up to ſee the Rooms, and ſeeing a handſome Caſe of Piſtols hang there, he expreſt a great deſire to buy them, to preſent a young Lord who was his Neighbour. That was his Pretence, but his Purpoſe probably was to diſarm the Houſe againſt the Time that he intended to put the Deſign in Execution.

At his Departure (which was with a Canonical Benediction of the good Company) he appointed a Day and Hour to bring his young Nephew to his Miſtreſs; and it was that very Day that he made his Attempt; *viz.* the 9th of *May*, about Seven in the Morning, *An. Dom.* 1673.

The old Man was got up ready to receive his Gueſt, and the Daughter had put her ſelf into her beſt Dreſs to entertain her Gallant; when behold Parſon *Blood*, with three more came to the Jewel Houſe, all Armed with Rapier Blades in their Canes, and every one a Dagger, and a pair of Pocket Piſtols. Two of his Companions entred in with him, and the Third ſtayed at the Door, it ſeems, for a Watch. The Daughter thought it not modeſt for her to come down till ſhe was called, but ſhe ſent the Maid to take a View of the Company, and to bring her a Deſcription of the Perſon of her Gallant. The Maid conceived that he was the intended Bridegroom who ſtayed at the Door, becauſe he was the youngeſt of the Company; and returned to her young Miſtreſs with the Character that ſhe had formed of his Perſon.

*Blood* told Mr. *Edwards*, that they would not go up Stairs till his Wife came, and deſired him to ſhew his Friends the Crown to paſs the Time till then. Aſſoon as they were entred the Room where the Crown was kept, and the Door (as uſually) was ſhut behind them, they threw a Cloak over the Old Man's Head, and clapt a Gag into his Mouth, which was a great Plug of Wood, with a ſmall Hole in the Middle to take Breath at. This was tyed on with a waxed Leather, which went round his Neck. At the ſame time they faſtened an Iron Hook to his Noſe, that no Sound might paſs from him that Way neither.

When they had thus ſecured him from crying out they told him, that their Reſolution was to have the Crown, Globe and Sceptre. And that if he would quietly ſubmit to it they would ſpare his Life, otherwiſe he was to expect no Mercy. He thereupon forced himſelf to make all the Noiſe that poſſibly he could to be heard above: Then they knocked him down with a Wooden Mallet, and told him, that if yet he would lie quietly, they would ſpare his Life, but if not, upon the next Attempt to diſcover them, they would kill him, and pointed three Daggers at his Breaſt. But he ſtrained himſelf to make the greater Noiſe: Whereupon they gave him Nine or Ten Stroaks more upon the Head with the Mallet, (for ſo many Bruiſes were found upon the Skull) and ſtabbed him into the Belly.

Whereat the poor Man, almoſt Eighty Years of Age fell, and lay ſome time entranced. One of them kneeled on the Ground to try if he breathed; and not perceiving any Breath come from him ſaid, He is dead, I'll warrant him. Mr. *Edwards* came a little to himſelf, heard his Words; and conceived it beſt for him to be ſo thought, and lay quietly.

Then one of them named *Parrot* put the Globe into his Breeches. *Blood* held the Crown under his Cloak. The Third was deſigned to file the Sceptre in two, (becauſe too long to carry) and when filed it was to be put into a Bag brought for that Purpoſe.

But before this could be done, young Mr. *Edwards*, (Son of the Old Gentleman) who had attended upon Sir *John Talbot* into *Flanders*, and upon his firſt landing in *England*, was with Sir *John*'s Leave come away Poſt to ſee his Old Father, chanced to arrive at the very Inſtant that this was acting; and coming to the Door, the Perſon that ſtood Centinel for the reſt, asked him with whom he would ſpeak? He made Anſwer, He belonged to the Houſe. But young *Edwards*, perceiving by his Queſtion, that he himſelf was a Stranger, told him, that if he had any Buſineſs with his Father he would go and acquaint him with it; and ſo went up, where he was welcomed by his Mother, Wife and Siſter.

In the mean time the Centinel gave notice of the Son's Arrival, and they forthwith haſted away with the Crown and Globe, but left the Sceptre, not having time to file it. The Old Man returning to himſelf got upon his Legs, pulled off the Gag (for they concluded him dead, and ſurprized with the Son's unexpected Arrival, had omitted to tye his Hands behind him) and cryed out, *Treaſon! Murther!*

The Daughter hearing him, haſted down, and ſeeing her Father thus wounded ran out upon the *Tower Hill*, and cryed *Treaſon, The Crown is ſtolen.* This gave the firſt Alarm: And *Blood* and *Parrot* making more than ordinary Haſte, were obſerved to jog each other with their Elbows as they went, which cauſed them to be ſuſpected and purſued.

By this time, young Mr. *Edwards*, and Captain *Beckman*, upon the Cry of their Siſter were come down, and left their Father likewiſe to run after the Villains; but they were advanced beyond the main Guard; and the Alarm being given loudly to the Warder at the Drawbridge, he put himſelf in poſture to ſtop them. *Blood* came up firſt, and diſcharged a Piſtol at him. The Bullet (if any there were) miſſed him, but the Powder or Fear made him fall to the Ground; whereby they got ſafe to the little Wardhouſe Gate; where one *Sill*, who had been a Soldier under *Cromwell* ſtood Centinel; who altho' he ſaw the other Warder ſhot made no Reſiſtance. By whoſe Cowardice, or Treachery, the Villains got over that Drawbridge, and through the outward Gate upon the Wharf, and made all poſſible haſte toward their Horſes, which attended at St. *Katharine*'s Gate, called the *Iron Gate*; crying themſelves, as they ran, Stop the Rogues. And they were by all thought innocent, he being in that grave Canonical Habit, till Captain *Beckman* got up to them. *Blood* diſcharged his Second Piſtol at Captain *Beckman*'s Head, but he ſtooping down avoided the Shot, and ſeized upon the Rogue, who had the Crown under his Cloak; yet had *Blood* the Impudence, altho' he ſaw himſelf a Priſoner to ſtruggle a long while for the Crown; and when it was wreſted from him ſaid; *It was a gallant Attempt (how unſucceſsful ſoever) for it was for a Crown.*

A Servant belonging to Captain *Sherburn* ſeized upon *Parrot*, before *Blood* was taken.

There was ſuch a Conſternation in all Men, and ſo much Confuſion in the Purſuit, that it was a wonder ſome innocent Perſons had not ſuffered for the Guilty. For young *Edwards* overtaking one that was bloody in the Skuffle, and ſuppoſing him to be one of thoſe who had murthered his Father, was going to run him through, had not Captain *Beckman* cryed, *Hold, he is none of them.*

And as Captain *Beckman* made more than ordinary haſte in the Purſuit, the Guards were going to fire at him, ſuppoſing him to be one of the Rogues; but one of them who by good Fortune knew him, cryed out, *Forbear: He is a Friend.*

*Blood* and *Parrot* being both ſeized (as hath been ſaid) *Hunt*, *Blood*'s Son in Law, leaped to Horſe, with two more of the Conſpirators, and rid far away. But a Cart ſtanding empty in the Street, chanced to turn ſhort, and *Hunt* run his Head againſt a Pole that ſtuck far out; but he recovering his Legs, and putting his Foot in the Stirrop, a *Cobler* running to enquire after the Diſaſter, ſaid, *This is* Tom Hunt, *who was in that bloody Attempt* *upon the Perſon of the Duke of* Ormond *: Let us ſecure him.* A Conſtable being accidentally there, ſeized him upon that Affirmation, and carried him before Juſtice *Smith*. Who, upon his confident Denial of himſelf to be *Hunt*, was about to let him go; but the Hue and Cry coming, that the Crown was taken out of the *Tower*, he was committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

Young *Edwards* propoſed to Lieutenant *Rainsford*, to mount ſome of his Soldiers upon the Horſes that were left, and ſend them to follow the reſt that eſcaped; but he bad him *follow himſelf, if he would: It was his Buſineſs:* And led the Fellows Horſes into the *Tower*, as forfeited to the Lieutenant.

*Hunt.*

*Hunt* (as hath been ſaid) was Son in Law to *Blood*, and trained up in his Practices.

*Parrot.*

*Parrot* was a Silk-Dyer in *Southwark*; and in the Rebellion had been Major General *Harriſon*'s Lieutenant.

*Blood.*

Duke of *Ormond.*

*Blood* was the Son of a Blackſmith in *Ireland*; a Fellow that thought ſmall Villanies below him. One of his virtuous Camerades, having received Sentence of Death in *Yorkſhire* for ſome Crime, he reſcued out of the Hands of the Sheriffs Men, as they were leading him to the Gallows. He, with others, laid a Deſign in *Ireland*, to ſurprize the Caſtle of *Dublin*, and the Magazine therein, and to uſurp the Government. But being diſcovered by the Duke of *Ormond* the Night before the intended Execution, ſome of them were apprehended, and ſuffered as Traitors. Whoſe Death *Blood* and the reſt of the ſurviving Rogues bound themſelves by ſolemn Oath, to revenge upon the Duke's Perſon. This occaſioned his Third Enterprize. For he, with five or ſix more of his Aſſociates (whereof *Hunt* was one) well mounted, came one Night up to his Coach ſide, before he came to his own Gate, dwelling then at *Albemarl* Houſe, took him out of his Coach, forced him up behind one of the Horſemen, and were riding away with him as far as *Berkely* Houſe. Where the Duke threw himſelf off the Horſe with the Villain, who had tied the Duke faſt to him. The reſt turned back, diſcharging two Piſtols at the Duke; but taking their Aim in the Dark, miſſed him. By this Time the Neighbourhood was alarmed, and the Rogues having Work enough to ſave themſelves, rid for it, and got away.

It was no ſmall Diſrepute to that helliſh Contriver amongſt his Camerades, to fail in a Project which he had laid ſo ſure, and repreſented to them ſo eaſy to be effected. Therefore, to redeem his Credit with them, he entred immediately upon the Contrivance of another, that ſhould fully recompence all former Miſcarriages, with an infallible Proſpect of Gain, and the Reputation of a daring Villany: Which was that of ſharing the *Regalia*.

In the robuſtious Struggle for the Crown, as was ſhewed before, the great Pearl and a fair Diamond fell off, and were loſt for a while, with ſome other ſmaller Stones. But the Pearl was found by *Katharine Maddox* (a poor Sweeping Woman to one of the Warders) and the Diamond by a Barber's Apprentice; and both faithfully reſtored. Other ſmaller Stones were by ſeveral Perſons picked up, and brought in. The fair Ballas Ruby belonging to the Sceptre, was found in *Parrot*'s Pocket. So that not any conſiderable Thing was wanting. The Crown only was bruiſed and ſent to repair.

Young Mr. *Edwards* went preſently to Sir *Gilbert Talbot*; and gave him an Account of all that had paſſed. Who inſtantly went to the King, and acquainted his Majeſty with it. His Majeſty commanded him to make haſte to the *Tower*, to enquire, how Matters ſtood; to take the Examination of *Blood* and the reſt; and to return and report all to him. Sir *Gilbert* accordingly went and found the Priſoners (whoſe Wounds had been already dreſs'd) with their Keepers in the *White Tower*. *Blood* lay in a Corner dogged and lowring, and would not give a Word of Anſwer to any one Queſtion.

His Majeſty was in the mean time perſuaded by ſome about him to hear the Examination himſelf. And the Priſoners were forthwith ſent for to *Whitehall*. Nothing but that could poſſibly have ſaved *Blood* from the Gallows. But that which ought to have been his ſurer Condemnation, proved to be his Safety. For all Men concluding, that none but thoſe who had the Courage to adventure upon ſuch a daring Villany as that of the Crown, could be guilty of the Practice upon a Peer of that Magnitude as was the Duke of *Ormond*; eſpecially the Parliament than ſitting. Amongſt other Queſtions therefore it was thought fit to interrogate him, Whether he had not a Hand in that Aſſault? For the Authors of it were as yet altogether in the Dark.

*Blood* examined before the King.

*Blood* (as if he had valued himſelf upon the Action, and poſſibly ſuſpecting that the King might have made ſome Diſcovery of it already, without any manner of Scruple or Heſitation, confeſſed he had. It was then aſked him, Who his Aſſociates were; He anſwered, that he would never betray a Friend's Life; nor never deny a Guilt, in Defence of his own. It was next aſked him, What Provocation he had to make ſo bold an Aſſault upon the Duke of *Ormond*? He ſaid, the Duke had taken away his Eſtate, and executed ſome of his Friends; and that he and many other had engaged themſelves by ſolemn Oath to revenge it.

And leſt any of his audacious Villanies ſhould leſſen the *Romance* of his Life, by lying concealed in his Examination about the Crown, he voluntarily confeſſed to the King, (but whether truly or falſly, may very well endure a Queſtion, as I ſhall endeavour to ſhew anon) that he had been engaged in a Deſign to kill his Majeſty with a Carbine from out of the Reeds by the *Thames* ſide, above *Batterſea*; where he often went to ſwim. That the Cauſe of this Reſolution in himſelf, and others, was his Majeſty's Severity over the Conſciences of the Godly, in ſuppreſſing the Freedom of their Religious Aſſemblies. That when he had taken his Stand in the Reeds for that Purpoſe, his Heart was checked with an Awe of Majeſty; and he did not only himſelf relent, but diverted the reſt of his Aſſociates from the Deſign.

He told his Majeſty, that he had by theſe his Confeſſions, laid himſelf ſufficiently open to the *Law*; and he might reaſonably expect the utter Rigor of it; for which he was (without much Concern of his own) prepared. But he ſaid withal, that the Matter would not be of that Indifference to his Majeſty; inaſmuch as there were Hundreds of his Friends, yet undiſcovered, who were all bound to each other by the indiſpenſible Oaths of Conſpirators, to revenge the Death of any of the Fraternity upon thoſe who ſhould bring them to Juſtice. Which would expoſe his Majeſty and all his Miniſters to the daily Fear and Expectation of a Maſſacre. But on the other ſide, if his Majeſty would ſpare the Lives of a few, he might oblige the Hearts of many; who (as they had been ſeen to do daring Miſchiefs) would be as bold, if received into Pardon and Favour, to perform eminent Services for the Crown. And he pretended ſuch an Intereſt and Sway amongſt the *Fanaticks*, to diſpoſe them to their Fidelity, as though he been their choſen General, and had them all entered in his Muſter Roll.

Fanaticks.

Pardoned.

In ſhort, *Blood* and his Aſſociates were not only pardoned, and ſet free, but the Arch Villain himſelf had 500*l. per Ann.* conferred upon him in *Ireland*, and admitted into all the Privacy and Intimacy of Court. Mr. *Edwards* had the Grant of 200*l.* and his Son 100*l.*

A Continuation of this Narrative. *J. S.* Sir *Gilbert Talbot.*

I have, ſince the Writing of what is aboveſaid, met with a Continuation of *Blood*'s ſtealing the Crown, in Mr. *Edwards*'s MSS. writ, as it ſeems, by Sir *Gilbert Talbot*. Which is as follows.

Quakers.

What his Operation had been among the *Quakers* (who are his moſt beloved Sect above all others, and in whoſe Synagogue he hath his eminent Seat) the World is yet to learn; except it be, that he had multiplied their Congregations, and increaſed their Swarms in all Counties. But where lies his Majeſty's Service in all this? Oh! they are kept quiet, and do not moleſt the Government. Indeed the *Quakers* have ever been reputed an innocent, harmleſs kind of Madmen: But he muſt be as mad as they, that can think them ſo, while *Blood* is of their Congregation.

Some Cenſures thereupon.

Since this Villain's Crimes then are viſible to all Mankind, and his Merits altogether incomprehenſible, every Man will take the Liberty to conjecture, what Conſideration could poſſibly beget his Pardon. His Crimes were without Controverſy the higheſt Breaches of Human Laws: Murther acted upon a poor old Gentleman for defending his Truſt; and Murther intended to be acted upon a Great Peer, with all the Circumſtances of Contempt: A Deſign laid to ſurprize the King's Caſtle; a violent Seizure of his Crown and Sceptre; and a confeſſed lying in wait to deſtroy his Perſon.

It requires a great Meaſure of Mercy in a Prince (for it is not decent to attribute it to any thing elſe) to forgive ſuch Injuries, done to himſelf. But it is above his Mercy to pardon the Offence committed againſt another, becauſe Heaven, which is all merciful, forgiveth not the Treſpaſſes which we commit againſt our Neighbours, without Reſtitution. Yet the Lord *Arlington* came in his Majeſty's Name to the Duke of *Ormond* to tell him, that he would not have *Blood* proſecuted, for Reaſons which he was commanded to give him. The Duke replied, That his Majeſty's Command was the only Reaſon that could be given, and that therefore he might ſpare the reſt. It was a gallant Anſwer of his Grace, and ſuch as well became the Loyalty of his Family. But it is great Pity in the mean time, that the World ſhould want the Knowledge of his Lordſhip's Reaſons, which had Weight enough in them to ſmother a Matter of that high Concernment, to the Diſhonour of Juſtice, and the Dignity of Peerage.

How great a Miſery ſoever it is to the World *Blood* and his Aſſociates were not only pardoned and ſet free, but the Arch Villain himſelf had the forementioned Land conferred upon him in *Ireland*; and that meritorious Perſon admitted into all the Privacy and Intimacy of the Court. No Man more aſſiduous than himſelf in both Secretaries Offices. If any one had a Buſineſs in Court that ſtuck, he made his Applications to *Blood*, as the moſt induſtrious and ſucceſsful Sollicitor. Nay, many Gentlemen courted his Acquaintance, as the *Indians* pray to the Devils, that they may not hurt them.

*Blood* had no body but his own black Deeds to advocate for him. Yet thus was he rewarded. And although many ſollicited for old Mr. *Edwards*; and had raiſed their Arguments from his Fidelity, Courage and Wounds received; yet all that could be obtained for him was a Grant of 200*l.* out of the *Exchequer*, and 100*l.* to his Son, as beforeſaid. The Payment whereof was ſo long delayed, and his Chirurgeons calling upon him daily for Satisfaction for their Drugs and Pains, he was forced to ſell his Order for 100*l.* Ready Money, and the Son his for 50*l.* and lived not long to enjoy the Remainder. For he died within a Year and a Month after the Wounds received.

Reflexions.

But now to reflect a little, as I promiſed, not only upon the myſterious Redemption of this Rogue from the Gallows; but upon the (never to be enough wondred) Recompence for his Villanies, of 500*l. per Ann.* a Reward which the moſt meritorious Vertue hath ſeldom met with. Let us therefore conſider him firſt, as taken in ſo flagrant a Crime, that no Plea could poſſibly lie in favour of his Life, nor no Hopes could be ſo impudent as to expect it. Obſerve then what he doth. He maketh a voluntary Confeſſion of three other rapping Crimes. One his Attempt upon the Duke of *Ormond*. And his alledged Provocation to that, was by Conſequence a Confeſſion of his Conſpiracy upon the Caſtle of *Dublin*. Thus much he thought neceſſary to acknowledge, to ſhew his Power and Audacity; that in caſe he were brought to Execution, he ſhould ſtand recorded in Story to have died like a daring Sinner, and not as a petty Malefactor. Then he declareth freely and of his own Accord, his Intention to aſſaſſinate his Majeſty in the River. I aſk any Man of Reaſon, What other Conſideration could move him to that Confeſſion? But to bring in this other Part of his Story, he was to tell his Majeſty, that his Heart relented, being ſurpriz'd with Awe and Reverence of his Perſon, (he had none of his *Crown*) and that he [not] only forbore the Execution himſelf, but diſſuaded his Aſſociates likewiſe from it.

There is ſo great a Probability, that this profeſſed tender Forbearance of his, tended only to diſpoſe his Majeſty (who of all Mankind is captivated with good Nature) to return the like Mercy towards him, that with the good Favour of Mr. *Blood*'s Check of Conſcience, which diverted him from the Execution, it is eaſy to be conjectured, that there was never any ſuch Deſign really laid; but that the Story was feigned, to work upon his Majeſty's Tenderneſs towards him.

But leſt that ſhould not prevail, *Blood* ſeemed not to be at all troubled with the Apprehenſion of his own Death, for which he ſtood prepared; but it grieved him, forſooth, to conſider the ſad Conſequence of it: Which would be an Attempt of Revenge upon the Perſon of the King and his Miniſters, by the ſurviving Conſpirators, bound by Oath, *&c.* So that (if Mercy were defective) he could try what Fear could operate; and leſt both theſe ſhould fail, he hath another Fetch in ſtore; which is to perſuade them to pardon him upon the Score of good Politicks; by ſhewing how uſeful an Inſtrument he can be to quiet the Minds of all the diſaffected Party, and ſecure the Government from popular Inſurrections, if his Life may be ſpared.

I cannot eaſily be perſuaded to believe that this Proffer of Service in *Blood* could much prevail upon his Majeſty's Judgment; becauſe it was natural to conclude, that he who is able to quiet a Party, is likewiſe able to irritate it; and that he who is bribed by 500*l. per Ann.* to do the one, may be gained with 1000*l. per Ann.* to do the contrary. And what Security can there be, that he will not, but the bare Word of a Villain.

In the mean time, nothing can more betray the Weakneſs of a Government, than that it ſhould have Recourſe to ſuch Inſtruments to ſupport it. Nor can any thing make the Authority more deſpiſable, than that it ſhould be terrified from the Execution of Juſtice upon the greateſt Malefactor that Hiſtory, from the Creation hither, recordeth, for fear that *Blood*'s Ghoſt ſhould riſe, or his ſurviving Confederates meditate Revenge.

Beſides, it is as far from Reaſon, that a Man of *Blood*'s Principles ſhould be truſted with the Power and Intereſt that muſt go to the Managing of a Party, as that thoſe who truſt him ſhould expect any good Services from the confeſſed Author of ſo many black Deeds, or Heaven give a Bleſſing to the Endeavours of ſuch an impious Creature. ]

Uſe of the *Tower* to defend the City, *&c.*

Thus much for theſe Accidents. And now to conclude thereof in Summary. This *Tower* is a *Citadel*, to defend, or command the City : A Royal Palace for *Aſſemblies*, and Treaties : A *Priſon* of Eſtate, for the moſt dangerous Offences : The only Place of *Coinage* for all *England* at this Time : The *Armory* for warlike Proviſion : The *Treaſury* of the Ornaments of Jewels of the Crown ; And general *Conſerver* of the moſt *Records* of the Kings Courts of Juſtice at *Weſtminſter*.

## CHAP. XVIII.

### *Of the* MINT *in the* Tower. *The ſeveral Officers belonging to it. And of ſuch Monies, both Gold and Silver, as have been Coined there. Divers particular Matters relating to the Mint.*

*J. S.*

THE laſt Matter to be looked upon, whilſt we are within the Walls of this Ancient and Royal Caſtle, (beſides what hath been ſaid of it already) is a Threefold Office kept here, highly important to the Kingdom. Namely, That of the *Mint*, that of the *Ordnance*, and that of the *Records*. We begin with the firſt.]

The Office of the *Mint*.

*R. B.*

The MINT is the Office and Place where the King's Coin is made, be it *Gold* or *Silver* : Which is at preſent, and for a long Time hath been kept in the *Tower* of *London*.

Officers of the *Mint*.

To the *Mint* there belong divers Officers ; which have not been always alike : At preſent they are theſe :

Warden.

1. The Warden, who is the Chief ; and by his Office, is to receive the Silver from the Goldſmiths, and to pay them for it ; and alſo is to overſee all the reſt that belong unto this Office. His Fee, or Salary, is 100 *l. per Annum.*

Maſter Worker.

2. The Maſter Worker, who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, cauſeth it to be melted ; and delivers it to the Moniers, and takes it from them again when it is made. His Allowance is not any ſet Fee, but according to the Pound Weight.

Comptroller.

3. The Comptroller, who is to ſee that the Money be made the juſt Aſſize ; to overſee the Officers, and controll them, if the Money be not as it ought to be. His Fee is a Hundred Marks *per Annum.*

Maſter of the Aſſay.

4. The Maſter of the Aſſay, who weigheth the Silver, and ſeeth whether it be according to the Standard. His yearly Fee alſo is a Hundred Marks.

Auditor.

5. The *Auditor*, who is to take the Accounts, and to make them up, *Auditor*-like.

Surveyor.

6. The Surveyor of the Melting ; who is to ſee the Silver caſt out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter ; which is, after the Aſſay-Maſter hath made Trial of it.

Clerk of the Irons.

7. The Clerk of the Irons ; who ſeeth that the Irons be clean, and fit to work with.

Graver.

8. The Engraver, which graveth the Stamps for the Money.

Smiter.

9. The Smiter of Irons, who after they are graven, ſmiteth them upon the Money.

Melters.

10. The Melters, that melt the Bullion before it comes to the Coining.

Blanchers.

11. The Blanchers, who do anneal, boil and cleanſe the Money.

Porter.

12. The Porter, that keeps the Gate of the Mint.

Provoſt.

13. The Provoſt of the Mint ; who is to provide for all the Moniers, and to overſee them.

Moniers.

14. The Moniers ; who are, ſome to ſheer the Money, ſome to forge it ; ſome to beat it broad, ſome to round it, and ſome to ſtamp or coin it.

Wages.

Their Wages is not by the Day, or Year ; but uncertain, according to the Weight of the Money coined by them.

Other Officers, that have been in former Times, are ſaid now to be out of uſe.

Coins.

Beſides the ſeveral Coins which Mr. *Stow* hath taken notice of, theſe following I ſhall add.

Monies coined by K. *Edw.* VI.

The Monies coined in the Reign of K. *Edward* the VIth, were Pieces of 5 *s.* of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* of 1 *s.* of 6 *d.* 4 *d* ¼. and ſome ſmaller Pieces. On the Pieces of 5 *s.* were ſtamped upon one ſide, the King's Effigies on Horſeback, with the Date of the Year under the Horſe's Feet ; and between the Rings, *EDVARDUS D.G. ANG. ET FRAN. REX.* On the other ſide, the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered, with this Motto, *POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM.*

And on the Half-Crowns, Shillings, Sixpences, *&c.* were ſtamped the King's Effigies, with a foreright Face, as was his Father's King *Henry* the VIIIth's ; and about it, *EDKAR. VI. D.G. ANG. ET FRAN. REX.*

And about the Arms on the other ſide, the forementioned Motto.

New Coins under Q. *Mary.*

In the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*, certain new Coins were proclaimed of Gold and Silver ; *viz.* A Sovereign of Gold, 30 *s.* ; the half Sovereign, 15 *s.* ; an Angel, 10 *s.* : Of Silver, the Groat, half Groat, and Penny.

*Philip* and *Mary* Coin.

Alſo Queen *Mary* coined the ſame Pieces as her Brother *Edward* the VIth had done. And after her Marriage with King *Philip*, both their Effigies were ſtamped on one ſide of the Piece, facing each other ; and the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered, impaled with the Arms of *Spain*. About the Effigies was engraven, *PHIL. ET MAR. D.G. R. ET REG. ANG. FRA.* And about the Arms on the other ſide, their Motto.

Q. *Elizabeth* Coin.

Queen *Elizabeth* coined the ſame Pieces of Money as King *Edward* the VIth did, with the ſame Arms and Motto ; but her Effigies was a half Face, looking to the ſiniſter Hand.

K. *James* I. his Money.

King *James* the Firſt coined alſo Crowns of 5 *s.* half Crowns of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Shillings of 12 *d.* Sixpences, *&c.* Having on the one ſide ſtamped his Effigies, with a dexter Face, and this Inſcription about it, *JACOBUS D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIBER. REX.* On the other ſide, the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, quartered, in this Order : In the firſt Quarter, the Arms of *France* and *England*, quartered. In the Second Quarter, the Arms of *Scotland*. In the Third Quarter, the

Arms of *Ireland*. The Fourth, the ſame with the firſt; with this Motto about them, Quem Deus conjunxit, Nemo ſeparet.

Theſe laſt mentioned Kings and Queens coined ſeveral Pieces of Gold, all which (ſome few excepted) bare the ſame Stamp and Inſcriptions as did their Silver Money. For I find that King *James*, in the 11th Year of his Reign, came himſelf in Perſon to the *Star-Chamber*, where he had appointed the Mint Men to meet. And there (for the better keeping of the Gold Coins within the Realm) he raiſed the Prices thereof; ordering the Piece called the *Unity*, which went before but for 20 *s.* to be current now for 22 *s.*; the double Crown, and all other Pieces, to increaſe in like Proportion. The Motto of this Piece of Gold was, Faciam eos in Gentem unam.

*K. Charles* I. his Coin.

King *Charles* the Firſt coined the ſame Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, as his Father K. *James* had done before. His Effigies was a half Face, looking to the ſiniſter Hand. The Arms the ſame; but the Motto was, *CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO*.

*England* voted a free State; and new Stamps for Money.

Some ſhort Time after the Martyrdom of this King, in the Year 1649, when *England* was voted by the *Rump Parliament*, a *Free State*, there was Money coined in the *Tower*, both of Gold and Silver; *viz.* 20 *s.* Pieces of Gold; and of Silver, Pieces of 5 *s.* Pieces of 2 *s.* 6 *d*; Shillings, Sixpences, Groats, Half Groats, and Pence. All which Pieces had upon one ſide the Croſs of *England*, in a ſingle *Eſcotcheon*; and on the other ſide the *Engliſh* Croſs in one *Eſcotcheon*, and the *Iriſh* Harp in another; not impaled, but joined together in two ſeveral *Eſcotcheons*. On that ſide that had the Croſs of *England*, there was engraven, The Commonwealth of *ENGLAND*: And on the other ſide, where the Arms of *England* and *Ireland* were in two *Eſcotcheons*, was engraven, God with Us.

Money coined at *Oxford*.

Alſo about the Year 1643, and 1644, King *Charles* I. was forced to coin Money at *Oxford*, and other Places, for the Supply of his Armies at that Time.

After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, which was in the Year 1660, and the 13th of his Reign, all the forementioned Money (called *States*, or *Commonwealth Money*) was called in, and other Money coined.

K. *Charles* II. his Money.

The Money coined by King *Charles* the Second, of Gold, were Pieces called *Guineas*, (as made of Gold from that Place) of 20 *s.* Half Guineas at 10 *s.* and ſome double Guineas of 40 *s.* Which ſoon after went, the Guinea for 21 *s.* 6 *d.* and the other in Proportion: Near which Value they now paſs current.

Of Silver alſo he coined, Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, Sixpences, and ſo lower. All which Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, were not ſtamped as his Predeceſſors (Kings and Queens) Monies were, but done by an Engine called a Mill, and ſo called *Milled Money*; and to prevent Clipping, or other defacing, were jagged on the outward Rim: And beſides, Crowns and Half-Crown Pieces have Decus et Tutamen inſcribed round the Edges.

Milled Money.

Theſe Coins (both of Gold and Silver) have on one ſide the King's Effigies, with a Half Face looking to the dexter Hand; and about the Effigies, *CAROLUS* II. *DEI GRATIA*. And on the other ſide, Four *Eſcotcheons* placed in Form of a Croſs, whoſe baſe Points meet in the Centre of the Piece, and Four Sceptres from thence alſo iſſuing; in which Four *Eſcotcheons* are the Arms of the Four Kingdoms, viz. *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*; and about them, *MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRA. ET HIBERNIÆ REX*; and the Date of the Year.

K. *James* IId's Money.

King *James* the Second coined alſo the ſame Pieces both of Gold and Silver, bearing the like Inſcription, only the Name altered, and the Face looking towards the ſiniſter Hand.

K. *William* and Q. *Mary's* Money.

King *William* and Queen *Mary* coined the ſame Pieces both of Gold and Silver, with the like Inſcriptions, the Names only altered; the Faces (which are two) both looking towards the dexter Hand; with the Arms of *England* on the Reverſe.

In the Centre of the Arms, an In-Eſcotcheon of Pretence, Billette, a Lyon Rampant.

But after the Death of Queen *Mary*, the Coin had only the Effigies of the King.

Q. *Ann's* Coin.

Queen *Anne* ſucceeding, her Effigies in her Coin looked toward the Left Hand: All her Money likewiſe Milled; with the like Bearings on the Reverſe.

K. *George's*.

King *George's* Coin is alſo Milled. In the Reverſe, the Arms of the Kingdoms, as before; with an In-Eſcotcheon of the Arms of his moſt Illuſtrious and Ancient Family.

Only Gold and Silver current Coin.

All Coins current in *England*, as well Gold as Silver, are ſeveral, and of a different Value; but all reduced to Pounds, Shillings, and Pence: Only (in relation to the Neceſſity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money) a ſmall Piece of Braſs, Copper, or Tin, called a Farthing, (being the fourth Part of a Penny) and a Halfpenny, (which is the Value of two Farthings) have been permitted to be coined; but no Man is compelled to receive them for Payment of Debt, or Rent; which cannot be ſaid of any Nation, or State in the World beſides.

No Money made of pure Gold or Silver.

No Money, in any Mint, is made of pure Gold or Silver, as being too flexible; and therefore allayed with Copper. The Standard of Crown Gold, is 22 Carrats of fine Gold, and 2 Carrats of Allay, in the Pound Weight Troy; which is divided into 44 Parts and a half; each Part is to paſs for 30 *s.* and the Half Part for 10 *s.*

The Allay.

The Allay of ſome Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold; which renders the Gold Coin, ſome more white, ſome more yellow.

The Standard.

The Standard for Sterling Silver, is 11 Ounces and 2 Penny weight of fine Silver, and 18 Penny weight Allay of Copper out of the Fire. So that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Ounce is 5 *s.* 4 ½ *d.* But with Allay, it is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Moniers divide the | Pd Troy | into | 12 Ounces |
| | Ounce | | 20 Penny Wt |
| | Penny Wt | | 24 Grains |
| | Grain | | 20 Mites |
| | Mite | | 24 Droits |
| | Droit | | 20 Perits |
| | Perit | | 24 Blanks |

### *A* TABLE *of the* Engliſh *Gold Coins, and their Value.*

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Piece of 2 *s.* 9 *d.* is worth - - - - | 0 | 03 | 3 |
| A Piece of 5 *s.* - - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 05 | 9 |
| A Piece of 5 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 06 | 3 |
| A Piece of 10 *s.* - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| A Piece of 11 *s.* - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| A *Scotch* Croſs-Daggers - - - - - - - - | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| A Piece of 20 *s.* K. *James* and K. *Char.* | 1 | 03 | 6 |
| A Piece of 22 *s.* - - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 05 | 6 |
| An Half *Elizabeth* - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| A Piece of 30 *s. Jacobus* - - - - - - - | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| A Piece of 22 *s.* of Q. *Eliz.* - - - - - | 1 | 09 | 0 |
| A Roſe Noble of Q. *Eliz.* - - - - - - | 2 | 05 | 0 |
| A Roſe Noble of K. *James* I. - - - - | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| An Angel of Q. *Elizabeth* - - - - - - - | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| An Angel of K. *James* I. - - - - - - - | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| An Angel of K. *Charles* I. - - - - - - - | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| An Angel of K. *Charles* II. - - - - - - | 0 | 05 | 0 |
| A Ship Angel of K. *Charles* II. - - - - | 0 | 05 | 0 |
| A leſſer Ship Angel of K. *Ch.* II. - - - | 0 | 04 | 6 |
| A Ship Angel of K. *James* II. - - - - - | 0 | 04 | 6 |
| A Guinea - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 01 | 6 |
| A Half Guinea - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| A double Guinea Piece - - - - - - - - | 2 | 03 | 0 |
| A Five Guinea Piece - - - - - - - - - | 5 | 07 | 6] |

Thus the foreſaid Value of the Gold Coin ſtood for many Years; till of late, about the Year 1717, the Guineas (by Proclamation) were reduced Sixpence each Guinea, and the other Coin in Proportion.

Various Matters of the Mint, and Officers of it. *J. S.*

And here, before we take our leave of the Mint, we ſhall ſet down divers Things, according to the Order of Time wherein they happened, relating both to the Matter of the Mint, and the Officers thereof.

Keeper of the King's Coin. *Ledger K.* Richard III.

A Grant to *John Wood*, Eſq; for the Keeping of the King's Coin and Money, of Gold and Silver, in the *Tower* of *London*, and elſewhere in *England*; 1 K. *Richard* III.

A Pardon for the Officers of the Mint. *MSS. de Turr. pen. me.*

*Anno* 1552, It ſeems all, or moſt of the Officers had been tardy; ſo that they ſtood in need of an Act of Pardon from K. *Edward* the VIth, or at leaſt *pro majori Cautela.* And there was a Pardon granted by him, dated *July* the 21ſt, *Anno Regni 6.* to Sir *John Tork*, Knight, Under-Treaſurer of the Quoin-Money and Mints within the *Tower* of *London* and *Southwark*: To *Nicholas Throckmorton*, Eſq; one of the Under-Treaſurers of the ſaid Mints: To Sir *John Godſalve*, Knight, Comptroller of the Mint within the *Tower*: To *Thomas Fleetwood*, Gentleman, Comptroller of the Mint within the *Tower* and *Southwark*: To *William Knight*, of *London* Mercer, Aſſay-Maſter of the ſaid Mints: To *William Dunch*, Auditor of the ſaid Mints: To *William Billingſley*, Aſſay-Maſter: To *William Stanley*, of *London* Goldſmith, Aſſay-Maſter. For all and all manner of Tranſgreſſions, Contempts, Abuſions and Offences, touching or concerning the ſaid Mints of the *Tower* and *Southwark*.

Baſe Monies called in by Q. *Elizabeth.*

*Anno* 1560, Baſe Monies being called in by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Proclamation, were received into the Mint, and fine Monies thereof made. And a Computation was given in from the Mint, of the baſe Monies received into the Mint ſince *Michaelmas* 1560, to *Michaelmas* 1561; and of the Charges of the Workmanſhip, or Coinage of the fine Monies thereof made; with a Note of the Proviſions, and other Charges incident to the ſame; the Waſte of Melting and Blanching being born.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total of the Maſs of baſe Monies was, | Six Hundred Thirty one Thouſand, Nine Hundred and fifty Pound Weight. |
| Which was current Money, according to the Rates of their ſeveral Standards, | Six Hundred Thirty eight Thouſand, an Hundred and thirteen Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence. |
| Total of the Maſs of fine Monies, | Two Hundred Forty four Thouſand, Four Hundred and ſixteen Pound Weight. |
| Which is in Monies current, at 60 *s.* the Pound Weight, | Seven hundred eighty three Thouſand, Two hundred forty eight Pound. |

The Charges of Coinage of this baſe Money.

The Two Treaſurers of the Mint, *Thomas Stanley*, and *Thomas Fleetwood*, Eſqs; had for their Workmanſhip, or Coinage allowed 7 *d.* the Pound Weight. Which came to 7128 *l.* 16 *s.*

Moreover, the Proviſions, as Coal, Coining Irons, and Iron Work, Argal, Salt-petre, Trays, with divers other Neceſſaries; came to - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3848 *l.* 2 *s*, 8 *d.*

Moreover, Fees of Officers and Miniſters, with their Diet for one Year, - - - 2006 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.*

Sum Total of the Charges aforeſaid, amounted to, Forty Thouſand Three Hundred and ſix Pounds, Fifteen Shillings and Three Pence.

Odd Pieces coined.

At this Time, odd Pieces were coined; of which we have now-a-days none current, and hardly any ſuch Monies to be ſeen; namely, Fourpence-halfpenny Pieces, Twopences, Farthing Pieces, and Penny-halfpenny Pieces.

Officers and their Fees.

At this Time, theſe were the Officers ſerving in the Mint, with their Fees according to Queen *Elizabeth*'s Eſtabliſhment, dated *December* the 6th, for one Year ending at *Michaelmas* 1561, for the Upper Mint and the Nether.

## *The Upper Mint.*

| *Offices.* | *Officers.* | | *Fees.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *l. s. d.* |
| Treaſurer, | *Thomas Fleetwood.* | | 133 06 08 |
| Aſſay Maſter, | *Chriſtopher Lee.* | | 40 00 00 |
| Surveyor of the Melting Houſe, | *Chriſtopher Stanley.* | | 26 13 04 |
| Purveyor, | *Michael Towerſon.* | *l. s. d.* | 13 06 08 |
| Clerks, | *Thomas Weſtwick.*<br>*Richard Wood.* | | 10 00 00 |
| Melters, | *John Haward.* | 13 06 08 | 26 13 04 |
| | *Robert Fareman.* | 13 06 08 | |
| Under Melters, | *William Smith.* | 12 00 00 | 34 00 00 |
| | *Thomas Mimnes.* | 12 00 00 | |
| | *Richard Aſhton.* | 10 00 00 | |
| Blanchers, | *Humfrey Holt.* | 12 00 00 | 60 00 00 |
| | *Henry Munforth.* | 12 00 00 | |
| | *Ralph Birchinſhaw.* | 12 00 00 | |
| | *William Nunnes.* | 12 00 00 | |
| | *John Pickmere.* | 12 00 00 | |
| Tellers. | *Arthur Babham.*<br>*Roger Standiſh.*<br>*Roger Henſhaw.*<br>*Ralph Waller.*<br>*Denys Gray.*<br>*Robert Beſtnay.*<br>*Nicholas Stubbs.*<br>*William Pereſon.* | To each 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which maketh together. | 213 06 08 |
| The Sum of all the Fees aforeſaid is, | | | 567 06 08 |

## *The Nether Mint.*

| *Offices.* | *Officers.* | | *Fees.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| High Treaſurer, | Sir *Edmund Peckham,* Knt. | | 200 00 00 |
| Under Treaſurer, | *Thomas Stanley,* | | 100 00 00 |
| | And in Augmentation of his Fee, during the Queen's Pleaſure, in conſideration of his Travel about the Alteration of the Baſe Money, | 36 06 08 | 136 06 08 |
| Comptroller, | *John Bull,* | | 66 13 04 |
| | And in Augmentation of his Fee, during the Queen's Pleaſure, in conſideration of his Travel about the Alteration of the Braſs Money, | 33 06 08 | 100 00 00 |
| Aſſay Maſter, | *William Humphrey.* | | 66 13 04 |
| Auditor, | *Henry Coddenham.* For the Wages of one Clerk, during the Queen's Pleaſure. | | 10 00 00 |
| A Teller. | *William Wightmam.* | | 33 06 08 |
| Tellers, | *Robert Stringfellow.*<br>*Richard Tomewe.*<br>*Quintin Johns.*<br>*John Robinſon.*<br>*John Babham.*<br>*Robert Wilſon.*<br>*Edward Wilſon.*<br>*Nicolas Clark.* | To each 26*l.* 13*s.* 4 *d.* | 213 06 08 |
| Surveyor of the Melting Houſe. | *Thomas Johnſon.* | | 26 13 04 |
| | | Carr. over | 953 08 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought over | 953 08 00 |
| Graver. | *Derick Anthony.* | | 30 00 00 |
| Finer. | *Thomas Glenton.* | | 20 00 00 |
| Clerk of the Irons. | *Humphrey Wells.* | | 13 06 08 |
| Sinker of the Irons. | *John Laurens.* | | 20 00 00 |
| Purveyor, | *John Towars.* | | 13 06 08 |
| Blanchers, | Six. | At 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. | 60 00 00 |
| Melters, | Five. | Three whereof at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* one at 10*l.* one at 7*l.* 0*s.* | 57 10 00 |
| Labourers to the Melters and Blanchers, | Four. | At 10*l.* each. | 40 00 00 |
| A Smith, | | | 10 00 00 |
| A Potmaker, | *William Foxlow,* [that ſlept ſo long.] | | 10 00 00 |
| A Porter, | | | 10 00 00 |
| Clerk of the Indentures. | | | 10 00 00 |
| The Sum of all the ſaid Yearly Fees. | | | 1087 10 00 |

*Loniſon,* Maſter Worker of the Monies.

*Anno* 1572, *Regin. Elizabeth,* 14. She granted a Patent to *John Loniſon*, during Life, to be Maſter Worker of the Monies in the *Tower*, and elſewhere through this Realm. And his Allowance was 14*d* ¼. upon every Pound of Silver coined. This Man coined Money, Six Pence Farthing in the Pound under the Standard, and ſhort of the Weight for divers Years; pretending that his Indenture bore him out, as it ſeemed indeed to do. *Richard Martin*, Warden of the Mint, was the chief Man that ſued him; his Office being to overſee Matters of the Mint. This Controverſy between *Martin* and *Loniſon* continued for ſome Years. For in the Year 1574, the Lord Treaſurer left the Matter to *Peter Osborn*, the Remembrancer, an able and honeſt Man. *Martin* and *Loniſon* had ſeveral Conferences before the ſaid *Osborn*, expounding the Articles of their Indentures. *Osborn* bad them draw out two Books each, concerning their own Minds. The Warden did ſo, and ſent his by *Osborn* to the Lord Treaſurer, concerning the Meaning of the ſaid Articles. *Loniſon* had Order to draw out his Book; and that he ſhould ſet down ſimply what he thought was the meaning of the Articles, for his Turn and Purpoſe. Theſe two Books ſaved the Lord Treaſurer abundance of Pains, and would ſerve to give Light to the Queen's learned Council and the Judges, the more ſkilfully to judge of, and underſtand the Matter, and to Artſmen alſo to find the Difference between them, which it ſeems was not ſo eaſily diſcoverable.

*Richard Martin,* Warden of the *Mint,* ſues *Loniſon.*

*Commiſſioners for Loniſon's* Buſineſs.

This held till the Year 1578, when the Queen appointed Commiſſioners to enquire into *Loniſon's* Doings; who pretended to them, that he did it becauſe 14*d.* was too little to bear out the Charges. In fine, the Commiſſioners were contented to allow him 15*d.* for every Pound Weight. And if he would not accept of that, to be diſcharged of what was paſt, and the Queen to make choice of another Officer in his Place, and to allow him a Penſion of 300 *l.* a Year, during his Life, to be paid out the Coinage. The Commiſſioners were Perſons of the higheſt Rank, *Viz. Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper; *William* Lord *Burghley*, Lord Treaſurer; *Thomas*, Earl of *Suſſex*; *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*; Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*; Sir *Francis Walſingham*, and Sir *Walter Mildmay*; all Privy Counſellors.

Their Report and Opinion in the Matter.

And here I will ſubjoin the very Report and Opinion of the ſaid Lords, and other her Majeſties Commiſſioners touching this Controverſy in the *Mint* Cauſes, given *May* the 24th, 1578. And the rather, becauſe ſomewhat of the Nature of the *Mint* in thoſe Days may be known.

“ Firſt, they find, that the Standard for Silver Monies, appointed by her Majeſty, is 11 Ounces, 2 Penny weight fine Silver; and 18 Penny weight for Allay in every Pound Weight. Which is the ancient Standard of the Sterling of *England*.

“ *Item*, They find that every Perſon, bringing Bullion to be coined, muſt deliver the ſame Bullion at the Fineneſs of the Standard.

“ Whereupon they think, that no Bullion ought to be put to melting to make Sterling Monies, of leſs Fineneſs than the Standard aforeſaid.

“ And therefore do like beſt, (if it may ſo ſtand with her Majeſties good Pleaſure) that the ſaid Standard ſhould, by the Overſight and Advouchment of the Warden, be kept in the Commixture and Melting of the ſaid Bullion, being the firſt and principal Action of the whole Work. Which they think is agreeable with the Tenor of the Indentures; and is agreeable unto Juſtice, in yielding unto the Subjects as good Silver in their Monies, as they delivered to make the ſame; and is alſo moſt for the publick Utility of the Realm, in preſerving the Riches of the Coin, being the common Meaſure and Value of all Things, bought and ſold, both within the Realm, and without.

“ By which Reſtitution of the Coin to its Perfection, it will fall out, that her Majeſty then muſt forbear a Part of that Gain, which now ſhe hath; albeit in the Riches of her Treaſure it will be ſufficiently recompenſed.

“ That whereout of the 18*d.* which the Subject payeth for the Coinage, Waſte, and Workmanſhip of every Pound Weight, her Majeſty now hath 10*d*, and the Maſter 8*d.* there is taken from the Monies, as the Coinage is now in Weight and Fineneſs, 6*d* ¼. more, to make up 14*d* ¼. for the Maſters Allowance, without which he cannot perform the Work. And if the Standard ſhould be reſtored in perfection, then

" the ſame 14*d*. ¼. is to come out of the 18*d*. paid " by the Subjects, and not out of the Monies.

" And ſo will remain to her Majeſty upon " the Pound Weight 3*d* ¾. which nevertheleſs is " more than any of her Majeſties Progenitors had " in the like Caſe.

" And yet the Commiſſioners think, that the " Subjects, to have the Standard kept upright, " and to receive their Money coined by Weight, " as heretofore they have done, may be endured " to pay 21*d*. upon the Pound Weight for Coinage " and Waſte, which is 3*d*. more than they now " do.

" And then will remain to her Majeſty upon " every Pound Weight, 6*d*. ¾. and the Maſter to " have his 14*d*. ¼. being the Sum agreed on in the " Bargain with him, and the Money kept in " Perfection in Weight and Fineneſs.

" The like Conſideration is to be had in the " Standard of the Gold.

" But if her Majeſty ſhall not like to forbear " ſo much of her own Commodity, (which for " the Reſpects aforeſaid they wiſh it may pleaſe " her to do) then in a ſecond Degree they think " it fitteſt, that the Matter be thus ordered.

" That the Bullion being delivered by the " Subjects at the full Standard of 11 Ounces two " penny Weight fine, the ſame ſhould, by the " Overſight and Avouchment of the Warden, be " put to the Melting at 11 Ounces 1 penny " Weight fine, and be ſhorn at 3*l*. 3*d*. in the " Weight: Whereby will be gotten out of the " Monies in Fineneſs and Weight 6*d* ¼. in the " Pound Weight, as the half Remedy of the " Aſſay and Shere.

" Which Profit they think meet to be reſerved " wholly to her Majeſty, to be accompted, *viz.* " for the Fineneſs by the Leiger and Melting " Books; and for the Shere by the Tellers Book, " as the only true means to make the Accompt " by.

" Which 6*d* ¼. being added unto the 18*d*. paid by " the Subjects for Coinage and Waſte, will make " 2*s* ¼. upon the Pound Weight: Whereof deduct " 14*d* ¼. in Money by Tale for the Maſter's Allowance: And then will remain to her Majeſty " 10*d*. the Sum that now ſhe hath.

" But becauſe the Maſter doth alledge, that " 14*d* ¼ is too little to bear all his Charges; the " Commiſſioners in that Requeſt (to encourage " him the better to ſerve her Majeſty faithfully " in the Place) do think it convenient (if it may " ſo like her Majeſty) to make his Allowance " the Sum of 15*d*. upon the Pound Weight.

" And then ſhall remain to her Majeſty 9*d* ¼. " upon every Pound Weight, not much leſs than " the Sum ſhe now hath.

" The like is to be had in the Standard of Gold.

" And whereas *John Loniſon*, now Maſter " Worker of the *Mint*, hath been charged with " the Breach of the Standard; whereby it is alledged that he ſhould be in Arrerage to her " Majeſty; becauſe that in his Anſwer it ſeems " that he took it, that his Indenture gave him " power to proceed in the Courſe he hath done; " and that the Proſecution of the Suit in the ſame " hath been very chargeable unto him; the Commiſſioners think convenient, that it may pleaſe " her Majeſty, for the ending to the Controverſy, " to give him a Diſcharge for all thoſe Things " riſing in Queſtion heretofore; and that he may " paſs his Account to the Warden accordingly.

" And that it likewiſe pleaſe her Majeſty to " give a Diſcharge unto *Richard Martin*, now " Warden of the *Mint*, for to reckon and paſs the " ſaid *Loniſon's* Accompt in form afore-declared. " Which *Martin* they do not find to have done " any Thing in this Controverſy thereby to have " any particular Gain to himſelf; but the whole " Matters alledged by him to have tended to her " Majeſty's Service; and for diſcharging of his " Duty belonging to the Office.

" And this being by her Majeſty allowed, the " Indentures are to be renewed.

" Finally, if *Loniſon* will not accept of this " laſt Offer, to have 15*d*. upon the Pound Weight, " and to be diſcharged of that is paſt, then the " Commiſſioners think good, that her Majeſty " ſhould make choice of another Officer, that " will ſerve the Place in ſuch ſort as may be " moſt beneficial to her Majeſty.

" Nevertheleſs becauſe *Loniſon* ſhall not be diſmiſſed without ſufficient Recompence for his " Service and Intereſt, the Commiſſioners think " convenient, that he have a Penſion of 300*l*. " by the Year, during his Life, to be paid " out of the Coinage; or, that wanting, out of " her Majeſty's Receipt; and One Hundred " Pounds a Year after his Deceaſe unto his Wife, " during her Life out of the Coinage.

*Nic. Bacon.*
*Tho. Suſſex.*
*Chr. Hatton.*

*William Burghley.*
*Robert Leiceſter.*
*Francis Walſingham.*
*Walter Mildmay.*

Loniſon's Debt to the Queen.

But *Loniſon*, not complying with the Commiſſioners, or dying before all was ended between the Queen and him, there was brought in to his Executors a Charge of his Debt to the Queen, for ſo much as in his Time he had impaired the Monies of Weight and Fineneſs under their juſt Standard. So that from *Apr.* 1572, to *October* 1578, there remained due to the Queen by him for the Remedies of the Aſſay, and Shere upon Gold, Molten and Coined 62*l*. 07*s*. 11*d*. and 8 Mites. And alſo remained due and owing to the Queen for the Remedies of the Aſſay, and Shere upon Silver Molten and Coined 1876*l*. 13*s*. 3*d*. and 8 Mites. Sum Total due to her Majeſty for Gold and Silver, according to the Leiger and Tellers Books, 1939*l*. 02*s*. 2*d*. ½. 4 Mites.

Concluſions for Coining Gold and Silver.

Upon the foreſaid Reſolution of the Commiſſioners for *Loniſon's* Buſineſs, theſe Matters following were concluded upon, or perhaps propounded, only (by the Lord Treaſurer's Device chiefly) for the Coining of Gold and Silver, and for Allowances to be made to the Warden and Maſter Worker.

Pence of what Value.

Beſides the four Manner of Monies of Silver, one Piece of a Penny ſhall be coined; ſo as 720 thereof make the Pound Weight.

The Bullion of Gold ſhall be coined at 23 Caracts, 3 Grains, Quarter of fine Gold, and three Quarters of a Grain of Alloy.

The Silver Standard at 11 Ounces one Penny Weight fine, and 19 Penny Weight of Alloy into the Melting Pot.

The Gold to be 36*l*. 01*s*. 10*d*. ½. Pound Weight.

The Silver at 60*s*. 3 *d*. the Pound Weight.

The Warden ſhall take up in every Pound Weight of Gold 5*s*. 10*d*. ½. out of the which he ſhall pay to the Maſter Worker 3*s*. 4*d*. ½.

And he ſhall take of every Pound Weight of Silver 2*d*. by Tale; out of which he ſhall pay to the Maſter Worker 12*d*. ¾.

Note, there ſhall be retained out of the Commixtion of Gold, one 18th Part of a Caract of Gold, of every Pound Weight of a Pound of Gold.

And one Penny Weight of Silver of every Pound of Silver; which the Maſter Worker ſhall have to his own Uſe, beſides the ſaid 3*s*. 4*d*. ½. aboveſaid for Gold; and 12*d*. ¾ for Silver, towards all manner of Charges.

Quantity of Money Coined, Gold and Silver.

From *April* 1572, to *Octob. ult.* 1573. Gold Monies Coined were *Poiz* 583 Pound Weight, 11 Ounces three Quarters. From the laſt of *October*,

*October* 1573. to the 12th of *July* 1578. Gold Money coined were *poiz* 629 Pound Weight, 8 Ounces, one Penny Weight and ſix Grains.

From *April*, as aforeſaid, to *Octob. ult.* 1573. Silver Monies coined were 55675 Pound Weight, ſix Ounces. From *Octob. ult.* as aforeſaid to *July* 1578. Silver Monies coined were 94238 Pound Weight, 10 Ounces, 16 Penny Weight.

A Trial-Piece made.

*Anno* 1577. There was a Trial-piece made: Which Trial-piece tried the Work-Maſter of the *Mint* his Monies. Which Mr. *Martin* the Warden brought into *Goldſmith's Hall*; being a juſt and good Standard in Fineneſs; as he divers Times reported it to be by Trial made thereof in *France* and *Flanders*. And by many other Trials of the ſame made, before the preferring of the ſame to the Goldſmiths. And another Trial-Piece was made, authorized by the Privy Council, to touch Plate.

*Mint* Aſhes.

In the Year 1570, and odd, one *Nicholas Rykward*, formerly a Dependant on *Walter Pepperd*, belonging to the Queen's Mines in *Ireland*, petitioned the Queen about the *Mint* Aſhes. The Rubbiſh and Aſhes of the *Tower Mint* were caſt out as of no Value, and laid rejected by the Space of four or five Years; and other ſome for 20, 40, 60, or 100 Years and upward, (as vain and of no Eſtimation) after the Silver and other Metals had been tried, waſhed, fined, and molten. This Man thought, that by further trying, good handling, and Huſbandry with Labour, theſe Heaps of Rubbiſh might be wrought, and reduced to ſome Commodity and Profit. In Conſideration whereof he humbly beſought the Queen to grant to him and his Aſſigns all that Rubbiſh and Aſhes of all her *Mints*, which had been ſo caſt out in the *Tower*, or ſuch Parts of them as ſhe ſhould pleaſe, with convenient Liberty to make, ſearch, dig, take and uſe the ſame; filling and making good the ſame Places and Grounds which he ſhall break, and leaving them in as good Caſe or better than he found them; during ſome reaſonable Term of Years, by her Majeſty to be limited: With Proviſo, that none other ſhould have, uſe, or occupy the trying of the ſame Aſhes nor Rubbiſh, nor the Earths wherewith the ſame were mingled: To be taken at ſome reaſonable Yearly Kent, or Part of the Gain or Profit that ſhould grow thereby.

Maſter of the *Mint* his Office.
Sir *Richard Martin*.

*Richard Martin* before mentioned, now Maſter of the *Mint*, Alderman of *London* (afterwards Sir *Richard Martin*, Knt. and Lord Maior) was a very able and honeſt Man, and long had ſerved in that Office. But he could not eſcape Enemies and Enviers. Theſe had ſet on a beggarly, bold Fellow to accuſe him (the Slander whereof ran abroad, and made a great Impreſſion upon him) as though he coined not good Standard. Whereupon to ſatisfy the Queen, the Lord Treaſurer, and all other, in his Truth and Faithfulneſs, he made an Offer in *April* 1586. to the ſaid Treaſurer, propounding Means, whereby Trial might be made of the Goodneſs and Fineneſs of her Majeſty's Money. Which was, that a Jury of honeſt and indifferent Perſons ſhould be ſworn to try, and preſent the Truth unto her Majeſty's Commiſſioners touching the Work-maſters Dealings in making the Queen's Monies. The Jury to be made up of Aldermen, Merchants, and Commoners of the beſt Rank and Quality. And that they repair to the *Mint*, and there ſee the weighing, aſſaying, commixing and melting of one Pot of Silver Ingots, and another Pot of *Spaniſh* Monies. And that after the juſt Standard of 11 Ounces 2 *d.* Weight fine of pure Silver of 12 Ounces fine, and 18 *d.* Weight of Alloy, according to her Majeſty's Indenture, and as always it hath been done from time to time.

And that theſe Pots ſhall be ſeverally molten, and caſt out into ſmall Ingots, as is uſed for making the Monies. That then for moſt Indifferency, there may be taken three of thoſe ſmall Ingots of either Pot, for making the Pot-Aſſay in manner as followeth, *viz.* One ſmall Ingot of the firſt Range, another ſmall Ingot of the midſt of the Pot, and another ſmall Ingot of the laſt Range of the ſame Pot. And that of every of theſe ſmall Ingots there be taken a juſt and equal Proportion to make the Pot-Aſſay, the *Lib.* ſubtil being of 15 Grains. To make the ſame, there is to be taken of every of thoſe three ſmall Ingots, five Grains. And that after the Monies ſhall be made hereof, this Jury may alſo ſee the Money-Aſſays made. And when this is done, the ſaid Jury, in Preſence, and by Survey of the ſaid Maſter-Worker, may collect one full Pound Weight of all the Monies made in the Time of the ſaid Maſter-Worker, as the ſame ſhall appear by their ſeveral Privy Marks, either out of her Majeſty's Receipt, or out of Mens Purſes, as they are to be found, as it ſhall pleaſe the ſaid Commiſſioners to appoint.

And when one full Pound Weight of every ſort of thoſe Monies ſhall be ſo collected, that then every Pound Weight thereof may be ſeverally molten, and juſt Eſſays thereof ſeverally made in Preſence of the ſaid Jury and Officers of the *Mint*. And that then the Premiſſes to be preſented before the ſaid Commiſſioners, as the ſame ſhall be truly found.

In the doing all which Things, the Accuſers themſelves, and others which they ſhall deſire, or as many of them as your Honours ſhall think meet, may be preſent to ſee how all things are done. So the whole Action and Circumſtances in and about the making of the ſaid Monies ſhall be plainly laid open, for plain Satisfaction of the Truth to her Majeſty, her honourable Council, and all others. Which Truth the ſaid Maſter-Worker deſireth to be made apparent; and nothing doubteth but that his true and faithful Dealing will alſo appear therewith, to the evident Confutation of thoſe ſlanderous Accuſations which have been raiſed againſt him.

Some complain againſt the *Mint* Maſter.

*Anno* 1597. ſome Goldſmiths and others made a Complaint again, and preferred a Petition againſt Miſdemeanors in the *Mint*; which were likely to cauſe great Decay of her Majeſty's Profit by Thouſands of Bullion that might and would come in; utterly diſcouraging her Subjects that would bring in Bullion into the *Mint*. The great Hindrance whereof they made to be; for that Sir *Richard Martin* did detain great Sums of their Money *perforce*, which had been long before coined, converting it to his own Uſe. But this ſeems to be only the Complaint of ſome few peeviſh Folk; there being but Seven Hands to the Petition, and the two firſt Women, *viz. Mary Feek*, and *Suſannah Franknel*. This Man laid long under the Spleen and Malice of ſome People, but as formerly, in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, he appealed to the Searcher of all Hearts, who beſt knew how unjuſtly he was accuſed, and earneſtly deſired an honeſt and indifferent Jury for Trial of his Cauſe; ſo it beſpake his faithful and good Service, that the Queen continued him thus long in her Service.

*Laſtly*, Let me add two or three Things more, and ſo conclude this Diſcourſe of the *Mint*.

The King's Seals to be engraven only in the *Tower Mint*.

Though the Kings of *England* had ſeveral Mints in other Places in the Realm, yet this was a Privilege peculiar to the *Mint* in the *Tower*, that the King's Seals throughout the Realm were to be engraven within the *Tower* only. For it appears on Record in the *Exchequer* by ſundry Writs there recorded, that when as any Seal of the Kings of this Realm in former Times were to be graven, then a Writ was directed to the Warden of the *Mint*, limiting him the Form of ſuch Seal, with a Commandment, "That he ſhould do ſuch a

“ Seal, to be engraven by the King's Graver of the *Mint* within the *Tower* of *London.* And the ſame Seal, with a fair Pattern thereof, together with the ſame Writ, to return at a Day certain.” And then theſe Seals ſo made and returned were by the Lord Treaſurer and Barons delivered unto ſuch Officers as ſhould uſe the ſame. And the Purpoſe of having the Pattern, was for Judgment, if any Counterfeit Seals ſhould be uſed.

The Warden complained of ſome that uſed the Queen's Seal for their Offices.

When certain Cuſtomers and Alnagers in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and many other Officers uſed her Seal in their ſeveral Offices, and cauſed the ſame to be made at their Pleaſures; the Warden of the *Mint* complained of them to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghleigh*; ſhewing the aforeſaid ancient Cuſtom, and the Uſefulneſs of it; and how this making of Seals at the Officers Pleaſures tended to the deceiving and defrauding of the Queen and her People. And he required, that ſome ſpecial Commandment or Commiſſion ſhould be given out for defacing of all ſuch Seals as were counterfeit. And that the ancient Records might be ſearched for the Penalties due to ſuch Counterfeitures. And that it had been heretofore accuſtomed for the Warden, or Graver, by his Appointment, to make Search for ſuch counterfeit Seals; and he made Preſentment thereof before the Lord Treaſurer and Barons: And they, *viz.* the Mint Maſter and Graver, prayed his Lordſhip's Order in the Premiſſes to be had.

Farthings.

One Thing more which I ſhall mention in relation to the *Mint*, is concerning a Queſtion ſtarted in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign about the coining of Farthings, Whether to make them of Silver, or Silver debaſed, or Copper. If they ſhould be made of the Standard of the other Money, the Piece would be only two Grains, of that Smallneſs as neither to be conveniently coined nor handled for Payment. If a baſe Standard be appointed therefore to increaſe the Weight, that every Farthing might weigh ſix Grains (which is the ſmalleſt that conveniently can be) then there would be eighty in every Ounce, and in every Pound Weight 960, and would be current for 20*s.* The Workmanſhip thereof, conſidering the Number of Pieces, the Difficulty of melting, and manner of Commixture, would coſt 2*s.* 6*d.* the Pound Weight; and for her Majeſty's Revenue, at leaſt 6*d.* So the Value in Silver cannot exceed 17*s.* that is 3 Ounces 3 Penny Weight of fine Silver, and 8 Ounces 17 Penny Weight of Allay. This ſmall Quantity of Silver will make no ſhew, and be but clearly loſt, and be as eaſy to counterfeit as if they were only Copper.

If they be only of Copper, the ſame might be faithfully made of One Penny Weight the Piece; and ſo in a Pound Weight there would be 240. and be current for 5*s.* and with a reaſonable Revenue thereof to her Majeſty, as of the other Monies; and Charges of Copper, Tools, and Workmanſhip will be worth their Value. They will be apt for Uſe, and of infinite Continuance: And in them there is no Precedent of embaſing. This was offered by Mr. *Martin* the Warden, and one Mr. *Palmer*, an Officer (as it ſeems) in the *Mint.*

*The Mint* farmed out by the Queen.

The Queen once farmed out the *Mint* to ſome private Subject, who ſeems to have been the before mentioned *Martin*, the *Mint*-Maſter. The Inconvenience and Danger whereof to her ſelf and the Nation, ſome Perſon unknown ſhewed in this deliberate Paper to the Lord Treaſurer, following.

THE *MINT* of this our Realm, with the Gain belonging to the ſame, is not a Thing fit to be converted to the Uſe of every private Subject in ſuch ſort as of late Time hath been, and as it doth yet continue; by reaſon of the Eſtate of the outward Doings of the whole Realm; as Things ſold and bought whatſoever, as well Foreign Commodities as our own, and our Traffick abroad, with the ordinary Means to maintain the Treaſure in competent Eſtate, and to defend the ſame from extraordinary Decay. All which Things depend upon thoſe Doings which of right ought to be put in Practice in the *Mint.* And theſe Things are of ſo much the more Importance, by reaſon they are daily and continually in Uſe, from Time to Time. And therefore as they are certainly or uncertainly dealt in, ſo will the Price of the ſaid Commodities, and the Quantity of the Treaſure follow accordingly, by ſome near Proportion to the more Profit or Prejudice of the Queen's Majeſty, and the whole Realm.

And although we have a *Mint*, yet we have no Mines; and therefore the Treaſure of this our Realm is rather to be maintained by Art than by Nature. And there is ſome Difference between other Countries and us in the Government of the Treaſure. And this Thing is to be obſerved, that the Occaſions of Loſs or Gain do continually fall out from time to time, and will ſo do ſo long as we have Traffick with other Countries; and many times in ſuch ſort, as a private Subject is neither able to prevent the Loſs, nor to procure the Gain. As of late Time there hath been Experience of both. And by the Ignorance of theſe Things, the Inconveniences and Loſſes which have happen'd to the Queen's Majeſty and the whole Realm, with the Gain which in the mean time hath been neglected, are not to be countervailed with the Sum of Ten hundred thouſand Pounds in one reſpect and other. And if every thing be duly conſidered, it will appear, that thoſe Doings which of Right ought to be put in Practice in the *Mint*, are Things of greater Charge than any private Subject is able to diſcharge. And if the *Mint* ſhall long continue in the Hands of a private Subject in ſuch ſort as of late Time it hath done, in ſhort Time it will neither be profitable to Prince nor Subject, without ſome general Loſs otherwiſe, as well to the Queen's Majeſty, as unto the whole Realm. And therefore of Neceſſity the *Mint* ought to be in the Queen's Majeſty's own Hands, whether the Gain be more or leſs: If not for Gain, yet to avoid the Danger of Loſs otherwiſe, if the like Occaſions ſhould hereafter happen, which heretofore have happened.

And this is moſt certain, that there is not any private Subject living, that will ſeek to have the *Mint*, but rather in reſpect of his own private Gain, than for her Majeſty's moſt Profit, and the Commodity of the whole Realm. And if a *Mint*-Maſter can make the *Mint* gainful unto himſelf, his Coin being reſtrained within the Limits of certain ordinary Allowances, then much more may the Queen's Majeſty make the ſame profitable; conſidering that her Majeſty may urge the ordinary Allowances further than is convenient for any *Mint*-Maſter to do; and alſo may increaſe ſome extraordinary Cauſes of Gain, far otherwiſe than any private Subject is able to do. And for my own Part, I am certainly perſuaded, that there is not any private Subject living, which knoweth what of right belongeth to the *Mint*, that with a ſafe Conſcience can either ſeek to have the *Mint* himſelf, or would be willing that any other ſhould have the ſame in uſe, but only the Queen's Majeſty, if by any convenient Means it lie in him to prevent the contray.

And although it may be thought, that ſuch certain and apparent Gain, as the Queen's Majeſty hath had by the letting out of the *Mint* to a private Subject, hath been much more profitable, than otherwiſe it would have been, if the ſame had remained in her Majeſty's own Hands; which notwithſtanding, if every Inconvenience be duly obſerved, it will appear, That the ſecret Loſs which ſince that Time hath happened to the Queen's Majeſty, and the whole Realm, hath far exceeded any ſuch Gain; and that in divers and ſundry reſpects, not here to be ſet down at large; but otherwiſe, if without Offence it may be thought convenient.

The late Officers of the *Mint*, *Anno* 1704, of chiefeſt Note, were theſe:

1. Sir *John Stanley*, Maſter Worker.
2. Dr. *Newton*, Warden of the *Mint*.
3. Mr. *Ellis*, Comptroller.
4. Mr. *Beriſford*, Deputy-Comptroller.
5. Mr. *Harris*, Graver.
6. Mr. *Brattle*, Say-Maſter.
7. Mr. *Hains*, Weigher and Teller.
8. *John Brant*, Eſq; Chief Engineer.

The Officers of the *Mint*, *Anno* 1716, were theſe:

Warden of the *Mint*, Sir *Richard Sanford*.
Maſter Worker, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Kt.
Keeper of the Change and Coinage, Sir *Richard Sanford*, Bar.
Comptroller, *Martin Bladen*, Eſq;
Aſſay-Maſter, Mr. *Charles Brattel*.
Clerk of the Papers, Mr. *Tho. Hall*.
Deputy-Warden, Mr. *Pinkney*.
Weigher and Teller, *Hopton Haines*, Eſq;
Deputy Maſter-Worker, Dr. *John Francis Fouquiere*.
Deputy-Comptroller, Mr. *Edward Hawke*.
Clerk of the Irons, Major-General *William Evans*.

We now go on to another Office kept within the *Tower*, namely, that of the Ordnance.]

## CHAP. XIX.

### *Of the Office of the* Ordnance *kept within the* Tower. *The ſeveral Officers. Matters tranſacted here.*

Office of the Ordnance. *R. B.*

THis is an Office of great Account and Importance, it being the Standing and Grand Magazine for all the Utenſils, and Inſtruments, and Weapons of War, as well by Sea as by Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; having the Superintendence, Ordering and Diſpoſing, as well of the Grand Magazine lodged in the Storehouſe in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *Plimouth*, *Hull*, *Windſor*, and elſewhere. In which Places, is Ammunition at all Times, for as many Land and Sea Forces, as may not only defend the Kingdom, but be ſerviceable to all our Neighbours in League and Friendſhip with us, and formidable to our Enemies.]

Old Officers of this Office. *J. S.*

In old Records, I meet with ſeveral Patent-Officers belonging to this Office, which are now either wholly antiquated, or of little Account.

Bowyers Office. *Chart. de Turr. pen. me.*

As, There was an Officer for keeping and making the Bows, called the *Bowyers Office*. This was granted by Patent to *Robert Bridford*, by King *Richard* II. in the Twenty ſecond Year of his Reign, together with certain Houſes belonging to the ſame Office. And *Edward* the IVth, in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign, granted to *Thomas Maſburgh*, the Office of keeping, making and providing Bows in the *Tower*; granting him a certain Manſion, ſituate between the Tower called *Wakefield Tower*, and the Tower called *Weſt Smithfield*, for exerciſing the foreſaid Office.

*Attiliator Baliſtarum.*

There was alſo another Officer belonging to the Croſs-Bows, who was called in the Records of the *Tower*, *Attiliator Balliſtarum*. He ſeemed to be one who provided Harneſs and Accoutrements for thoſe Bows. King *Edward* I. in the firſt of his Reign, granted this Office to *T. S.* And he had for his Wages, Seven pence halfpenny *per Diem*.

*Galeator.*

Another Officer was called *Galeator*, that perhaps provided and took care for the Helmets or Head-Pieces. This Place was once granted to *Richard Glover*, Armig. *Anno* 5. *H.* IV.

Armourer.

There was an *Armourer* within the *Tower*. This Office was once enjoyed by *William Snell*, granted to him 1 *Richard* II. And *John Fleet* was appointed by *Edward* the III. in his Twelfth Year, Keeper of his Armour; and likewiſe of his Jewels, and other Things in the *Tower*, during Pleaſure; with the Fee of 12 *d.* a Day.

Keeper of the Tents.

There was a Keeper of the Tents. This Place was granted by King *Henry* the VIth, in the Nineteenth Year of his Reign, to *Richard Lound*, for Term of Life: And he had a Meſs withal granted him, ſituate upon the Wharf, near S. *Katharine*'s Hoſpital. Which Meſs is ſaid to belong to the Office, 14 *H.* VI.]

Officers now belonging to this Office. *R. B.*

The Principal Officer at this Time, is ſtiled the MASTER GENERAL of the ORDNANCE; who ought to be a Perſon of great Honour and Integrity.

Subordinate to this Great Officer, (unto whom the Management of this Office is committed) are other Principal Officers; *viz.* 1. The *Lieutenant-General.* 2. The *Surveyor.* 3. The *Clerk* of the *Ordnance.* 4. The *Keeper* of the *Stores.* 5. The *Clerk* of the *Deliveries.* 6. The *Treaſurer* and *Paymaſter*.

All which do hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*; and have their Clerks, for the Management of their reſpective Offices. Their Duties are as followeth.

Lieutenant of the Ordnance.

The LIEUTENANT-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE, is to receive all Orders and Warrants from the Maſter, and the other principal Officers, and to ſee them duly executed; and to make Orders, as the King's Occaſions ſhall require. Alſo, to give Order for the diſcharging the Great *Ordnance*, when required; as upon Coronation-Days, Birth-Days of Kings and Princes, Feſtivals, Triumphs, Victories, and the like.

He is alſo to ſee the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for Motion, upon any Occaſion, when it ſhall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

urveyor.

The Charge of the SURVEYOR of the ORDNANCE, is, To ſurvey all his Majeſty's *Ordnance, Stores* and *Proviſions* of War, in the Cuſtody of the Storekeeper; which he is to ſee ſo diſtinguiſhed and placed, as ſhall be beſt for their Preſervation and Safety. He is to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work. Alſo to ſee, that all Proviſions received be good and ſerviceable, and duly proved: For which he muſt take the Aſſiſtance of the reſt of the Officers, and the Proof-Maſters, and be marked with the King's Mark, if they ought ſo to be.

lerk of the dnance.

The CLERK of the ORDNANCE, is, To record all Orders and Inſtructions, given for the Government of the Office; as likewiſe all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers and others, who enjoy the ſaid Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the ſame. He is alſo to draw all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies to be made: Likewiſe all Letters, Inſtructions, Commiſſions, Deputations and Contracts, for his Majeſty's Service. Further, To make all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures, for the Payment and Satisfaction of the reſpective Artificers and Creditors of this Office, for Work done, or Proviſions received: Alſo Quarter-Books, for the Salaries, Allowances and Wages, of all Officers, Clerks, and others belonging to the ſaid Office. He is alſo to keep Journals and Ledgers of the Receipts and Returns of his Majeſty's Stores, to ſerve as a Check between the two Accomptants of the Office; the one for Money, the other for Stores.

orekeeper.

The Duty of the STOREKEEPER, is, To take into his Charge and Cuſtody, all his Majeſty's Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent, and put in Legal Security, for the ſafe keeping thereof, and for making juſt and true Account from time to time. He is to receive no Proviſions whatſoever, that are manifeſtly unſerviceable, or before they have been ſurveyed by the Surveyor. He is not to iſſue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition or Stores; except the ſame be agreed upon, and ſigned by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Maſter of the Ordnance, granted upon Order of his Majeſty, or Six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for Matters concerning the Navy. He is not to receive back any Stores formerly iſſued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and regiſtred by the Clerk of the Ordnance in the Book of *Remains*. He is to look, that all his Majeſty's Storehouſes be well repaired, and well accommodated; and that the Stores be kept in ſuch Order, as is fit for the Service and Honour of the King.

k of the veries.

The Duty of the CLERK of the DELIVERIES, is, To draw all Proportions or Orders for Deliveries of any Stores and Proviſions, and to ſee them duly executed; and by Indenture to charge the particular Receiver of his Majeſty's ſaid Stores, whether Captain, Gunner, or others; and to regiſter as well the Copies of all Warrants for the Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, thereby to diſcharge the Storekeeper.

ſurer and aſter.

The Place of TREASURER, and PAYMASTER, was formerly an *Appendix* to that of the Lieutenant-General: But King *Charles* the Second ordered, That the Office of Treaſurer ſhould be no more executed by the Lieutenant, or any other Perſon, having other Charge or Employment in the Office of Ordnance: Since which Time, there is a particular Office erected, diſtinct from any of the aforeſaid Offices. [Thro' this Officer's Hands runs all the Money for the whole Office of the Ordnance; as well the Salaries, as the Debentures.]

There are other Subordinate Officers, who likewiſe hold their Places by Patent from the King: As,

Maſter Gunner.

1. The MASTER GUNNER of *England*; who is to teach and inſtruct all ſuch as deſire to learn the Art of Gunnery; and to adminiſter to every Learner an Oath, obliging him not to ſerve any *Foreign Prince*, or State, without Leave; Nor to teach the Art of Gunnery to any, but ſuch as have taken the ſaid Oath: And to certify to the Maſter of the Ordnance the Sufficiency of any Perſon, recommended to be one of his Majeſty's Gunners, and his Ability to diſcharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Keeper of the ſmall Guns.

2. The KEEPER of the Small GUNS: And he hath the Charge and Cuſtody of his Majeſty's ſmall Guns, as Muſquets, Harquebuzes, Carbines and Piſtols, with their ſeveral Furnitures.

There are divers other Inferior Attendants and Artificers; as, the Clerks, Proof-Maſters, Meſſengers, Maſter Smith, Maſter Carpenter, Maſter Wheelwright, Maſter Gunſmith, Maſter Furbiſher, Blockmaker, and ſuch like.

Engineers.

There is yet a further Superintendency and Juriſdiction peculiar to the Maſter of the Ordnance, over all his Majeſty's Engineers, employed in the ſeveral Fortifications of this Kingdom; moſt of which have their Salaries, and Allowances payable in the ſaid Office, to which they are all accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Inſtructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by his Majeſty, and ſignified by the Maſter of the Ordnance.]

Late Officers.

*J. S.*

The late Officers of the Ordnance were as follows:

Maſter-General of the Ordnance, and Armory for the Body, the moſt Illuſtrious Duke of *Marlborough*.

Lieutenant-General, *John* Lord *Granville*.

Surveyor-General, *William Bridges*, Eſq;

Clerk of the Ordnance, *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſquire.

Storekeeper, *James Lowther*, Eſq;

Clerk of the Deliveries, *James Craggs*, Eſq;

Treaſurer, *Charles Bertie*, Eſq;

Secretary to the Maſter-General of the Ordnance, *James Craggs*, Eſq; as above.

Clerks belonging to the Officers.

Deputy-Keeper of the Armory, *William Nicholas*, Gent.

Keeper of the ſmall Guns, *Thomas Gardiner*, Gent.

Principal Engineer, now vacant ſince the Death of Sir *Martin Beckman*.

Second Engineer, Col. *Holcroft Bloud*.

Third Engineer, Captain *Chriſtian Lilly*.

Other Engineers of leſſer Eſteem.

Maſter Gunner of *England*, Captain *Thomas Silver*.

He hath Three Mates.

Chief Fire-Maſter, Col. *John Henry Hepke*.

Proof-Maſters, Two ; *John Blake*, and *John Allen.* An ancient Office, and a great deal of Buſineſs belonging to it.

Waggon-Maſter, *Charles Ball.*

Inferior Clerks, and Gunners, many. An Hundred and twenty Gunners eſtabliſhed in Time of War : But in Peace, Half that Number.

Chief Bombardier, Col. *Geo. Brown.*

Chief Petardier, *John Fawcet.*

Aſtronomical Obſervator, *John Flamſted.* [ He hath a Hundred Pound yearly paid him out of this Office.

Beſides all theſe, there be Three other Offices very neceſſary and important, and in former Times ſettled and granted by Patent ; tho' not ſo now ; *viz.* thoſe of the *Tower* Smith, Carpenter and Maſon : Whereof I have read ſome Paſſages in the Records.

Maſter Smith.

*Officium Magiſtri Fabri, cum duob. Meſſ. ſuper Wharfham ibidem, & quodam Parcell. Terr. infra Palac.* Weſtmon. *eid. Officio pertin. conceſſ. S.* Clampard. 24 *Hen.* VI. *i. e.* The Office of Maſter Smith, with Two Meſſuages upon *Wharfham* there, (whether that Place were *Tower Wharf*, or ſome Place within the *Tower*, next the Wharf, I cannot tell) and a certain Parcel of Land within the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, belonging to the ſaid Office, granted to S. *Clampard* in the 24th Year of K. *Henry* VI.

His Fee.

King *Edward* I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, appointed the *Tower* Smith to have 4 ½ *d.* a Day for his Wages : And moreover, in a Schedule hanging to the Patent, *de Gardinariis Regis capit* 3 d. *per Diem : i. e.* 3 *d.* a Day more from the King's Gardiners, (ſhall we ſay ?) or rather, the King's Warders, or Guards, who were commonly ſtiled *Gardeyns* ; Officers belonging to the *Tower.*

Chief Smith, Maſon, and Carpenter of the *Tower* ; with their Fees.

You ſhall have the Chief Smith, the Maſon and Carpenter, all in one Patent of King *Edward* the IIId. *Magiſter* Wil. de Rameſey *aſſignat. Capital. Cementarius Reg. ibidem*, *& Capital. Superviſor omnium Operum Reg. in omnibus Caſtris Reg. citra* Trentam, *percipiend. per annum unam Robam*, & xij d. *per Diem ad Scaccarium. Et de eod. modo pro Magiſtro* Willielmo Hurle, *quod ſit Capital. Carpentarius*, &c. *ut ſupra* ; & Walt. Le Fevre, *Capital. Fabr.* 10 *E.* III. *i. e.* Mr. *William de Rameſey* is appointed Chief Maſon of the King there, [ at the *Tower* ] and Chief Overſeer of all the King's Works in all his Caſtles on this ſide *Trent* ; taking yearly one Robe, and 12 *d.* a Day at the *Exchequer.* And after the ſame manner for Mr. *William Hurle*, that he be Chief Carpenter, *&c.* as before ; and *Walter Le Fevre* Chief Smith ; in the 10th of K. *Edward* III.

Theſe Offices and Officers in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

But before we paſs hence, it will not be amiſs to make ſome Obſervation of theſe Offices and Officers, as they ſtood in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Time ; and what Inſpections were made of them, and Orders given concerning them in that careful Government.

A Commiſſion, to ſurvey the Office of the Ordnance. *Chart. D. Theſaur. Burghl.*

About the Year 1584, (or perhaps ſomewhat later) Commiſſioners were appointed for the Surveying of the Office of the Ordnance. The Commiſſioners were, Lord *Burghley*, Lord Treaſurer ; the Earl of *Warwick*, Maſter of the Ordnance ; Sir *Francis Knollys*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold ; Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Vicechamberlain ; Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer* ; Sir *Owen Hopton*, Lieutenant of the *Tower* ; *John Hawkyns*, Treaſurer of the *Admiralty* ; *William Dodington*, and *John Conyers*, Auditors of the Preſts ; *William Borough*, Clerk of the Ships.

The Subſtance of their Commiſſion.

The Subſtance of their Commiſſion was this : Auctoritie was given to them, or to any Three, (whereof one of the Two Auditors to be one) both to conſider of the Remain, that was left upon the laſt Survey, taken the 17th Day of *February*, in the Tenth Year of her Majeſty, as of the Proviſions ſince that Time made : And thereupon to conſider, how the ſame Proviſions, *&c.* have been delivered and expended, and by what Warrant or Order.

*Item*, To make a perfect Survey of all the Ordnance that are remaining in the Charge of the Officers of the Ordnance ; And the ſame to deliver in Charge to thoſe Officers to whom the Cuſtody thereof belongeth, by ſuch Book or Books, as to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be thought meet : To the end they may yearly account as well for the Store preſently remaining, as hereafter to be provided.

*Item*, Auctoritie is given to any Four of the ſaid Commiſſioners, (whereof the Lord Treaſurer to be one) upon ſuch Survey taken, to make Allowance and Determination of all Accompts and Charges : Which ſhall be a good Exoneration and Diſcharge for the ſaid Officers, againſt her Majeſty, her Heirs, *&c.*

*Item*, To ſet down ſuch Orders in Writing, as they ſhall think meet, for the better ordering of the ſaid Office ; as well for the Receiving and Iſſuing of any Proviſions, as for the Abridging of any extraordinary and ſuperfluous Charges and Allowances, as to eſtabliſh any former or new Allowances for her Majeſty's better Service herein.

*Item*, To cauſe ſuch Things as have been lent out of the ſaid Office, (by Warrant or otherwiſe) to be reſtored, or Money to be anſwered to the Lieutenant to the Value of the ſame : And the ſame to be put in Charge with the ſaid Officers.

*Item*, To appoint ſuch Perſons as they ſhall think meet, to ſurvey, and take a Note of all her Majeſty's Ordnance, *&c.* remaining in any Caſtle or Blockhouſe ; and the broken and unſerviceable to exchange or repair, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe.

*Item*, Auctoritie is given to any of the ſaid Commiſſioners, (whereof the Lord Treaſurer to be one) by Bill ſubſcribed by their Hand, to gain Allowance for the Travel and Pains of any Perſon uſed in that Service, or any otherwiſe ; touching the Execution of this Commiſſion, to be paid by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance : Which Bills ſo ſubſcribed, ſhall be allowed him upon his Account.

The firſt Of- cers, and their ancient Fees.

Now let us look back as far as we can upon the firſt Officers, and the Fees then ſettled upon them ; and what Aſſiſtants they then had.

Maſter of the Ordnance.

In this great Truſt, the Maſter of the Ordnance was the Chief and Head : Who, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was the High born *Ambroſe*, Earl of *Warwick*, a brave and true Nobleman, and right valiant. Under him were ſeveral other Officers, made by Letters Patents, and their Salaries payable out of the *Exchequer : Viz.*

Lieutenant.

The Lieutenant of the Ordnance. The firſt Lieutenant was Sir *Chriſtopher Morrice* ; who was made by King *Henry* the VIIIth, *Anno Regni* 36. The Fee then aſſigned to this Officer, was 56 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Bromfield* was in this Office in the Fifth of Queen *Elizabeth :* Sir *Robert Conſtable*, and Sir *William Pelham*, *Anno* 1588. Sir *George Carew*, *Anno* 1593.

Surveyor.

Next was the Surveyor of the Ordnance. The firſt Surveyor was *Henry Johnſon*, conſtituted by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in the 34th Year of his Reign. His Fee then aſſigned, was 36 *l.* 10 *s.* at 2 *s.* by the Day. *Randolph* was in this Place *Anno Elizab.* 8. Afterwards *John Powel.* Then *William Parthridge.*

Clerk of the Ordnance.

Then is the *Clerk* of the Ordnance general; ſometimes ſtiled alſo *Clerk of the Armoury.*

This Office is ancient. The Fee *per Ann.* was 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* that is, 8*d.* by the Day. *William Painter* was in this Office when Queen *Elizabeth* firſt took the Sceptre. *Anthony Painter* and *John Bagnal* enjoyed this afterward in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. And before them Mr. *Pelham*, *Anno* 13. *Elizabeth.*

Keeper of the Stores.

The next Officer is the *Keeper* of the Stores. The firſt Patent was to one *Richard Bowland* in the 14. *Elizab.* His Fee was 54*l.* 15*s.* *per Ann.* that is, 3*s.* by the Day. Before that Time, he had the Room of a Gunner at 12*d.* *per Diem.*; and he did this Service. *Humphrey Bowland* was in this Office *Anno* 1584. The Queen allowed 6000*l.* *per Ann.* for buying in Stores.

Keeper of the ſmall Guns.

The *Keeper* of the ſmall Guns was the next. The firſt that had a Patent for this Office was *E. Patridge* in the 2d and 3d of Queen *Elizabeth*, and next to him *Nathaniel Patridge*, his Son. And no Office before. His Fee by the Year was 15*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* that is, 10*d.* by the Day. Afterwards *Richard Powel* ſucceeded in this Office under Queen *Elizabeth.*

Clerk of the Deliveries.

Then came the *Clerk* of the Deliveries. *Fleming* and *Anthony*, *Anno* 7 *Edward* VI. were the firſt appointed to this Office; but not in Patent, till about the 16. *Elizab.* when *Brian Hogg* had a Patent for this Place. The Fee both under King *Edward* and Queen *Elizabeth* was *per Ann.* 18*l.* 5*s.* at 12*d.* by the Day. The next that ſucceeded in this Place was *George Hogg.*

So that the Sum Total of the Fees of theſe Officers amounted Yearly to 203*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Other Allowances to the Officers.

But beſides theſe firſt and ancient Fees, they had theſe Fees and Allowances moreover granted them by the Queen, for their Diet, Riding Charges Boat-hire, Wood, Coals, Ink, Paper, Keeping of Books, Wages of Clerks, *&c.* that is to ſay;

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Lieutenant, | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Surveyor, | 32 | 3 | 4 |
| To the Clerk of the Ordnance, | 68 | 5 | 0 |
| To the Clerk of the Deliveries. | 18 | 5 | 0 |

Other inferior Officers, be-
ging to the
ncipal.

Beſides theſe principal Officers, the Maſter of the Ordnance had his Deputy; (in which Place ſerved *Tho. Sharples*, ---- *Hocknel*, and *Geffery Turvell.*) The Lieutenant had his Deputy, (in which Place ſerved *Harman Harriſon* and *Will. Horne*) and Clerk: The other Officers alſo had their Clerks. The Surveyors Clerks were *Henry Walton*, *John Pavy*, and *James Cudner*, or *Codener.* Theſe were ſuch as were daily attendant upon the Receipts and Iſſues of the Office, and for the keeping and engroſſing of Books, appertaining to the ſame. Theſe alſo had Allowances, but not in Precedent. Which were generally to each Clerk 18*l.* 5*s.* *per Ann.*

e Salaries
be aug-
ted.

In the Year 1584, and the Month of *June*, the Officers petitioned for Augmentations of their Salaries, and for the Eſtabliſhment of the Allowances of their Clerks. Whereupon theſe Sums ſeem to be granted as Additions, *viz.*

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the *Lieutenant*; For his Riding Charges | 133 | 06 | 8 |
| For his Diet | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| To *Geffery Turvil*, *Deputy* to the Maſter of the Ordnance | | | |
| For Riding Charges | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| For Boat-hire | 20 | 00 | 0 |
| For Diet | 70 | 00 | 0 |
| To the *Surveyor*, For Diet | 70 | 00 | 0 |
| For Riding Charges and Boat-hire | 25 | 13 | 4 |
| To the *Clerk of the Ordnance*; | | | |
| For his Riding Charges, Travel in the Books and Accounts of the Office. | 06 | 13 | 4 |
| For Diet | 70 | 00 | 0 |
| To the *Keeper of the Store*; | | | |
| For Riding Charges and Boat-hire | 40 | 00 | 0 |
| For Diet | 70 | 00 | 0 |
| To the *Keeper of the ſmall Guns*; | | | |
| For his Diet | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| Keeping of Books | 12 | 03 | 4 |
| To the *Clerk* of the Deliveries; | | | |
| For his Diet | 40 | 00 | 0 |
| To *Harman Harriſon*, Deputy to the Lieutenant; | | | |
| For Riding Charges and Boat-hire; | 40 | 00 | 0 |
| For Diet | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| Keeping of Books. | 18 | 05 | 0 |
| | 856 | 16 | 0 |

Tranſactions and Occurrences in this Office.

Now to take Notice of certain Tranſactions and Occurrences happening in or concerning this Office of the Ordnance in ſome Part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Deceits diſcovered in the Surveyors Accounts, and of the Keeper of the Stores.

The Surveyor of the Ordnance, the Keeper of the Stores, and ſome others in Office, were ſomewhat tardy in their Doings; having, upon Occaſion, taken the Liberty to advance their own private Intereſts in the Queen's Wrong. But about the Year 1591. *N. Rainberd*, one belonging to that Office, as it ſeems, privately gave the Lord Treaſurer Information by a Letter; diſcovering their Shifts and Devices, in drawing of Books and Proportions for their own Gain and Commodity; overcharging her Majeſty with exceſſive Prices of Proviſions brought into the Store from Time to Time. He informed alſo of a Book of Debts preſently to be exhibited unto his Honour; wherein they purpoſed to demand Allowances for ſome Things already paid for by the Queen; as upon due Examinations thereof by the Officers, generally would appear. As divers Emptions for the Ships were demanded in the ſame Book; which the Keeper of the Stores would alledge to be due to him, albeit her Majeſty had already paid for the ſame. Alſo, a Quantity of Iron Shot, lately brought into the Store; which in Truth, upon due Examination would appear to be her Majeſty's, being an old Remain returned from the Seas at the Time of the *Spaniards* being here. There was a Bargain of 30000 Pound Weight of Copper Plate, and 20000 Pound Weight of Match. Of the Copper, there was brought into her Majeſty's Stores 13000 Pound Weight. And all at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the Hundred Weight. But indeed the ſame was bought for betwixt 50*s.* and 3*l.* the Hundred. So the Queen loſt in every Hundred 33*s.* and 4*d.* at the leaſt. This Informer offered, when the Lord Treaſurer ſhould command him, to draw a Brief of the whole Deceit, he was ready to perform the ſame.

The Powder and Saltpetre of the Queen's Stores embezzled, and diſcovered.

In the Year 1578, there was another Diſcovery of embezzling the Queen's Gunpowder and *Salt-Petre.* Which Abuſe had been practiſed for ſome good while before. And one of the Clerks, or otherwiſe belonging to the Stores, privately ſignified it to the Lord Treaſurer. By which he went in danger of his Life, were it known: Deſiring therefore it might be taken Notice of ſome other way. In order to which he ſecretly delivered this Paper to the ſaid Treaſurer, which way the Queen might find out the Abuſes within the Office of the Ordnance, and no Suſpicion grow to the Revealer of the ſame. Which Courſe was accordingly taken by the Lord Treaſurer.

The Maſter of the Ordnance his Orders to the Gun-founders.

*Anno* 1587, About *Michaelmas*, the Earl of *Warwick*, Maſter of the Ordnance, ſent a Gentleman of his, one Mr. *Blincoe*, with a Commandment to all the Gunfounders in *Suſſex*, to repair up to the City on ſuch a Day, there to underſtand his Pleaſure concerning their further Continuance in that Trade. Whereupon appeared *Henry Nevel*, and the reſt of that Occupation; meeting at the Houſe of his Deputy, Mr. *Hockenal*. Who told them, that upon Complaint made to the Lords of the Council of the Abuſe of the Tranſportation of Ordnance into Foreign Countries, their Honours had referred it to the Earl of *Warwick*, to take Order for Redreſs of it. Whereupon he thought good to call them together; and had authorized him, the ſaid *Hockenal*, with *Blincoe*, to deal with them, and to take ſufficient Security againſt the like Abuſes for the Time to come. And becauſe it was thought convenient, that ſome Quantity of Ordnance ſhould Yearly be made for the neceſſary Proviſion of our own Navigation, they ſet down a general Rate yearly, which ſhould ſerve the whole Realm. And out of that they allotted to every Founder a certain Quantity: But requiring at their Hands, that they ſhould enter into Bonds, not to caſt any greater Quantity than ſhould be allotted them; nor to ſell any but in the City; nor to any Merchant but ſuch as my Lord or his Deputy ſhould name; with certain other Conditions of taking a Stamp for all Pieces out of the Office; and ſome other ſmall Points. But that Article of ſelling to none but ſuch as ſhould be appointed, cauſed ſome Diſturbance; becauſe they thought it tended rather to ſome private Benefit, than Publick.

Great Quantity of Iron Ordnance caſt and tranſported.

About the Year 1593, Notice having been before taken of great Quantities of Iron Ordnance, caſt by Founders, and tranſported abroad by Merchants, certain Perſons (whereof one *Dickenſon* was Chief) went about to obtain of the Queen a Patent for the Term of One and twenty Years, to have the only Nomination and Appointment of ſuch Founders as were to be allowed, and the ſole Government and Diſpoſition of caſting and ſelling of all Ordnance and Shot of Iron: On Condition to pay her Majeſty 40*s*. for every Ton of Ordnance that ſhould be caſt and ſold within this Realm; and to keep Fifty Tons of Ordnance in readineſs ever to be ſold to her Majeſty upon any ſudden Occaſion; and to give an Account to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance every Six Months of all the ſeveral Guns that ſhould be caſt and ſold: And to build new Furnaces without any Charge to her Majeſty, when any extraordinary Pieces were to be caſt, for the only Uſe of her Highneſs, upon any reaſonable Warning given.

Twenty five hundred Tons of Iron Ordnance caſt Yearly.

For the backing of which Suit, they ſhewed, That a Gunfounder had confeſſed, that of late he had known 2500 Ton of Iron Ordnance to be caſt in this Realm, or upward, in ſome one Year. Which might prove a Thing both dangerous to the State, and hurtful unto the Subjects. And that for theſe Two Reaſons:

*Firſt*, For that the more Ordnance is caſt, the greater is the Waſt of Woods, Timber and Ewre; and the leſs good Iron made for the Uſe of the Commonwealth. And,

*Secondly*, For that there is ever ſuch an exceeding Quantity of Ordnance ready made, and diſperſed into many Places, as did allure bad Perſons in the Night to convey the ſame by Stealth to the Waterſide; and ſo into Foreign Countries: Where there was uttered three times ſo much Ordnance as was occupied here by the *Engliſh* Subjects: And that heretofore without Licence or Payment of Cuſtom.

And theſe Diſorders chiefly grew by the Wilfulneſs and overgrown Numbers of Founders: Who notwithſtanding had often been expreſly forbidden to caſt any Guns by the Maſter of the Ordnance, and by the Lords of the Privy Council, in the Name of her Majeſty. And for Obſervation thereof, have been enforced to enter into Bonds; and yet to this Day no Mean hath been found ſufficient to rule or reſtrain them.

The Number of Founders reſtrained.

For which Cauſe, the late Maſter of the Ordnance, and the other Officers there, thought it beſt to abridge the Number of the Founders; and by Licenſe from her Majeſty to eſtabliſh ſome few of the meeteſt of that Company to continue thoſe Services, under and by ſome neceſſary Orders and Penalties. By which means there ſhould be no more Ordnance caſt than were needful, nor any tranſported without Intelligence, for full Licenſe and Payment of Cuſtom.

*Carew*, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, ſues for the Farm of caſting and tranſporting Great Guns.

Here Sir *George Carew*, the preſent Lieutenant of the Ordnance, (*Anno* 1593,) interpoſed in behalf of himſelf, as to whom of Right this Matter chiefly belonged; and that as well the caſting of Guns, as the Tranſportation of them (which the Queen had granted under the Great Seal to certain Farmers) was in time paſt *ex Officio* in the Power of the Maſter of the Ordnance, or of the Lieutenant; and that no longer ſithence than when Sir *Robert Conſtable* lived. Whereby in ſome ſort he held himſelf more intereſted in this Cauſe than a mere Stranger: And in that reſpect had good Hope the Queen would admit him to be her Farmer before any Man elſe. And the rather, for that herein ſhe ſhould advance her Benefit in a Thing which hitherto had been wholly unprofitable to her.

A Patent to the Surveyor to dig any where for *Saltpetre*

Near about this Time, the Queen granted to *John Powel*, Eſq; Surveyor of the Ordnance, a Patent by her Prerogative, to have Power and Authority to dig, open, and work for *Saltpetre* in or upon any the Ground or Grounds within the Realm of *England* and *Ireland*, where the ſaid *Saltpetre* without Fraud or Covin, ſhould be thought to be found: And the ſame to try out and make into Powder; as well within her own Grounds, Lands, and Poſſeſſions, as of any of her Subjects. So as the ſaid Surveyor, or his Deputy, did reaſonably agree, accord, and ſatisfy the Parties according to the Law; and with the Owner of any ſuch Stuff, or Neceſſaries, as might fortune to be taken for the Uſe of the ſaid Works.

The Surveyor appointed to review the Forts and Caſtles of the *Cinque Ports*.

In the Year 1595, *William Partherick*, Eſq; Surveyor of the Ordnance, was appointed to ride unto all the Forts, Caſtles, and Places of Defence within the *Cinque Ports*, and their Members; as well to view and ſurvey what Want of Ordnance, Powder, Shot, and other Munition of War, was in every of them; and alſo to ſee the Decays of their ſeveral Platforms within every of the ſaid Places of Defence: To the Intent further Order might be taken as well for the repairing and amending thereof, as for the neceſſary Supplies of ſuch other Furniture there needful. He was alſo to take Order for the ſending up from *Dover* to the *Tower*, thoſe Pieces of Braſs that were broken, and to deliver certain Powder remaining at *Canterbury*, left there ſince the Year 1588.]

## CHAP. XX.

## *Of the Offices of keeping the* RECORDS *in the* Tower; *Of the* REGALIA; *And of the Lions, and other Wild Beaſts and Creatures there.*

The Keeper of the *Records.* *J. S.*

THE Keepers of the *Records* have uſually been ſuch as have been ſkilled in the Law, and ſtudious of Antiquity, and addicted to the Peruſal of ancient Records and Inſtruments; and withal Perſons of great Faithfulneſs, ſuch an important Treaſure as theſe Writs and Muniments being committed to their Truſt. He that hath the Cuſtody of theſe Records, is nominated and appointed thereto by the Sovereign King or Queen; who granteth a Warrant to the Maſter of the Rolls to admit and ſwear him; and he is confirmed by Royal Letters Patents. His Salary is 500*l.* a Year. He hath a Deputy, who always attends at the Office, beſides ſeveral Clerks, as occaſion ſerves, under him. Before the taking away of the Courts of Wards and Liveries, of Requeſts, *&c.* it was an Office of conſiderable Profit; but afterward, and at preſent, the Benefit ariſeth not to much.

His Deputy.

Place where they are kept *Wakefield* Tower.

The Records are repoſited in Two Places chiefly; *viz.* in the Office, and in the Chapel, commonly called *Julius Cæſar*'s Chapel in the *White Tower.* The Place where the Office is kept is called *Wakefield*'s Tower, which joyns to the Bloody Tower, near Traitor's Gate. This hath been lately repaired and beautified by Queen *Anne*, the Charges whereof is reported to amount to 2000*l.* The Entrance into it is now very graceful and clean, through a ſmall Yard paved with Free Stone, and againſt the Stone Walls are planted Philereys. The Stairs and Stair-Caſe mended and whited, and made much more commodious and lightſome. The Windows, which before were but ſmall and darkſome, are now Saſhed, and do let in much more Light, ſo requiſite for the Inſpection of thoſe obſolete and ſometimes obſcure Writings. The Rooms, which are Three in Number, one above another, beſides the large round Room where the Rolls lye, are all beautifully wainſcotted and pannelled with right Wainſcot. This Wainſcot Work is framed into Preſſes round each Room; within which are Shelves and Repoſitories for the Reception of Records, as they ſhall be ſent hither from time to time.

In this Office, eſpecially in the round Room, partly in Preſſes in the middle of it, and partly againſt the Walls, are diſpoſed in good Order great Numbers of Rolls. There was lately depicted upon the Outſides of every Preſs what Rolls they contained, ranked under each King's Reign: But now ſince the admirable Reparation of this Place, each Year of every King's Reign is inſcribed within the Preſſes; according to which is the placing of the Rolls, whereby eaſier Application is made to any Roll that is ſought for.

Records in the *White Tower.*

Vaſt Quantities of other Records lye in the Chapel of the *White Tower*, confuſedly in Heaps. But by ſpecial Command from above, ſeveral Hands have been employ'd for divers Years in turning them over, ſearching, viewing, and digeſting them, and putting them in proper Place and Order for Uſe. For which Purpoſe, Preſſes, Boxes, Shelves, and Receptacles are made in the ſaid Chapel for them. They conſiſt chiefly of Bills and Anſwers, and Depoſitions in *Chancery.* But there are alſo many Original Letters of the Kings of this Realm, and Privy Seals found and brought into the Office, and laid up carefully there in their proper Places.

Mr. *Prinn*'s Pains.

Here Mr. *Prinn*, ſometime Keeper of the Records, had gathered out of huge Heaps, covered with Duſt and Cobwebs, Popes Bulls, Parliament Writs and Returns, and Letters, which he Printed; but took leſs Care to ſort and digeſt them, and leave them in Order for the Uſe of others.

Popes Bulls.

Popes Bulls he reduced to Order, being in all 165, beginning at the Year 1256, to the Year 1406. Where are Bulls of *Alexander* the Fourth, *Alexander* the Fifth, *&c.* unto the Bulls of *Gregory* the Twelfth.

The Records there retrieved from Ruin, and Methodized.

But how the aforeſaid moſt worthy and uſeful Deſign firſt took place, and what Progreſs by this time is made therein, doth juſtly here require ſome Account to be given. *Charles* Lord *Halifax* was the firſt that moved this good Work. Whoſe Care for retrieving our ancient Hiſtories, and tranſacting this preſent Affair, the Right Reverend the Biſhop of *Carliſle* (now of *Londonderry*) hath taken Notice of in his Epiſtle Dedicatory to the ſame Lord, before his *Engliſh Hiſtorical Library*; *viz.*

Biſhop of *Carliſle*'s Account thereof.

‘ That ſoon after
‘ Her Majeſty Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion to the
‘ Throne, he obſerving the deplorable Condition
‘ of our Publick Records, and how they wanted
‘ a ſpeedy Care and looking to, many whereof
‘ (through the ſupine and continued Negligence of
‘ ſome of the former reſpective Keepers thereof)
‘ were in confuſed and uſeleſs State, and many
‘ others expoſed to the laſt Injuries of Weather;
‘ moved the Matter to the Houſe of Lords. Who
‘ forthwith appointed a Committee (wherein his
‘ Lordſhip preſided) to inſpect theſe Grievances,
‘ and to report their Opinions, in what manner they
‘ might be moſt effectually redreſſed. That to this
‘ Committee, frequently revived, and for ſeveral
‘ Years under the Direction of the ſame Preſi-
‘ dent, we owe the Safety, and now regular Diſpoſi-
‘ tion of theſe venerable Remains, juſtly reckoned
‘ to excel in Age and Beauty whatever the choiceſt
‘ *Archives* abroad can produce of the like ſort.

The Order taken for digeſting and preſerving them.

But the Orders for the digeſting and preſerving the ſaid Records, the ſaid Right Reverend Author hath preſerved the more particular Knowledge thereof to Poſterity; relating, That in the Year 1703, their Lordſhips appointed a Committee to inſpect the Methods in keeping Records in Offices, and how they were kept; and to conſider of Ways to remedy what ſhould be found amiſs. For which purpoſe, the Lords Committees were empowered to ſend for ſuch Officers (and hear ſuch Perſons thereupon) as they ſhould think fit; being afterwards to report their Opinions to the Houſe. This Committee was Yearly renewed in ſeveral following Seſſions of Parliament; as *Decemb.* 15. 1705. *Jan.* 7. 1706. *&c.* And the Lord *Halifax* (then Lord in the Chair) duly reported the Progreſs made in the Execution of this Truſt. The firſt of theſe Reports ſet forth, That a great Number of Rolls in the *Tower* had no *Calendars* or *Abſtracts* made of them, *viz. Rotuli Normanniæ, Franciæ, Vaſconiæ, Walliæ, Romæ, Scotiæ, Alemanniæ & Hiberniæ.* That the making of theſe *Calendars* would require a careful Peruſal of all the Entries upon theſe Rolls, by the Clerks that are employed therein. That the Committee were humbly of Opinion, that it would be a publick Service to have this done. That in *Cæſar*'s Chapel,

pel, under the Leads in the *White Tower*, Multitudes of Records in ſeveral Reigns, (ſome relating to State Matters, and others to Proceedings in Courts of Juſtice) were laid in confuſed Heaps, and that if Care were not ſpeedily taken of them, would be in great Danger of utter periſhing. That it would be a publick Damage (as well as Diſhonour) to the Kingdom, to ſuffer ſuch Monuments of Antiquity to be loſt. That the preſerving of them would be too great Work to be undertaken by the Keeper of the Records, unleſs there were Allowances made to him for a ſufficient Number of Clerks, who underſtood the Languages and Hands wherein the Records were written, and were capable of making *Abſtracts* of them, under the Care and Direction of that Officer. Further, That it did appear by the Writs, *De Calendariis faciendis, De Rotulis & Scriptis in recto ordine ponendis, & Expenſis Clericis miniſtrandis*, that theſe Allowances had been anciently made to Clerks attending the Office of Records within the *Tower*. And laſtly, That if theſe Records were made clean, and reduced into Order, the ſame might be placed in the Room where the preſent Office is kept, at a ſmall Expence.

The Queen's Order.

This was the Subſtance of the Reports. Hereupon it was immediately ordered, *March* 30. 1704. That the Lord Treaſurer ſhould lay the ſaid Report before her Majeſty, humbly moving her to give Directions thereon.

The next Seſſion, the Lord Treaſurer gave the Houſe an Account, That her Majeſty had ſigned a Warrant, directed to Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knight, Surveyor General of the Works, *William Lowndes*, Eſq; *John Anſtis*, Eſq; *William Petyt*, Eſq; *Peter Le Neve*, Eſq; and *William Grymes*, Gent. requiring them, or any Three of them, to repair to the *Tower* of *London*, and there to view and inſpect *Cæſar*'s Chapel, and examine how and in what manner the Records there might be preſerved; as alſo the Place where the preſent Office is kept in the ſaid *Tower*, and what Works were neceſſary for the receiving, placing, and digeſting of the ſaid Records. Theſe Commiſſioners went accordingly, and made their Report: Upon which the Lord Treaſurer ordered 150 *l.* for providing Preſſes, Drawers and Shelves, for the Records in *Cæſar*'s Chapel, [for the Office was too ſcanty to hold them:] And for the demoliſhing a Room, which (having been lately on fire) was thought to be dangerous. And *William Petyt*, Eſq; [Keeper of the Records] was appointed to ſuperviſe the digeſting, &c. of the Records, with Power to take in Three Clerks for that Service at 150 *l. per Annum*, from *Michaelmas* 1704, over and above a chief Clerk at 100 *l.* Who was Mr. *George Holmes*, [now Deputy Recorder.]

Clerks appointed.

The Lords Committees continued their Care for ſome Winters following, in the Progreſs of this Affair. And (after occaſional Enquiries in about Five Seſſions) the forenamed Noble Lord reported, (*viz. April* 20. 1709.) That a great Progreſs was made in this Affair. That the confuſed Heap (which lay before covered with Duſt) was now throughly cleanſed, and put into Cheſts, Baſkets and Shelves, in order to be ſorted. That the Rolls (from the firſt Year of King *John*, to the laſt of *Edward* IV.) and the Eſcheat Bundles, (from *Henry* III. to *Richard* III.) were placed under their proper Years; and a Catalogue made of them. That *Abſtracts* were made of the *Norman*, *Scotch*, *Welſh* and *Iriſh* Rolls; with Alphabetical *Indexes* of the Names of Perſons and Places. That Depoſitions in *Chancery* (of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and downwards) were bundled up Alphabetically. That ſeveral Things ſtill remained to be done, for putting all in right Order: As *Abſtracts* of ſome Foreign Rolls, Patent Rolls, Cloſe Rolls, *Chartæ Antiquæ*, &c. That the Clerks were ſtill employed in this Work; and when finiſhed, the Records would be in very exact and good Order. That the Shelves and Preſſes were ſo well made, and the Office fitted up in ſuch manner, that the Records were very dry. And laſtly, That there was Room made for a great Number of other Records, which might be tranſmitted hither. As ſince there hath been from the *Rolls*.

Theſe Clerks are ſtill (to this Year 1718) very diligently at Work daily in *Cæſar*'s Chapel; and like ſo to be, the Records are ſo numerous.

Account of the Rolls.

The Records that lye in the Office do begin in the firſt Year of King *John*. For before that Time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, *i. e.* Ancient Charters or Tranſcripts, made and done, a few before, the reſt ſince the Conqueſt, until the Beginning of the ſaid K. *John*. Then follow the Rolls of his Son, King *Henry* the IIId; where the firſt Inquiſitions *poſt Mortem* begin. Then the Rolls of K. *Edward* I. K. *Edward* II. K. *Edward* III. Of K. *Richard* II. K. *Henry* IV. K. *Henry* V. K. *Henry* VI. K. *Edward* IV. But the Rolls of K. *Richard* III. are kept in the Chapel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*: Where be alſo the Rolls of the ſucceeding Kings.

Chapel of the *Rolls*.

And as the ſaid Chapel of the *Rolls*, and the Petty Bag Office, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they have been, and ſtill ought to be tranſmitted into the *Tower* after ſome Years. And there is at this Time a ſpecial Order in hand, to be had from the Crown, for the bringing the Records, that lye in the Chapel of the *Rolls*, or elſewhere, into the *Tower*; there being now very capacious and convenient Places made for their Reception.

What the Records contain.

Theſe Records in the *Tower*, among other Things, contain the Foundations of Abbies, and other Religious Houſes. And thoſe of later Date in the Chapel of the *Rolls*, contain the Diſſolution of them, and alſo the Donation of the Lands belonging to them; whereof many Families are now poſſeſſed.

Mr. *Rymer*'s Pains.

Theſe Records conſiſt alſo of Leagues of Foreign Princes, and Treaties with them: (Whereof ſeveral Volumes have been of late tranſcribed and printed, by the Pains of Mr. *Rymer*, the late Queen's Hiſtoriographer:) All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts: The Originals of all the Laws that have been enacted, or recorded, unto the Reign of *Richard* III. The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*: The Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*, and its Laws and Dominions: The Dominion of the *Britiſh* Seas; totally excluding both *French* and *Dutch* from Fiſhing therein, without Licence from *England*; proved by ſeveral Preſcriptions, and Records before the Conqueſt: The Intereſt of the Iſles of *Man*, and of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark* and *Alderney*, being the only remaining Parts of the *Norman* Poſſeſſion left to this Crown of *England*: The Title to the Realm of *France*; and by what means obtained: And all that the Kings or Princes of this Realm, to the Time aforeſaid, have done abroad, or granted and confirmed unto their Subjects at Home or Abroad: Tenures of all the Lands in *England*; Extents, or Surveys of Manors or Lands: Inquiſitions *poſt Mortem*, of great Uſe upon Trials of Intereſt or Deſcent: Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men; as Court

Leets, Waiffs, Eſtrays, Markets, Fairs, Free Warren, Felons Goods, or what elſe could come to the Crown, or paſs out of it: Several Writs, Pleadings and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of Common Law and *Exchequer*: *Inſpeximus*'s, and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conqueſt: Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party; and the juſt Eſtabliſhment of all the Offices in the Nation: The Metes and Bounds of all the Foreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Paſture, *&c.* Beſides many other Privileges and Evidences.

Dr. *Chamberlain*'s Pains.

Theſe are the Contents of the Records, as Dr. *Chamberlain* hath ſummed them up in his *Preſent State of* England, to our hand: Which, I preſume, ſo exact a Man had received from ſome Clerk of that Office well verſed therein. But readily to find out any particular Matters ſought for in theſe Rolls, exact Kalendars or Repertories are very neceſſary. And theſe alſo are, or have been in the ſaid Office; as is mentioned in an old Book, called, *The Repertory of Records*: Wherein is contained and comprized, whatſoever may give Satisfaction to the Searcher for Tenures or Titles. *Viz.*

Repertory of Records.

Kalendars of theſe Records.

There is one Kalendar, called, *The Book of Names*, made by way of Alphabet, containing the Names of all Men, whoſe Offices or Inquiſitions (taken after their Deaths) are there to be found: In which you may ſee what Lands any ſuch died ſeized of, with the Tenure of the ſame: And in many of them, the laſt Wills and Teſtaments of ſuch Perſons recited in the ſame: Which Wills ſometimes are not to be found elſewhere.

*Item*, Divers Kalendars of Eſcheators Bundles: As one of each of theſe Kings; *viz. Henry* III. *Edward* I. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. *Richard* II. One of *Henry* IV. and *Henry* V. And laſtly, one of *Edward* IV.

*Item*, The Book of Heirs of *Henry* the IIId his Time; containing the Names of ſuch Perſons as had Offices found at that Time, declaring who were their Heirs, and their Age; and ſometimes mentioning their Wives, with the Counties wherein they had any Lands.

*Item*, The like ſeveral Books, ſeverally and reſpectively made up, of the Times of *Edward* I. II. and III. and of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. and V.

*Item*, A little Kalendar, by way of Alphabet, containing ſuch Manors and Lands as were found in any the aforeſaid Offices or Inquiſitions, in the County of *Eſſex*; but not perfect.

*Item*, The like Book of the County of *Lincoln*. The like Books of the Counties of *Bedford*, of *Berks*, of *Buckingham*. And one great Book for the Counties of *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, *Devon* and *Cornwall*: But not by way of Alphabet.

*Item*, A Kalendar and Collection out of the old Rolls, called *Charta Antiqua*, without Date.

*Item*, A like Kalendar of the Rolls of King *John*; and another of K. *Henry* the Third, unto the 11th of his Reign.

*Item*, A Kalendar and Collection of all Grants of Inheritance, granted by any of our Kings before *Richard* III. and as ancient as there are any Records here. This, with the like, was tranſmitted hither out of the *Chancery*.

*Item*, Certain Rolls of *Edward* I. for his whole Reign.

*Item*, Two Books, or Kalendars, of Free Warrens, Markets, Fairs, Leets and other Liberties; gathered out of the Charter-Roll of the Time of *Edward* I. and during his whole Reign.

*Item*, An old Kalendar of Charters of Corporations, and other Liberties granted, of Cities, Boroughs, Abbies, Colleges, and Cathedral-Churches, during the ſaid K. *Edward*'s Reign.

*Item*, A Kalendar or Collection of the Parliament Rolls of Attainders, Reſtitutions, Reſumptions; from the 29th of *Henry* III. till the End of his Reign.

*Item*, Certain Paper Rolls for Confirmations of Charters, and Liberties of Colleges, Corporations and Religious Houſes: And for Licenſes of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, from the firſt of *Edward* I. till the laſt of *Edward* IV. Done by way of Alphabet.

*Item*, One Book of Confirmations of Charters of Liberties of Colleges, Corporations and Religious Houſes; and for Licenſes of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, as aforeſaid: Collected out of the Patent and Cloſe Rolls of all the Time of *Edward* II. except two or three of the laſt Years.

*Item*, Certain ſmall Bundles of looſe Papers, of like Nature, by way of Alphabet, of ſundry King's Times; confuſedly laid together.

*Item*, A Collection of the Patent Rolls gathered, of all Preſentations made by the King to any Church, Prebendary or Chapel; as well in the Right of the Crown, as in Right of any other; the ſame being for that Time in the Hands of the King; from the firſt of *Edward* I. till the Midſt of the Reign of *Edward* III.

Here be alſo Two Books; the one of the Taxation of all the Spiritual Livings in *England*, the other of the Temporalties.

*Item*, The Ancient Perambulations of the Foreſts.

Some Parliament Buſineſſes, *&c.*

Some Foreign Buſineſſes, as Treaties, *&c.*

Particular Rolls.

Here be, among the reſt, theſe particular Rolls; *Viz. Compotus totius Reventionis Principis Walliæ*; *i. e.* An Account of the whole Revenue of the Prince of *Wales*, in the Time of *Edward* the IIId. A Viſitation of the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, *Anno* 4. *Henry* IV. Another *de Superioritate Maris* Angliæ, *Anno* 26. *Edward* I. Franchiſes of *London*, confirmed by Parliament in the Time of *Edward* III. *Roll* 15. The Proceſs of the Court Military, in the Cauſe of Arms between *Richard Le Scroope*, Knight, and *Groſvenor*, in the Time of *Richard* II.

Theſe, with divers Records of Statutes in the Beginning of *Edward* I. and ſo reaching to *Edward* IV. do now, or did ſometime lye in the Hole on the left ſide of the Study.

A Common-Prayer-Book among the Records.

Among the printed Books belonging to this Office of Records, is a Book of Common-Prayer under the Great Seal: Which was that which was printed, and authorized to be uſed in the Church of *England*, upon King *Charles* II. his coming in. To which is ſet the Names of ſeveral Divines of that firſt Convocation. To which Recourſe might be had, as the Authentick Common-Prayer then eſtabliſhed.

Number of the Rolls in the *Tower*. *G. Holmes.*

The Sum Total of all the Rolls now in the Office, reckoning ſeveral lately reſcued from the rude Heaps in the *White Tower*, and brought in thither, are as followeth:

| In the Reign of | Rolls |
|---|---|
| K. *John* - - - - - - - - - - - - | 68 |
| K. *Henry* III. - - - - - - - - | 305 |
| K. *Edward* I. - - - - - - - - | 242 |
| K. *Edward* II. - - - - - - - - | 157 |
| K. *Edward* III. - - - - - - - - | 575 |
| K. *Richard* II. - - - - - - - - | 210 |
| K. *Henry* IV. - - - - - - - - | 126 |
| K. *Henry* V. - - - - - - - - | 93 |
| K. *Henry* VI. - - - - - - - - | 285 |
| K. *Edward* IV. - - - - - - - - | 150 |

*Scotch* Records brought to the *Tower*.

Theſe *Engliſh* Records preſerved here, were for ſome Time accompanied with the Treaſure of thoſe of *Scotland*. For *Oliver Cromwell*, after he had beaten the *Scots* in their own Nation, ſeized all the Publick Regiſters, Records and Rolls of that Kingdom, and ſent them up to the *Tower*: Where they lay for ſome Years, till King *Charles* his Reſtoration. And pity it was they continued not there longer, ſince being ſent back by that King's Order, to be laid up in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, they moſt unhappily periſhed, together with the Ship that carried them, being caſt away near *Holy Iſland*.

Attendance given at this Office.

This Office is kept open, and Attendance conſtantly given here, from the Hour of Seven a Clock to One, every Day in the Week; except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*; and in them, from Eight till One: Saving on *Sundays*, Holidays, Publick Faſting and Thankſgiving Days, and Times of great Peſtilence.

The preſent Keeper of the Records.

*W. Petyt*, Eſq;

The Chief Officer, or Keeper of theſe Records now, is *Richard Topham*, Eſq; who ſucceeded *William Petyt*, of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; and ſometime Treaſurer there: Who, as he was a very Learned Antiquary himſelf, ſo he encouraged and aſſiſted others ſtudious of Antiquity. And I muſt gratefully here remember, that he freely allowed me Acceſs to theſe Records. His Clerk, and Deputy in this Office, was Mr. *George Holmes*, my very good Friend, and very aſſiſtant to me in this Work, as well as in others; communicating to me divers Records for my Purpoſe: And is now alſo Deputy to the preſent Keeper, Mr. *Topham*.

Orders of this Office.

The good Orders made for this Office, (whereof there was a Table hanging up) were, 'That the Deputy and Clerks ſhould duly and diligently attend in the Office, during the Times aforeſaid; and give their beſt Attendance and Expedition, to all Perſons reſorting thither, in their Searches, in Copying and Examining Records. That they ſhould not procure or ſuffer any Books, Writs, Rolls, *Memorandums*, or Records to be embezzled, falſified, corrupted, razed, blotted, torn or defaced: Nor carry, or cauſe any of them to be carried out of the Office; unleſs by ſpecial Order of the Queen, or Lord Chancellor, or Maſter of the *Rolls*, or of her Majeſty's Judges, Barons of her *Exchequer*, or her Learned Council at Law, or ſome other great Officers of State, for her Majeſty's Service upon ſpecial Occaſions. Special Entry to be made in a Book for that Purpoſe, of any particular Book, Writ, Roll or Record ſent out; of the Perſon that ſent for it, and that carried it out of the Office; the Day of the Month when carried out, and when returned: To be ſubſcribed by the Clerk who carried and returned it; and to be brought back without Delay, when done with. Every Book, Writ, Roll, &c. removed out of its *Claſſis*, or Place, by reaſon of any Search, Examination or Tranſcript, to be returned to its proper Place immediately after made uſe of. That if any *Membrana* or Schedule be unſtitched or torn off, to be new ſtitched, or faſtened again by the Clerk. All Books, Bundles of Writs, Rolls and Records, to be diligently inſpected once every Quarter of the Year, to ſee if any be miſſing or miſplaced. No Perſon to be ſuffered to tipple, or take Tobacco in the Office. No Fee to be taken from any Perſon for a Search, who thro' Ignorance deſires to ſearch any Book or Record not kept in the Office. No Fee for Searches, Copies, or Examinations of Records, other than the ancient Fees of the Office. A particular Entry to be duly made of all Searches, Copies, and Examination of Records, and of Fees taken for the ſame. No clandeſtine Searches, and Examinations and Copies to be made, concealed, or not entred by the Deputy, or any Clerk. No Perſon to peruſe any Record in private, but only publickly in the Office. The firſt Comer to be firſt ſerved, and diſpatched without Delay, or Preference given to another that comes after. The Rooms in the Office to be kept clean, and ſwept once or more every Week; and the Writs and Records therein preſerved from Cobwebs, Duſt, Filth and Putrefaction; and the outward Doors duly locked every Night, for the Preſervation of the Records. The Deputy and Clerks to ſpend their vacant Time in the Office, in making exact Kalendars and Tables to the Records for Publick Good; and in reducing the looſe Records in the Office and *White Tower* Chapel, that are uſeful, into Order and Bundles, as the Maſter of the Office ſhall direct them. Every Deputy and Clerk of the Office, before his Admiſſion, voluntarily to make and ſubſcribe ſuch an Oath, before the Maſter of the Office, as is ſuitable to his Truſt.

K. *Edward* III. ſpeaks of this Office as ancient.

We ſhall now take ſome Review of this Office of the Records, kept in the *Tower*, with reſpect to the Antiquity thereof.

There is an Ancient Record of 34. *Edward* III. wherein mention is made by the ſaid King *Edward* III. *de quadam Domo infra Turrim ſuam* London, *in qua Rotulos & alia memoranda Cancellariæ, tam de tempore Progenitorum noſtrorum, quondam Regum* Angliæ, *quàm noſtro, pro ſalva & ſecura Cuſtodia Rotulorum, & Memorand. prædictorum, reponi fecimus: i. e.* "Of a certain Houſe within his Tower of *London*; wherein he cauſed to be laid up the Rolls, and other memorable Matters of the *Chancery*, as well from the Time of his Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, as in his own, for the ſafe and ſecure Cuſtody of the ſaid Rolls and memorable Things.

33. *Edw.* I. *Anno* 1304.

K. *Edward*, in that Record, mentioned Rolls repoſited in the *Tower* in the Time of his Predeceſſors. We can go as far back as *Edward* I. In the Thirty third Year of whoſe Reign is a Roll, having theſe Words; *Scrutentur Rotuli de* Scotia, *quæ ſunt in Cuſtodia apud Turrim* London. Which Mr. *Holmes* ſhewed me.

The Place where the Records anciently were kept.

The Place then where theſe Records were kept, was a certain Houſe; which Houſe was afterwards called a Tower; that undoubtedly now is called *Wakefield*'s Tower.

In the Record above ſpecified, it is ſaid to be in a certain Houſe.

*An.* 14. *H.* VI.

In another Record of King *Henry* VI. mention is made of a *Little Houſe*. Johannes Malpas *habuit Officium Cuſtodis Armaturæ infra Turrim* London. *unà cum una parva Domo tunc vacant. infra dictam Turrim, juxta Turrim infra quam Rotuli Cancellariæ Regis continentur.*

White Chamber.

White Hall.

*An.* 36. E. III.

In this Houſe, there was a Chamber called the *White Chamber*, contiguous to a Hall, called the *White Hall*: Where one *Robert de Hoton*, by a ſpecial Order from King *Edward* III. in the firſt Year of his Reign, arrayed and ſet in order the Charters, Writings and Muniments, in Two Cheſts. The ſame King gave Order to the Clerk of his Works within the *Tower*, to ſee to the Reparation of the Defects of this Houſe, as well to the Roof, as the Doors, Windows, &c. There were other Places where in Times paſt Rolls and Inſtruments were kept: As in the Keeper of the Rolls of *Chancery* his Inn, and in the ecords kept in St. Bartholo-mew's.

the Priory of St. *Bartholomews*. For ſo in a Record 39. *Henry* VI. Mention is made of divers great Cheſts containing Records of Pleas of the Common Bench, which were in the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſtſmithfield*; to be removed to the *Tower* by a Command from the King. For the chief and laſt Repoſitory for theſe Records was the foreſaid Houſe in the *Tower*; whither they were often remanded by ſpecial Orders from the Kings ſucceſſively.

*eepers* of the Records in rmer Times. *alter Regi-nald.*

Now to retrieve ſome of the ancient *Keepers* of theſe Records. Sometimes the King's Treaſurers were Keepers of the Records. Thus *Walter Reginald*, the King's Treaſurer, ſeems to have had the Records in his Cuſtody. Who, as appears by a Record, was by King *Edward* II. enjoyned to deliver to one *Benſted* all the Writings and Inſtruments touching the Negociation of Peace between King *Edward* his Father, and the King of *France*, which were in his Cuſtody in the *Tower*.

*Edward* II.

*bert Hoton*, *Edward* III.

In the 1ſt of *Edward* III. *Robert Hoton* ſeems to have been Keeper of the Records. For in that Year a Writ was directed to him, that he ſhould bring to the *Exchequer* all the Writings, Muniments, *&c.* which belonged to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, deceaſed, which remained in his Cuſtody. “Whereupon the Charters, Writings, and Muniments underwritten, which I ſaw and arrayed, (as the Record runs) I divided in two Cheſts, *&c.*” *in alba Camera contigua albæ Aulæ infra magnum Turrim* London, *&c.*

*iam de Kil-by*. 14. *Ed-ard* III.

In the 14th of *Edward* III. *William de Kildeſby*, Keeper of the Privy Seal, ſeems to be alſo Keeper of the Records of the *Tower*: For there is a *Tower* Record that runs thus; “All the Rolls, Bundles and *Memoranda* of *Chancery*, which were in the Houſe of *John St. Paul* [i. e. *Powel*] then Keeper of the *Rolls* of the ſaid *Chancery*, were ſent by the King's Command to the *Tower*; and there were delivered to *Will. de Kildeſby*, Keeper of the Privy Seal of the ſaid King, by *William de Emeldon*, Clerk of the ſaid *John*.

*n Burton*, . *Richard* II.

In the 10th of *Richard* II. one *John Burton* ſeems to have been Keeper of the *Tower Records*. For there is a Record extant in the ſaid *Tower*, beginning *Mandatum eſt Johanni de Waltham*, &c. that is, “It was commanded *John de Waltham*, Keeper of the Privy Seal of the King, that he deliver all Petitions, Warrants, Indentures, and other memorable Things, from the Time of Lord King *Edward*, late King, his Grandfather, howſoever pertaining to the Office of the Privy Seal, to his beloved Clerk *John Burton*, to keep in the Place appointed for the *Rolls* of *Chancery* within the *Tower* of *London*.

*mas Smith*, . *Henry* VI.

In the 11th of *Henry* VI. *Thomas Smith*, Clerk, was Keeper of the Records, as appears by a large Exemplification of a Proceſs in the *Star Chamber*, and a Judgment thereupon given; “At the Suit of *Robert Davers* againſt *Tho. Smith*, Clerk, who hath the Cuſtody of the Records of the *Chancery* of the King remaining in the *Tower* of *London*, *&c.* for the razing of a Record in the Time of *Edward* III.” Which *Smith* ſeemed upon this to be diſcharged of his Place. For

*Malpas*, *Henry* VI.

Soon after, *viz.* 14th of the ſame King, *John Malpas*, who was Keeper of the Armoury, had alſo this Place of Keeper of the Records. For a Record in that Office runs; “*John Malpas*, hath the Office of Keeper of the Armoury within the *Tower* of *London*, together with one little Houſe then vacant within the ſaid *Tower*; within which are contained the *Rolls* of the King's *Chancery*.

*h Pexal*, *Hen.* VIII.

About the 20th of *Henry* VIII. *Ralph Pexal* was Keeper of theſe Records. For in a Bill ſigned about that Year, the King commanded *Ralph Pexal*, termed *Keeper of the Records within the* Tower *of* London, that he raze, or cauſe to be razed certain Words negligently written long before in the *Rolls* of *Chancery* of 22. *Edward* IV. then being in the *Tower*, *viz.* In a Levy granted to *Edmund Church*.

*Hales* 3. *E.* VI.

*Edward Hales* was Keeper of the Records in King *Edward* VIth's Time. In the Time of his Cuſtody of them a great many Records lay in an old Houſe in the *Tower* unknown, undiſcovered, till *Hoby* that belonged to the Ordnance, looking for a convenient Place to lay Gunpowder in, found them there, and gave the ſaid *Hales* Notice of it, and to fetch ſome of them away. Many whereof had lain there ſo long by the Walls, that they were eaten and periſhed by the Lime.

*Will. Bowyer*, 9. *Regin. Eliz.*

In the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, one *William Bowyer*, a Gentleman bred up in the Study of the Law, by the Perſuaſion of Sir *Tho. Parry*, a great Man at Court, took on him this Truſt.

Digeſts and ſorts the Records.

When he came into the Place, he found theſe Records in no Order. So that they could be but little ſerviceable to any that ſhould conſult them; not knowing where to find what they looked for. He therefore drew up at firſt a *Compendium* of the Records from King *John* to the laſt Year of *Edward* IV. And at the Inſtigation of Secretary *Cecil*, and for his Service, at length writ out with his own Hand many *Repertoria*, neceſſary either for the Queen or her Subjects, *viz.* Of all the Rolls of Parliament; all the Patents and Rolls of *Wales*, of *Gaſcoine*, *Scotland*, *Rome*, *France*, *Normandy*, and *Almain*, from the firſt of King *John* to the laſt of *Edward* IV. And digeſted them all into Six great Volumes. Which ſpent him Eight Years, and above 1000*l.* of his own Eſtate, beſide all his Labour. This I take from his own Writing. But all theſe Repertories are now gone; and the preſent Deputy is now buſy in that needful Work.

*G. Holmes.*

A Motion for the ancient Records to be brought into the *Tower*, by *Bowyer*.

A Motion was made in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign by the aforeſaid *Bowyer*, to have the ancient Records in the *Chancery* removed to the *Tower*; as being a Place anciently uſed for the ſafe keeping and laying up the richeſt and oldeſt Jewels of the Realm and Crown: And ſo had it been likewiſe uſed as the ſureſt and moſt convenient Place, wherein to beſtow and keep the ancient Records of the King, and of the Judicial Courts at *Weſtminſter*; and moſt eſpecially thoſe of the *Chancery*. The Rolls and Records of which Court, as many as remained ſince the Conqueſt until the End of the Reign of King *Edward* IV. being there at that Time the ſaid Motion was made; (and I ſuppoſe to this Day) as they had ever from time to time been brought from the Place of their firſt Birth and Original, (now called *The Rolls*) unto the *Tower*; namely, when by Length of Time the Number of them increaſed; and that the ſame, by reaſon of their Age, were come to be of leſs Uſe or Service to that Court. Which Things thorowly conſidered, gave Occaſion at that Time to require, that ſome Parts of the oldeſt of the ſaid Records remaining then in the *Rolls*, being above the Age of an Hundred Years, might, according to their ancient *Order*, be brought to the *Tower*; from which Place ſo many and ſo old Records of *Chancery*, as then remained in the *Rolls*, had not been ſo long with-held in any former Time ſince the Conqueſt. For Proof whereof it could be made manifeſt by Record, that about the Twentieth of King *Henry* VIII. there was remaining at the *Rolls* no Records of more ancient Time, than thoſe of the Time of *Henry* VII. except the few Years of King *Richard* III. All together were leſs than the Number of Fifty Years. And therefore that it was not unreaſonable, that the like ſhould be required at this Day. But notwithſtanding this Motion, nothing was done.

*Prinn's* Animadverſ. *p.* 51. Marg.

The Keepers of the Records ſucceeding Mr. *Bowyer*, were *Thomas Heneage* and *William Heneage*.

Then *Roger Wilbraham*, Eſq; 2. *Jacob. Robert Bowyer*, and *Henry Elſing*, Eſq; 10. *Jacob.* Then *John Burroughs*, afterwards Knight, and *Nicholas Parker*, Eſq; the one of *Grays Inn*, the other of the *Middle Temple*. The Two laſt deceaſed Keepers, *viz. Prinn* and *Petyt* were great and laborious Antiquarians. Of whom I ſhall take ſome Notice by and by.

The Fee of ſearching theſe Records.

The Fee of ſearching the Records in the *Tower*, was at firſt but a Noble for opening the Door; afterwards Ten Shillings in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. But then you might have a whole Day's Search from Morning to Night, with the Attendance of one or two Clerks, and the free Uſe of all the Records there, and of as many Kalendars as had been made thereof by the continual Labour of Twenty Years and more: Now the Cuſtom is to ſearch Four Terms more for the ſame Fee.

Theſe Records began to be ſearched in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Before Queen *Elizabeth*, there was but little ſearching of the *Tower* Records. But in and ſince her Reign, there was greater Reſort thither. The Reaſon whereof was, that ſuch as had the keeping of them, took Pains in ſorting and kalendring the ſaid Records; making thereby the Search more eaſy and readier by much, than it was wont to be.

Lord *Henry Stafford* one of the firſt Digeſters of the Records.

It was ſhewn before what a diligent and painful Digeſter of theſe old Writings *Will. Bowyer* was, and who ſeems to deſerve the chief Praiſe in that uſeful Work. Yet we muſt not ſuffer the Name of *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, a Learned Nobleman, to be buried in Forgetfulneſs, while we are mentioning this. He was one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer* in King *Edward* VIth's Time unto Queen *Elizabeth*'s; and had a Key of theſe Records committed to him; and being a Man ſtudious of ſuch Antiquity, beſtowed much of his Time thereon: And was one of the firſt in later Memory that attempted the reducing them into Order. He made an Inventory of moſt of them, ſetting them in ſuch Order, that he could have found any notable Matter enquired for. Which nevertheleſs, after, by tumbling and toſſing were diſplaced again. He made alſo Repertories of every Matter from King *John*'s Days till *Richard* III. And of Charters, Rolls, Patent-Rolls, Parliament-Rolls, from *Edward* III. to *Richard* III. This Lord is alſo to be remembred with Honour, for the Informations he gave to Secretary *Cecil* in the very beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, of the Neglects and Embezzilments of theſe precious Records. Which had this Effect, that the Queen gave the Secretary, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and others, Commiſſions to view, ſee, and underſtand, how and where they were conveyed away; and to draw up Inſtructions for the better preſerving, and Order in keeping them hereafter. Whereupon they appointed two Keys unto the Office: One whereof they commited unto the ſaid Nobleman; and that a perfect Inventory ſhould be made of the Books that remained. And he for the more careful Preſervation of them, kept one *Fitz* his Servant to be always there ready with his Key, when as any Search ſhould be commanded to be made; and to keep a Book of Comptrolment, when any Records went out; and by what Warrant; and how they were brought in again. For *Bowyer*, the Keeper of the Records at this Time, did uſe for his own Eaſe to take home with him ſome Rolls, and return them at his Pleaſure again.

His Informations concerning theſe Records.

The Records kept ſometimes under Two Keys.

So that theſe Records have been kept ſometimes under two Keys; as above was ſeen when the Keeper had one, and the Chamberlain of the *Exchequer* another: And that for the more ſafe keeping of theſe moſt valuable and venerable Writings; and that the Safety of them might not depend upon one Man; whoſe Clerks or Servants might embezzle them. Upon this Account it was, that the above-mentioned Lord *Stafford* alledged, how dangerous a Thing it was for the Queen and Realm, that the ſame ſhould be under one Key; and ſhewed, that by ſundry Records remaining in the Treaſury of the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, there had been given Allowance unto the Clerks and Deputies of the Lord Treaſurer, and Chamberlains, for the arraying [*i.e.* Setting in Order] and removing of the Records of the *Tower*.

Records imperfect before King *John*.

Before the Time of King *John* are no Rolls perfect, but Fragments and Pieces. The Reaſon whereof might be, partly the defacing of many (namely, ſuch as were laid up in another Houſe) by reaſon of the Lime and Dampneſs of the Walls, againſt which they were careleſly piled up: And partly by the Neglect of former Keepers; who committed this Office to their Clerks and Servants; who in the Abſence of the Keeper, might do what they liſted with them, without any Man's Comptrollment.

Records anciently kept in Caſtles.

The laſt Note I ſhall make on this Subject is this, That ſtrong Towers and Caſtles were commonly the Places where the State-Records and other Rolls of Moment were wont to be preſerved: Of which Places there were divers in former Times, applied to this Uſe, both in *England* and *France:* But the *Tower* of *London* was always one. In the Reign of King *Edward* II. the chief Places appointed for the preſerving the Records, were the Caſtles of *Pontefract*, in *Yorkſhire*, *Tutbury* in *Staffordſhire*, and *Tonnebrug* [*Turbridge*] in *Kent*, and the *Tower* of *London*. Which Four Places are mentioned in an old Record. *Rex omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Know ye, that we have aſſigned our beloved Clerks* Robert de Hoton *and* Thomas de Sibthorp, *to ſearch, array, and put in right Order our Charters, Writings, and other our Muniments, being within our Caſtles of* Pontefract, Tuttburie, *and* Tonnebrug, *and thoſe were come lately, and are in the Cuſtody of the Keeper of our* Tower *of* London*: And alſo all thoſe which are in the Houſe of the* Friars Preachers *within the City of* London; that is, The *Black Friars*; a Place of Strength where Parliaments uſed ſometimes to ſit, and where was a Tower.

1. Pat. de an. 16. Edw. II.

Records kept in France.

There were alſo in thoſe Times other Records kept in the King's Dominions in the Parts of *France*; to wit, at the Towers of *Bourdeaux* and *Baion*. Which Places are mentioned in a Record in the Time of *Edward* III. To which (it is to be remarked) the *Tower* of *London* is alſo added. *Et ad ponend. omnia hujuſmodi jura & cetera predict. quæ per Inquiſitionem legitimam clara poterunt invenire in Regiſtra in Turribus*, London. *Burdigale* and *Bayone*.

Remarks on the Two laſt Keepers.

The Two laſt Keepers of the Records deceaſed, deſerve to have ſome more particular Remark: Both learned in the Law, and who alſo by their inceſſant Pains, drew out vaſt Volumes of the uſefulleſt of theſe Records, for more Publick Service, and for the Illuſtration of the ancient Hiſtory and Liberty of this Land. The former was *Prinn*, whoſe Tranſcriptions are printed; the latter was *Petyt*, whoſe Tranſcriptions yet remain in Manuſcript.

*William Prinn* Keeper of the Records.

*William Prinn* of *Lincolns Inn*, Eſq; on whom King *Charles* II. conferred this Office during Life, ſoon after his Reſtoration, of his own mere Motion by Patent, ſent him, without Fees; and conferred on him withal an honourable annual Salary out of the General Receipt of his *Exchequer*; the better to enable him to peruſe, kalendar, and improve the Records for the Publick Good, and to reſcue them from Obſcurity and Oblivion. Which he performed by the Publication of many of them upon ſeveral Subjects and Occaſions, in Three great *Tomes* in *Folio*. Collecting them, (as he tells us in his Epiſtles and Prefaces to them) out of the Office where the Records and Rolls lay; and partly out of the looſe, rude Heaps of Inſtruments in the Chapel of the *White Tower*. The Contents of them ſo publiſhed by him, ſhewed the ancient ſupreme Juriſdiction of the Kings of this Land, whether *Britiſh*, *Saxon*, or *Norman*; but eſpecially under the Reigns of King *John*, *Henry* III. and *Edward* I. The laſt and Third Volume came out *Anno* 1670. he having been ſtopt ſome Time in his Searches in the Office by the Plague and the great Fire. Which Fire conſumed his Printer's Houſe, and all his Printing Preſſes, and moſt of his Caſes and Letters; and alſo of his printed Copies of the Firſt and Second *Tome*, with Forty Printed Sheets of his Third.

His Collections. Epiſt. Dedic. to the Third *Tome*.

His Collections conſiſted of Writs of Prohibitions iſſued out, and Attachments, Suits at the Proſecutions of our Kings, or their grieved Subjects, brought for Contempt of them, either againſt Popes, Nuncio's, their Collectors and Delegates; or againſt our own Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Archdeacons, Officials, or Eccleſiaſtical Judges; in vexing the Subjects by Excommunications, and Writs *De Excommunicat. capiendo*; of which he found Multitudes yet remaining; beſides thoſe that were putrified, torn, loſt, or periſhed; enough not only to ſatiate, but ſurfeit the Readers. The moſt whereof he abbreviated, and inſerted in his Third *Tome*.

s Third *ome*.

In which *Tome* he alſo preſented the World with a large Collection of Records, Writs, Epiſtles, Patents, Bulls, Procurations, Antiquities, not formerly Printed, relating principally to the Eccleſiaſtical, and ſome to Civil Affairs of greateſt Note in *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and *Rome*, during the Reigns of ſeveral Kings. Many of which he reſcued from Duſt and Putrefaction, as well as Oblivion. Wherein all great Officers both in Church and State, Common Lawyers, Canoniſts, Members of Parliament, Hiſtorians, Heralds, Divines, may find ſome Antiquities and Rarities ſuiting them.

But the Multiplicity and Variety of the ſaid Records were ſuch, that he could only collect and digeſt them in a Chronological Order, as the Year Books and Repertories are independent on each other; and that alſo in a rude and unpoliſh'd Style, moſt ſuitable to old Motheaten, lacerated, muſty Records and Antiquities (as he expreſſed it) overſpread with Duſt and Cobwebs, as many of them were. And therefore to make ſome Amends for this, the ſame laborious Man added no leſs than Fourteen Tables to the Third *Tome* (which made a Volume of it ſelf) for the better finding out and knowing the multifarious Matters contained in the Body of his Book.

cords in *Waite* *er*.

*Laſtly*, By way of *Appendix* to his Third *Tome*, he added many more Writs of Prohibitions, Epiſtles, Bulls, and other Records, pertinent to his Deſign, which he had gathered from Bundles thrown by in a confuſed Heap, buried Time out of Mind in Duſt, lying in the *White Tower* Chapel; all happening in the Reign of King *Edward* I. And in his Epiſtle Dedicatory, and Epiſtle to the Reader before the ſaid Third *Tome*, he crowded in more Records ſtill, as they came to his Hand, in that King's Reign; as likewiſe others in the Reign of *Henry* I. and II. which he found in the ſeveral Treaſuries and Offices in the Court of *Exchequer*.

*liam Pe-* , Eſq;

*William Petyt* of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; immediate Predeceſſor in this Office to the preſent Keeper. As he had long ſtudied, and was arrived to deep Knowledge in the ancient Hiſtory and Conſtitutions of this Kingdom, ſo he was very communicative of it to all that repaired to him for that Purpoſe; and was very aſſiſtant to ſuch as publiſhed any things of that Nature; whereof I my ſelf have had ample Experience. He was a ſtrong Aſſertor of the Liberties of *England*; and how well he acquitted himſelf therein, his Books printed againſt Dr. *Brady* do ſhew. He did for many Years employ his Clerks in making Extracts of ſuch Records and Rolls lying in the Office of which he was Keeper, as might be of Publick Uſe to be known and read in theſe Times, and let in Light into the Affairs either of the State, or the Church. Which at laſt amounted to a great Number of Volumes fairly written: Theſe, with a great many other valuable MSS. of Law, Hiſtory, Antiquity, Proceſſes, Acts of Parliament, Church Affairs, by his laſt Will he left to certain of his Friends, to be repoſited ſafely for Poſterity in ſome convenient Place, as they ſhould think moſt fit; and did bequeath 150*l.* for the building a Library to contain them and his other Books.

He ſpent his laſt Years at *Chelſea*; where at his own Charge, in his Life-time, he erected a Building, that contained a Veſtry for the Uſe of the Pariſhioners to meet in about Pariſh Buſineſs, and a School Room for the teaching of the Youth, and convenient Chambers for the Schoolmaſter. He was affable, pious, and charitable, and left a good Name behind him. He lived to a fair Age, being 72 Years old; dying *Octob.* 3. *Anno* 1707, and was buried in the Round of the *Temple* Church. Where his Brother, *Sylveſter Petyt*, of *Bernard's Inn*, Gent. hath ſet up againſt the *South* Wall a decent Monument to his Memory.

His Library, furniſhed with his Books and MSS. is finiſhed, and placed in a Court of the *Inner Temple*.

One Thing more in this ſtrong and Royal Fort comes next to be mentioned.

The *Regalia* kept in the *Tower*.

In the *Tower* of *London* are kept the Imperial Crown, the Mound, the Sceptre, the Jewels, and other Royal Treaſure, called, The *Regalia*, to be uſed at Coronations, *&c.* The Officer to whom theſe were committed, is called the *Keeper* of them, who muſt be a Perſon of great Integrity, ſo great a Truſt being repoſed in him. The Place where they are kept is at the *Eaſt* End of the New Armoury. Before one *Blood* by Name, boldly, and by an unparalleled Impudence and Craft, ſtole away the Crown (though he was taken ſoon after) it was cuſtomary for ſuch whoſe Curioſities induced them to ſee theſe Things, to be admitted into the Room where they were kept, and to take them in their Hands: But ſince that Time there is more Care, the Place being encloſed with Iron Grates. So that they may be ſeen, but none admitted into the Room.

*Vid.* Chap. 17.

The Jewels anciently kept here.

From ancient Times the Royal Jewels were here at the *Tower* carefully preſerved by ſome truſty and faithful Perſon, appointed by the King, who had a ſettled Fee for the ſame. And from hence upon great Triumphs and Days of Publick Splendor, they uſed to be brought to *Weſtminſter*: And when all was over, diligently ſent back again, and that under the King's own Hand.

*Record. Turr.*

So in the Records I find a Command to *William* Biſhop of *Karlioll*, 14. *Hen.* III. *De quatuor Coffins cum Jocalibus Reg. ibid. reponendis*; *i. e.* Concerning Four Coffins, or little Coffers, with the King's Jewels, to be laid up there [in the *Tower*] as formerly was uſed to be: And that King *Edward* III. in the 12th of his Reign, appointed one *John Flete Cuſtodem Jocalium*, &c. *i. e.* Keeper of the Jewels, and alſo of his Armour, and other Things in the *Tower*, during his Pleaſure. And to take for his Fee 12*d.* *per Diem*.

A Liſt Printed is wont to be given to thoſe who come daily to ſee theſe ineſtimable Curioſities in the *Jewel-Houſe*, briefly mentioning the chief of them: And it is this that followeth.

### *A Liſt of His Majeſty's* Regalia, *beſides Plate, and other Rich Things, at the Jewel-Houſe in the* Tower *of* London.

1. The *Imperial Crown*, which all the Kings of *England* have been Crowned with ever ſince *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time.
2. The *Orb* or *Globe*, held in the King's Left Hand at the Coronation; on the Top of which is a Jewel near an Inch and half in Height.
3. The *Royal Sceptre* with the *Croſs*, which has another Jewel of great Value under it.
4. The *Sceptre* with the *Dove*, being the Emblem of Peace.
5. St. *Edward*'s Staff, all beaten Gold; carried before the King at the Coronation.
6. A Rich *Salt-Seller of State*, the Figure of the *Tower*, uſed on the King's Table at the Coronation.
7. *Curtana*, or the *Sword of Mercy*; born between the two Swords of Juſtice, the Spiritual and Temporal, at the Coronation.
8. A Noble *Silver Font*, double gilt, that the Kings and Royal Family were Chriſtened in.
9. A Large *Silver Fountain*, preſented to King *Charles* the Second by the Town of *Plymouth*.
10. Queen *Anne*'s *Diadem*, or *Circlet*, which her Majeſty wore in proceeding to her Coronation.
11. The *Coronation Crown*, made for the late Queen *Mary*.
12. The Rich *Crown of State*, that his Majeſty wears on his Throne in Parliament. In which is a large Emerald, Seven Inches round, a Pearl, the fineſt in the World, and a Ruby of ineſtimable Value.
13. A *Globe* and *Sceptre*, made for the late Queen *Mary*.
14. An *Ivory Sceptre* with a *Dove*, made for the late King *James*'s Queen.
15. The *Golden Spurs* and the *Armillas*, that are wore at the Coronation.
16. The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the Holy Oyl that the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the *Golden Spoon* that the Biſhop pours the Oyl into: Which are Pieces of great Antiquity.

Deſcription of the *Regalia*.

Mr. *Edwards*.

But theſe *Regalia* deſerve a larger and more exact Deſcription: Which I ſhall do by the Help of an Hiſtory in Writing, of the Coronation of the late King *James* II. and his Royal Conſort Queen *Mary*, by *Francis Sandford*, Eſq; late *Lancaſter* Herald; communicated to me by Mr. *Edwards*, Keeper of the *Jewel-Houſe*.

## *SWORDS.*

Three Swords.

Firſt, There be Three Swords; that is, Two Swords called *The Swords of Juſtice*; and One, whoſe Place is in the Middle between them, called *The Sword of Mercy*. One Sword of Juſtice repreſents the *Spiritual* Sword, and is born on the right Hand: The Point of that Sword is pointed, but yet ſomewhat obtuſe. The other Sword of Juſtice, being the *Temporal* Sword, is born on the left Hand. This hath a very ſharp Point. Then there is the Sword called *Curtana*, or the Sword of MERCY, which hath the Point flat, and as it were broken off.

This Pointleſs Sword is the principal of the Three in Dignity: It is a broad, bright Sword; the Length of the Blade Thirty two Inches, the Breadth almoſt Two Inches. The Handle covered with a fine Gold Wire Four Inches, beſides the Pomel an Inch and Three Quarters; which, with the Croſs, is plain Steel gilt: The Length of the Croſs being almoſt Eight Inches. This is born naked before the King, at his Coronation.

The Second Sword, the Sword of Juſtice to the *Spiritualty*, hath the Length of the Blade forty Inches; the Breadth an Inch and an half: The Handle as before, covered with Gold Wire.

The Third Sword, the Sword of Juſtice to the *Temporalty*, is (both Blade and Hilt) in effect of the ſame Size with the former. The Scabbards of all the Three Swords alike; covered with a rich brocaded Cloth of Tiſſue, with a rich Ferule, Hook and Chape.

The Spurs.

The Spurs, called the great Golden Spurs, are curiouſly wrought.

The Ampull.

The *Ampull*, or Eaglet of Gold, contained the Holy Oyl. It is in the Form of an Eagle, with Wings expanded, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal; all of pure Gold, finely chaſed. The Head ſcrews off at the Middle of the Neck, for the Convenience of putting in the Oyl: And the Neck being hollow to the very Beak, the Holy Oyl is poured out into the Spoon, thro' the Point of the Beak. The Height of it, from Bottom to Top, including the Pedeſtal, is about Nine Inches: The Diameter of the Pedeſtal, about Three Inches and an half; and the Breadth between the furtheſt Point of the Wings, about Seven Inches. The Weight of the whole, about Eight or Ten Ounces.

The Spoon.

The Anointing Spoon is likewiſe of pure Gold, with Four Pearls in the broadeſt Place of the Handle; and the Bowl of the Spoon finely chaſed both within and without. By the extreme Thinneſs thereof, it appears to be very ancient.

## *CROWNS.*

Crowns.

There be theſe ſeveral Crowns belonging to the *Regalia*; *Viz.*

K. *Edward*'s Crown.

Firſt, King *Edward*'s Crown; with which the Kings of this Land are crowned: So called, in Commemoration of the Ancient Crown in the Church of *Weſtminſter*, remaining till the Beginning of the *Great Rebellion*, when, with the reſt of the *Regalia*, it was moſt ſacrilegiouſly plundered away. It is a very Rich Imperial Crown of Gold, made againſt the Coronation of King *Charles* II. embelliſhed with Pearls and precious Stones of divers kinds; *viz.* Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds and Saphires, with a Mound of Gold on the Top of it, encircled with a Band or Fillet of Gold: embelliſhed alſo with precious Stones, and Three very large Oval Pearls; one at the Top of the Croſs, and the Two other pendant at the Ends of the Croſs. The ſaid Crown is compoſed (as all the Imperial Crowns of *England* are) of Four Croſſes, and as many *Flowers de Liz* of Gold, upon a Rim or Circlet of Gold; all embelliſhed with precious Stones. The Cap within the ſaid Crown is of Purple Velvet, lined with white Taffata, and turned up with Ermine, thick powdered in Three Rows.

The Crown of State.

Secondly, The *Crown of State*, ſo called becauſe it is worn by the King or Queen, at ſuch Times at they come in State to the Parliament Houſe. This was alſo new made at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. It is exceeding rich, being embelliſhed with divers large Roſe, or Faucet, or Table Diamonds, and other Stones; but moſt remarkable for a wonderful large Ruby, ſet in the Middle of one of the four Croſſes, eſteemed worth 10000 *l.* As alſo for that the Mound is one entire Stone of a Sea-water Green Colour, known by the Name of the *Agmarine*. This Crown was taken to pieces, being too weighty for the Queen, and made fit for her; as Mr. *Edwards* told me; and ſhe then wore it, when ſhe went to the Parliament.

Thirdly, The Queen's Circlet of Gold. Queen *Mary*, Conſort of the late King *James*, wore it in her Proceeding to her Coronation. It is a Rim or Circlet of Gold, very richly adorned with large Diamonds curiouſly ſet, with a String of Pearl round the upper Edge thereof. The Cap of Purple Velvet, lined with white Taffata, and turned up with Ermin richly powdered.

The Queen's Crown.

Fourthly, The Queen's Crown, wherewith the Queens are crowned; being a very Rich Imperial Crown of Gold, ſet with Diamonds of great Value, intermix'd with a few precious Stones of other kinds, and ſome Pearl. The Cap of Purple Velvet, lined with rich white Taffety, turned up with Ermin, or Minever pure, richly powdered.

Another Crown.

Fifthly, The Queen's Rich Crown, which is worn in her Return to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, [after the Coronation Ceremony ended.] It is of Gold, but ſo richly embelliſhed with Diamonds and Pearl, that little or none of the Gold appeareth. It is an Imperial Crown, compoſed of Croſſes and *Flowers de Liz*, with Arches and a Mound, as the other Crowns.

The Orb, or Mound.

The Orb, Mound or Globe, which is put into the King's right Hand immediately before his being crowned; born in his left Hand upon his Return into *WeſtminſterHall*. It is a Ball of Gold of ſix Inches Diameter, encompaſſed with a Band or Fillet of Gold, embelliſhed with Roſes of Diamonds, encircling other precious Stones, and edged about with Pearl. On the Top whereof is a very large Amethyſt, of a Violet or Purple Colour, near an Inch and half in Height, of an Oval Form: Which being encompaſſed with Four Silver Wires, becometh the Foot or Pedeſtal of a very rich Croſs of Gold, of three Inches and a quarter in Height, and three Inches in Breadth, ſet very thick with Diamonds; having in the Middle thereof a fair Saphire on one ſide, and a fair Emerald on the other; and embelliſhed with four large Pearls in the Angles of the Croſs near his Centre, and three large Pearls at the End of the ſaid Croſs. The whole Height of the Orb and Croſs being eleven Inches.

## *SCEPTRES.*

Sceptres.

Firſt, S. *Edward*'s Staff, in Length four Foot, ſeven Inches and an half, is a Staff or Sceptre of Gold, with a Pike or Foot of Steel, about four Inches and a quarter in Length; and a Mound and Croſs at the Top. The Garniſhings are alſo of Gold; and the Diameter is about three quarters of an Inch.

The King's Sceptre, with the Dove, is a Sceptre of Gold, in Length three Foot ſeven Inches, and three Inches in Circumference at the Handle, and two Inches and a quarter about the Top. The Pomel garniſhed with a Circle or Fillet of Table Diamonds, and in ſeveral places with precious Stones of all Sorts: And the Mound at the Top embelliſhed with a Band or Fillet of Roſe Diamonds. Upon the Mound is a ſmall *Jeruſalem* Croſs, whereon is fixed a Dove, with Wings expanded, as the Emblem of Mercy.

The King's Sceptre with the Croſs, or Sceptre Royal, likewiſe of Gold. The Handle plain, and the upper Part wreathed. In Length two Foot, nine Inches, and a quarter, and of the ſame Thickneſs as the former. The Pomel at the Bottom enriched with Rubies and Emeralds, and ſmall Diamonds. The Top riſeth into a *Flower de Liz* with ſix Leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down; all enriched with precious Stones. Out of the ſame *Flower de Liz* iſſueth a Mound, made of an Amethyſt, garniſhed with Table Diamonds; and upon the Mound, a Croſs wholly covered with precious Stones, with a large Table Diamond in the Centre.

The Queen's Sceptre with the Croſs, alſo of Gold, adorned with Diamonds and other precious Stones; in Length two Foot ten Inches; with a Mound and Croſs at the Top, iſſuing out of a *Flower de Liz*: Very like the King's, in all the Embelliſhments thereof; only ſmaller, and not wreathed, nor altogether ſo thick.

The Ivory Rod.

The Queen's Ivory Rod, is a Rod or Sceptre of white Ivory; in Length, three Foot, one Inch and half; whereof the Pomel and Garniture is Gold, as is alſo the Mound and Croſs at the Top: Only the Dove at the Top of the Croſs is ennamelled with white: The Circumference at the Bottom about two Inches, and at the Top about an Inch and an half.

## *RINGS.*

Rings.

The King's Coronation Ring, is a plain Gold Ring, with a large Table Ruby Violet; wherein a plain Croſs, or Croſs of S. *George* is curiouſly enchaſed.

The King's Coronation Ring likewiſe of Gold, with a large Table Ruby ſet therein, and Sixteen other ſmall Rubies round about the Ring; whereof thoſe next to the Collet are the largeſt, the reſt diminiſhing proportionably.

Other *Regalia.*

The other *Regalia*, as the open Pall, the *Supertunica* of Cloth of Gold, the Surcoat of Crimſon Sattin, the *Colobium Syndonis*, the *Armilla*, the Buskins, Sandals, K. *Edward*'s Chair, &c. are kept at *Weſtminſter-Abby*.

Some of theſe Jewels carried to *France*, to be kept.

There was a Time when the *Tower* was not thought a Place ſafe enough for this Treaſure: But whatever the Reaſon was, (whether the King's Wars here at home) *Henry* III. ſent (if not all) a great many of them into *France*. What they were, and to whom ſent, and by whom, and where laid up, a *Tower* Record will relate.

*Fædera, Convention.* &c. p. 261.

*Anno* 46. *Henry* III. *William de Latymer*, and Mr. *Henry de Gandavo*, with others, brought the King's Jewels to *Margaret* Queen of *France*, in Two Coffers: And ſhe laid them up in the Temple at *Paris*, under her Seal. The Keys, the ſaid *Latymer* and *Henry*, the King's Meſſengers, brought back with them. They are named, *viz.* One Great Crown. One *Firmaculum cum Rubectis*, [Buckle with Rubies.] One Ring with a Ruby. Three Gold Crowns. *Unum Capellum Imperatorium. Quatuor Ferra. Unum Alphabetum.* Three Gold *Pectina*, [Combs.] Fifty two *Fir-*

*macula*, [Buckles.] Ten *Baculos*, [Staves,] containing 208 Rings, *cum Rubetis & Baleſiis.* Two Staves containing 66 Rings, *cum Maragdenibus.* One Staff containing 20 Rings, with Saphires. One Staff containing 13 Rings, with Topazes. One Staff containing 17 Rings, with divers Stones. Sixty ſix Girdles. Alſo Two Golden Peacocks. One Buckle with Twelve Diamonds. Other Fourteen Buckles, with Five Gold Garlands.

Keeper of the Lions.

There is another *Cuſtody* in the *Tower*, which concerns the keeping and providing for the Lions there, and other wild Savage Creatures, in a ſtrong Apartment on the *Weſt* Part of the *Tower*. Theſe are now and then preſented to the Prince by Foreign Kings, or by Sea-Officers, who have brought them from other Parts of the World.

*Stow* hath ſearched into the Original of bringing theſe fierce Creatures here, and hath given us ſome Ancient Records concerning them. I ſhall add a few more.

The Fee. *Tower Rec.*

In the 16th Year of *Henry* VI. the Office of Keeping the Lions and Leopards of the *Tower* was granted to *Robert Manſfield*, Eſq; for Life, with a certain Place there anciently belonging to it; with the Fee of Sixpence a Day for every Lion, *&c.*

Again, in the 37th of the ſaid King's Reign, the ſaid Office was granted to the ſaid *Robert Manſfield*; and his Son *Robert* was put into the Patent.

Again, in the 39th of the ſaid King, the Office was granted to *Thomas Rookes*.

In the 4th of *Edward* IV. the Office of keeping the Lions and Leopards of the *Tower*, was granted to *R. Haſtings*, Eſq;

Such Grants alſo are extant in the *Tower* Records, in the Reigns before; as in *Edward* I. *Edward* II. and the ſucceeding Kings.

Lions and Leopards formerly kept in the *Tower*.

From whence we gather, that the wild Beaſts kept in the *Tower* were generally Lions and Leopards; (for ſeldom any other Creatures are mentioned in the Patents) That the Keeper was ſome Officer about the King, and of Quality; and appointed by the King's Letters Patents: That his Wages was 6 *d.* a Day allowed for himſelf, and 6 *d.* more a Day for every Lion and Leopard: And that that Place or Apartment where the Lions were kept, was alſo granted him; as by this Patent to the aforeſaid *Robert Manſfield* appears.

The Fee.

*Rot. Pat.* 16. *H.* VI. *p.* 2. *m.* 34.

*Rex omnibus ad quos,* &c. *Dilecto Servitori noſtro,* Roberto Mansfield *Armigero, Mareſcallo Aulæ noſtræ - - - - - de Gratia noſtra ſpeciali,* &c.

“The King to all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, *&c.* We, of our ſpecial Grace, have granted to our beloved Servant, *Robert Manſfield*, Eſq; Marſhal of our Hall, the Office of Keeper of the Lions, with a certain Place which hath been appointed anciently within our ſaid *Tower* for them; to have and to occupy the ſame, by himſelf, or by his ſufficient Deputy, for the Term of his Life; with the Wages of Sixpence *per* Day for himſelf, and with the Wages of Sixpence *per* Day for the Maintenance of every Lion or Leopard, now being in his Cuſtody, or that ſhall be in his Cuſtody hereafter; to be taken yearly from the 22d Day of *September*, during his Life, from the Iſſues and Profits of the Counties of *Bedford* and *Buckingham*, coming to the Hands of the Sheriff of the ſaid Counties for the Time being, *&c.*

A white Bear and an Elephant in the *Tower*.

But long before this King, *Henry* VI. namely, in the Reign of *Henry* III. there was a white Bear and an Elephant kept in the *Tower*. In which Creatures the King ſeemed to delight: For he iſſued out ſeveral Orders concerning providing for, and taking care of them; and that to the Sheriffs of *London*: As appears by theſe *Liberates* found lately in the *White Tower*.

*Liberat.* 36. *H.* III. *m.* 4. *G. Holmes.*

*Rex Vicecomitibus,* &c.

“The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. We command you, That for the Suſtenance of a white Bear, which we ſend to our *Tower* of *London*, there to be kept, and for his Keeper, ye cauſe to be allowed Four Pence every Day, as long as they ſhall be there. Witneſs the King at *S. Edmund's*, *Sept.* 13.

The like Order was ſent to the Sheriffs from the King, dated from *Windſor*, *Sept.* 29.

There was ſtill the next Year, (*viz. An.* 1253) concerning this white Bear, another Order iſſued from the King, to provide him a Muzzle, and a Chain, and a ſtrong Rope, to make Sport in the *Thames*.

*Rex Vicecomitibus* London, *&c.*

*Record. Alb. Tur.* 37. *H.* III. *m.* 15.

“The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. We command you, That for the Keeper of our white Bear, lately ſent us from *Norway*, and which is in our *Tower* of *London*, ye cauſe to be had one Muzzle, and one Iron Chain, to hold that Bear without the Water, and one long and ſtrong Cord, to hold the ſame Bear fiſhing [or waſhing himſelf] in the River of *Thames*. Witneſs the King at *Windſor*, *October* the 30th.

The King alſo, a Year or two after, had an Elephant, *viz. An.* 1255, which the Sheriffs were to build a Houſe for in the *Tower*, and provide for his Suſtenance, and his Keepers.

*Rex Vicecomitibus* London, *Salutem,* &c.

*Liberat.* 39. *H.* III. *m.* 11.

“The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. We command you, That of the Ferm of our City, ye cauſe (without Delay) to be built at our *Tower* of *London*, one Houſe of forty Foot long, and twenty Foot deep, for our Elephant: Providing, that it be ſo made, and ſo ſtrong, that when need be, it may be fit and neceſſary for other Uſes. And the Coſt ſhall be computed at the *Exchequer*. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 26th Day of *February*.

Again, the next Year;

“The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. We command you, That from the Feaſt of *S. Michael* laſt paſt, and as long as you ſhall be Sheriffs of *London*, and our Elephant ſhall be there, ye find for him and his Keeper Neceſſaries, as there ſhall reaſonably be need. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, *Octob.* 11.]

Now concerning the Nature of theſe impriſoned wild Beaſts.]

K. *James* goes to the *Tower*. *R. Br.*

*Anno* 1604, *June* 3. K. *James*, taking with him the Duke of *Lenox*, (with divers Earls and Lords) went to ſee the Lions at the *Tower*. And here he cauſed Two of them, a He Lion and a She, to be put forth. And then a live Cock was caſt to them: Which being their natural Enemy, they preſently killed it, and ſucked the Blood. Then the King cauſed a live Lamb to be put to them; which the Lions out of their Generoſity (as having reſpect to its Innocency) never offered to touch, altho' the Lamb was ſo bold as to go cloſe to them. Then the King cauſed the Lions to be taken away, and another Lion to be put forth, and two Maſtiffs to be turned to him. The Maſtiffs preſently flew upon the Lion, and turned him upon his Back; and tho' the Lion was ſuperior to them in Strength, yet it ſeems they were his Match in Courage.

There was a Spaniel Dog, for ſome Offence or other, caſt into the Lion's Den: But the Lion did not attempt to hurt him. And this Dog continued in the Den with the Lion ſeveral Years, and there died.]

A Trial of a Combat between a Lion and a Bear. *J. S.*

This Story may be ſubjoined. In the Month of *June*, 1609, a Reſolution was taken to make Trial of the Valour of the Lion: Which ſhould be, by turning him looſe to a Bear. Which Bear had killed a Child; for which it was thought convenient that he ſhould ſuffer Death. The Bear was brought, and turned looſe in an open Yard: Then a Lion was turned out of his Den to him; but he would not aſſault him, but fled from him. And ſo was it done with other Lions, one after another; and laſtly, Two together were turned to him. But none ſet upon him, but rather ſought to return to their Dens. A Stone Horſe ſoon after was put into the Yard with the firſt Lion and the Bear. The Horſe fell to grazing between them, after he had gazed a little upon them. Two Maſtiff Dogs were let in, who boldly fought with the Lion. Afterwards Six Dogs more were let in: Who flew upon the Horſe, moſt in ſight at their firſt Entrance; and would ſoon have worried him to Death, had not Three ſtout Bearwards entred in, and reſcued the Horſe, and brought away the Dogs, while the Lion and Bear ſtood ſtaring upon them. At this Sight were preſent, King *James*, the Queen and Prince, and divers great Lords. But tho' the Bear had ſo eſcaped this Bout, the King gave Command he ſhould be baited to Death with Dogs upon a Stage; and ſo he was. *Abridgm. of* Engl. *Chronicle.*

What Beaſts, &c. now in the *Tower*.

The wild Beaſts and other ſavage Animals in the *Tower*, *June* 1704, were theſe, in their ſeveral Dens and Apartments.

Lions.

Six LIONS. Firſt, a She Lion; which was preſented to King *William* by Admiral *Ruſſel*. Secondly, a He Lion, being about Six Years old; brought over by Captain *Littleton*. Sir *Thomas Littleton* preſented him to King *William*. Thirdly, Another Lion preſented to Queen *Anne* by the Lord *Grandville*: It came to the *Tower* on *Eaſter-Monday*, *Anno* 1703. Fourthly, Two young Lions, ſent to Queen *Anne* from the King of *Barbary*. They came in *October*, 1703. Fifthly, Yet another young Lion, brought over for the young Duke of *Gloceſter*.

In *July*, *Anno* 1708, The Emperor of *Morocco*'s Ambaſſador came to *London*, and brought Five Lions, a Preſent from his Maſter to the Queen.

Leopards.

Two LEOPARDS, or Tygers. One ever ſince K. *Charles* the Second's Time; but now in Decay: The other very beautiful and lovely to look upon; lying and playing, and turning upon her Back wantonly, when I ſaw her.

Eagles.

Three EAGLES, in ſeveral Apartments. One had been there Fourteen or Fifteen Years; called a *Bald Eagle*, with a white Head and Neck.

Two *Swediſh* OWLS, of a great Bigneſs, called *Hopkins*. They were preſented to K. *Charles*.

Cats.

CATS of the Mountains, Two: Walking continually backwards and forwards. One of them was preſented to Queen *Anne*; of the Colour ſomewhat of a Hare: Much larger than our ordinary domeſtick Cats; and very cruel.

Jackalls.

A JACKALL. Much like a Fox, but bigger, and longer legged, and more griſled.

Theſe Creatures have a rank Smell; which hath ſo affected the Air of the Place, (tho' there is a Garden adjoining) that it hath much injured the Health of the Man that attends them, and ſo ſtuffed up his Head, that it affects his Speech. And yet their Dens are cleanſed every Day; and they have freſh Water ſet them Day and Night.

Here be alſo the Skins of Two dead Lions ſtuffed. One died two Days before K. *Charles* the Second. The other was the Queen Dowager's Lion.

On a Table hanging againſt the Wall of the Houſe where the Keeper of the Lions dwelleth, is thus writ:

'*March* the 29th, 1703. Then brought here
'a Lion, preſented to the Queen by the
'Right Honourable the Lord *Granville*.

'*October* the 1ſt, 1703. Brought Two young
'Lions, preſented to the Queen by the King
'of *South Barbary*.

Keeper of the King's Bears and Apes.

There were alſo other wild Creatures in former Times belonging to the Kings; and Keepers appointed for them.

*Ledger.* K. Rich. III.

King *Richard* III. appointed a Keeper for his Bears and Apes: But theſe were for his Game. The ſaid King's Letters ran, 'To all Maiors, 'Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, &c. Signifying, 'That he had made and conſtituted *John Brome*, 'Maſter, Guider and Ruler of all our Bears and 'Apes, to us appertaining within the Realm 'of *England* and *Wales*. Charging them not to 'moleſt, trouble or vex, or inquiet him, or his 'Keepers of our ſaid Bears and Apes: But to 'ſhew to him, and his Keepers of our ſaid Game 'for our Pleaſure, all loving Benevolence and Fa'vour. *Anno Primo*.

Little Wardrobe in the *Tower*.

And perhaps, beſides theſe divers Cuſtodies in the *Tower* mentioned already, there are, or were others: As the Cuſtody of the *Little Wardrobe* there. And there was a Patent 36. *Henry* VI. wherein the Office of the *Cuſtody* of the *Little Wardrobe* in the *Tower* was regranted; becauſe it was not granted before by the Name of the *Keeper of the King's Beds, and other Things within the* Tower *of* London.

Keeper of the *Tower* Work.

There was alſo the Cuſtody of the *Tower* Work.

In the 25th of K. *Henry* III. when the Church of S. *Peter*'s in the *Tower*, and the *White Tower* wanted Repair, that King directed his Command *Cuſtodibus Operationis Turris*, *i. e.* to the Keepers of the Work of the *Tower*, to ſee it done.]

The Uſe of the *Tower* to defend the City, &c.

And thus much concerning the *Tower*, and the various and ſundry Matters relating to it: And now to conclude thereof in Summary.

This *Tower* is a Citadel, to defend or command the City: A Royal Palace for Aſſemblies and Treaties: A Priſon of Eſtate, for the moſt dangerous Offenders: The only Place of Coinage for all *England* at this Time: The Armory for warlike Proviſion; The Treaſury of the Ornaments and Jewels of the Crown; and general Conſerver of the moſt [Ancient] Records of the King's Courts of Juſtice at *Weſtminſter*.

CHAP.

# CHAP. XXI.

## *Of the Houſes for Students in the Law, called,* The Inns of Court and Chancery.

*J. S.*

HAving ſaid thus much of the Towers and Caſtles of our ancient City, and more particularly and largely of the *Royal Tower*, we go on in our Perambulation to mark other very memorable and Publick Places; as namely, the *Inns of Court and Chancery*, the Schools, and Houſes of Learning, the Colleges and Hoſpitals.]

Inns of Court and Chancery.

There is in and about this City an whole Univerſity as it were of Students, Practiſers, or Pleaders, and Judges of the Laws of this Realm: Not living of common Stipends, as in other Univerſities it is for the moſt part done, but of their own private Maintenance: As being altogether fed either by their Places or Practice; or otherwiſe by their proper Revenues, or Exhibition of Parents and Friends. For that the younger Sort are either Gentlemen, or the Sons of Gentlemen, or of other moſt wealthy Perſons.

Conſiſting of Gentlemen, or wealthy Perſons.

Number of theſe Houſes.

Of theſe Houſes, there be at this Day Fourteen in all; whereof Nine do ſtand within the Liberties of this City, and Five in the Suburbs thereof.

Of every of theſe Inns, ye may read more in their ſeveral Places where they ſtand.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VIZ. | *Within the Liberties.* | *Serjeants Inn in* Fleetſtreet,<br>*Serjeants Inn in* Chancery Lane, | *For Judges and Serjeants only.* |
| | | *The Inner Temple,*<br>*The Middle Temple,* | *In* Fleetſtreet, *Houſes of Court.* |
| | | *Cliffords Inn in* Fleetſtreet,<br>*Thavies Inn in* Holborn,<br>*Furnivals Inn in* Holborn,<br>*Barrards Inn in* Holborn,<br>*Staple Inn in* Holborn, | *Houſes of* Chancery. |
| | *Without the Liberties.* | *Grays Inn in* Holborn,<br>*Lincolns Inn in* Chancery Lane,<br>*by the Old Temple.* | *Houſes of Court.* |
| | | *Clements Inn,*<br>*New Inn,*<br>*Lions Inn,* | *Houſes of* Chancery *without* Temple-Bar, *in the Liberty of* Weſtminſter. |

A Serjeants Inn in *Holborn*. *Cheſter*'s Inn, or *Strand* Inn, in Place whereof ſtandeth *Somerſet Houſe*.

There was ſome time an Inn of Serjeants in *Holborn*; as ye may read of *Scroop's Inn*, over againſt St. *Andrew's Church*.

There was alſo one other Inn of *Chancery*, called *Cheſter's Inn*, for the Nearneſs to the Biſhop of *Cheſter* s Houſe; but more commonly termed *Strand Inn*, for that it ſtood in *Strand Street*, and near unto the *Strand Bridge* without *Temple Bar*, in the Liberty of the Dutchy *Lancaſter*. This Inn of *Chancery*, with other Houſes near adjoining, were pulled down in the Reign of *Edward* VI. by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, and Protector of the Realm; who in Place thereof, raiſed that beautiful (but yet imperfect) Houſe, called *Somerſet Houſe*.

A Tenth Houſe of *Chancery*.

There was moreover, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. a Tenth Houſe of *Chancery*, mentioned by Juſtice *Forteſcue*, in his Book of the *Laws* of *England*; but where it ſtood, or when it was abandoned, I cannot find: And therefore I will leave it, and return to the reſt.

Houſes of Inns of Court, what they be.

The Houſes of *Court* be repleniſhed, partly with young Students, and partly with Graduates and Practiſers of the Law. But the Inns of *Chancery* being as it were Provinces, ſeverally ſubjected to the Inns of *Court*, be chiefly furniſhed with Officers, Attorneys, Sollicitors and Clerks, that follow the Courts of the *King's Bench*, and *Common Plaeas*. And yet there want not ſome other, being young Students, that come thither ſometimes from one of the Univerſities, and ſometimes immediately from Grammar Schools. And theſe having ſpent ſome Time in ſtudying upon the Firſt Elements and Grounds of the Law, and having performed the Exerciſes of their own Houſes, called *Boltas Moots*, and *Putting of Caſes*; they proceed to be admitted, and become Students in ſome of theſe Four Houſes or Inns of Court. Where continuing by the Space of Seven Years, or thereabouts, they frequent Readings, Meetings, Boltings, and other learned Exerciſes. Whereby, growing ripe in the Knowledge of the Laws, and approved withal to be of honeſt Converſation, they are either by the general Conſent of the Benchers, or Readers, being the moſt ancient, grave and judicious Men of every Inn of the Court, or by the ſpecial Privilege of the preſent Reader there, ſelected and called to the Degree of *Utter Barriſters*; and ſo enabled to be Common Counſellors, and to practiſe the Law, both in their Chambers and at the Bars.

The Bench Readers.

Of theſe, after that they be called to a further Step of Preferrment, called, *The Bench*, there are Twain every Year choſen among the *Benchers*, of every Inn of Court, to be Readers there. Who do make their Readings at two Times in the Year alſo; that is, One in *Lent*, and the other at the Beginning of *Auguſt*.

Apprentices at the Law.

And for the Help of young Students in every of the Inns of *Chancery*, they do likewiſe chuſe out of every one Inn of *Court* a Reader there; being no Bencher, but an utter Barriſter there, of Ten or Twelve Years Continuance, and of good Profit in Study. Now from theſe of the ſaid Degree of Counſellors, or Utter Barriſters, having continued therein the Space of Fourteen or Fifteen Years at the leaſt, the chiefeſt and beſt Learned are by the Benchers elected to increaſe the Number (as I ſaid) of the Bench amongſt them. And ſo in their Time do become firſt ſingle, and then double Readers to the Students of thoſe Houſes of Court. After which laſt Reading, they became *Apprentices of the Law*. And in default of a ſufficient Number of Serjeants at Law, theſe are (at the Pleaſure of the Prince)

to

Serjeants. Judges.

to be advanced to the Places of Serjeants. Out of which Number of Serjeants alſo, the void Places of Judges are likewiſe ordinarily filled. Albeit now and then ſome be advanced by the ſpecial Favour of the Prince, to the Eſtate, Dignity and Place both of Serjeant and Judge, as it were in one Inſtant. But from thenceforth they hold not any Room in thoſe Inns of Court; being tranſlated to one of the ſaid two Inns, called *Serjeants Inns*; where none but the Serjeants and Judges do converſe.

Schools of Law ſet up in *London*; but forbid. *J. S.*

It hath not been allowed, that the Study of the Law ſhould be in any other Places, but at theſe Inns of Court. Once there were ſome Schools ſet up in the City, for Reading and Teaching the Laws: But the King thought fit to have them reſtrained by Proclamation; as appears by this Record about the 28th of *Henry* III. as it ſeems.

*Rec. Turr. alb.* G. Holmes.

*Mandatum eſt Maiori, & Vicecomit.* London, *&c.*

> ‘Commandment is given to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, That they cauſe Proclamation to be made thro' the whole City, and firmly to be forbid, That no one ſhould ſet up Schools of the Laws in the ſaid City, and teach the Laws there for the Time to come. And if any ſhall ſet up ſuch Schools there, they cauſe them to ceaſe without Delay. Witneſs the King at *Baſing*, *Decemb.* 11.]

Why called Inns. *R. B.*

Theſe Houſes are called *Inns*; being the old *Engliſh* word for Houſes of Noblemen, and which is of the ſame Signification with the *French* word *Hoſtel* at *Paris*.

Inns of *Chancery*, why ſo called.

The Inns of CHANCERY were probably ſo called, becauſe (for the moſt part) they conſiſted of ſuch Clerks as did chiefly ſtudy the forming of Writs, which belonged to the *Curſitors*, that are Officers of *Chancery*: and are now taken up by Attorneys, Sollicitors, and ſuch as belong to the Courts of *Common-Pleas*, and *King's-Bench*: But formerly were preparatory Houſes for younger Students, as well as for the forming of Writs as aforeſaid: And many were entred here, before they were admitted to the Inns of Court; as ſome are at this Day.

ns of *Court*, y ſo called.

The Inns of COURT were ſo named, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Students therein are to ſerve the Courts of Judicature; or elſe becauſe theſe Houſes anciently received the Sons of Noblemen, and the better Sort of Gentlemen: And this *Forteſcue* affirms.

o Corporations; but e Orders ong themſelves.

Theſe Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members; but have certain Orders amongſt themſelves, which by Conſent have the Force of Laws. For ſlight Offences they are only excommoned, that is, put out of Commons; which is, not to eat with the reſt in their Halls: And for greater, they loſe their Chambers, and are expelled the Houſe. And being once expelled, they are not to be admitted by any of the other Three Societies.

ir Habit.

The Members, when they meet at Chapel, or at their Hall, or go to any of the Courts of Judicature, wear a grave black Robe or Gown, and a Cap; but at other Times, the Habit of the Gentry.

Revenues onging.

Theſe Societies have no Lands or Revenues, except their Houſe; nor have they any thing to defray the Charges of the Houſe, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit Rents for their Chambers, with the Purchaſe Money for Chambers, when any fall to the Houſe.

Four Ranks.

The Gentlemen in theſe Societies may be divided into Four Ranks: 1. *Benchers*. 2. *Utter Barriſters*. 3. *Inner Barriſters*: And, 4. *Students*.

Benchers.

BENCHERS are the Seniors, to whom the Government of the Houſe, and Ordering the Matters thereof, is committed: And out of theſe a *Treaſurer* is yearly choſen; who receiveth, diſburſeth and accounteth for all Monies belonging to the Houſe.

Utter Barriſters. Moots. Readers.

UTTER BARRISTERS are ſuch, as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers, to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Caſes and Queſtions; which are called *Moots*: And whilſt they argue the ſaid Caſes, they ſet uttermoſt on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the *Bar*. Out of theſe *Mootmen* are choſen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, which belong to the Inns of Court, of which they are Members; where in *Term* Time, and Grand Vacations, they argue Caſes in the Preſence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner Barriſters.

All the reſt of the Society are accounted INNER BARRISTERS; who, for want of Learning or Time, are not to argue in theſe *Moots*: Yet, in a *Moot* before the Benchers, Two of theſe ſitting upon the ſame Form with the Utter Barriſters, do (for their Exerciſes) recite by heart the Pleading of the ſame *Moot* Caſe, in *Law French*; which Pleading is the Declaration of the ſaid *Moot* Caſe at large; the one taking the Part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

Times for Mooting.

For the Times of theſe *Mootings*, they divide the Year into Three Parts; *viz.* 1. The *Learning Vacation*. 2. The *Term Times*. And, 3. The *Dead*, or *Mean Vacation*.

They have Two *Learning Vacations*; viz. *Lent Vacation*, which begins the firſt *Monday* in *Lent*, and continues Three Weeks and Three Days; and *Summer Vacation*, which begins the *Monday* after *Lammas* Day, and continues alſo Three Weeks and Three Days. And in theſe *Vacations* are the greateſt Conferences, and Exerciſes of Study.

### *The Manner of theſe Readings.*

Readings.

The Benchers appoint the eldeſt Utter-Barriſter to read amongſt them openly in the Hall; (of which he hath notice Half a Year before.) The firſt Day, he makes choice of ſome Act, or Statute, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that *Vacation*. He reciteth certain Doubts, and Queſtions which he hath deviſed upon the ſaid Statute, and declares his Judgment thereon. After which, one of the Utter-Barriſters repeateth one Queſtion propounded by the Reader, and (by way of Argument) doth labour to prove the Reader's Opinion to be againſt Law. And after him, the Senior Utter-Barriſter and Reader, one after another, do declare their Opinions and Judgments in the ſame. And then the Reader who did put the Caſe, endeavours to confute the Objections laid againſt him, and to confirm his own Opinion. After which, the Judges and Serjeants (if any be there) declare their Opinions. Then the youngeſt Utter-Barriſter again rehearſeth another Caſe, which is proſecuted as the former was. And this Exerciſe continueth daily three or four Hours.

The Manner of Reading, both in *Lent* and *Summer Vacations*, are performed after the ſame manner. And uſually, out of theſe Readers the Serjeants are choſen.

### *The Manner of Mooting in the* INNS *of* COURT.

Mootings in the Inns of Court.

In theſe *Vacations*, after Supper in the Hall, the Reader (with one or two of the Benchers) comes in; to whom one of the Utter-Barriſters propounds ſome doubtful Caſe; which being argued by the Benchers, and laſtly by him that moved the Caſe; the Benchers ſit down on the Bench at the upper End of the Hall: And upon a Form in the Middle of the Hall ſit two Utter-Barriſters; and on both ſides of them, on the ſame Form, ſits one Inner-Barriſter, who in *Law French* doth declare to the Benchers ſome kind of Action; the one being (as it were) retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant. Which ended, the two Utter-Barriſters argue ſuch Queſtions as are diſputable within the Caſe. After which, the Benchers do likewiſe declare their Opinions, as how they take the Law to be in theſe Queſtions.

### *The Manner of Mooting in the* INNS *of* CHANCERY.

Mooting in the Inns of *Chancery*.

In the *Learning Vacations*, each Utter-Barriſter that is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the ſame Inn of Court to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to read: And there meet him commonly Two of each of the Inns of Court; who ſitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, they hear and argue the Caſe.

Exerciſes in *Term* Time.

In the *Term* Time, the only Exerciſes of Learning, is Arguing and Debating Caſes after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the ſame manner as in the *Vacations*.

Mean Vacation.

The Time between the *Learning Vacations* and *Terms*, is called the *Mean Vacation*; during which Time, every Day after Dinner, Caſes are argued as at other Times: And after Supper, *Moots* are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barriſters, in the Preſence of the Utter-Barriſters, which ſit there in the room of the Benchers, and argued by them, as the Benchers do in *Term* Time, and *Learning Vacations*.

Note, That in the Four Inns of Court before mentioned, there are reckoned to be about 300 Students, beſides the Utter-Barriſters and Inner-Barriſters.

The Reader keeps a conſtant Table.

During the Time of Reading, which heretofore continued three Weeks and three Days, the Reader keeps a conſtant and a ſplendid Table; feaſting the Nobility, Judges, Biſhops, principal Officers of State, the chief Gentry, and ſometimes the King himſelf: Inſomuch that it hath coſt a Reader above 1000 *l.*

Afterwards he that hath been Reader wears a long Robe, differing from other Barriſters; and is then in a Capacity to be made a Serjeant at Law.

### *How* SERJEANTS *at* LAW *are called thereunto, and elected.*

Elections of Serjeants.

When the Number of Serjeants is ſmall, the Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Conſent of the other Judges, makes choice of Six or Eight of the moſt Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court, and preſents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper; who, by the King's Writ, ſends to each of them to appear on ſuch a Day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Serjeant at Law.

At the appointed Time, (being habited in Robes of two Colours; *viz.* Brown, and Violet Colour) they come; being accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, into *Weſtminſter-Hall*; and there, in publick, take a ſolemn Oath, and are clothed with certain Robes and Coifs: Which Robes they appear in publick with.

After this, they feaſt the Great Perſons with a Magnificent Dinner; and give Gold Rings to ſeveral of the Nobility, to ſome of 40 *s.* Value, to others 20 *s.* beſides a great many more to their Friends.

### *Of Election of* JUDGES.

Electing of Judges.

Out of theſe Serjeants, Judges are choſen; and therefore it is that they wear always the white Linnen Coif, which is the principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he wears even in the Preſence of the King.

When any of the Judges are wanting, by Death, or otherwiſe; the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of the Serjeants to ſupply his Place; and by Letters Patents ſealed by the Chancellor; who ſitting in the Midſt of the reſt of the Judges in open Court, declares to the Serjeant the King's Pleaſure, and to the People the King's Goodneſs, in providing or ſupplying the Bench with ſuch able and honeſt Men, as that Juſtice may be done impartially and expeditely to all his Subjects: And then cauſes the ſaid Letters Patents to be read. And being departed, the Chief Juſtice places the ſaid Serjeant on the Bench, Junior of all the reſt: And having taken the Oath, 'Well and Truly to 'ſerve the King, and his People, in the Office of 'Juſtice; to take no Reward; to do equal and 'ſpeedy Juſtice to all, *&c.* he ſets himſelf to the Execution of his Charge.

The Judge's Oath.

His Salary.

The Serjeant being thus advanced to a Judge, hath great Honour, and a very conſiderable Salary of 1500 *l. per Annum*, beſides great Perquiſites.

Judges how habited.

And now, in ſome Things, his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered. His long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the ſame: But there is beſides a Cloak put over him, which is cloſed on his right Shoulder; and his *Caputium* is lined with *Minever*, that is, divers ſmall Pieces of white rich Furr. But the Two Lord Chief-Juſtices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves and Collars, turned up with Ermine.

The Honour redounding to the Nation from this Profeſſion.

Now all theſe Inns of Court and *Chancery* are not far diſtant from one another, and do make the moſt famous Profeſſion of the Law that is in the World: There being ſo many Eminent Perſons, of ſuch ſound Judgment in the Knowledge of the Law; and a conſiderable Number of them the Sons of Gentlemen, and Perſons of Quality.

### *Of the Manner of Keeping* Chriſtmas *in the* INNS *of* COURT.

Keeping *Chriſtmas*.

If the Houſe (a little before *Chriſtmas*) is furniſhed with ſuch a Number of Students, and of ſuch Quality, as are fit to keep a Solemn *Chriſtmas*; then they meet together, and hold a *Parliament*, as they call it; and there chuſe and appoint certain Officers of their own Students, in Imitation of the King's Court; *viz.* a Comptroller, and a Treaſurer, with other great Officers. And theſe bear Rule in the Houſe during the whole Time of *Chriſtmas*; aud are to behave themſelves in that Port, Gravity and Authority, as if they were ſo in the King's Houſe.

The Diver-tiſements.

During the Time of *Chriſtmas*, they have ſeveral Divertiſements; as Feaſting every Day, Muſick, Singing and Dancing, with Dicing. To the Dicing all Comers are admitted; and it is ſo exceſſive, having ſuch abundance of Tables placed in the Hall, that what comes to the Box generally amounts to about 50 *l.* a Day and Night: So that by this, with a ſmall Contribution from each Student, the great Charge of the whole *Chriſtmas* is defrayed.

Dicing.

But theſe Revellings and Playings give Occaſion to ſo much Miſchief, by the People's loſing their Money, and Apprentices ſtealing from their Maſters, that it is but ſeldom allowed of; and it could be wiſhed it were to be no more.

They create a Prince.

Sometimes, when they have a young Gentleman that will be profuſe, they create him a *Prince*, with ſuch a Title as they pleaſe; and he hath all his Officers, and a Court ſuitable to a great Prince: And then moſt of the principal Nobility, publick Officers of State, with the chief of the Gentry, are ſplendidly treated and feaſted, with curious Muſick, Interludes, *&c.*

Revels.

From *All-Saints* Day to *Candlemas*, each Houſe uſually hath Revels on Holidays, with Muſick and Dancing: And then ſome young Student is choſen to be Maſter of the Revels.

The Advantages of all kinds of Learning in *London.*

There are, in and about this famous City, other Publick Schools, Colleges, and Places of Literature; all which ſhall be taken notice of in their proper Places in which they are ſeated, and partly in the following Chapters. Inſomuch that *London* may not unfitly be ſtiled an *Univerſity*, ſince that in it are taught all the Liberal Arts and Sciences; beſides the Profeſſion of the Common Laws of the Nation: A Thing that can ſcarcely be ſaid of any other City in *Europe*.

Moreover, all Languages: Alſo Geography, Hydrography, Aſtronomy, Navigation, Fortification; Geometry, Muſick, Logick, Rhetorick; Chymiſtry, Painting, Horſemanſhip, Fencing; and indeed, all other Things both Military and Civil, that may in any way contribute to the Accompliſhment of a Gentleman, are here taught.]

## CHAP. XXII.

### *Of Schools, and other Houſes of Learning, as are, or have been in the City. Chirurgery Lecture.* Hood's *Mathematical and Military Lecture.* Greſham College. *Sir* Thomas Greſham's *Will. The Lectures there. The Settlement thereof.*

Famous Schools of Philoſophy, by Privilege, in London.

I*N the Reign of King* Stephen, *and of* Henry *the Second*, (ſaith *Fitzſtephen*) *there were in* London *Three principal Churches, which had famous Schools, either by Privilege and ancient Dignity, or by Favour of ſome particular Perſons, (as of Doctors) which were accounted notable and renowned for Knowledge in Philoſophy. And there were other inferior Schools alſo.*

Solemn Meetings, and Diſputing of Scholars, Logically and Demonſtratively.

*Upon Feſtival Days, the Maſters made ſolemn Meetings in the Churches, where their Scholars diſputed Logically and Demonſtratively; ſome bringing Enthymems, others, perfect Syllogiſms: Some diſputed for Shew; others, to trace out the Truth: And cunning Sophiſters were thought brave Scholars, when they flowed with Words. Others uſed Fallacies. Rhetoricians ſpake aptly to perſuade, obſerving the Precepts of Art, and omitting nothing that might ſerve their Purpoſe. The Boys of divers Schools did cap or pot Verſes, and contended of the Principles of Grammar.*

Grammar Schools and Scholars, their Exerciſe.

*There were ſome, which (on the other ſide) with Epigrams and Rhimes, nipping and quipping their Fellows, and the Faults of others, (tho' ſuppreſſing their Names) moved thereby much Laughter among their Auditors.*

Hitherto *Fitzſtephen*, for Schools and Scholars, and for their Exerciſe in the City in his Days. Sithence the which Time, as to me it ſeemeth, by Increaſe of Colleges of Students in the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, the Frequenting of Schools, and Exerciſes of Scholars in the City, (as had been accuſtomed) very much decreaſed.

Three Schools. The firſt. St. Paul's. Every Cathedral Church to have its School for poor Scholars.

The Three principal Churches, which had theſe famous Schools by Privileges, muſt needs be the Cathedral Church of S. Paul for one; ſeeing that by a General Council, holden in the Year of Chriſt 1176, at *Rome*, in the Patriarchy of *Lateran*, it was decreed, "That every Cathedral Church ſhould have its Schoolmaſter, to "teach poor Scholars, and others, as had been "accuſtomed; And that no Man ſhould take "any Reward for Licence to teach."

The Second. Free School at *Weſtminſter* in the Reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor.

The Second, as moſt ancient, may ſeem to have been the Monaſtery of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*; whereof *Ingulphus*, Abbot of *Crowland*, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, writeth thus:

*I* Ingulphus, *an humble Servant of God, born of* Engliſh *Parents in the moſt beautiful City of* London, *for to attain to Learning, was firſt put to* Weſtminſter, *and after to ſtudy at* Oxford, &c.

And writing in Praiſe of Queen *Edgitha*, Wiſe to *Edward* the Confeſſor;

*I have ſeen her* (ſaith he) *often, when being but a Boy, I came to ſee my Father, dwelling in the King's Court: And often coming from School, when I met the Queen, ſhe would oppoſe me, touching my Learning and Leſſon. And falling from Grammar to Logick, (wherein ſhe had ſome Knowledge) ſhe would ſubtilly conclude an Argument with me: And by her Handmaiden, give me three or four Pieces of Money, and ſend me unto the Palace, where I ſhould receive ſome Victuals, and then be diſmiſſed.*

The Third.

The Third School ſeemeth to have been at the Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*, at *Bermondſey* in *Southwark*. For other Priories, as of St. *John* by *Smithfield*, St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, St. *Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, and that of the *Holy Trinity* by *Aldgate*, were all of later Foundation: And the Frieries, Colleges and Hoſpitals in this City, were raiſed ſince them, in the Reigns of *Henry* III. and *Edward* I. II. and III. *&c.* All which Houſes had their Schools, tho' not ſo famous as theſe firſt named.

Later Schools.

Priories Aliens.

But touching Schools more lately advanced in this City, I read, That King *Henry* the Fifth, having ſuppreſſed the Priories Aliens, whereof ſome were about *London*; namely, One Hoſpital called *Our Lady of Rouncival*, by *Charing-Croſs*; one other Hoſpital in *Oldborn*; one other without *Creplegate*, and the Fourth without *Alderſgate*; beſides other that are now worn out of Memory, and whereof there is no Monument remaining, more than *Rouncival*, (converted to a Brotherhood) which continued till the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, or *Edward* the Sixth. This, I ſay, and other of their Schools being broken up and ceaſed; King *Henry* the Sixth, in the 24th Year of his Reign, by Patent appointed, That there ſhould be in *London* Grammar Schools, beſides St. *Paul's*, at St. *Martin's Le Grand*, St. *Mary Le Bow* in *Cheap*, St. *Dunſtan's* in the *Weſt*, and St. *Anthony's*. And in the next Year, to wit, 1394, the ſaid King ordained by Parliament, That Four other Grammar Schools ſhould be erected; to wit, in the Pariſhes of St. *Andrew* in *Oldborn*, *Alhallows* the Great in *Thameſſtreet*, St. *Peter's* upon *Cornhill*, and in the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acons* in *Weſt Cheap*. Since the which Time, as divers Schools, by Suppreſſing of Religious Houſes (whereof they were Members in the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth) have been decayed; ſo again have ſome others been newly erected and founded for them. As namely, *Paul's* School, in place of an old ruined Houſe, was builded in moſt ample manner, and largely endowed in the Year 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Paul's*, for 153 poor Mens Children; for which there was ordained a Maſter, Surmaſter (or Uſher) and a Chaplain.

*Henry* VI. appointed Grammar Schools.

Grammar Schools appointed by Parliament.

*Paul's* School new builded.

Free School in *Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

Again, in the Year 1553, after the Erection of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, (in the late diſſolved Houſe of the *Grey Friars*) a great Number of poor Children being taken in, a School was ordained there at the Citizens Charges.

Free School founded by the Merchant Taylors.

Alſo in the Year 1561, the Merchant-Taylors of *London* founded one notable Free Grammar-School, in the Pariſh of St. *Lawrence Pountney*, by *Candlewick-Street*; *Richard Hills*, late Maſter of that Company, having given 500 *l.* towards the Purchaſe of an Houſe called the *Manor of the Roſe*, ſometime the Duke of *Buckingham's*.

Of theſe Schools, more will be ſpoken in a proper Chapter.]

The School-boys diſputed.

As for the Meeting of Schoolmaſters on Feſtival Days, at Feſtival Churches, and the Diſputing of their Scholars Logically, &c. (whereof I have before ſpoken) the ſame was long ſince diſcontinued. But the Arguing of the School-boys about the Principles of Grammar, hath been continued even till our Time: For I my ſelf, in my Youth, have yearly ſeen (on the Eve of St. *Bartholomew* the Apoſtle) the Scholars of divers Grammar-Schools repair unto the Churchyard of St. *Bartholomew*, the Priory in *Smithfield*, where (upon a Bank boarded about under a Tree) ſome one Scholar hath ſtepped up, and there hath oppoſed and anſwered, till he were by ſome better Scholar overcome and put down: And then the Overcomer taking the Place, did like as the firſt; and in the end, the beſt Oppoſers and Anſwerers had Rewards; which I obſerved not. But it made both good Schoolmaſters, and alſo good Scholars, (diligently againſt ſuch Times) to prepare themſelves for the obtaining of this Garland.

Scholars diſputed in St. *Bartholomew's* Churchyard.

Rewarded.

I remember, there repaired to theſe Exerciſes (amongſt others) the Maſters and Scholars of the Free Schools of St. *Paul's* in *London*, of St. *Peter's* at *Weſtminſter*, of St. *Thomas Acons* Hoſpital, and of St. *Anthony's* Hoſpital; whereof the laſt named commonly preſented the beſt Scholars, and had the Prize in thoſe Days.

Diſputations of Scholars in *Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

This Priory of St. *Bartholomew* being ſurrendred to *Henry* the Eighth, thoſe Diſputations of Scholars in that Place ſurceaſed, and was again (only for a Year or twain) in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, revived in the Cloiſter of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; where the beſt Scholars (then ſtill of St. *Anthony's* School, howſoever the ſame be now fallen, both in Number and Eſtimation) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of Silver, given to them by Sir *Martin Eowes*, Goldſmith.

*Paul's* Scholars.

*Anthony's* Pigs.

Pigeons of *Paul's*.

Nevertheleſs, howſoever the Encouragement failed, the Scholars of *Paul's* meeting with them of St. *Anthony's*, would call them St. *Anthony's Pigs*; and they again would call the other, *Pigeons* of *Paul's*; becauſe many Pigeons were bred in *Paul's* Church, and St. *Anthony* was always figured with a Pig following him: And mindful of the former Uſage, did for a long Seaſon (diſorderly in the open Street) provoke one another with, *Salve: Salve tu quoque. Placet tibi mecum diſputare? Placet.* And ſo proceeding from this to Queſtions in Grammar, they uſually fell from Words to Blows, with their Satchels full of Books, many times in ſo great Heaps, that they troubled the Streets and Paſſengers; ſo that finally they were reſtrained, with the Decay of St. *Anthony's* School.

Perſons of Note educated in S. *Antony's* School.

Out of this School have ſprung divers famous Perſons. Whereof altho' Time hath buried the Names of many, yet in mine own Remembrance may be numbred theſe following; *Viz.* Sir *Thomas Moore*, Knight, Lord Chancellor of *England*: Dr. *Nicholas Heath*, ſometime Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, after of *Worceſter*, and laſtly, Archbiſhop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*: Dr. *John Whitgift*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and after Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c.

A Challenge to write for the Golden Pen. *MSS. Harlian.*

*J. S.*

Let me add the Mention of a famous Combat of the Pen, *Anno* 1591, between *Peter Bales* and *Daniel Johnſon*, both Maſters in Writing, and both Teachers of Writing-Schools in *London*. *Bales*, who was Servant to Sir *John Puckering*, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, (and whoſe School was in *Blackfriars*) made a General Challenge againſt all *Engliſhmen* and Strangers, without Exception; 1. For the beſt and faireſt Writing of all kinds of Hands uſual: 2. For Secretary, and Clerklike Writing: And, 3. For the beſt Teaching. And the Reward to him that excelled the reſt, to be a Pen of Gold of 20 *l.* And if any accepted *Peter Bales's* Challenge, he required him to repair to the *Old Baily*, where he dwelt; and to lay down 10 *l.* in ready Money, or to put in ſufficient Sureties by Bond for the ſaid Sum, for to be delivered to a Goldſmith, together with *Bales's* 10 *l.* to be put into a Pen of Gold.

The Original Cauſe of this Challenge was this. The aboveſaid *Johnſon* had for an whole Year ſet up a Challenge in theſe Words: *If any ſhall take Exception to this my Writing and Teaching; ſuch I Challenge, to Write and Teach with them for the Golden Pen, or whatſoever ſhall reſt in my Ability.* By this Boaſt, *Bales*, who lived near him, was prejudiced in his School, and *Johnſon* got moſt Scholars. Whereupon at length *Bales* thinking as good of himſelf, and to bring his School in Reputation, ſet up his Challenge as aforeſaid. And *Johnſon*, within an Hour after, very arrogantly accepted thereof; and that in moſt deſpiteful and diſgraceful manner. So Perſons were choſen, as indifferent Judges between both; viz. *William Seager*, alias *Somerſet*, Herald at Arms, *Anthony Dew* and *John Guilliams*, Gentlemen, Clerks of the Office of the Petty Bag; *George Chapman*, Gent. and *William Pank*, Citizen and Writers of the Court-Letters of *London.* The Tryal of both their Skills was on *Michaelmas Day*; wherein *Johnſon* loſt the Day in all the three Challenges made by *Bales.* In regard of the Second, the ſaid Judges gave their Sentence in theſe Words; "We the Judges aforeſaid making Tryal "of the Parties in their Sufficiency for Secretary "and Clerklike Writing, by dictating unto them "both together, one while in *Engliſh*, another "while in *Latin*, did find, that the Challenger "performed the ſame moſt Secretary and Clerk-"like; for that he had moſt commonly ſo firſt "done, written ſtraiteſt without Lines, with "trueſt Orthography and beſt Writing in the "moſt uſual Hands: And for that the Defendant "himſelf confeſſed, that he for the moſt part "wanted the *Latin* Tongue, and was no Clerk. "Therefore we likewiſe adjudged the Superiority "of their ſecond Tryal clearly to the ſaid Chal-"lenger. And ſo upon Examination of the Scholars of the Challenger, they gave their Judgment that he had the Pre-eminency.

But this Matter gave *Johnſon* great Diſguſt; who ſet forth in Print ſlanderous Libels, and diſpers'd them in the City in great Numbers for Ten Days together, both againſt *Peter Bales*, and the Judges aforeſaid. To which he wrote an Anſwer, whether Printed I cannot tell; the *MS.* I have ſeen.]

Lecture in Chirurgery.

Of later Time, in the Year of Chriſt 1582, there was founded a Publick Lecture in Chirurgery, to be read in the College of Phyſicians in *Knightridersſtreet*; and to begin in the Year 1584, on the Sixth of *May*; and ſo to be continued for ever Twice in every Week, on *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, by the honourable Baron, *John Lord Lomley*, and the Learned *Richard Caldwell*, Doctor in Phyſick; the Reader whereof to be *Richard Forſter*, Doctor of Phyſick, during his Life.

Mathematical Lecture.

*Tho. Hood*, Reader.

Furthermore, about the ſame Time, there was alſo begun a Mathematical Lecture, to be read in a fair old Chapel, Builded by *Simon Eayre*, within the *Leadenhall*, whereof a learned Citizen born, named *Thomas Hood*, was the firſt Reader. But this Chapel, and other Parts of that Hall, being employed for Stowage of Goods, taken out of a great *Spaniſh* Carack, the ſaid Lecture ceaſed any more to be read, and was then in the Year 1588. read in the Houſe of Maſter *Thomas Smith* in *Graſsſtreet*, &c.

This Lecture was for the Inſtruction of the City in the Art Military. *J. S.*

This Lecture briefly touched by *Stow*, deſerveth to be more plainly declared; ſince the Intent of it tended ſo much to the Education of the Citizens of *London*, in the Skill of Arms, in caſe of Danger (threatned them by the *Spaniard* in theſe Days) to be able to defend themſelves, and their City, and Liberty. For the Scheme that was laid was not only to read *Mathematicks*, but other neceſſary Matters for Warlike Service both by Land and Sea, and for the better breeding up of Captains in the Art Military; which were then wanted. This Practice was ſo well allowed, that when *Hood* had applyed himſelf to the Privy Council, and laid open his Lecture to them, they very much eſpouſed it, and allowed and ratified under their Hands certain Articles for the better Managery of this Buſineſs, recommending withal both them and *Hood* to the Lord Maior, for the Settlement of a Salary upon him.

e Articles f the Le- ure.

The Sum of theſe Articles were, That Forty Captains ſhould be appointed and continued; and when any of them ſhould die, or be found unfit or unwilling, others ſhould be choſen in their Rooms by the ſaid Captains. That out of this Number, Thirteen of the Graveſt and Diſcreeteſt ſhould be choſen, who ſhould bear the Name of Governor, and twelve Aſſiſtants. That there ſhould be choſen Two Hundred and Forty able Men out of the ſeveral Wards; namely, out of each Captains Charge Six. And they to be made more fit to take upon them the Place of Captains, Lieutenants, and other Officers. All which ſhould be trained and taught by the ſaid Captains Monthly, Twice at the leaſt in the *Artillery Garden*, or elſewhere near the City of *London.* The Governor to have Authority to call together his Twelve Aſſiſtants, for the determining and ſetting down Orders and Rules, for the good Government of the whole Company. That if any of the ſaid Aſſiſtants ſhould fail to come at the appointed Time, he ſhould pay for his Abſence each Time 5*s.* without lawful Excuſe. But the Rules and Orders ſo agreed upon and ſet down, ſhould not be put in Execution before they had acquainted the Lord Maior with them, and obtained his Conſent. Each Captain to make choice of his Lieutenants, and other Officers, within the Ward, where his Charge lay. All Officers to be Freemen of the City, and of honeſt Reputation, and to be allowed of by the Governor, and Aſſiſtants, or the greater Number. That if any of the Forty Captains be abſent from the Training Place upon the uſual Day, he ſhould pay for each Times Abſence 5*s.* and every other of the ſaid Number of 240, that ſhould be abſent, or want Furniture, to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* Laſtly, the reading of the Mathematical Lecture and of the other neceſſary Matters, and the abovesaid Training, to be continued for two Years from *Michaelmas*, and ſo much longer as the Lord Maior and City would give the ſame Allowance that was at preſent granted, or more. This was ſigned by Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor; *Burghley*, Lord Treaſurer; *C. Howard*, Lord Admiral; Sir *Francis Walſingham*, Secretary; Sir *James Croft*, a Warlike Man, and an old Courtier, and divers others. The Salary depended upon the Promiſe of the Maior and City. The Thing was very taking both by the Queen's Council, who judged it to be convenient, and by the City which earneſtly requeſted it.

But this Lecture is now long ſince extinct, and almoſt the Memory of it.]

Sir *Tho. Greſham*'s College in *London.*

Laſt of all, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. a Merchant of *London*, Agent to the Queen's Highneſs, and a Citizen of the Company of *Mercers*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament made in the Year 1575, gave the *Royal Exchange*, and all the Buildings thereunto appertaining, that is to ſay, the one Moiety to the Maior and Commonalty of *London*, and their Succeſſors, upon Truſt that they perform, as ſhall be declared; and the other Moiety to the *Mercers*, in like Confidence. The Maior and Commonalty, to find Four to read Lectures of Divinity, Aſtronomy, Muſick, and Geometry, within his Dwelling Houſe in *Biſhopſgateſtreet*, and to beſtow the Sum of 200*l.* to wit, 50*l.* a Piece, *&c.* The *Mercers* likewiſe, to find three Readers, that is, in Civil Law, Phyſick, and Rhetorick, within the ſame Dwelling Houſe; and to beſtow the Sum of 150*l.* that is, to every Reader 50*l.*

Four Readers to be found by the Maior and Commonalty.

Three Readers by the *Mercers.*

Salaries.

Theſe Salaries, and other Requeſts of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, amounting in all to 603*l.* odd Money, are payable out of the Rents of the *Exchange*, and other Rents of Houſes belonging thereto. But the exceſſive Charges in rebuilding the *Exchange*, by a Model which was ſhewn to, and liked by K. *Charles* II. (which ſome which know, ſay, coſt not leſs than 80000*l.*) hath put the Company in Debt, and ſomewhat poſtponed the Payment of the Salaries.

Committee for *Greſham College.*

There is a Grand Committee, for the Government and Management of the Affairs of *Greſham College*, and the *Exchange*, conſiſting of Four Aldermen, whereof the Maior is always to be one;

and Twelve of the Company for the *Mercers*, and Eight for the City. Their Names for the Year 1707, (as I then received them) were as follows:

The Right Honourable Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Knt. Lord Maior.

Sir *Richard Levett*,
Sir *Thomas Abney*, } Knts. and Aldermen.
Sir *Robert Beachcroft*,

| For the City, | For the Company of *Mercers*, |
|---|---|
| Mr. *Thomas Loveday.* | Mr. *Nathaniel Houlton*, Maſter. |
| Mr. *John Sherman.* | |
| Mr. *Auguſtin Marriot.* | Sir *Edmund Harriſon.* |
| Deputy *Skinner.* | Sir *Samuel Moyer.* |
| Mr. *Thomas Siſſon.* | Mr. *William Bridges.* |
| Mr. *John Halls.* | Mr. *Nicolas Hilliard.* |
| Mr. *Edw. Hammond.* | Mr. *John Spillet.* |
| Mr. *John Cradock.* | Mr. *Jaſp. Clutterbuck* |
| | *Tho. Blackmore*, Eſq; |
| | Mr. *Samuel Clark.* |
| | Mr. - - - - - *Grivil.* |
| | Mr. *Edward Carleton.* |

Sir *Tho. Greſham*'s Will concerning theſe Lectures. Communicated to me by Dr. *J. W.*

The Will of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, dated in *July*, 1575, the 17th Year of *Elizabeth*; for the Endowment of the Readers of theſe Lectures, was to this Tenor: "That one Moiety of the Buildings of the *Royal Exchange*, with all Pawns, Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Meſſuages, Tenements, *&c.* parcel of the ſaid *Exchange*, after the Expiration of an Indenture Quadripartite, ſhould remain unto the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and to their Succeſſors upon Truſt to perform certain Payments, and other Intents hereafter limited: And the other Moiety to remain to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the *Mercers* of *London*, and to their Succeſſors, upon Truſt and Confidence, and to the Intents hereafter mentioned. And when that one Moiety of the ſaid *Exchange* ſhould come to the ſaid Maior and Corporation of the ſaid City, they and their Succeſſors, ſhall every Year give and diſtribute, for the Suſtentation of Four Perſons, to be choſen by the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, meet to read the Lectures of Divinity, Aſtronomy, Muſick, and Geometry, within his own Dwelling Houſe, within the Pariſh of St. *Hellens* in *Biſhopſgateſtreet*, and in St. *Peters* the Poor, the Sum of 200*l.*; that is, to every of the ſaid Readers the Sum of 50*l.* Yearly, for their Salaries and Stipends; to be paid at the Feaſts of the *Annunciation* of St. *Mary* the Virgin, and St. *Michael* the Archangel, by even Portions. And further, to give and diſtribute the Sum of 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Yearly, unto Eight Alms Folks, whom the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, or their Succeſſors appoint to inhabit his Eight Almshouſes in St. *Peters* the Poor; to every of them the ſaid Alms Folks the Sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid at the four uſual Terms in the Year. And that the ſaid Maior and Commonalty ſhould give and diſtribute at the Terms aforeſaid, to the Relief of the poor Priſoners in the Priſons, known by the Names of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *King's Beuch*, the *Marſhalſea*, and the Counter in *Woodſtreet*, 50*l.* in Money, or other Proviſions and Neceſſaries; *Viz.* to every of the ſame five Priſons 10*l.* at the Four uſual Feaſts, or Twenty Eight Days next after.

"And as concerning the other Moiety, diſpoſed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Corporation of the *Mercers*, they and their Succeſſors Yearly ſhall give and pay, to and for the finding and ſuſtentation of three Perſons by them from time to time to be choſen, and meet to read the Lectures of *Law*, *Phyſick*, and *Rhetorick*, within his ſaid Dwelling Houſe the Sum of 150*l.* that is, to every of the ſaid Readers, for the time being, the Sum of 50*l.* for their Salaries and Stipends at the two uſual Terms of the Year, *viz.* the *Annunciation* of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Michael*, by equal Portions. And that the ſaid Wardens and Corporation of *Mercers*, and their Succeſſors, ſhall Yearly beſtow and expend 100*l.* at Four ſeveral Times in the Year, in and about the Expences and Charges of a Feaſt or Dinner for the whole Company, to be had and made in the *Mercers Hall*, in the End of every their Quarter Day, the Sum of Twenty five Pounds; and ſhall every Year give and diſtribute to the Relief of the poor Perſons and Priſoners in the Hoſpitals and Priſons, known by the Name of *Chriſt* or *Chriſtchurch*, lately *Grey Fryars* in *London*, the Hoſpital of St. *Bartilmews* near *Smithfield*, the *Spittel* and *Bedlam* near *Biſhopſgateſtreet*, the Hoſpital for the Poor in *Southwark*, and the Counter kept in the *Poultry* 50*l.* in Money, or other Proviſions and Neceſſaries for them; that is, to every the ſaid Hoſpitals and Priſons, 10*l.* at the Four moſt uſual Feaſts, or within 28 Days after, *&c.*

Manſion Houſe.

"And as concerning his ſaid Manſion Houſe, with the Gardens, Stables, and all and ſingular the other Appurtenances, *&c.* he willed and diſpoſed, that they ſhould remain, and the uſe thereof be, to the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, and to their Succeſſors: And alſo to the Wardens and Commonalty of the *Mercers*; to have and to hold in common; upon Truſt and Confidence, that the ſame Maior and Commonalty, and the ſaid Wardens and Commonalty of the *Mercers*, and their Succeſſors, ſhall permit, and ſuffer, Seven Perſons by them to be elected and appointed in Manner and Form aforeſaid, meet and ſufficiently learned to read the ſaid Seven Lectures, to have the Occupation of all the ſaid Manſion Houſe, Gardens, and all other the Appurtenances, *&c.* for them, and every of them there to inhabit, ſtudy, and daily to read the ſaid ſeveral Lectures.

"And his Will was, that none ſhould be choſen to read any of the ſaid Lectures, after that he ſhould be Married; neither ſhould receive any Fee or Stipend appointed for the reading of the ſaid Lecture.

It is to be noted, That all this was thus diſpoſed and given only during Fifty Years. Then after, the Will proceeds: "That moreover he willed and diſpoſed, that if the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, and the ſaid Wardens and Commonalty, before the End of the ſaid Fifty Years to them in Form aforeſaid limited, ſhould procure and obtain ſufficient and lawful Diſpenſations and Licenſes, Warrant and Authority had and obtained; ſhould have and enjoy the ſaid *Royal Exchange*, Meſſuages, Shops, Pawns, Vaults, Houſes, and all other the Premiſſes, *&c.* for ever ſeverally, by ſuch Moieties, Rates, and other Portions, and in ſuch manner and Form as before was limited, upon Truſt and Confidence, that they ſeverally for ever ſhould do, and perform the Payments, Charges, *&c.* before limited and expreſſed.

"And he required and charged the ſaid Corporations and chief Governors thereof, with circumſpect Diligence, and without long delay to procure, and ſo to be done and obtained, as they would anſwer for the ſame before Almighty God. For if they, or any of them, ſhould neglect the obtaining of ſuch Licenſe or Warrant (which he truſted could not be difficult,

“ nor ſo chargeable, but that the Overplus of his Rents and Profits of the Premiſſes would ſoon recompenſe the ſame; becauſe to ſo good Purpoſe in the Commonwealth, no Prince or Council in any Age would deny or defeat the ſame. And that if conveniently by his Will, or other Conveyance, he might have aſſured it, he would not have left it to be done after his Death;) Then the ſame to revert to his right Heirs; whereas he meant the ſame to the Common Weal: And then the Default thereof ſhould be to the Reproach and Condemnation of the ſaid Corporations afore God.” The proving of this Will bore Date *November* 26. 1579.

This Noble Gift was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament in the 23d of the Queen, and was Intitled; *An Act for the eſtabliſhing an Agreement between Sir* Henry Nevyl, *Kt. and Dame* Anne Greſham, *Widow, for the better performing of the laſt Will of Sir* Thomas Greſham, *Kt. deceaſed; and for the Payment of his Debts.* The Clauſe ratifying and confirming the Donation of the *Exchange* for the foreſaid Lectures, was in theſe Words:

Confirmation thereof by Act of Parliament.

“ And the Buildings in *London*, called *the Royal Exchange*, and all Pawns, and Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Meſſuages, Tenements, and other whatſoever Hereditaments, Parcel of, or adjoyning to the ſaid *Royal Exchange* in *London*, ſometime the ſaid Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s, ſhall be to the ſaid Dame *Anne*, during her Life; and after her Deceaſe, the one Moiety thereof to the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, by whatever ſpecial Name or Addition the ſame Corporation is made or known, and to their Succeſſors for ever. And the other Moiety thereof to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of *Mercers* of the City of *London*; that is to ſay, to the Body and Corporation of the Company of the *Mercers* of *London*, by whatſoever ſpecial Name or Addition the ſame Corporation is made or known, and to their Succeſſors, to the good Uſes and Intents in the ſaid Writing, laſt Will and Teſtament, limited or appointed.]

he Lectures egan in *Tri-* y Term, 597.

So that theſe Lectures began after the Deceaſe of the Lady *Anne Greſham*, (which happened in the Year 1596.) and ſo to continue for ever. Whereupon the Lecturers were accordingly choſen, and appointed to begin their Readings in *Trinity-Term*, 1597. which alſo they do at this Time perform, (*viz.* 1598, when *Stow*'s firſt Edition came forth,) whoſe Names were *Anthony Wooton*, for Divinity; Dr. *Matthew Gwin*, for Phyſick; Dr. *Henry Mountlow*, for the Civil Law; Dr. *John Bull*, for Muſick; *Edward Breerwood*, for Aſtronomy; *Henry Briggs*, for Geometry; and *Caleb Willis*, for Rhetorick; to the great Delight of many both Learned, and Lovers of Learning.

mes of the ſt Readers.

ſe Le- es, when d.

Theſe Lectures are read daily in *Term* Times, by every one upon his Day; in the Morning betwixt Nine and Ten in *Latin*; in the Afternoon betwixt Two and Three in *Engliſh*; ſaving that Dr. *Bull* is diſpenſed with to read the Muſick Lecture in *Engliſh* only, upon Two ſeveral Days, *Thurſday* and *Saturday* in the Afternoons, betwixt Three and Four of the Clock.

r the Fire College e Uſe of ublick , for the e Ne- y. R. B.

The Profeſſors of this College have been Men of excellent Parts, and well qualified for performing the ſame. But after the great Fire of *London*, (this College eſcaping in that Conflagration) the City made Uſe of it for their Court and Chamber, and for other publick Uſes: The Inner Court Yard for the meeting of the Merchants, until ſuch Time as the *Royal Exchange* might be rebuilt. Alſo the Galleries above the Court Yards without, and the Piazza's about the Inner Court, where the Merchants met, were all converted into Shops, for thoſe that had been burnt out in the Fire of the *Exchange*. This Alteration did for ſome Time impede the orderly Courſe of the Reading of the aforeſaid Lectures. But afterwards the ancient Practice was renewed.]

The City ſends to the Univerſities for fit Men for the Readers Places. *J. S.*

This Noble Foundation of Learning Mr. *Stow* hath given a brief Account of: I ſhall inſinuate a few other Things, whereof he is Silent. The Lady *Greſham* being dead, at whoſe Deceaſe the Salaries for the Lectures were to Commence from the Rents then growing out of the *Royal Exchange*; and the Manſion Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, (bequeathed by his laſt Will and Teſtament to thoſe and the like good and charitable Uſes) now in the Year 159$\frac{6}{7}$; the Lecturers being to be placed, and conſidering what a Truſt this was committed to them that were to Nominate and Appoint them, the Maior therefore, Aldermen, and Commons, thought fit to write their Letters to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, importing, How “ that they might the better diſcharge the Truſt committed to them both in Conſcience, and in regard of their own Credit, as not doubting but the Eye of her Sovereign Majeſty, her Honourable Council, and all other of beſt Judgment throughout this Land, would obſerve their Doings, with what Care and good Diſcretion they performed this Duty, being Matter of ſo great Importance to the Church of God, and this Commonwealth. And that for themſelves for want of Judgment to diſcern of Men of moſt Sufficiency in the ſaid Faculties, they might make Default, and commit ſome Error in their Election: They thought good therefore to derive their Choice from the very Fountain, and in earneſt and hearty Manner to crave the Help and Aſſiſtance of their learned Judgments. And to intreat of them the Nomination of Two meet Perſons, being unmarried, according to the Will of the Teſtator, of beſt Knowledge in every Faculty of thoſe Four that were referred to the beſtowing of the City; being alſo furniſhed with good Utterance, and other meet and requiſite Parts for the publick Profeſſion of the ſaid Arts; whoſe ſeveral Names they prayed them to ſet down, and ſend unto them, under the Signature of the Univerſity, that they might make Choice of the fitteſt Perſons in every Faculty, being aſſiſted by ſo many grave and learned Judgments; wherein, as they ſhould perform a ſpecial Part of their own Duty, ſo they doubted not but that themſelves ſhould do a good and acceptable Work to Almighty God, and bind them and the whole City in mutual Reſpects, and good Correſpondence of like Deſire to procure the Good, wherein they might, of that Univerſity.” To the like Effect they had directed their Letters to the Univerſity of *Oxford*. This Letter bare Date *January* 20. 159$\frac{6}{7}$.

But ſome of the Heads in *Cambridge* were jealous, that theſe Lectures being to be read in *London*, might be prejudicial to that Univerſity, in hindring many from coming thither to ſtudy the Sciences, and drawing them to *London*. This occaſioned Dr. *Jegon*, the Vice-chancellor, to refrain for a little Time, to nominate any, before he had acquainted the Lord *Burghley*, their High-Chancellor, with it, and had his Allowance for the doing of it.

Two Things conſulted of for *Greſham College*.

There were Two Things, that thoſe that had the Care of this College, in order to the Settlement of it, were buſy about. The one was in concerting, whether the Lectures ſhould be read in *Latin* or in *Engliſh*: The other, for the Regulation of the College with good Rules and Orders.

Whether the Lectures ſhould be read in *Latin* or *Engliſh*.

Concerning the former it was much controverted, in which of the Two Languages the Lectures ſhould be read. And there were two Papers of Reaſons aſſigned, One why the Lectures in Divinity ſhould be read in *Engliſh*, All or Part: And the other, Why all the other Lectures ſhould be rather Read in *Engliſh*, All or Part. But the Judgment of Learned Men differing it ſeems in this Point; ſome being for the Reading in *Latin*, and ſome in *Engliſh*, the General Opinion was, That in the three Readings in the Week, the two former ſhould be in *Latin*, and the laſt in *Engliſh*.

But the Contents of the foreſaid Papers of Reaſons, why the Lectures were rather to be in *Engliſh*, may not be unworthy to be mentioned; which therefore follows:

Reaſons for the Reading in *Engliſh*.

I. *Reaſons why the Lectures in* Greſham College *ought to be in* Engliſh. *Viz.*

Becauſe the Good that would enſue would be more Publick.

And the Founder ſeemed to have a more ſpecial Reſpect to the Benefit of the Citizens; of whom few underſtand the *Latin* Tongue.

That there would be more Hope of Contribution from the Citizens for the perfecting this and other good Works, if they might be employed to the common Benefit of the People of the City.

That it would be leſs offenſive and damageable to the Univerſities, that this Reading be in *Engliſh*.

That the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to whom the ordering of theſe Lectures is committed by the Will of the Founder, thought themſelves bound in Conſcience to provide that they might be read to the greateſt Profit.

That if they be read in *Latin*, ſome of the Learned might probably reſort to them at firſt for Novelty's Sake; but in ſhort Time they would become Solitary, and void of Auditors. Whereby occaſion would be taken to convert the Revenue to ſome other Uſes, or elſe to transfer the Lectures to the Univerſities; both which were contrary to the Founder's Meaning.

That the *Grecians* taught all Parts of Learning in their own Tongue; *Varro*, *Cicero*, and *Cæſar*, and other of the Wiſeſt and Learnedeſt of the *Romans*, laboured to have the like done in the *Latin*. That the vulgar Tongues at this Time, eſpecially the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spaniſh*, both tranſlate out of *Latin* and *Greek*, and write in their Languages all Parts of Learning: Which hath much graced and benefited thoſe Countries.

And Laſtly, It will farther the Eſtimation of Learning among the People, and will give them ſuch a Taſte of Learning as not to deſpiſe it, as the ruder Sort do; and make them withal to find their own Wants, and how neceſſary it is to have Learned Men among them.

Eſpecially the *Divinity* Lecture.

II. *Reaſons why the* Divinity *Lecture ſhould be in* Engliſh. *Viz.*

That the former Reaſons make moſt for the *Divinity* Lecture.

That the Expoſition of the Texts of Scripture is fitter for none more than the common People; who may and do miſtake many Places of Scripture. And when Points of Doctrine, which they hear but ſhortly and ſlightly handled in Sermons and ordinary Lectures, ſhall be ſoundly and largely delivered in *Engliſh*, with plain Proofs of the Truth of our Doctrine, and Diſproof of the Sophiſtry of the adverſe Party; hereby Knowledge will come to be well ſettled in the Minds of the People, in whom there is a great and general Want of it.

That many able to underſtand *Latin* when they read it deliberately, will not be able to underſtand the Reader when he ſpeaketh it.

That it will be a good Means to beget a Reverence towards Learned Miniſters; when Divinity, and the Study thereof, ſhall appear to be a greater and harder Matter than is apprehended by many; ſince many ſimple Men and Women take themſelves to be great Divines upon meer Ignorance and vain Preſumption.

*Recuſants*, and other ſecret Papiſts, ſhall not be ſo eaſily able to ſhake the Faith, and diſquiet the Minds of unlearned People. Who for want of Grounds, are ſnared and confounded with ſubtil Arguments, as *Papiſts* furniſh themſelves withal.

That that falſe and dangerous Opinion, that the Difference between us and the *Popiſh* Church is about ſmall Trifles, and maintained by our Side for Contention rather than Conſcience ſake; may be found falſe and ſlanderous: And a true and grounded Deteſtation of *Popery* ſhall be bred in the Queen's Subjects Hearts.

That it may pleaſe God to make it a Means of the Converſion of ſome Papiſts, who though they refuſe to be preſent at Sermons, yet peradventure will not ſhun altogether Scholaſtical Lectures.

If it be objected, That it will not be fit to have all Controverſies, or the Reaſons of both Sides made known to the People; it may be anſwered, that the Practice of the Adverſaries, who have contrived the Controverſies, and framed their Reaſons in the *Engliſh* Tongue, with as much Subtilty as they can, ſhew the Neceſſity of Writing and Reading Scholaſtically, and Learnedly in *Engliſh*; that the People may be able to maintain the Truth profeſſed by Soundneſs of Reaſon. The reſt is referred to the Diſcretion of the Reader.

Rules or Orders for the College. *See theſe Rules at Large, 2d Appendix, p.* 2

And as to the other Affair, as by Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Will divers Things were omitted touching the Terms, Days, and Manner of Reading the ſaid Seven Lectures, and other Circumſtances, for the converſing of the Profeſſors as Collegiate Perſons, *&c.* I find a Collection of Rules prefaced in theſe Words, "It is thought good by the Maior "and Aldermen and Commons of the City, and "by the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of the "*Mercers*, to whom the Election of the ſaid "Profeſſors, and the good Government of their "ſaid College is wholly committed by the laſt "Will of the ſaid Founder, to deviſe and ſet "down certain Ordinances for the good Go"vernment of the ſaid College in Manner fol"lowing.]

A. T.

*But the Reader will obſerve by what follows in the Second Appendix to this Book,* Page 18. *or* 19. *where the Affairs of* Greſham College *are more particularly and fully ſpoken of, that the Profeſſors (ever looking on theſe Orders to be invalid, as having never been legally ratified, or duly confirmed,) never acted in Conformity to them from the Beginning; nor have the Truſtees ever called on them for their Obſervance of them, even when they mention them, giving them not the Title of* Orders, *but only* Articles.]

J. S.

The firſt whereof was, for a Priority among the Profeſſors. This Priority to be in the Profeſſors of Divinity, Law, and Phyſick, ſucceſſively; ſo that theſe Three principal Readers be Preſidents in Succeſſion. The Divinity Reader to be next the Preſident. The other Readers, after the Divinity Profeſſor, to have their Place according to their Seniority within the College.

The Readers to lodge and common within the Houſe, as Collegiate Perſons.

Deputy Readers to be allowed by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Wardens of the *Mercers*.

A common Table, or ordinary Diet, to be kept by the Profeſſors within the College by a common Charge.

No Stranger to be entertained at their common Diet above Three Meals within one Month.

The publick Reading to be performed at Five Terms; whereof the Firſt to begin the *Monday* before *Trinity Term* of the *Common Law*, and to continue for one whole Month, *viz.* the Space of Thirty Days next enſuing; after which Term, a greater Vacancy and Intermiſſion is granted to them for their private Study, and other Buſineſs, and for avoiding the Concourſe of People in the Heat of Summer. The Second Term to begin the firſt *Monday* in *September*, and to continue for a Fort-a Fortnight. The Third Term to begin the *Monday* before *Michaelmas Term*, and to end with the ſame Term. The Fourth Term to begin the *Monday* next after the *Epiphany*, and to continue for Two Months, *viz.* the ſpace of 60 Days. The Fifth Term to begin the *Monday* Sevennight after *Eaſter Day*, and to end with *Eaſter Term*.

*Divinity* Lecture.

The *Divinity* Lecture to be read thrice every Week; twice in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*; between the Hours of Eight and Nine in the Forenoon; a whole Hour at a Time. The Lecture to be read in *Latin*, for the Sake of Strangers, (whereby the Memory of the Founder may be divulged) on *Mondays* and *Wedneſdays*: To be read in *Engliſh*, for the common Benefit of the People of the City, on *Fridays*: Which *Engliſh* Lecture may be the Effect of the two former *Latin* Lectures.

That the Divinity Reader employ his Time in handling Controverſies that concern the chief Points of Chriſtian Faith; eſpecially thoſe with the common Adverſary, the Church of *Rome*: And to endeavour to confirm the true Doctrine eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*: And to bolt out the true State of each Controverſy; eſpecially drawn from the Council of *Trent*, and the late Writers of refined *Popery*: And to overthrow their falſe Opinions, firſt by Scripture, then by Conſent of Antiquity, and laſtly, by Schoolmen, and chief Writers of their own Side: Not intermeddling with domeſtick Queſtions, or inteſtine Differences, touching the Rites and Manner of Government of the Church.

*Law* Lecture.

The *Law* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, for an Hour; the two former in *Latin*, and the third in *Engliſh*, as a brief Recapitulation of the two former. The Days to be *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*.

This *Law* Lecture, conſidering the Hearers for the moſt part are like to be Merchants, or other Citizens, not to be read after the manner of the Univerſity, upon any Text of the *Civil* Courſe; but to cull out ſuch Titles, and Heads of Law, as beſt may ſerve to the good Liking and Capacity of the ſaid Auditory; and are more uſual in common Practice. Which may be handled after the Method of *Waſerbekius*, and certain others, by Definition, Diviſion, Cauſes, Effects, Contraries, &c. To which are added the Heads and Titles of ſuch Matters, as were fitted for this Place and Auditory.

*yſick* Le- ure.

The *Phyſick* Lecture to be thrice every Week; *viz.* *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven. The two firſt Lectures in the *Latin* Tongue, and the third in the *Ergliſh*, as a brief Collection and Recapitulation of the two former.

As for the Matter of the ſaid Lecture, it is to be wiſhed that the Reader follow *Fernelius* his Method, by reading *Phyſiology*, then *Pathology*, and laſt *Therapeuticy*; whereby the Body of the ſaid Art may be better imprinted by good Method, in the ſtudious Auditors; rather than be disjointed, and delivered out of Order, by Expoſition of ſome Part of *Galen* or *Hippocrates*.

The *Aſtronomy* and *Geometry* Lectures to be read likewiſe; *viz.* either of them thrice every Week.

*metry* ader.

The *Geometrician* to read every *Trinity Term*, Arithmetick: In *Michaelmas* and *Hilary Term*, Theorical Geometry; and every *Eaſter Term*, Practical Geometry.

*nomy* ader.

The *Aſtronomy* Reader to read, firſt the Principles of the Sphere, and Theories of the Planets, &c. Then to apply them to Uſe, by Reading Geography, and the Art of Navigation, in ſome one Term of every Year. The Days for the Aſtronomy Lecture to be, *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, between the Hours of Two and Three in the Afternoon. For Geometry, *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at the ſame Hour. The firſt Reading of the ſaid Lectures to be in *Latin*, the next in *Engliſh*; and ſo following in the ſame Order.

*Rhetorick* Lecture.

The *Rhetorick* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, *viz.* *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, for an whole Hour, in the *Latin* Tongue; with a brief Recapitulation for one Quarter of an Hour in the *Engliſh*, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven in the Forenoon.

*Muſick* Lecture.

The *Muſick* Lecture to be alſo read thrice every Week; *viz.* The Theorick Part, for Half an Hour in the *Engliſh* Tongue; and the Practick Part, by Conſort of Voices, or of Inſtruments, the other Half Hour. The Days appointed, to be *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, in the Afternoon, between the Hours of Three and Four.

For the more Order and Comlineſs, the Readers to read their Lectures as the Manner is in the Univerſities; *viz.* in ſuch *Hoods* and *Habits* as fit their Degree.

The Keeper of the Houſe, who is to keep the Place of Reading, Cloiſters, Garden, and other open and common Places; and to ſee the Gates be ſhut and opened in convenient Times; to be appointed by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, with the Conſent of the ſaid Lecturers. And to have his Lodgings within the ſaid Houſe.]

Readers *Anno* 1631.

The Readers of the Seven Liberal Sciences here, in the Year 1631, (when *A. M.* ſet forth his Second Edition of this *Survey*) were, Firſt, Mr. *Richard Holdſworth*, Reader of Divinity, on *Monday*; Dr. *Eaton*, Reader of Civil Law, on *Tueſday*; Dr. *Winſton*, Reader of Phyſick, on *Saturday*; Mr. *John Taverner*, Reader of Muſick, on *Saturday*: Mr. *Henry Gellibrand*, Reader of Aſtronomy, on *Wedneſday*: Mr. *John Greaves*, Reader of Geometry, on *Thurſday*; and Mr. *Edward Wilkinſon*, Reader of Rhetorick, on *Friday*.

A Deſign of building the College anew.

The *Greſham* Committee have lately endeavoured to get an Act of Parliament, for the taking down the old Buildings, and for the better Improvement thereof, to build thereon, and on the reſt of the Ground, a fair Court, and other good Houſes; and to make an handſome Paſſage through, that is, from *Biſhopſgate Street* to *Broad Street*: The Readers of the College to be aſſured of Lodgings as convenient altogether as they now enjoy, or more. But the Particulars hereof, and its Succeſs, ſee in the Second *Appendix*.

A Petition againſt the Profeſſors there.

Several Perſons, *Anno* 1706, repaired to hear the Lectures there appointed to be read; but when they came [*out of Term*, or *on Holidays in Term*,] no Lectures at all were read. Whereby they were ſo diſſatisfied, that at length they preferred a Petition to the Honourable Committee for managing the Affairs of the College, that the ſaid Grievance might be redreſſed, and the Founder's Will, which required the Lectures to be read *Daily*, (as they underſtood it, *every Day in the Year*) might be put in Execution. The ſaid Committee, conceiving the Honour and Welfare of the renowned City was concerned in this Affair, laid the Petition before the Maior and Aldermen, for their Concurrence and Approval. Who upon reading the Petition purporting, "That the Lectures founded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, were by his Will to be read every Day in the Week, for the Inſtruction of Youth, and others in the City, in uſeful Knowledge; and that the preſent Profeſſors read only in *Term Time*, nor then on Holidays,* or in the broken Weeks, and alſo at ſuch uncertain Hours, that thoſe who would attend were prevented thereby: And praying that certain Hours might be fixed for ſuch Reading, that they might know when to be preſent at the ſaid College; deſired the Lord Maior to ſummon the ſaid Committee to meet, in order to conſider of and examine the ſaid Petition, Whether, by the Will of the Founder, the Fact be rightly ſtated. And did thereupon recommend it to the ſaid Committee to give ſuch Redreſs in the Premiſes, as might ſeem to them juſt, according to the Tenor, and true Intent and Meaning of the Will.]

---

* *When the Term begins in the middle of a Week, the odd Days are called a broken Week.*

The Progreſs thereof.
*A. T.*

The Complainants in the mean while Printed an Account in a Broad Sheet, called, *The Caſe of* Greſham-College, *relating to the Lectures there*: In which they ſet forth their good Intentions, namely, to encourage Learning, to fulfil the Will of the Dead, and other popular Pleas; and at the ſame Time inveighed againſt the Profeſſors, as ungrateful to their great Benefactor, and negligent and ſlothful in the Diſcharge of their Duty; and this they fixed up in the moſt publick Places of the City, and put into the Hands of the Lord Maior, the Aldermen, and of each Member of the Committee.

On the 7th of *June*, the Grand Committee met, to examine into thoſe Complaints, and the Petitioners and Profeſſors all appeared: The Petitioners had their Petition read, which was enlarged upon by a Councellor, whom they had retained for this Purpoſe: And the Profeſſors were alſo heard in their own Defence, which was to this Effect, “That they had regularly and duly diſcharged their Duties in the ſame Manner, and Order, and Times, as it had been ever executed by any of their Predeceſſors, from the firſt Inſtitution, to that very Time: That at their Election, they were by their Inſtructions, then given them, bound to perform their Duty, according to the Cuſtom and Practice of the Place: That this Cuſtom and Practice had been never to read, but in *Term-Times*, as they proved from the Accounts given of this Inſtitution by every Author, that from the firſt Founding theſe Lectures, till the preſent Time, had profeſſedly treated of them; all which Authorities they cited, and produced the Books themſelves, to juſtify the Fairneſs of their Citations: Whereas on the contrary, the Petitioners could give no one Inſtance, where the Profeſſors ever read out of the *Term-Time*, or produce any one Author that aſſerted it to be their Duty. That as to the Word *Daily*, in the Founder's Will, it was an Academick Word, and to be underſtood in the Senſe the Univerſities uſe the Word *Weekly*, when they ſpeak of ſuch publick Lectures, namely, each Week in the *Terms*, and not each Week in the Year; and for this they produced the Authority of the Univerſity Statutes, as well as Letters from the then Profeſſors in the Univerſities: But the Particulars of their Defence, ſhall be fully inſerted in the *Appendix* * to this Book.

* *Vid.* 2d *Appendix*, p. 18, 19, &c.

Reſult of this Complaint.

The Iſſue of the whole Matter was, that the Committee was divided; ſome of them underſtanding the Words of the Will in the Senſe of the Petitioners, but more in the Senſe of the Profeſſors; conceiving that what had been ever the Practice, ought not on any unreaſonable Clamour to be altered. However, to give ſome Content to the Petitioners, they made an Order, Dated *October* the 4th, enjoining, that the Profeſſors ſhould not only read in the broken Weeks, but begin their Readings ſome few Days before the Terms, and that they ſhould alter the Hour of Two in the Afternoon, to Three. The Profeſſors complied with this Order ſo far, as to read in the broken Weeks, and to alter their Hour, but were adviſed by Council not to read out of the *Term-Time*, which they therefore refuſed, and preſented to Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, the Chairman, their Reaſons for ſuch Refuſal. The Petitioners were not ſatiſfied with this Order, and therefore deſired, both of Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, and his Succeſſor, Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, a Rehearing, but never obtained one: For the Committee being either tired with what had already paſſed, or rather ſeeing no reaſon to alter what had been ever without any Interruption, the Practice and Cuſtom of the Place, and no ways repugnant to the Founder's Will, gave the Petitioners no farther Meetings, to their great Diſcontent and Diſappointment, but to the fair Juſtification of the then Profeſſors, whoſe Names were in 1707.

Divinity, Dr. *Laney*.
Civil Law, *R. Briggs*, A. M.
Aſtronomy, Dr. *Torriano*.
Geometry, *A. Tooke*, A. M.
Rhetorick, *E. Martin*, A. M.
Phyſick, Dr. *Woodward*.
Muſick, *R. Shippen*, A. M.

---

## CHAP. XXIII.

*The College of* Phyſicians. *The Uſefulneſs of this College. Their Charter granted by* K. Henry VIII. *Privileges of this College. Diſpenſaries ſet up by them. Their Uſefulneſs. College of* HERALDS. *Their Uſe. Their Qualifications. Contentions among them. Divers Remarks concerning the Heralds. Some of them very Learned.* Mr. Gybbons, *Blewmantle, his* Heraldo-Memoriale. *An Order from the Lord* Bindon, *Deputy Marſhal.*

Other Colleges of Learning.
*J. S.*

BEſides this College of *Greſham*'s Founding, where Lectures of all the Arts and Sciences are read; there are alſo in the City other Colleges, where ſome particular Parts of Learning and Knowledge are profeſſed. As the College of *Phyſicians*, for the Science of Phyſick; the College of *Heralds*, for the Study and Profeſſion of Honour, and Blazoning of Coats of Arms, and Knowledge of Pedigrees, and of Noble or Genteel Families: *Sion-College*, for Divinity. To which we add, *Doctors Commons*, for the Study, and Practice alſo, of Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Laws, and the Laws of Nations.

### *The* COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS.

College of Phyſicians, and their Privileges.
*R. B.*

The College, or Corporation of *Phyſicians*, by their *Charter* (ſince confirmed by Act of Parliament) have certain Privileges granted unto them; by which no Man, tho' a Graduate in Phyſick in either of the Univerſities, can, without a Licenſe under the Seal of the College, practiſe Phyſick within the City, or within Seven Miles Circuit; Neither in any Part of the Kingdom, not having taken ſome Degree in either of the Univerſities of the Land.

By their Charter, likewiſe, they can adminiſter an Oath, impoſe a Fine or Impriſonment on the Offender, in that and ſome other Reſpects. They have Authority to ſearch and examine the *Drugs* and *Compoſitions* in any *Apothecary*'s Shop, to ſee if they are good, and well made up. They can make By-Laws, for their Government. They can purchaſe Lands or Houſes for the Society. They may uſe a Common Seal, &c. And by their Charter may practiſe *Surgery*, if they pleaſe. Are exempt from ſerving on Juries, or bearing any Pariſh Office, or providing Arms or Ammunition.

Their ancient College in *Knight-riders-ſtreet*. Thence to *Amen Corner*.

This Society had in ancient Time their College in *Knight-Riders-Street*, being the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Phyſician to *K. Henry* the VIIIth. From which in ſucceeding Times they removed to *Amen-Corner*, where they had purchaſed an Houſe and Ground. Here Dr. *Harvey* (who found out the Circulation of the Blood) *Anno* 1652, built a Library and Publick Hall, which he granted for ever to the College, with his Library, and endowed it with his Eſtate, which he reſigned to them in his Life. Part of which he aſſigned for an *Anniverſary Oration* to commemorate all their *Benefactors*, and to exhort others to follow their good Examples; and for the providing a good Dinner for the Society.

The College of Phyſicians now in *Warwick Lane*.

The *Conflagration* of *London*, *Anno* 1666, conſuming this Houſe, and the Ground, being but a Leaſe, the Fellows of this College purchaſed with their own Money a large Piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they Erected a curious Building, which goes by the Name of the *College of Phyſicians*; of which Building, more in the Ward of *Farringdon within*, where it is ſeated. The late Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, (who did them the Honour to be admitied of their Society) at his Death bequeathed his great and excellent Library unto them. For the keeping of which they have built a ſtately Room. At their firſt Inſtitution, there were but Thirty Fellows of their Society; but K. *Charles* II. upon their Requeſt augmented the Number to Forty; and K. *James* II. conſidering the large Increaſe of this City in Buildings and Inhabitants, was pleaſed in their new Charter to increaſe the Number to Eighty, and not to exceed.

The Number of Fellows increaſed from 30 to 80.

Who qualified to be Fellows.

Before this Charter none could be admitted a Fellow of the College, if he had not taken his Degree of Doctor in one of the Univerſities; but now all thoſe that have taken their Degree in any Foreign Univerſity are qualified to become Fellows.

But although their Power is great to obſtruct the Practice in any one that is not of the College; yet whether by Connivance or Favour, others practiſe Phyſick, *viz. Empiricks*, *Mountebanks*, pretended *Chymiſts*, *Apothecaries*, *Surgeons*, and even Women, which oft proves the Ruin of many Perſons. And yet by the Law of the Land, if any one that is not ſo qualified ſhall undertake a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand it is deemed Felony in him.

Preſident.

To this College belongs a Preſident, Four Cenſors, and Twelve Electors.

The Preſident is the principal Member, and is annually choſen out of the Society.

Cenſors.

The Four Cenſors, have by their Charter Authority to Survey, Correct, and Govern, all Phyſicians, or others, that ſhall practice within their Juriſdiction, *viz.* this City, and Seven Miles round, and to Fine or Impriſon for Offences, as they ſhall ſee cauſe.]

## *A Catalogue of the* Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, *and* Licentiates, *of the* Royal College *of* Phyſicians, London, *as they were Anno* 1704.

J. S.

### *Fellows.*

DR. *Edward Brown*, Preſident.
Dr. *Walter Charleton*, Elect. Cenſ.
Dr. *Sam. Collins*, Elect.
Dr. *Peter Barwick.*
Dr. *J. Lawſon*, Elect.
Dr. *Joſias Clark*, Elect.
Dr. *Richard Torleſſe*, Elect.
Dr. *Thomas Alvey*, Elect.
Dr. *William Vaughan.*
Dr. *Edw. Hulſe*, Elect. Treaſurer.
Dr. *Cha. Goodall*, Cenſ.
Dr. *Phineas Fowke.*
Dr. *Walter Harris.*
Dr. *William Briggs.*
Dr. *Walter Mills.*
Dr. *Edward Tyſon.*
Dr. *Frederick Slare.*
Dr. *Richard Darnelli.*
Dr. *J. Bateman*, Cenſ. Regiſter.
Dr. *William Johnſton.*
Dr. *William Dawes.*
Dr. *Thomas Gill.*
Dr. *Richard Robinſon.*
Dr. *Lancelot Harriſon.*
Dr. *Martin Liſter.*
Dr. *Robert Pit.*
Dr. *Edmund Dickenſon.*
Sir *Edmund King.*
Dr. *Edward Baynard.*
Sir *Theodore Colladon.*
Dr. *Rich. Blackburne.*
Dr. *Chriſtian Harrel.*
Dr. *Simon Welman.*
Dr. *George How.*
Dr. *Nathaniel Johnſton.*
Dr. *Robert Peirce.*
Dr. *Robert Gray.*
Dr. *Richard Smith.*
Dr. *Joſhua le Feure.*
Dr. *Thomas Walſh.*
Dr. *John Ratcliff.*
Dr. *John Harriſon.*
Dr. *Hans Sloane.*
Sir *Richard Blackmore.*
Dr. *Tancred Robinſon.*
Dr. *Richard Carr.*
Dr. *John Hutton.*
Dr. *Peter Gelſtorp.*
Dr. *William Muſgrave.*
Dr. *Humphrey Ridley.*
Dr. *William Gibbons.*
Dr. *William Gould.*
Dr. *John Hawys.*
Dr. *Robert Conny.*
Dr. *Samuel Garth.*
Dr. *Hugh Chamberlen.*
Dr. *William Cole.*
Dr. *Salusbury Cade.*
Dr. *Denton Nicholas.*
Dr. *Humphrey Brook.*
Dr. *John Wright.*
Dr. *J. Woodward*, Cenſ.
Dr. *George Colebrook.*
Dr. *Gideon Harvey.*
Dr. *John Branthwait.*
Sir *David Hamilton.*
Dr. *John Wollaſton.*
Dr. *James Drake.*

### *Candidates.*

Dr. *John Nicholſon.*
Dr. *Thomas Hoy.*
Dr. *Richard Morton.*

### *Honorary Fellows.*

Dr. *John Windebank.*
Dr. *Daniel Cox.*
Dr. *Nehemiah Grew.*
Dr. *Thomas Gibſon.*

### *Licentiates.*

Mr. *Iſaac Chauncy.*
Dr. *Chriſtopher Crell.*
Dr. *Philip Guide.*
Dr. *John Groenvelt.*
Dr. *Joſhua Palmer.*
Dr. *Henry Morelli.*
Mr. *John Peche.*
Dr. *William Sydenham.*
Dr. *John Jones.*
Dr. *Charles Nichols.*
Dr. *John Deffray.*
Dr. *Will. Grimbalſton.*
Mr. *Caleb Coatſworth.*
Mr. *John Tyril.*
Mr. *Francis Upton.*
Mr. *Thomas Botterell.*
Dr. *James Maucleer.*
Dr. *John Charles.*
Dr. *Philip Roſe.*
Dr. *Thomas Rolfe.*
Dr. *William Oliver.*
Dr. *Oliver Horſeman.*
Mr. *Ralph Hickes.*
Dr. *Thomas Walker.*
Dr. *Judocus Crull.*
Dr. *Peter Sylveſtre.*
Dr. *Charles Morton.*
Dr. *George Fleming.*
Dr. *Stephen Hunt.*
Dr. *William Cockburn.*
Mr. *Thomas Turberville.*
Dr. *John Crichton.*
Dr. *Richard Short.*
Dr. *Abraham Cyprianus.*
Mr. *John Colebatch.*
Mr. *Roger Kenyon.*

### *Imprimatur.*

*Edward Brown*, Preſident.
*Walter Charleton*, Elect. and Cenſ.
*Charles Goodall*, *John Bateman*, *J. Woodward*, Cenſors.

*Dat.* 10. *die Aprilis*,
1704, *in Comitiis*
*Cenſoriis ex ædibus*
*Collegii noſtri.*

The Preſident, *Anno* 1716, was Dr. *John Bateman*. But for a Catalogue of all the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates of this College, for the Year 1716, I refer the Reader to the *Preſent State of* Great Britain, printed the ſame Year.

The Uſefulneſs of this College.

J. S.

Such a College ſeemed very neceſſary to be Erected, for the better Encouragement of Learning and Study, in thoſe that ſet apart themſelves for the Preſeſſion and Practice of Phyſick. In whoſe Hands the Lives of the Greateſt and Nobleſt, as well as the Meaneſt, are put. And as by their Ignorance many Lives may be loſt, and ſome to the irreparable Damage of the Commonwealth, ſo by their Skill and Knowledge of the Things of Nature, the Diſeaſes and Maladies, to which Mankind is ſo ſubject, may be ſtopt and cured; to the redreſs of grievous Pains, and the Preſervation of the Lives of uſeful Men. Therefore in former Times, before ſuch a Corporation was eſtabliſhed, choice was wont to be made (when Princes lay ill) by their Privy Council, among the Plenty of Pretenders to this Art, of ſome of the Learneder and better Sort, whether of Phyſicians or Chirurgeons: ſuch a tender Thing as Life (and ſometimes of ſuch Concern to the Publick) lying at Stake.

Phyſicians appointed by the Council for K. *Hen.* 6.

This was practiſed in the 32. of *Hen.* 6. when that King lay ſick, which the King's Council thought a Matter fit to be taken into their Conſideration; and aſſigned him three Phyſicians, named *John Arundel*, *John Saleby*, and *William Hatcliff*; and two Surgeons, named *Marſhal* and *Warren*, to adminiſter freely about his Perſon. And there is a Roll of that Tenor, mentioned by the Lord *Coke* in his *Inſtitutes*.

Inſtitut. Part IV. P. 251.

Practice of Phyſick when firſt reſtrained by a Law.

There was no Reſtraint by Law for the Practice of Phyſick, till the Third Year of K. *Henry* VIII. when a Law was Enacted that none ſhould exerciſe the Faculty of Phyſick or Surgery within the City of *London*, or within Seven Miles of the ſame, unleſs firſt he were examined, approved and admitted by the Biſhop of *London*, or the Dean of St. *Paul's*, calling to him or them Four Doctors of Phyſick, and for Surgery other expert Perſons in that Faculty, upon pain of Forfeiture of 5*l.* for every Month they ſhould occupy Phyſick or Surgery, not thus admitted and allowed.

The Reaſon of the ſaid Law.

And for this Cauſe, as is mentioned in the Preamble of the ſaid Law, becauſe the Science and Cunning of Phyſick and Surgery, (to the perfect Knowledge whereof be requiſite both great Learning and ripe Experience) was daily within this Realm exerciſed by a great Multitude of ignorant Perſons; of whom the greater Part had no manner of Inſight in the ſame, nor in any other kind of Learning. Some alſo can read no Letters on the Book. So far forth that common Artificers, as *Smiths*, *Weavers*, and *Women*, boldly and accuſtomably took upon them great Cures, and Things of great Difficulty, in the which they partly uſed Sorceries and Witchcraft, and partly applyed ſuch Medicines unto the Diſeaſed, as were very noyous, and nothing meet therefore; to the high Diſpleaſure of God, *&c.* and Deſtruction of many of the King's Liege People.

The firſt Charter granted to the Phyſicians by K. *Hen.* 8.

Yet was there no Society or College of ſuch Men, directed by, and circumſcribed within Laws and Orders, and formed into a Corporation, till the 10th of *Henry* VIII. when that King granted a Charter, Dated the 23. of *Sept.* at *Weſtminſter*, to incorporate certain Phyſicians in one Body, and perpetual Commonalty or Fellowſhip of the Faculty of Phyſick; and to have a perpetual Succeſſion, and a common Seal, and to chuſe Yearly a Preſident, to Overſee, Rule, and Govern the ſaid Fellowſhip in all Men of the ſame Faculty. By Vertue whereof, they were enabled to purchaſe and poſſeſs in Fee, and Perpetuity, Lands, Tenements, and Rents, and any other Poſſeſſion; that they might implead and be impleaded; that they might make Statutes and Ordinances for the wholſome Government and Correction of the College, and of all Perſons practiſing Phyſick within Seven Miles of the City. And within that Compaſs, none to practiſe, as well as in the City, unleſs firſt allowed by the Preſident and Fellowſhip, upon pain of Forfeiture of an 100 Shillings for every Month; that Four be choſen Yearly by the Preſident and College, who ſhould have the Superviſing, Search, Examination, and Government of all the Phyſicians of the City, and Suburbs within Seven Miles; and to puniſh them for their Offences, in not performing, making, and neglecting their Medicines and Receipts; and that by Fines, Amerciaments, and Impriſonments: That neither the Preſident, nor any of the Members of this College be ſummoned, or put in any Aſſizes, Juries, Inqueſts, *&c.*

The Procurers and Cauſe of this Chart.

And that the firſt Movers and Procurers of ſo good a Fellowſhip, for the Safety of the Lives of Men, may be preſerved; and the Cauſes that moved the King to grant it may be known, they are both ſignified to us in the ſaid Kings Letters Patents; where it appeareth, that the Suit was made by *John Chambre*, *Thomas Linacre*, and *Fernandes de Victoria*, all the King's Phyſicians, and three other Phyſicians, namely, *Nic. Halliwel*, *John Francis*, and *Robert Yarly*; and chiefly by the Interceſſion of Cardinal *Wolſey*, Lord Chancellor. And the Cauſes that inclined the King appeared in the Preamble to the ſaid Letters Patents; beginning thus,

*Cum Regii Officiis noſtri munus arbitremur, Ditionis noſtræ Hominum felicitati omni ratione conſulere, id autem vel imprimis fore, ſi improborum Conatibus tempeſtivè occurramus*, &c. That is, "Since "we eſteem it a Part of our Royal Office, by all "Means to conſult the Happineſs of ſuch as "are under our Juriſdiction, and that the Way "to do it will eſpecially be, if we ſeaſonably "put a Stop to the Endeavours of evil Men; "We have thought it highly neceſſary to reſtrain "the Boldneſs of ſome wicked People, who ſhall "profeſs Phyſick more for their own Covetouſneſs, than out of any good Conſcience; whence "many Inconveniences may ariſe to the ignorant and credulous common Sort: Therefore "partly imitating the Example of well inſtituted Cities in *Italy*, and in many other Nations; partly moved by the Requeſt of certain "grave Men, *&c.*

Confirmed by Act of Parliament.

This Charter, they who were the chief Procurers, got confirmed and ratified by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 14. *Hen.* 8. upon this Conſideration, as the Act ran; "For the making the ſaid Corporation "meritorious, and very good for the Commonwealth of this Realm, it was neceſſary to provide, that no Perſon of the ſaid Politick Body "and Commonalty, be ſuffered to exerciſe Phyſick, but only thoſe Perſons that be Profound, "Sad, and Diſcreet, groundly Learned, and deeply Studied in Phyſick; and for the enlarging "of further Articles for the ſaid Commonwealth "to be had and made.

An Act for the Phyſicians, 32. *H.* 8.

In the 32. of *Hen.* 8. by another Act of Parliament, they were exempted from keeping Watch and Ward, and from being choſen Conſtables, or into other Offices within the City and Suburbs, as they had many times before been compelled to their great Fatigation and Unquieting, and to the Peril of their Patients. By the ſame Act, Four Phyſicians were to be choſen Yearly to ſearch the *Apothecaries* Wares, Drugs, and Stuff.

1 *Ma.* 1.

Q. *Mary*, *Anno* 1. confirmed the College's Charter.

*Eliz.* 7.

Q. *Elizabeth* gave them a Charter, Dated at *Weſtminſter*, *Feb.* 4. *Anno Regni* 7. to take Yearly for ever, One, Two, Three, or Four Human Bodies, to Diſſect or Anatomize, having been condemned and dead.

Names of the College Members, *Anno* 1575.

This College of Phyſicians, in the Year 1575, (that is above an 140 Years ago) conſiſted of theſe Members; as I have it from an Authentick Paper ſent to Court: (A very few in compariſon of the Number that now maketh it up.)

*The Names of the Physicians of the College of* London, *Anno* 1575.

Dr. *Simings*, President.
Dr. *Cardwell.*
Dr. *Good.*
Dr. *Atslow.*
Dr. *Smith*, Oxon.
Dr. *Gyfford.*
Dr. *Fryer.*
Dr. *Wooton.*
Dr. *Travers* of *Westchester.*
Dr. *Huicke.*
Dr. *Masters.*
Dr. *Foster*, *Candidatus.*
Dr. *Walker.*
Dr. *Smith*, Cantabr.
Dr. *Baronsdale.*
Dr. *Spiringe*, a Stranger, *Candid.*

*Strangers of the College.*

Dr. *Julio.*
Dr. *Martyn Corymbanck.*
Mr. *Hector.*
Dr. *Lopes.*

*The Electors (which are perpetual Officers of the College) are these.*

Dr. *Huicke.*
Dr. *Masters.*
Dr. *Synnings.*
Dr. *Good.*
Dr. *Cawdwel.*
Dr. *Atslow.*
Dr. *Walker.*
Dr. *Smith*, Oxonien.

Disorders in the College about this time.

The College consisted for the most Part about this time, and before, of such as were Favourers of Popery, and were guilty of divers Disorders. This Account whereof was sent up, *viz.*

Presidents. *Caius* often, *Synings*, *Cawdwell*, *Atslow*, who was chosen also the second time after his Troubles.

That the Presidents, Censors, Electors, and other their Officers, were not sworn to the Queen's Majesty at their Admission, as in other Corporations they were. Whereby it came to pass, that Papists continually had occupied the chief Rooms.

That Men expelled * their Universities for Religion, by this means had from time to time been received into the College, and thereby advanced in their Credit.

That either they did wholly repel,† or not without much Importunity admit any, whom they thought to be well affected towards the true Religion now received.

That such as had gone beyond the Seas || to take the Degree of a Doctor, because they would avoid the Oath of the Supremacy (ministred according to the Statute in our Universities) had shortly upon their Return been admitted without any Oath ministred unto them.

* *Atslow Gyfford* from *Mertyn* College.

† *Fryer* of *Godmanchester*, *Coldwel*, *Peny*, *Turner*, & alii.

|| *Smith*, *Oxon.* *Hal. Fryer*, *Oxon.*

That such as had been imprisoned for Religion and other great Matters, had kept themselves in Office at their own Pleasures, contrary to the College Statutes and their Oaths; and detained in their Hands the College Goods, disdaining to make any Account of the same.

*Clement.*

That some of the Electors, who had fled for Religion out of the Realm, had been kept in their Offices, and stoutly defended as chief Members of the College (being at *Louvain*) until they dyed; that other honest, true Subjects might be kept out of the same Rooms.

The last Election stolen by *Atslow*, *Synings*, *Cawdwell*, *Good*, and *Smith.*

That they made private Conventicles of a few to bring to pass their Purposes aud Elections, which ought by the College Statutes to be done on Quarter Days only, and the whole Company being thereunto called.

That the College Statutes were generally unperfect, and partly Popish.

These Things being declared and complained of to the Council, by some well affected in the Year 1575, Reformation of them was earnestly desired.

Their Priviledges infringed by the City.

The City would now and then (not taking notice of their Customs and Priviledges, lay common Burthens and Duties upon them, as upon other Inhabitants of the City. This made the College once to Petition the Queen's Council, that according to their ancient Customs and Privileges, they might be relieved of what was laid upon them. And upon their humble Petition, it was then signified to the Lord Maior and his Company, that the College should be no more molested in the Premisses. Yet in the Year 1696, the like Molestation towards them was attempted again. And now they applyed to the Privy Council again; that by their honourable Favours they might be protected, and that it might stand with their good Pleasures, that it might be signified to the Lord Maior and Bench of Aldermen, that as ever heretofore they had been discharged, so now at this present likwise, they, and the Society of the College of Physicians might be forborn. This was Dated *Feb.* 4. 1596. Signed, *The President and Society of the College of Physicians of* London.

K. *James*, and K. *Charles's*, Charters.

K. *James* I. granted the College his Charter, Dated *Octob.* 8. *Ann. Regni* 15.

And K. *Charles* II. granted them a Royal Charter, *Mar.* 26. *Anno Regni* 15.

Practisers punished by them.

This College, according to the Power granted them by these and other their Charters, have called before them, that is, the *President*, or in his Absence the *Vice President* and the *Censors*, the Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Persons, that have practised Physick without their Allowance; and have sometimes warned them to forbear, and sometimes imposed pecuniary Penalties, or Imprisonment upon them. For they may convent any Physician or Practiser before them, and examine them concerning their Skill in the Faculty of Physick. And if they shall not appear to their Summons; or appearing refuse to answer, or to be examined, the College may assess a Penalty or Fine upon them, for every Default of Appearance, or Refusal to answer; the Fine for one Default not exceeding 40*s.* or if any Administer unwholsome or noysome Medicines, he may be fined according to their Discretions, not exceeding 10*l.* or Imprisonment, not exceeding 14 Days, unless for Non-payment of fine, when it shall be lawful to detain them in Prison, till it be paid.

Suits between the College and other Practisers.

And there have been divers notable Suits commenced, between the College and other unlicensed Practisers of Physick; and some of them, such as have been made Doctors of Physick in the Universities. As by *Edmund Gardiner*, Dr. *Bonham*, one *Butler*, one *Huybert*, and others. The Pleadings whereof are set down in a Book intitled, *The Royal College of Physicians*; and an Historical Account of the Colleges Proceedings, &c. set forth by Dr. *Charles Goodal*, Fellow of the said College, *Anno* 1684.

The Powers and Privileges of the College.

Upon a Complaint made about the latter End of Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, by *Jenkins* and *Read* against the College, which had used some Punishment towards them for evil Practice of Physick, and exercising that Art without their License, after a long and careful Hearing on both Parts, *Popham*, Lord Chief Justice, in the Year 1602, gave his Judgment; the Sum of which was in these Particulars. I. That there was no sufficient License without the College Seal. II. That no Surgeon, as a Surgeon, might practise Physick; no, not for any Disease, tho' it were the great Pox. III. That the Authority of the College was strong and sufficient to commit to Prison. IV. That the Censure of the College, rising from lesser Mulcts to greater, was equal and reasonable. V. That it were fit to set to Physicians Bills the Day of the Month, and the Patient's Name. VI. That the Lord Chief Justice could not Bail, or Deliver, the Colleges Prisoner, but was obliged by Law to deliver him up to the Colleges Censure.

VII. That a Freeman of *London* might lawfully be impriſoned by the College. VIII. That no Man, tho' never ſo learned a Phyſician, or Doctor, might Practiſe in *London*, or within Seven Miles without the Colleges Licenſe.

*Diſpenſaries* ſet up by the Phyſicians.

Of late Years many learned and careful Members of this College, for the better help of the poorer ſort that fall ſick; and that their Medicines might be better, and more correctly made up for their own Credit, have ſet up three Shops, or Warehouſes for Phyſick, in and about the City of *London*; the One at the College; another in St. *Peter*'s *Cornhill*; and a Third at *Weſtminſter*; which they call *Diſpenſaries*, becauſe thence are Medicines diſpenſed to ſeveral Hundreds of Patients Weekly; beſides the making up of all the Shops Preparations of Retailing *Apothecaries*.

The *Apothecaries* Complaint upon this.
The *Phyſicians* Anſwer thereunto.

The *Apothecaries* complained much againſt this, as an unjuſt Invaſion upon them. But the Phyſicians ſay, firſt, That they have a Right to give Medicines to all their Patients, if they pleaſe, by Vertue of the Statute, 32. *Hen.* 8. that empowereth Phyſicians to practiſe Phyſick in all its Parts. And the *Apothecaries* Charter, granted by King *James*, reſerved that Power to them. They ſay likewiſe, that the *Apothecaries*, enhaunce the Prices of their Commodities, which they attribute in part to their Trades being overſtocked by great Numbers. And as their Numbers increaſe ſo muſt their Prices, or elſe they muſt ſtarve.

*Apothecaries* Bills.

And that the *Apothecaries* Bills riſe ſo high, half thereof was in conſideration of their Advice and Attendance; and the remaining half brought them in greater Profit for their Medicines, than what any other Tradeſmen would reckon to be a moderate Gain. And that this was true, the Subſcribers to the ſaid Diſpenſary undertook to demonſtrate, either in any Court of Juſtice, or before a Committee of Parliament, by comparing the Bills of Charges given into Patients, with the Bills of Preſcription.

The Phyſicians Account of their Diſpenſary.
*Preſent State of the Practice of Phyſick by* Dr. *Pitt.*

The Phyſicians ſay moreover in behalf of their *Diſpenſaries*, that they were firſt ſet up by divers charitable Members of the College, for the Uſe and Benefit of the ſick Poor, after the *Apothecaries* had been ſolicited in vain to do the ſame Thing. And that they were moved hereunto, not only from a Principle of Charity, but by the Intreaty of a Committee of the Common Council of *London*; and to juſtify themſelves from a Slander caſt upon them by the *Apothecaries*, that they took no care of the Poor. For when the *Apothecaries* were found fault with for practiſing, they uſed to alledge in their Juſtification, that the Poor having no more to give to a Phyſician, they would periſh for want of being taken care of, if they [the *Apothecaries*] did not look after them. This gave Occaſion to the Phyſicians to ſet their Care of the Poor in the View of the World, not only in theſe *Diſpenſaries* giving them their Advice *gratis*, but alſo by helping them to Phyſick at a very low Value.

The Uſefulneſs thereof ſhewed.

At theſe *Diſpenſaries*, not a Dram of Phyſick is given out but by Bill from one or other of the Subſcribers to theſe *Diſpenſaries*. Which ſtill is kept upon the File, and alſo tranſcribed into a Book. So that all the reſt of the Subſcribers, the Patient, or whoſoever elſe that is concerned, may at any time be fully ſatisfied what was given. And here the Phyſician having no other Intereſt or Deſign but to cure and oblige his Patient, preſcribes but a few Things, and thoſe the moſt effectual he can invent. For ſeeing he hath no Profit by the Medicines, he hath no Temptation to multiply them, nor to diſguize ordinary cheap Things, to obtain great Prizes for them. He ordinarily divides his Preſcriptions, between the *Diſpenſary* and the Patients Family, directing the latter to prepare what is eaſy to make, and the former what requires more Art. Nor do the *Apothecaries* that are employed here ever take the Liberty to put one Thing for another, a Cheap for a Dear, becauſe they would get nothing by it, if they did, as having a certain Salary, which neither Profit nor Loſs affects.

Drugs and Preparations here always good.

Further, at theſe Repoſitories there is the greateſt Aſſurance poſſible, that all the Drugs and Preparations are good. The Subſcribers by two and two in their Turns take care to buy in, the choiceſt Drugs they can meet withal. That they do ſo, the *Druggiſts* they deal with will bear them witneſs; and their Stock in the Repoſitory may bear them Witneſs. And as to the ſimple or compound Preparations of them, the Head *Apothecary* at the College perfectly underſtands them all, as well *Chymical* as *Galenical*. And he with his Aſſiſtant prepares all the Store of Medicines, not only for the Diſpenſary there, but for the two others alſo. They are conſtantly every Day from Morning till Night in this Buſineſs, and ſo are always at Hand to make up the Subſcribers Bills as they come in. They neither fetch in the Bills, nor carry out the Medicines, that is the Work of Servants or Porters; ſo that all the preſcribed Phyſick is diſpenſed with the uttermoſt Diſpatch and Exactneſs. The *Apothecaries* being ſtill upon the Spot, no Patient runs the Riſque of a Boys Careleſsneſs or Ignorance. And Laſtly, hence Medicines are diſpenſed at a cheaper Rate, than any Phyſician, that ſhould make and give out his own Phyſick apart, could poſſibly afford them. For every one muſt keep one Servant at leaſt, and employ two Rooms, for preparing and diſpenſing his Medicines; whereas four *Apothecaries*, and three Diſpenſaries ſerve all the Subſcribers, which doth conſiderably contract the Charge. And this good Husbandry is wholly for the Benefit of the Patients. For the Subſcribers have not a Farthing profit; the Price of the Phyſick being calculated merely to defray the Servants Salaries and Houſe Rent.

But (notwithſtanding theſe charitable Ends ſhewed) there are many of the College that come not into this Combination; nor ſubſcribe to the foreſaid *Diſpenſary*.]

## *The* COLLEGE *of* HERALDS.

The Office of Arms and their Buſineſs.
*R. B.*

This College, or Corporation, conſiſts of a certain Number of Perſons skilled in Coat Armour. This Buſineſs being for the granting of Arms to Perſons of Wealth and Merit; for the Regiſtring of Deſcents and Pedigrees at their Viſitations or otherwiſe; for the regulating of Abuſes in ſuch as bear Arms, not belonging unto them, but perhaps to others. And they are made uſe of in publick Affairs of State for the proclaiming of Peace or War. They are to attend at Feaſts of Kings or Princes, at Cavalcades, Coronations, Funerals, *&c.* of Kings, Queens, and Perſons of Quality. And at theſe Times they are to be in their Heralds Coats. And generally what concerns Honour is their Care and Study.

The Houſe firſt given by the Earl of *Derby*.

This College is ſeated near *Doctors Commons*, betwixt St. *Benet*'s Hill and St. *Peter*'s Hill; and was the ancient Houſe of *Thomas Stanley*, an Earl of *Derby*: given to their Society by Queen *Mary*; to the end they might reſide together, for the better conſulting the Affairs of the Office, and for the keeping their Books of Arms, Deſcents, *&c.* in an Office together. Since the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, which conſumed the whole Houſe, it is fairly and conveniently rebuilt, with a large Room for keeping the Court of Honour; together with a Library, and Houſes and Apartments for the Kings, Heralds and Purſuivants.

Their Privileges.

By their Charter, firſt granted them by King *Richard* III. and after by ſucceeding Kings, they have ſeveral Privileges allowed them, and are freed from all Tolls, Subſidies, and Offices of Trouble in the Kingdom.

Their Society conſiſts of Three Kings at Arms, Six Heralds, and Four Purſuivants at Arms; which are as followeth.

Garter King at Arms.

Firſt, GARTER King at Arms, inſtituted by K. *Henry* the Fifth. Whoſe Office is to attend at the Solemnities of the Knights of the Garter, and to cauſe their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats or Stalls after their Inſtalment: To carry, or cauſe to be carried, the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond Sea, that are elected of this Order: To take Cognizance of the Arms of the Nobility; To make *Supporters* to thoſe new created to any Degree of *Peerage*; And to marſhal the Solemnities at the Funerals of the Nobility.

His Creation, and Crowning.

Anciently this, as alſo the other Two Kings at Arms, were created and crowned by the Kings themſelves; and the Heralds and Purſuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand: But of late days, the Earl Marſhal (who, as I have elſewhere taken notice of, is the Head of this College) hath a Special Commiſſion for every particular Creation, and to perform the ſame as the Kings formerly did.

The Manner thereof.

The Ceremony uſed at his Creation and Crowning, is this: There is a Sword and a Book provided; whereon he takes an Oath to obey, firſt, the Supreme Head of the Order of the Garter, which is the King; and then the Knights of the ſaid Order, in ſuch Things that belong to his Office. To give notice to the King, upon the Death of any of the ſaid Order; and to inſtruct the Heralds and Purſuivants in Doubts relating to the Office. Which ſaid Oath is thus adminiſtred: He kneels down before the Earl Marſhal; and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, he takes the aforeſaid Oath, which is read to him by one of the other Kings at Arms. Then the Letters Patents are read; during which Time, the Earl Marſhal pours Wine out of a Bowl on his Head, and gives him the Name of *Garter*; and then he is inveſted with his Coat, which is of Velvet, richly embroidered with the Arms of *England*, &c. Alſo with a Collar of SS, and a gilt Crown on his Head.

His Salary is double to what the other two Kings have: And he hath Fees at the Inſtalments; with a yearly Allowance, given by the Knights of the Garter: And hath their uppermoſt Garment at their Inſtalment.

*Clarencieux* King at Arms

CLARENCIEUX is the next of the Three Kings; ſo called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he firſt belonged. For *Lionel*, Third Son to King *Edward* III. married the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, and had with her the Honour of *Clare*, in the County of *Thomond*. Whereupon he was afterwards Duke of *Clarence*; which Dukedom eſcheating to K. *Edward* IV. he made this Herald a King at Arms, and ſtiled him *Clarencieux*. His Office is to marſhal and diſpoſe of the Funerals of the Gentry under the Degree of a Baron, on the *South* ſide of the River *Trent*, that ſhall have any publick Ceremony made at their Interments. He is alſo to keep his Viſitations within his Limits, for the Regiſtring of Families, taking Account of Coat Armour, *&c.*

*Norroy* King at Arms.

NORROY is the other King. His Office is the ſame as that of *Clarencieux*, for the Gentry on the *North* ſide of the ſaid River of *Trent*: And theſe Two are called *Provincial Heralds*; the whole Kingdom being divided into Two Provinces betwixt them.

The Six Heralds, and their Office.

The Six HERALDS are, 1. *Windſor*. 2. *Richmond*. 3. *Cheſter*. 4. *Somerſet*. 5. *York*. And, 6. *Lancaſter*. And the Office of theſe Heralds, is, To wait at Court; to proclaim Peace and War: On the Death of the King or Queen, to proclaim the next to the Crown; and to attend at Publick Solemnities, *&c.*

The Purſuivants.

The Four PURSUIVANTS are, *Rouge Croſs*, *Rouge Dragon*, *Portcullis*, and *Blue Mantle*. Theſe give their Attendance likewiſe in the Office for the Affairs aforeſaid.

Duty of the Heralds.

A Herald at Arms is created with the like Ceremonies as the Kings, except a Coronet; and his Coat muſt be of Sattin, embroidered with the King's Arms, as aforeſaid. He is brought before the Earl Marſhal, betwixt two other Heralds: Their Oath is, To be true to the King; ſerviceable to Gentlemen: To keep Secrets; to aſſiſt the diſtreſſed Gentlemen, Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Bawdy-Houſes, and Dice.

Duty of the Purſuivants.

The Purſuivants are alſo created by Letters Patents: Their Coat is to be of Damask, with the King's Arms embroidered. He is to be introduced by two other Purſuivants. Their Oath is to be true to the King; ſerviceable to all Chriſtians: To keep Secrets; to be ſober, lowly and humble.]

The Kings and Heralds.

*J. S.*

The Perſons officiating in this Office, *Anno* 1707, were,

The Earl of *Carliſle*, Earl Marſhal, during the Minority of the Duke of *Norfolk*.

Sir *Henry St. George*, Knight, *Garter* King at Arms.

*John Vanbrugh*, Eſq; *Clarencieux* King at Arms.

*Robert Deveniſh*, Eſq; *Norroy* King at Arms; late *York* Herald: Advanced hither by the late Duke of *Norfolk*, in the Room of Sir *John Dugdale*, deceaſed.

This Gentleman being lately deceaſed, *Peter Le Neve*, Eſq; is now *Norroy*. A very learned, ſtudious Antiquarian; to whom I am much obliged.

### Late *HERALDS*.

*Henry Dethick*, Eſq; Richmond.
*Gregory King*, Eſq; Lancaſter.
*Charles Mawſon*, Eſq; Cheſter.
*Peirſe Mauduit*, Eſq; Windſor.
*Samuel Stebbing*, Eſq; Somerſet.
*Laurence Crump*, Eſq; York.
*Rowland Fryth*, Eſq; Mowbray.

### Late *PURSUIVANTS*.

*John Gybbon*, Gent. Blue Mantle.
*John Hare*, Eſq; Rouge Dragon.
*John Heſket*, Gent. Portcullis.
*Robert Dale*, Gent. Blanch Lion.
*Thomas Coot*, Eſq; Rouge Roſe.

But ſome of theſe deceaſed.

Their Fees.

Theſe being all the King's Servants in Ordinary, have yearly Salaries. To the Heralds, 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each; And to the Purſuivants, each 20 *l.* if the Author of the *Notitia Angliæ* ſets it right. That of the Kings at Arms he hath omitted; only *Garter*'s Salary is double to that of the Two other Kings. But by King *Edward* IV. his Patent to *John Wrythe*, *Garter*, it appears, that he had aſſigned the Sum of 40 *l.* to be paid him yearly, according as other *Garter* Kings had uſually received.

*Wever*'s Monum. *p.* 662.

Heralds, and their Fees, in K. *Richard* the IIId's Time. Ledg. Book of K. *Rich.* III.

I find theſe Kings and Heralds in King *Richard* the Third's Reign; and their Fees granted them by that King in the firſt Year of his Reign. Beginning with *John More*, King of Arms in the *North* Parts, xx *l.* for Term of Life. To *John Water*, alias *York* Herald, the Lordſhip of *Baybal*, to the Value of C Shillings, and an Annuity of 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* of the Revenue of the Lordſhip of *Huntingfield*, in the County of *Kent*. To *Thomas Holme*, alias *Clarencieux* King of Arms in the *South* Parts, xx *l.* of the Cuſtoms and Subſidy of *Exeter* and *Dartmouth*; and xx *l.* more, of the Annuity of the Lordſhip of *Walden*, in the County of *Eſſex*; for Term of Life. *Glouceſter* Herald; To him, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, the Manor of *Oven* in *Kent*, with all the Lands, Tenements, &c. late Sir *John Fogg*'s.

K. *Edward* VI. in a Progreſs takes the Heralds along with him.

Beſides theſe Salaries, when the Kings of *England* went their Progreſſes, they commonly took their Heralds along with them; and theſe then had their daily Allowances. Thus in the Year 1552, in a Progreſs of King *Edward* VI. he took along with him in his Retinue the Four Kings at Arms; reckoning in *Ulſter* for the Fourth; *Somerſet* Herald, *Rouge Dragon*, and *Blue Mantle*, Purſuivants; and appointed Allowances to them for their Diet, from *July* the 5th, to the 7th of *October*; (which was the Time of the King's Progreſs) *Viz.* To *Garter*, 10 *s.* by the Day: To the Three other Kings, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per diem*: To *Somerſet*, 4 *s.* And to the Two Purſuivants, 2 *s.* each.]

Several remarkable Matters concerning this Office.

There are divers Things remain, that ſeem worthy to be added to what is already ſaid concerning this College of Honour: As, Concerning the Uſefulneſs of it; The Qualifications of thoſe that are to be admitted into it: Its Antiquity, Settlement, Order, and other private Matters relating to the Heralds.

It is placed within Caſtle *Baynard* Ward, near *Paul*'s Wharf, in the Pariſh of St. *Benet*'s.

The Uſefulneſs of it.

The *Uſefulneſs* of it appears, in that it is an Office Conſervatory of Ancient Honour, and of the Memory of Perſons of Nobility, Quality, and Merit, either for their Learning, Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, Exploits in War, Serviceableneſs in the Commonwealth, Wiſdom in Government, Favour with their Princes, or the like; Together with their Pedigrees and Poſterities, in whatſoever County in *England* they have lived. It is alſo highly uſeful, for the aſcertaining many Doubts relating to Names and Families, and putting a Concluſion to Contentions in Law about Right Heirs, Legitimacy, Primogeniture, &c.

Thoſe admitted to this Office, how to be qualified.

And as the Office is Honourable, and of great Import; ſo none are to be admitted to it, but Perſons learned, and of ingenuous Education, and ſtudious of Heraldry, and able to trick Coats of Arms, and to paint. As may appear by the Suit of *Anthony Hall*, *Anno* 1593, to the Lord Treaſurer, who acted then in the Earl Marſhal's Office, by a Special Commiſſion from the Queen; That his Son *Anthony Hall* might be admitted a Purſuivant at Arms; being a Scholar bred up at *Cambridge* in *Immanuel* College, and ſince profeſſing the Law at *Bernard*'s Inn; and by the Lord *Anderſon*'s Gift, Clerk in the Prothonotary's Office in the *Common Pleas*: And his Inclination apt to gather Gentlemens Coats, as well on Church Windows, Stone Walls, as on Noblemens Tombs; whereby he had collected ſome 30000, or more Coats, of his own tricking and writing; beſides a pretty Skill in counterfeiting Pictures after the Life, or otherwiſe.

**K. *Edward* gave the Earl of *Derby*'s Place to the Heralds.**

Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, Principal King of Arms under King *Edward* VI. was inſtrumental in procuring the Houſe, College and Corporation of the Heralds, with their Privileges. For tho' Queen *Mary* vulgarly, and according to *Stow*, hath the Praiſe of this Gift; yet indeed, it more truly belonged to that King. For, (as appears in a Volume of the *Cotton* Library) in the Year 1552, the Earl of *Derby*'s Place was then in the Tenure of Sir *Richard Sackvile*, Kt. when the ſaid Place, with divers other Meſſuages and Hereditaments, were ſold to King *Edward*, by an Indenture bearing Date *November* the 24th, *Anno Regni* 6. For which the King, in Exchange, made over to the Earl certain Lands, called *Leonard*'s *Lands*, joining to the Earl's Park, called *Knowſley Park*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, and lately belonging to the Monaſtery of *Briſcow*; of the yearly Value of 20 *s.* with other Lands, &c. to the yearly Value of 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and ---. And a Meſe and a Grange, called *Badley Grange*, of the Value of 42 *s.* *per Ann.* in *Cheſhire*. All which amounted to the Value of 7 *l.* 12 *s.* The Date hereof was *January* the 24th. This Gift, I ſuppoſe, might be confirmed by Q. *Mary*, K. *Edward*'s Succeſſor.

Ledger-Book of Chancellor *Goodrick*. *Julius*, B 9.

No Habitations for the Heralds in the College.

But tho' the Heralds had now a College, or General Office, yet for ſome Time after they had not the Conveniences of Habitations here, to dwell together; but lived at their own private Houſes, where they could provide themſelves; whereby they kept their Viſitation-Books at Home: For ſo *Leigh*'s Words import, in his *Accidents of Armory*; ſpeaking how far the Heralds were ſometimes to ſeek, when the Gentleman of ancient Blood came to ſee his Pedigree; becauſe they had no ſeveral Houſe where they might plant their Offices, and in that Place to make their Libraries for their Provinces. For as they were all now here, now there; ſo when they died, their Wives ſold for a little Money their Books of Viſitation, which coſt them much Travail.

*Accidents of Armory*, f. 79. b. printed *Anno* 1568.

The Antiquity of this Office.

This Office for preſerving of Honour was ancient. For when in the 28th of *Henry* III. *Gerald Fitz Maurice* (who was Juſtice of *Ireland*) died, as it ſeems, at *Canterbury*; King *Henry* III. Four or Five Hundred Years ago, (*viz. An.* 1244) iſſued out his Command to the Keepers of that Archbiſhoprick, *Quod emi faciant unum pulchrum Lapidem, ponend. ſuper Corpus* Geraldi *Fil.* Mauric. *Juſticiar.* Hibern. *In quo fieri faciant Scutum ipſius* Geraldi, *cum Armis ſuis. Teſte Rege apud* Roff. 20. *Die* Novembr. *i. e.* That they cauſe to be bought a fair Stone, to be laid upon the Body of *Gerald Fitz Maurice*, Juſtice of *Ireland*: Whereon to be ſet his Shield with his Arms.

G. Holmes. *Liberat.* 28. H. III. *m.* 19.

Leigh's *Acc. of Armory*.

And in the Time of *Edward* I. *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, *Leiceſter* and *Derby*, and Conſtable of *England*, ordained by Special Reformation, That no Man ſhould wear any Hood on his Shoulder in Time of Mourning, except he were a Gentleman; but only a Tippet of three Nails Breadth. Alſo, That no Parſon, Curate, Churchwarden, or others, ſhould put down any Atchievement, Coat of Arms, or Pinion, or eraſe any Tomb out of Churches or Churchyards. And that no Goldſmith, Copperſmith, Glazier, Painter, or Marbler, ſhould have to do with Arms, without the Conſent of the King of Arms of that Province. And that they ſhould not ſet a Merchant's Mark within a Scutcheon. And that this ſhould be the more diligently look'd to, he ordained, That all the Kings of Arms ſhould keep their Chapters once every Quarter of the Year at leaſt. And that they ſhould make their Viſitation in their Provinces, or their Marſhals for them, every Seventh Year. To conclude; He ordained, That the *Herehaughts*, [*i. e.* Heralds] at the Interment of every Gentleman, (where they were called to that Service) ſhould take the Pedigree, with diligent Examination of old Folks then living, and to record the ſame.

The unſettled State of this Office in Times paſt.

In former Times, the Number of the Officers that belonged to this Corporation was not fixed, the Precedency uncertain; and Contentions and Differences ſprang up among them, concerning their Rights and Privileges.

*Ulſter* a 4th King.

Beſides the Three Kings of Arms, there was a Fourth, who was called *Ulſter*; firſt created by King *Edward* VI. chiefly for the Uſe of *Ireland*. And the firſt that enjoyed it, was *Bartholomew Butler*, (*Anno* 6. *Edward* VI.) *York* Herald. Then was made alſo *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone*, Purſuivant of Arms there. And upon their Creation, a Warrant was iſſued to Sir *Raſe Sadler*, Knight, of the King's Wardrobe, to deliver to *Bar. Butler*, alias *Ulſter* King at Arms of *Ireland*, one Coat of Blue and Crimſon Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver upon the ſame with the King's Arms: And to *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone* Purſuivant at Arms there, one Coat of Sarſnet of the King's Colours, with the Arms laid on with Gold and Purple.

*E Theier. Biblioth.* MSS.

This Place was poſſeſſed in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* by one *Nicholas Narboon*, who was raiſed from being *Richmond* Herald, to be *Ulſter* King.

Heralds.

And beſides the Six Heralds, there were formerly *Exeter*, *Leopard*, *Faulcon*, *Carliſle*, &c.

Purſuivants Ordinary and Extraordinary.

The Purſuivants formerly were of Two Ranks; Ordinary, and Extraordinary. The Ordinary were the Six before mentioned. The Extraordinary were theſe: *Faulcon*, (afterwards made an Herald) *Antelope*, *Cadran*, *Guiſnes*, *Hammes*, *Berwick*, *Comfort*, *Roſeblanch*, *Callis*, *Ricebank*, *Wallingford*, *Mountorguile*, *Nottingham*, *Barnes*, *Boloign*. But theſe Extraordinary Purſuivants in the Beginning of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign ceaſed.

Quarrels among the Heralds.

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, were great Diſſenſions and Animoſities among the Heralds, concerning their Rights, Fees and Precedencies: Inſomuch that they preſented Petitions and Informations one againſt another unto the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, and the Lord Admiral, who executed then the Office of Earl Marſhal. Which occaſioned the ſaid Lords to make an Order, dated *Octob.* 22. 1597, entitled,

Order for their Placing.

*The* Order *of the Placing of the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants at Arms, by the Lord* Burghley, *Lord High Treaſurer of* England, *and the Lord* Howard *of* Effingham, *Lord High Admiral of* England; *Exerciſing the Place of Earl Marſhal of* England, *by Force of Her Majeſties Commiſſion under the Great Seal of* England, *to Us directed in that behalf.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Kings at Arms | Garter, *William Dethick.*<br>Clarencieux, *William Camden.*<br>Norroy, *William Segar.* |
| Heralds | Lancaſter, *Nic. Paddy.*<br>Cheſter, *James Thomas.*<br>York, *Raſe Brokeſmouth.*<br>Richmond, *John Raven.*<br>Windſor, *Thomas Lant.*<br>Somerſet, *Rob. Treſwell.* |
| Purſuivants | Rouge Croſs, *Tho. Knight.*<br>Rouge Dragon, *Will. Smith.*<br>Portcullis, *Sam. Thomſon.*<br>Blue Mantle, *Mercury Patten.* |

To this Order were ſubſcribed the Names of *William Burghley* and *C. Howard*, confirming the ſame.

But it may not be amiſs to take ſome Cognizance of the Controverſies of theſe Gentlemen.

The Caſe between *Garter* and *Clarencieux.*

It was the proper Office and Benefit of *Clarencieux* King of Arms, to give Arms, and go in Viſitations. But *Dethick* (who was made *Garter* in the 29th Year of Q. *Elizabeth*) claimed the ſame Privileges, as additional to his Office: And that by virtue of Two Commiſſions; one of *Henry* VII. and another of *Henry* VIII. to his Predeceſſors, to be joined in Commiſſion with *Clarencieux*. And accordingly had procured of Q. *Elizabeth* her Letters Patents under her Great Seal for the Office of *Garter*, with Words expreſſive of more Power than ever were in any *Garter*'s Patents before; *Viz.* To *Viſit*, *Correct*, *and give Arms*, abſolutely of himſelf: Whereas *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* being Provincial Kings of Arms, could not give Arms without Conſent of the Earl Marſhal: Which was an Abuſe.

But *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, in a Paper to the Commiſſioners of the Office of the Earl Marſhal, ſhewed the true Reaſon of thoſe Commiſſions. Namely, That *Roger Macado*, a *Britain* born, was *Clarencieux* 1. *Henry* VII. [and ſo continued all that Reign:] Who being an old and impotent Man, and not well underſtanding our Language, did agree with *Garter* that then was, (*viz.* Sir *John Wrythe*, or *Wriotheſley*) to take the Office upon him, and to give Arms, and go in Viſitations. For which *Garter* paid to *Clarencieux* 40 Marks *per Annum*: Which was to be paid out of the ſaid *Garter*'s Fee. And this appeared by the ſaid *Garter*'s Letters Patents. And becauſe *Garter* would have ſome Authority of himſelf to ſhew; and alſo for that he thought it not for his Credit to be Deputy to *Clarencieux*; he procured a Bill, ſigned by *Henry* VII. wherein *Garter* was joined with *Clarencieux*.

There was alſo a Second Commiſſion obtained by the ſame *Garter* of King *Henry* VIII. to the ſame Import with the former; empowering him to give Arms, and go in Viſitation with *Clarencieux* that then was; *viz. Thomas Benolt*, who was for the moſt part employed beyond the Seas, and had no Books to execute his Office. For that at that Time *Garter* had gotten all the Books of Office into his own Cuſtody, by reaſon of his former Dealings with *Macado*. So that in truth he was driven of Neceſſity to agree with *Garter*, in like Order to execute his Office as *Macado* had done. And thereupon *Garter* ſhewing to the King the Agreement and Conſent of *Clarencieux*, obtained of the King the ſaid Commiſſion; *Clarencieux* being then beyond the Seas. At whoſe Return finding himſelf not well uſed by *Garter*, and that the Credit of his Office [of *Clarencieux*] was greatly diminiſhed by the ſaid *Garter*; would have broken off with him for dealing any further with him. Which Thing *Garter* would not by any means conſent unto, but ſtood upon the Authority of the King's Bill aſſigned. *Benolt* then was forced to acquaint the King with ſome of the Abuſes of *Garter*; and among others, how he had given Arms to a Bondman. Hereupon the King examining the Cauſe of *Clarencieux*'s Grief and Complaint, and finding that *Garter* had wronged him, deviſed and granted to him a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 21ſt of *Henry* VIII. Wherein he did inhibit the ſaid *Garter*, and all others, to deal or meddle either in giving of Arms, or going in Viſitations, in the ſaid *Clarencieux*'s Province. Since which Time, all the *Clarencieux*'s have had their Commiſſions ſucceſſively one after another; and have ever ſince gone in Viſitation, and given Arms; as by the Books of Viſitation, and Grants of Patents, may appear.

Add, That long before thoſe Two Bills ſigned by thoſe Two Kings, *Clarencieux* did give Arms, and go in Viſitations, without *Garter*, by virtue of his Office, and without any Commiſſion; as appeared by divers Viſitations and Gifts of Arms. And for theſe Reaſons, he earneſtly petitioned the Lord *Burghley* and Lord *Howard*, to obtain of the Queen a Redreſs of *Garter*'s Patent.

Informations againſt *Clarencieux*, by *Garter*.

The Library.

Theſe, and the like Matters, gave great Offence to *Garter*; and, to be even with *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, ſpared not to impeach him, in another Addreſs to the ſaid Noblemen: As, Concerning his Birth, being ſprung of a Tanner; His Ignorance of Languages, not being able to ſpeak *French*: Of his diſſolute Life; being guilty of haunting Taverns, marrying another Man's Wife, Prodigality, and running into Debt: Injuring the Office; in that He and *Cheſter* had ſpoiled the Library in the Office of Arms of more than Forty or Fifty Books at one Time. That he made Multitude of Gentlemen by himſelf, under the Name of Principal King of Arms; [being but *Clarencieux*.] That his Deputy ranged over all the Realm, giving, altering, and changing Shields of Arms, and Cognizances of Honour, to all Sorts of Men, and of all Faculties; obtruding Arms to ſome, and exacting Fees exceeding the Queen's Fifteens: And many Pedigrees were unregiſtred. And as his Deputy went about in ſundry Shires of *England*, ſo he went about in *London*, into all Companies and Societies, and in every Street; commanding Merchants, Mechanical Men, and Artificers before him, at ſundry Taverns; and gave and allowed Arms to all manner of Perſons, at all Prizes, and for good Chear, contrary to all Honour. And yet waſted all. That he had a Grant of the Queen, worth a Thouſand Pounds; but conſumed it. He was charged alſo for giving the Earl of *Deſmond*'s Arms to one Captain *Cheſton*.

*Clarencieux* reſtrained for a Time, upon *Garter*'s Complaint.

Of theſe Matters *Garter* complained; and by Authority granted of the Queen, reſtrained and reformed them. But Secretary *Walſingham* took, and detained the Queen's Letters Patents of the ſame; permitting this Man, and others, *Garter*'s Enemies, to proceed in that Abuſe. He petitioned then Her Majeſty, That a Commiſſion might be given to examine this, to the Lord *Hunſdon*, Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Treaſurer, Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, the Earl of *Ormond*, Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Baron *Buckhurſt*, and Sir *John Wolley*, Chancellor of the Garter.

His Crime about painting Arms.

It was charged alſo upon this Officer, [which after ſo many Years might better methinks have been forgotten] That in the Year 1571, he contrived and ſet out a great Pedigree, painted on Vellom, for the Duke of *Norfolk*, ſince his firſt Impriſonment in the *Tower*, for his Deſign of Marrying with *Mary* Queen of *Scots*: Which was finiſhed, with his Arms on the right Hand, and the Arms of that Queen on the left, largely painted. He alſo ſet out and marſhalled the Duke's Pedigree in Glaſs, in the Windows of the great Chamber at the *Charterhouſe*, quartered with the Arms of the Daughter of *Edward* Duke of *Bucks* attainted.

*Garter* a Man of Deſert, but paſſionate.

How much there was of Truth in theſe Things, I cannot determine. For *Dethick* was a Man of great Pride and Paſſion, (whereby he procured to himſelf many Enemies) otherwiſe a Man of Worth and Learning. His Father, Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, had been in the Office of Arms Sixty two Years: And he himſelf had been ſent in Her Majeſties Service of the Garter, with the Right Honourable the Lord *Hunſdon*, to *Lions* in *France*; and with the Earl of *Suſſex* to the Emperor at *Vienna*; and with the Lord *Buckhurſt*, to the *French* King, *Charles*.

Endeavours to redreſs Things amiſs in the Office.

And as theſe Publick Employments were for his Honour, ſo it muſt be recorded for his Commendation, That he endeavoured to redreſs many Things amiſs in the Office and Officers, reducible to theſe Articles following.

I. The Contents of their Corporation in all Points, for the Aſſembly, Government, Erudition, *&c.* in the Office of Arms, to be kept and obſerved.

II. Chapters General and Particular to be had and ſummoned.

III. The Order and Attendance for waiting at the Court in high Feaſts, to be dutifully performed.

IV. The Houſe and College of the Office of Arms to be in good Order, inhabited, and repaired.

V. The General Library in the Office and Records there, to be preſerved, ratified, and augmented.

VI. The Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms, to be there at convenient Times attendant, upon Pain.

VII. The Viſitations made by *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*, to be limited or appointed to the Heralds, or Purſuivants, and no other.

VIII. The Burials, or Funerals, to be orderly and duly ſerved, and Certificates entred.

IX. All Painters, Glaziers, Goldſmiths, *&c.* for dealing in Arms and Pedigrees, to be inhibited.

X. Arms, Creſts, Pedigrees, Searches, and all Precedents and Acts of Honour and Gentility, and all other Things, with the Conſents of the Three Kings of Arms, in the General Office, to be ſet out and regiſtred.

XI. The Profits and Commodities faithfully collected, and generally to ſuch as deſerve well duly parted.

Propounds the ſetting up a Court, for enrolling the Deſcents of the Wards.

Moreover this *Dethick*, *Anno* 1584, being then *York* Herald, propounded the ſetting up of an Office in the Court of Wards, for the Enrolling of Deſcents and Pedigrees of every one that was Ward, or ſued Livery; for the politick Preſervation of the Remembrance of Parents and Progenitors, and of the Conjunction of Blood and Kindred with good Proportion; to preſerve that Law in *Magna Charta*, Cap. V. and the Statutes at *Marton*, *Capitul.* VI. and VII. wherein the Diſparagements for Marriages are eſpecially forbidden. The Wards did not enjoy the Benefit of Law in that Point. So that ſome Preſervation in Blood in the Courſe of that Court, might go jointly together with the Preſervation of the Inheritances.

His Reaſons for it, uſed to the Maſter of this Court.

The eſtabliſhing of ſuch an Office in the ſaid Court of Wards, as he ſhewed to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, Maſter of that Court, would firſt tend to the adorning of it, for the Honour and Renown of the Queen, tending to a more perfect Preſervation of the Genealogies and Deſcents of her Wards, and to perpetuate the ſame; and moſt convenient for the Nobility and Gentry of her Realm. And Secondly, it would be a good and direct means to try and keep the Records of the Truth, againſt ſundry Occurrences and Subtilties, contrived in prejudice of the Minors and Heirs in the ſaid Court.

And whereas it might be objected, that ſuch an Office ſeemed to be needleſs, ſince the Heralds in their own Office were diligent to ſearch and regiſter all Pedigrees: To this he anſwered, that the Heralds of Arms had been long time paſt, Meſſengers of Princes, allowed for their Languages,

guages, Travel, and Experience: But as for their Dealings in Pedigrees of Nobility, they did but privately collect and obſerve the Marriages and Iſſues of Princes, Nobles, and Gentlemen, for their better Knowledge and Remembrance; whereof they took notice upon Sight, Relation, or ſlender Surmiſes. But this Action was intended to be committed to the Cuſtody of one private, ſecret, and ſworn Officer, a Herald. And the Pedigrees, and Conſanguinities to be regiſtred in this Court, ſhould be grounded upon Matter of Record and Warrant, provided by Offices, Traverſes, and Inqueſts, containing the Names of the Perſons, Times, and Ages. Secondly, The Form and Manner of the Pedigrees in this Court, ſhould contain in the Roundel or Circle of each Deſcent, a certain Notice of the Age, Time, Liveries, and *Obijt* of each Perſon, convenient only for this Court. Thirdly, This would be very grateful to the Ward in his Minority, for ſo careful a Remembrance of his Pedegree. And it would carry with it a Proof of the Deſerts of the Anceſtors towards their Poſterity. For herein ſome Note ſhould be made of the Tenure of the Lands and Manors, (if it ſeemed good) with this Addition, *primus Acquiſitor*. Which might affect Children with a grateful and reſpectful ſenſe of thoſe from whom they are ſprung, and from whom they derived their Eſtates and Honours. This was an ingenious Project of Mr. *Dethick*, and might, had it taken, have redounded conſiderably to his Advantage, who had now been an Attendant Officer of Arms Twenty Years, and complained of the mean Profits thereof to be very ſmall and uncertain; tho' with Patience he at length got Advancement.

*Garter* gives *Rotheram* the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyns* Coat.

This *Garter*, in the Year 1595, fell into new Troubles, being cited by Earl Marſhal-Commiſſioners, for giving *George Rotheram*, Eſq; the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn* his Coat of Arms, belonging to *Henry*, then Earl of *Kent*. To which by a Letter to Sir *John Pickering*, Lord Keeper, he anſwered, that the ſaid *Rotheram* a Year ago had requeſted him to take notice, according to the Cuſtom of his Office, of crtain Records; one out of the *Tower*, and other Evidences; and by an antient Book, and a Monument or Tomb Stone, with Arms in the Church of *Luyton*, to ſet down his Pedigree, pretended from *Anthony* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*. Which Pedigree he did exemplify for him, without any further Approbation or Confirmation to the ſame, to be true: but only according to his Proofs ſhewn him, which he, the ſaid *Rotheram* was to produce or defend by Laws, and not by his Office. And ſo he, the ſaid *Garter*, reckoned himſelf to ſtand diſcharged.

Sentence againſt *Garter* in favour of the Earl of *Kent*.

But the Complaint made by the Earl of *Kent* to the Court of Earl Marſhal ran againſt both, as well *Garter* as *Rotheram*. And the Sentence alſo was againſt both, which was given in favour of the Earl in *June*, *Anno* 1597, after long hearing on both Parts at ſundry Times, whereby it was judged, "That the ſaid *Dethick Garter*, and *Rotheram* had manifeſtly done wrong to the Complainant, (for ſo are the Words of the Sentence) in making and publiſhing that Pedigree, in a Caſe ſo long ſuſpended without Claim, to make a Shew that the ſaid *Rotheram* was deſcended Lineally of *Katharine*, a Daughter of *Anthony*, Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, who was proved before them by divers Means of good Credit to have dyed without Iſſue. And they, the Commiſſioners of the Office of Earl Marſhal, (Judges in this Cauſe) did Revoke and Annul the bearing of the ſaid Arms of the Earl of *Kent* Quarterly by *Rotheram*, and judged them to be unlawfully born; and determined that Part of the Pedigree made by *Garter* to be unlawful, by which the ſaid *Rotheram* was made the Couſin and Heir general of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, by *Anthony* Eldeſt Son of the ſaid Earl; reſerving to themſelves Power to tax the Coſts and Expences of the Complainant againſt the Defendants.

*Garter* Depoſed.
*Wev. Mon.*

How *Garter* got off from this troubleſome Buſineſs I cannot tell, but I find he was Knighted, and after ſome time Depoſed in the firſt Year of King *James*. For indeed his rough Carriage had procured him many Enemies in this Office. He was Buried, *Anno* 1612, in St. *Paul's* near Sir *Pain Roet*, King of Arms, named *Guyon*, that lived in the Reign of *Edward* III.

A Motion of uniting the Offices of *Garter* and *Clarentieux*.

The Quarrel in theſe Times between the two Kings, *Garter* and *Clarentieux*, in regard of their Rights and Encroachments upon each other, made the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* bethink himſelf of joyning them both into one, that the Office might hereafter be enjoyed by one Perſon, *Cook Clarentieux* being now Dead. But the Eſtabliſhment of the Corporation by Parliament, whereby theſe two Kings were appointed, obſtructed this Deſign, and other Conſiderations made it inconvenient: wherefore ſome other Expedient was propounded for the begetting and continuing of better Agreement between theſe Kings. And particularly, that the Earl Marſhal, in preferring *Clarentieux* to the room of *Garter*, would take Order, that his Succeſſor in the Office of *Clarentieux*, might remit ſome part of his Intereſt in Matters of Profit. Then *Garter* might be well provided for, and the Corporation no whit altered.

*Clarentieux* dyes.
His Books.

*Robert Cook Clarentieux*, Dyed in the 37th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, that is about the Year 1593. Then the Lord *Burghley*, acting as Earl Marſhal, knowing he had many Books of Heraldry (ſome whereof he had taken out of the Office violently) ſent to the Lord Maior and Sheriffs to take an Inventory of his Books; which they did, and returned a Catalogue of them. Then *Dethick*, *Garter*, propounded to the ſaid Lord, that they might have them at a reaſonable Price to the Office, being ſorry, as he ſaid, that the Maior and Merchants of *London* ſhould have the Peruſal of the honourable Secrets of the Office of Arms, and have the Cuſtody thereof; who might not Arreſt their Bodies, and yet kept their Records. By this Catalogue, *Cook* ſeems to have been a very diligent Man in his Science, conſiſting of a vaſt Collection of Deſcents and Pedigrees of *Engliſh* Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Strangers, Statutes of the Order of the *Garter*, antient Patents, Evidences, Certificates, Viſitations of the Counties of *Leiceſter*, *Warwick*, *Lincoln*, the City of *London*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, *Hampſhire*, *Suſſex*, *Cornwal*, *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, Juſts, Proceedings to Coronations and Combats, divers Books of Tricks of Arms, Eſcripts, Writings, Muniments with Seals to the ſame; Notes of the Wars of K. *Edward* III. and many other old Papers and Offices from *Henry* III. to *Henry* VI.

*Lee Clarentieux.*

*Richard Lee*, *Richmond* Herald, ſucceeded *Cook* in the Office of *Clareutieux*. Againſt him alſo *Garter* took great Offence, accuſing him to have invaded his Office for the Burial of Biſhops, and the Lord Maior of *London*. He accuſed him alſo to the Commiſſioners of the Earl Marſhal's Office, for uſing an Hearſe in the Funeral of a Knight Batchelor, *viz.* Sir *Richard Baker*. To which he anſwered for himſelf, That Knights Funerals had according to Cuſtom, Hearſes, as well as Barons. Nor did Hearſes make Difference or Diſtinction between thoſe two Degrees; and that the uſing thereof was left to the Diſcretion of the Officers at Arms, as more indifferent. And that the ſaid Hearſe of that Knight wanted Ornaments, wherewith properly the Hearſes of Barons were garniſhed. *Garter* alſo accuſed the ſaid *Lee*, that he had allowed and ſet out the

Arms and Funerals of one *Bucher*, a *Mercer* of *London*, a Man of ſmall Parentage, with Helmet, Creſt, Coat of Arms, Penon, and a Pall, and himſelf attendant in his rich Coat.

*Brokeſmouth York*, Herald.

There was another Herald belonging to this College at this Time, and a Man of Note (I do not ſay, for his Vertues.) His Name was *Brookes*, or *Brookeſmouth*, *York Herald*, being preferred thither from being *Rougecroſs* Purſivant, about the Year 1592. He underſtood neither *Latin* nor *French*, to qualify him for his Place, but having been once a *Painter*, he had an excellent Hand in tricking Coats of Arms, hardly to be equalled by any of the reſt, as appears by a Book ſtill remaining in the Office of his own doing, containing the Arms of the Nobility, if I rightly remember. Which curious Skill of his was, I ſuppoſe, the Reaſon that the Lord *Burghley* bare a Favour to him, and once gave his Hand for him to be preferred to be *Norroy* againſt *Camden*, namely, *Anno* 1593, when *Edmund Knight*, *Norroy*, was very ſick, and *Camden* was nominated to the Place.

*Camden's* Antagoniſt.

This *Brokeſmouth* is beſt known for his preſumptuous Attempt, to confute ſeveral of the Learned *Camden's* Genealogies of the Nobility in his *Britannia*. Againſt whom that excellent Man (an unequal Match for him) vindicated himſelf ſo fully; and ſhewed ſo plainly the Ignorance and Malice of his Antagoniſt, (and yet with much Gentleneſs and Modeſty) that he was thenceforth eſteemed a very ignorant Man in Heraldry, and a notorious Calumniator to all Poſterity. Beſides this, he was of a very ſcandalous and evil Life. He once brake open the Office, and took away all the Books belonging to it, and an Iron Cheſt, and took thence the Order and other Muniments. He was once condemned at *Newgate* for two Felonies, and burnt in the Hand. He was alſo guilty of Whoredom and Uncleanneſs. He was ſuppoſed to be a Procurer of perjured Perſons in the Star-Chamber, detected in the Court of Requeſts; twice degraded; and the Queen's Coat of Arms which he wore was pulled over his Ears. And for his Ignorance of Languages and Learning, and other Miſdemeanors, by the Judgment of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and all wiſe Men, thought to be unfit to be an Officer of Arms, or to be permitted to come to her Majeſties Preſence, being a Vagabond, and not worth 3*l.* But after *Leiceſter's* Death he began to ſhew himſelf again; and afterwards got ſuch Friends and Credit that he dared to oppoſe himſelf againſt *Garter*; and vexed him both in the *Exchequer* and *Star Chamber*, by ſlanderous Acts and Suits commenced againſt him, and a great many vexatious Interrogatories, chiefly taken out of Informations the ſaid *Garter* had, in Conſcience and Care of the Office given the Lord Treaſurer concerning him. So that he was fain *Ann.* 1594, to beſeech the ſaid Lord to conſider of his Credit and Service to the Queen for Thirty Years, truſting that he would have reſpect to him for his Office, Place, and Parents; and how *Brookeſmouth* ſpared not Time, Means, Place or Perſons to diſcredit him. In ſhort, he rendred himſelf uneaſy to all the Society, ſo turbulent was he in the Office, impugning all their honeſt Proceedings in Matters of Funerals, and other Caſes of Office. Inſomuch, that Sir *Edward Hoby*, Knt. deputed by the Lords in Commiſſion for the Office of Earl Marſhal, writ to them in this manner; "There is one *Brokeſmoth*, now *York*, a "wonderful lewd Fellow, untemperate, quarrel-"ſome, and all the Office weary of him. Yet he endeavoured afterwards to obtain that Place of *Norroy*, with much Aſſurance of his own Qualifications, tho' he miſs'd it.

*Brookeſmouth's* Qualities.

In the Years 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, the Office was much neglected by reaſon of the great Quarrels of the Kings and Heralds among themſelves as we have heard in part. The College went into ruin for want of Reparation, the Office was diſcontinued, and the Books of the Office embezzelled. Some of theſe Officers, (however Learned) were haſty and paſſionate, others of them debauched in their Lives, or ignorant in Languages and Heraldry. The Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, and Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, were commiſſioned by the Queen to act in the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England*; being authorized with full Power from time to time to call before them all Officers of Arms, both Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Purſuivants; and to cauſe due Inquiſition to be made of all manner of Arms by them given to any Perſon without good Warrant; or uſurped and taken by any Perſon without the like Warrant; and upon due Examination and Tryal thereof, to revoke and diſannul all ſuch as ſhould be ſo tried, unlawfully aſſigned or uſurped. By vertue of this Commiſſion and Authority in this decayed Eſtate of the Heralds College, they deputed Sir *Edward Hoby*, and Sir *George Carew*, Kts, to view the preſent State of the Office, and to make Statutes and Orders for the better Regulation of it for the future: Which they did, laying before them the true Intent of their firſt Charter, and drew up a Book for the Reformation of the Office. And *September*, 1596, preſented it to the ſaid two Peers, deſiring them to ſubſcribe it, that ſo it might be of force; which whether it was ſo ſubſcribed or no by them I cannot tell. But the Exemplification of this Book would be too large here to inſert.

The Commiſſioners for Earl Marſhal; their Power.

Depute Perſons to view the preſent State of the Office.

The Book bore this Title, "ORDERS to "be obſerved and kept by the Kings, He-"ralds, and Purſuivants of Arms that now are, "or hereafter ſhall be, and eſtabliſhed by us, "the Right Honourable Lord *Burghley*, Lord "High Treaſurer of *England*; *Charles* Lord "*Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of "*England*; and *Henry*, Baron of *Hunſdon*, Lord "Chamberlain of her Majeſties Houſhold, Knights "of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*, and "deputed by Commiſſion for the Office of Earl "Marſhal of *England*.

Orders made for the Officers.

The *Dedication* of theſe Orders (which was made to the Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*) giving an Account of the Reaſon and Occaſion of making them, I ſhall inſert, being to this Tenor: 'That whereas it had plea-'ſed their Lordſhips by Vertue of her Majeſties 'Commiſſion to their Lordſhips, granted for the 'Exerciſe of the Earl Marſhals Office of *Eng-*'*land*, to Authoriſe, Ordain, and Depute them, 'Sir *Edward Hobbye*, and Sir *George Carewe*, Kts. 'for the View of the preſent State of the Office 'of Arms, commonly called *Darby Houſe* in '*London*. Theſe were to ſignify unto their Lord-'ſhips, that according to the Inſtructions and 'Charge given in that Behalf unto them, they 'had oftentimes made their Repair unto the 'ſaid Office; and as far forth as they might, had 'accompliſhed the ſame in all Points.

The Dedication of them.

'And foraſmuch as they found the Howſe it-'ſelf to be fawlen into great Ruine, through want 'of due Reparations, and habitable Uſe, the Of-'fice diſcontinued, and in as great Decay for 'lack of Books, and general Exerciſe therein, '*Garter* and *Clarentieux*, at open Wars for their 'Livings and Profits; and the Heraults and Pur-'ſuyvants (Factions between them) daily Arreſt-'ing, Suing, and Undoing one another: Their 'Opinions therefore were, that there could be no 'ſpeedier Reformation of all their Errors and 'Abuſes, than the re-eſtabliſhment of the gene-'ral Office, according to the true Extent of their 'Charter and Corporation, which appointed one 'Place, one common Seal, and mutual Conſent

‘ for all their Doings; and to be governed by the Earl Marſhal, or Marſhals for the time being, as had been accuſtomed. Out of whoſe Ordinances, Statutes and Decrees heretofore made, they [Sir *Edmund Hobby*, and Sir *George Carew*] had alſo gathered a Method, or Form of Government which they held very expedient and neceſſary.

‘ All which, (ſtanding with their Lordſhips good Likings) they humbly preſented to be ratified by their preſent Authorities under their Hands and Seals. So that from henceforth the ſame might not be altered, nor fruſtrated. But to be recorded into the Chancery, until by Parliament it might be made an Act irrevocable, to their Lordſhips perpetual Memory. It was Dated *Sept.* 28. 1596.

The *Exordium* of the Book ſhewed ſome Antiquities of this Office, *viz.*

‘ Firſt, That it appeared unto them, the Commiſſioners, that ſundry antient Ordinances, Statutes, and Decrees had been made and eſtabliſhed (as well by the moſt High and Mighty Prince *Thomas* of *Lancaſter*, Duke of *Clarence*, *&c.* as by divers other Conſtables and Earl Marſhals of *England* ſucceeding, until the time of *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk*) for the good Eſtate, Rule, and Government of the Office and Officers of Arms.

‘ That it was manifeſt alſo by a memorable Chapter, houlden by the Kings, Heraulds, and Purſuivants at *Roan* in *Normandy*, *tempore HEN.* 5. what neceſſary Orders were to be had and obſerved amongſt themſelves, and their Succeſſors for ever.

‘ Further, That in the time of *Rich.* 3. the Kings, Heraulds, Purſuyvants of Arms, were by ſpecial Charter, under the Great Seal of *England*, made one Body Politique in Name and Fact, and Collegiate at *Colebarbor* in the City of *London*; confirming therein *Garter*, principal King of Armes of *Engliſh Men*, and *Clarencieulx*, and *Norroy*, provincial Kings, by the Name of King of the *South*, and King of the *North*, to be continued in Succeſſion.

‘ *Henry* VII. and *Henry* VIII. confirmed and allowed their Letters Patents, and by Signatures licenſed their Authorities.

‘ *Edward* 6. amplified their Liberties and Privileges, under his Great Seal.

‘ And Q. *Mary* re-eſtabliſhed their Corporation in *Derby Houſe* in *London*, as a College wherein the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuyvants ſhould inhabit, aſſemble, communicate, exerciſe, and keep all their Books, Rolls, and Muniments, for their better Erudition, and good Eſtate of her Majeſties Office of Armes.

‘ All which being for many Years diſcontinued thorough great Diſorders amongſt themſelves, and the Non-reſidence of late Earl Marſhals, whereby many groſs Abſurdities and Abuſes had been ingendred and committed; It was now her Majeſties high Will and Pleaſure, that they the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhould enquire, ſee into and reform all ſuch Errors and Abuſes as they found in the ſaid Office, and Officers of Armes. And therefore had eſtabliſhed ſuch good Orders and Decrees, as might from henceforth by no Remove, Change or Election of any Earl Marſhal, or Marſhals, be revoked, altered or made void, any Ordinance, Statute, Act of Office, Charter, or Decree heretofore made to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding.

And then follows the Orders. The Titles whereof are, I. The Site of the Houſe appropriated to the College of Heralds. II. Records to be ſafely kept. III. Daily Attendance in the Office. IV. Prerogative and Office of *Garter*. V. Burials, *&c.* for *Garter*. VI. Office of Provincial Kings. VII. Burials, *&c.* for the provincial Kings. VIII. Arms to be given with Conſent of the Earl Marſhal. IX. None to trick or publiſh Armes to Poſteritie, without privity of the Office. X. Chapters to be holden for Learning, Knowledge, and Doubts. XI. Allowance of Purſuivants. XII. Avoiding of Controverſies, the Gall hitherto among them. XIII. How far Authority is yielded to the Kings Chapter. XIV. Power in Viſitations. XV. Oath for Performance, and due keeping of theſe Statutes.

Preferments in this Office obtained gradually.

The common practice of attaining to Preferment in this Office is gradual: Firſt a Purſuivant, then a Herald, before any arrive to the Profit and Honour of a King at Arms. A very proper and reaſonable Method, that the Heralds ſhould be taken from the Purſuivants, and the Kings out of the Number of the Heralds; and that generally by Antiquity of Standing; whereby the Hope of future Advancement might be a Spur to their Diligence in the Study of Arms; and that Kings, by long training up in that Science, might be ſubſtantially Learned, and Exerciſed in the Hiſtory of Honour and Arms, of whom the greateſt Knowledge in ſuch Points was reaſonably look'd for, ſo as to be the Arbitrators of thoſe Matters, and to whom the Reſt were to apply themſelves for Reſolution in any Difficulties or Queſtions thereof.

The Heralds Petition againſt *St. George*; and why?

And therefore when Mr. *St. George* (afterward Sir *Richard St. George*) a Learned Man, and of great acquired Knowledge, particularly in *Heraldry*, was recommended to the Lords Commiſſioners, and petitioned for the Place of *Norroy*, the Heralds and Purſuivants petitioned the ſame Lords; ſhewing, ‘ That it was contrary to all Order of the Office, nor Precedent of the like, ſince their firſt Corporation; and a great Wrong and Diſgrace to them, that a Man who had never been employed in her Majeſties Service one Day, ſhould overgo ſo many that had ſpent both their Youth and Wealth in her Service, and overthrown their better Fortunes by the Hopes and Expectations of Preferment here, when it fell.

A *Series* of the Heralds from 1460. ab initio *R. Edw.* 4.

And that this was for a long Series of Time the conſtant Practice, may appear to the Eye in a Table drawn out by *Lant*, *Portcullis* in the Year 1595, when himſelf ſtood for Advancement to a Heralds Place upon a Vacation, in a Petition to the Lords in Commiſſion. By which Table may be ſeen the Names of all this College, from the Times of K. *Edward* IV. and their gradual Preferments, unto the latter End of Q. *Elizabeth.* It is intitled, *A Catalogue of all the Officers of Arms, ſhowing how they have riſen by Degrees*; ‘ Firſt, to be a Purſuivant Extraordinary, then a Purſuivant in Ordinary; after that an Herald; and Laſtly, a King of Arms. Which Order hath been obſerved, as herein appeareth, ſince K. *Edward* IV. and long before, unto this Year; confirmed by many Precedents, gathered and collected by *Thomas Lant*, now Purſuivant of Arms, by the Name of *Portcullis*, who humbly beſeecheth your Honour to afford him ſuch Favour, as ſo many have obtained for a Heralds Room, that is, or ſhall be next void, who hath left all other his Hopes of Preferment, to ſerve her moſt excellent Majeſty. And he ſhall ever be bound to pray that you may long live in Happineſs of great Honour.

The Heralds honourable for Nobility and Learning.

It may be mentioned for the Honour of the Heralds, that from ſome of them have ſprung very Noble Families; and others have been adorned with Excellent Learning. The Right Noble Family of the *Wriotheſleys*, Earls of *Southampton*, was derived from *John Wrythe*, or

*Wrythe* or *Wriotheſly*, Herald; his Advancement.

*Dugdale*'s Baronage, *Vol.* II. *p.* 383.

*Wriotheſley*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. who was firſt *Antelope* Purſuivant, or *Faulcon*, according to *Dugdale*'s Baronage; and after by degrees came to be *Garter*, and received Knighthood. He had Iſſue *Thomas*, Garter, and *William Wriotheſley*, *York* Herald; whoſe Son, Sir *Thomas*, was firſt a Clerk of the Signet in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. Then made Coroner and Attorney in the Court of *Common-Pleas*: Soon after Principal Secretary of State: And in the 30th of *Henry* VIII. was ſent Ambaſſador to the Lady Regent in the *Netherlands*, to treat of a Marriage between King *Henry* and *Chriſtiana* Dutcheſs of *Milan*, a beautiful Lady then in thoſe Parts. Two Years after he was made Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Southampton*: And two Years after that, had the like Command for the Caſtle of *Portcheſter*; And was made one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*. A Year after that, *viz.* 35. *Hen.* VIII. upon the League made by King *Henry* and the Emperor *Charles*, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for Managing the Treaty conducing thereunto. And the firſt Day of *January*, the ſame Year, he was advanced to be a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Wriotheſley*, of *Tichfield* in the County of *Southampton*. Which *Tichfield* was a Monaſtery newly diſſolved, which he had obtained. In the 36th of this King, he was made Lord Chancellor of *England*. At the End of this Year, he was inſtalled Knight of the Garter. And the King, on his Death-bed, conſtituted him one of his Executors, and appointed him of Council to *Edward* the Prince, his Son that was to ſucceed him. And Three Days before the ſaid *Edward*'s Coronation, he had the Title and Honour of Earl of *Southampton*; as appears by Patents bearing Date the 16th of *February*, in the 1ſt Year of *Edward* VI. But by reaſon of the great Factions in this Reign, he was diveſted of his Office of Lord Chancellor, and put from the Council, and afterwards confined. And the Honour continued in his Family for Three or Four Generations, till within our Memory.

Sir *Pain Roet*, *Guienne* King. *Wev.* Monum. *p.* 661.

Yet higher Honour did the Poſterity of another Herald arrive to; viz. *Pain Roet*, Knight, *Guienne* King of Arms. Who had Two Daughters: *Anne* the younger, whom *Geofrey Chaucer* (our ancient famous Poet) married. By whom he had Sir *Thomas Chaucer*, Knight. Whoſe Daughter *Alice* was matched with *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, (by whom ſhe had no Iſſue) and afterward with *William De La Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*; Who had by her *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, and others. *Roet*'s other Daughter, *Katharine*, who was the Elder, married to Sir *Otes Swinford*, and afterwards to *John* of *Gaunt*, the Great Duke of *Lancaſter*: Of whoſe Iſſue by her came a moſt Royal and Illuſtrious Offspring. *Viz.* Eight Kings, Four Queens, and Five Princes of *England*; Six Kings, and Three Queens of *Scotland*; Two Cardinals, above Twenty Dukes, and almoſt as many Dutcheſſes, of the Kingdom of *England*; divers Dukes of *Scotland*, and moſt of all the now Ancient Nobility of both theſe Kingdoms: Many other Potent Princes, and Eminent Nobility of Foreign Parts.

Men of Learning in this Office.

Thoſe that brought Honour to this Office, for their Learning or Writings, were divers in the latter Days of Queen *Elizabeth*. Of theſe I ſhall mention ſome.

*Glover Somerſet.*

*Robert Glover*, *Somerſet* Herald; A Man, as of a good Wit and great Reading, ſo of infinite Induſtry and Pains. He began the Book, called *The Catalogue of Honour*, in *Latin*; but finiſhed by *Mills*, his Kinſman: Wherein he undertook to clear the Deſcents from Royal Pedigrees of our Kings and Queens. He had Abundance of Rolls and Pedigrees, and ancient Writings of Heraldry, which he had gathered together for his Uſe; beſides vaſt Collections made by his own Hands, and Travail, touching Arms; Books of Viſitation of XXIV Shires; and *Miſcellanea*, wrote by himſelf. *Camden* mentions him oft with Honour, and acknowledged he made much Uſe of him in Genealogies. *Glover* alſo communicated to Dr. *David Powell* a Copy of the Hiſtory of *Cambria*, tranſlated by *H. Lloyd*. He was thus uſeful in promoting the Knowledge of the Ancient Hiſtory of *Britain*; and would doubtleſs have been much more, had he not been taken away ſo early; being at his Death but Forty five Years old. In the Pariſh-Church of *Cripplegate* (where he was interred) is a decent Monument ſet up to his Memory, with an Inſcription in *Latin*.

Francis Thynne.

*Francis Thynne*, *Lancaſter* Herald, was well verſed in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, and thoroughly ſtudied in Heraldry, before he ſued (*Anno* 1593) to be admitted into this Office: When he offered himſelf to the Lord *Burghley*, for his Skill in that Learning, to be examined even in the deepeſt Points of Armoury, which he thought could not be attained to withont Knowledge of Philoſophy and Hiſtory. He ſignified then, that he had drawn out a *Series* of the Lord Treaſurer's, and compoſed a certain Circulary Pedigree of the Earls and Viſcounts of *England*. In Behalf of himſelf, thus he wrote to the aforeſaid Lord:

His Application to the L. Treaſurer.

> “How worthy I may be thereof, [the Place of an Herald] it beſeemeth not me to ſpeak: Becauſe to praiſe my ſelf, were Vanity; to diſpraiſe my ſelf, were Folly; and to compare with any of the Office, were odious. Yet this much without Offence I may ſay, That I beſeech your Lordſhip to put me to Tryal, whether I may not in Skill of Learning, even in the deepeſt Points of Armory, (which cannot be known without the Myſteries of Philoſophy, and the Judgment of Hiſtories) deſerve that Place as well as ſome others. Many, I know, have, and do labour for the Offices of *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; of whom I am not to ſpeak, altho' I know who they are; what they can do; how learned they be; how meet for thoſe Places; how able to ſerve their Prince and Country; and of how great Continuance in Heraldry. But yet, if it like your Lordſhip to caſt a favourable Liking to him, who hath wholly tied himſelf to you and to your Houſe; it may be that he which cometh laſt, may be preferred before the firſt.

Writings of *Thynne*. *Ath. Oxon.*

*Hollingſh* Hiſt. *p.* 1165.

A late Author mentioneth ſeveral other of his Works, ſome printed, and ſome in *MS.* Of the former ſort are the *Annals* of *Scotland*, continued where *Hollingſhed* left off, *viz.* to the Year 1586. He was a great *Catalogiſt*: For beſides the Catalogue of the Lord Treaſurers of *England*, before mentioned, he drew up a Catalogue of the *Engliſh* Cardinals, which is printed in *Hollingſhed*, at the End of Queen *Mary*. Likewiſe a Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors in *MS.* A Catalogue alſo (alphabetically diſpoſed) of ſuch as had wrote purpoſely of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, whether *Engliſhmen*, or Foreigners: Which is printed at the End of *Hollingſhed*'s Hiſtory. There be alſo remaining in *MS. Thynne*'s Diſcourſes of Arms; Collections of Antiquities; Sepulchral Inſcriptions, collected by him as well in the Churches of *England*, as other Parts; Notes on *Chaucer*'s Works, with which he intended to put out that Author with a Comment, tho' he performed it not. But he aſſiſted *Speght* with his Notes and Directions, and with conſiderable Materials for writing *Chaucer*'s Life.

Sir W. Segar.

Sir *William Segar*, Garter, wrote a Book entitled, *Honour Military and Civil.*

Sir Rich. St. George.

Sir *Richard St. George*, *Clarencieux*, another Learned Man of this Office. This Gentleman was Conſort with the great Antiquarians of thoſe Times, Sir *Robert Cotton*, *Camden*, *Spelman*, and others; and was one of thoſe that endeavoured to revive the College or Society of the ſtudious of Antiquity, and their learned Meetings, that had been for ſome Time omitted. Of him *Weaver* makes mention with Honour; and particularly, that he was ready to give him his Aſſiſtance, in his Book of *Ancient Funeral Monuments* that he was writing.

*John Hart*, *Cheſter* Herald, wrote a Book of the *Engliſh* Orthography.

To theſe may be added, *Vincent*, *Brook*, *Lant*, *Sandford*, and the elaborate Antiquarian, Sir *William Dugdale*; and laſtly, *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; *Windſor* Herald.

Camden Clarencieux.

But inſtead of all, *Camden*, *Clarencieux*, ſurnamed *The Learned*, is an eternal Monument of Honour to this Society. Who, beſides his Modeſty, and Simplicity of Manners that adorned his great Learning, left Two moſt incomparable Books to Poſterity; his *Britannia*, and his *Annals* of Queen *Elizabeth*. To which his *Remains* may be added, ſet forth after his Death by *John Philpot*, *Somerſet* Herald. Who alſo may be reckoned among the Learned of this College; being the Author of an Hiſtory of the County and Families of *Kent*, called *Villare Cantianum*.

Joh. Philpot.

Gybbon's Heraldo-Memoriale.

Mr. *Gybbon*, a learned Purſuivant, (lately deceaſed) hath diligently collected out of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Authors, and other foreign Writers, a large Account of the great and important Services of the Heralds in former Times. Which Collections (communicated by himſelf to me) he entitled *Heraldo-Memoriale*; which had been worthy to have been here inſerted, had it not been too large. Yet the Sum I ſhall digeſt as briefly as I can; by ſhewing thence, How ancient Heraldry hath been; Their Retaining to Princes; Their Employments in War and Peace, and in Proclaiming and Publiſhing weighty Things: The great Eſteem of them, with their Rewards; and other Accidents that have happened to them.

eralds an-
ient.

And firſt, as for their *Antiquity*; They were in Requeſt among the Ancient *Græcians*. *Homer*, in his Second Book, ſpeaks of Nine Heralds in the *Græcian* Army. And the *Romans* made great Uſe of them: And as in Meſſages of War, and the like, ſo in Funerals, it was a Cuſtom among them, That the Heralds diſmiſſed the Mourners with the word *Ilicet*, or *Ire licet*; i. e. *You may withdraw*. And this Ceremony is taken notice of by the Deſcriber of the Funeral Solemnity of the Lord *Henry de la Tour*, Marſhal General of the Field and Armies of LEWIS the XIVth of *France*.

ain to
ings, and
Nobles.

They have immediately retained to Kings and Princes; and have gone abroad with them to their Wars, and in their Progreſſes; and have been diſpatched by them to other Princes upon important Meſſages, and eſpecially upon warlike Occaſions. The chiefeſt Nobility alſo have had their Heralds. The Earl of *Northumberland* ſent an Herald, named *Northumberland*, to King *Richard* II. (*ultimo Reg.*) for a ſafe Conduct, to come and commune with him. The Duke of *Bedford* had his Herald, named *Bedford*; whom he ſent after the Crowning of *Charles* VII. of *France*, to defy him. The ſame ſent the ſame Herald, *Anno* 1433, from *Laigny*, to the Lord *Gaucourt*, to offer him Battel; which was warily refuſed. The Duke of *Glouceſter* and Earl of *Pembroke* had his Herald, named *Pembroke*; whom he ſent *Anno* 1436, to defy the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, had *Suffolk* Herald, and *Marteon* Purſuivant. The Marquis of *Dorſet* kept *Grooby* Herald. *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle*, had *Liſle* Purſuivant. Baron *Haſtings* had *Haſtings* Purſuivant. And Sir *John Chandois* and Sir *John Falſtolph* had their Heralds; and ſo had Cardinal *Woolſey*, according to *Stow*.

lingſhed.

Wever, p. 683.

The *French* King contemporary with our King *Henry* V. had his King at Arms, named *Montjoy*. The Duke of *Burgundy*, about that Time, had *Toiſon d'Or*, his King at Arms. And the *Scotch* King hath his King of Arms, ſtiled *Lion*. And they have commonly been about Princes in their Courts: And it is noted by the Hiſtorian, as a ſtrange Piece of Negligence in King *Lewis* XI. of *France*, That he had oftentimes neither Officers of Arms, nor Trumpeters in his Court: And therefore (when he had Occaſion for an Herald) ſent a Varlet, or Yeoman in a Coat of Arms, made of a Trumpet Banner, to K. *Edward* IV.

Stow's Chron.

Employed in War.

They have been chiefly made uſe of in great Wars, between Princes in Hoſtility, for carrying Meſſages, Defiances, &c. *Henry* King of *Caſtile* ſends an Herald to the *Black Prince*, to know why he invaded his Kingdom.

*Montjoy*, King of Arms, ſent from *Roan* from the *French* King, and Thirty five of his Council, to aſſure K. *Henry* V. he ſhould have Battel given him. And King *Henry* gave him a great Reward, as well as a gallant Anſwer.

Again, they ſent an Herald to the ſaid King, in a ſcoffing way, to demand what Ranſom he was willing to give. To which he returned a ſtay'd and ſober Anſwer. This was before the Battel of *Agincourt*, *Anno* 1403.

After they were broken and defeated, K. *Henry* perceiving they began to rally, ſent an Herald to them; aſſuring them, That if they perſiſted, he would not only ſlay all the Priſoners already taken, but all ſuch as he ſhould take hereafter.

After the Battel, *Montjoy*, and Four other Heralds, came to know the Number of the Priſoners, and to deſire Burial of the Dead. And the King granted their Requeſt, and feaſted them.

Meſſages previous to War, and Defiances, were uſed to be done by Heralds.

Denounce War.

Denunciation of War between Princes, was by Heralds.

The *French* King's Marſhal, *Bonciquaut*, by an Herald, denounced War againſt Pope *Benedict* the XIIIth, upon his Refuſal to ſurrender the Popedom.

Howel's Ep. p. 204.

A *French* Herald at Arms, *Anno* 1635, ſent from *Paris* to *Flanders*, by Sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed War againſt the King of *Spain*, and all his Dominions. This Herald fixed up, and left the Defiance in all the Towns as he paſſed.

*Henry* V. in the Third of his Reign, ſent *Antelope* Purſuivant at Arms from *Southampton*, to the *French* King; to demand Reſtitution of what he detained wrongfully from him.

*Windſor* Herald was ſent, *Anno* 1418, to ſummon *Roan*.

*Edward* IV. ſent an Officer at Arms, a *Norman* born, to defy the *French* King, *Lewis* the XIth, *Anno* 1474.

The Duke of *Bedford* ſends *Bedford* his Herald to defy *Charles* VII. the *French* King. And *Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter*, by his Herald, defies the Duke of *Burgundy*.

Heyl. Geogr. p. 104.

The Emperor's Herald defies *Francis*, the firſt King of *France*: And giving his Maſter all his Titles, of *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, *Naples*, &c. in a long Roll, K. *Francis* commanded his Heralds to receive the Challenge, and repeat *France* as many times, as the other had Kingdoms and petty Titles.

The Earl of *Surrey*, 13. *Henry* VII. ſent *Norroy* King of Arms to the Captain of *Hayton Caſtle*, (which was one of the ſtrongeſt Places between *Berwick* and *Edinburgh*) to deliver him the ſaid Caſtle; which he refuſed, affirming, He was aſſured of ready Succours.

Whilſt the ſaid Earl lay at *Hayton*, the King of *Scotland* ſent to him *Marchamont* and another Herald, with a Challenge either to fight Army to Army, or Perſon to Perſon, upon certain Conditions. Which Conditions were refuſed upon diſcreet Conſiderations. And the Earl ſent back the Herald well rewarded.

The Duke of *Bedford*, *primo. H.* 7. marching againſt the Rebels, headed by the L. *Lovel*, commanded the Heralds to make Proclamation, that if they would lay down their Arms, they ſhould have Pardon.

Heralds in and after Battels.

Heralds alſo have been employed in and after Battels fought; as in ſome Inſtances before. The Battel of *Veruoil*, *Anno* 1424. in the Reign of *Henry* VI. was ſo uncertain for a while, that no Herald could tell to which Party Fortune would be favourable. Afterwards, by Report of *Montjoy*, King of Arms for *France*, and the *Engliſh* Heralds, there preſent, were ſlain of the *French* and *Scots* 9700, and of the *Engliſh* 2100.

*Hollingſhed.*

And in Combats;

As in publick Wars, ſo they have been concern'd about private Combats and Challenges. In the Year 1380, was a Combat between Sir *John Anneſly* and *Thomas Katrington*; who was accuſed by the ſaid Knight for betraying the Fortreſs of S. *Saviour*, in the *Iſle of Conſtantine* in *Normandy*. The Heralds in this Combat did their Duty, in Calling the Combatants to the Performance thereof.

*Hollingſhed.*

The Heralds did the ſame likewiſe in the famous Combat intended between the Dukes of of *Hereford* and *Norfolk*; which the King took up. The Ceremonial Circumſtances and Proceedings are well worthy the Reading.

In a Combat *Anno* 1467, between the Baſtard of *Burgoine* and the L. *Scales*, the Advice of the Officers of Arms, as well as of the Conſtable and Marſhal, was asked and followed.

In Juſts:

They have likewiſe been employ'd in Juſts and Turnaments.

Employed in Peace.

Nor have they only been uſed in War, but in Peace alſo; as in Proclamations and Cavalcades, in attending Funerals, in giving Coats of Arms, and ſuch like.

*Britanniæ.*

When Knights have been created, they have been proclaimed by the Voice of Heralds. So *Camden* ſhews in his learned Book, that Knights made in *Scotland* are proclaimed by the publick Voice of an Herald.

*Paradine.*

At Chriſtenings of Princes.

At the Baptiſm of *Madame Iſabelle de France*, to whom our King *Henry* VIII. was Godfather, the Infant's Name was proclaimed by the Kings and Heralds of Arms, both of *France* and *England*; having their Coats of Arms adorned with the Arms of both Kings.

Heralds attended at the Chriſtning of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *Edward*.

The Proclamation of the Truce between King *Henry* II. of *France*, and *Charles* V. Emperor, with his Son *Philip* King of *England*, was performed by Four Heralds.

When Pope *Clement* VII. was received at *Marſeilles*, Three Heralds at Arms marched juſt after Fifty *Swiſſers* bravely apparrelled; the Heralds having their Coats of Arms blue, with Flowers de Lys of Gold.

*Paradine.*

And when *Ferdinand*, *Anno* 1527, was to be made King of the *Romans*, before him went Ten Troops, and an Herald at Arms, whom followed the Maſter of the Ceremonies with the Royal Banner.

But lately, when *Frederick* Duke of *Pruſſia* was to be proclaimed King of that Country, the Grand Marſhal of the Court, and the Grand Marſhal of *Pruſſia*, went at the Head of a great Number of Gentlemen, richly clad and well mounted. Then followed Twelve Heralds at Arms, preceded by Four and twenty Trumpets and two Kettle Drums, and followed by a Squadron of Dragoons. The Cavalcade having ſhewed it ſelf in the principal Streets of the City of *Coningsbergh*; the Heralds made the Proclamation. A great deal of Difference as to Heralds, between King *Ferdinand* and King *Frederick*.

*Foxes* Martyrol.

The King of the Heralds and his Fellows proclaimed the Kings new Style of DEFENDER *of the Faith*.

Marſhal Funerals.

They are honourably employed alſo in attending at, and marſhalling Funerals of the Nobility and Gentry, tho' that conſiderable Part of their Office is now a-days unjuſtly invaded by Tradeſmen and Shopkeepers.

*Atlas.*

*Mercator* in *Loreine*, ſhews how the Body of *Charles* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, was by *Boiſet*, Herald of the Golden Fleece (at the Command of *Charles* V.) tranſported from *Nancy* to *Bruges*.

Give, and chang and abate Coats.

And as they give, ſo they ſometimes take away Coats of Arms.

*Mackenzy*, p. 12.

*Non ſolum poteſtas conferendi nova Inſignia ſed poteſtas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi inſignia vetera, eſt penes principem, & ejus Heraldos*, i. e. It is in the Power of Princes and their Heralds not only to give new Arms, but to increaſe, change, abate ancient Coats. And ſo *Leigh* in his *Accidence of Armoury*.

Fol. 16. 115.

*Mackenzy* ſaith from *Caſſanæus*, that Heralds deviſed *Godfrey* of *Boloins* Coat.

When any Perſon is forfeited in Parliament in *Scotland*, *Lion* and his Brethren, Heralds, come in with their Coats and Formalities; and *Lion* doth publickly tear the Arms of the Party forfeited. And if he be a *Cadet* of a Family, he ſaith openly, *The tearing of theſe Arms ſhall be without Prejudice to the Nobleman or Chief, whoſe Arms theſe are.* After which, he and his Brethren go to the Croſs, and there hang up the Shield reverſed, the Baſe or loweſt Point upward.

Princes Value of their Heralds.

The Eſteem and Value Princes have had for their Heralds, appears from hence; namely, How they have reſented Violences and Affronts uſed towards them. An Inſtance of this happened in the Seventh of *Richard* II. *Henry Spencer*, the Warlike Biſhop of *Norwich*, undertaking Pope *Urban*'s Quarrel againſt Pope *Clement*, raiſed 2000 Horſes and 15000 Foot, and landed at *Calais*; and performed great Feats of Arms in *Flanders*. At length a *Flemiſh* Army approaching, he ſent an Herald to know what Pope they adher'd to: But the Army being of *Weſt Flanders* (raiſed by themſelves) and not underſtanding the Law of Arms, ſlew the Herald. At which the *Engliſh* were ſo enraged, that joining Battel, 9000 *Flemings* were ſlain, as ſaith *Thomas Walſingham*.

*Hollingſhed.*

Honourably preſented.

They have uſually had high Reſpects and honorary Preſents from thoſe Princes to whom they have been ſent, whatever their Meſſages have been.

The King of *Scots* ſent an Herald to King *Henry* IV. to deliver up *George* of *Dunbarre*, Earl of *March*, that was fled into *England*. The Herald had an honeſt, honourable and diſcreet Anſwer; but Negative.

When *Montjoy* the *French* King's Herald brought King *Henry* V. word from his Maſter, that he ſhould have Battel given him, the King gave him a great Reward.

When the Duke of *Glouceſter* ſent his Herald *Pembroke* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, though it were to defy him, he was rewarded with a Cup, and an hundred Guldens.

King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1513. being at *Tours*, a King of Arms of *Scotland*, called *Lion*, with his Coat of Arms on, was by *Garter* King of Arms brought to the King's Preſence, and delivered a Letter to him from the *Scotch* King. And notwithſtanding the King was angry at ſome Words of the Herald, yet he commanded *Garter* to take him to his Tent, and make him good Cheer. After this, were the Letters read and anſwered, and an hundred Angels given to *Lion* at his Departure.

*Rouge-Croix*, a Purſuivant at Arms in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. was ſent to the *Scotch* King invading *England*. Who detained him, and ſent one *Hay*, an Herald at Arms, to the Earl of *Surrey*; who, hearing of his coming, ſent *York* Herald to accompany him. And the conſequent Diſcourſe is very remarkable; ſhewing what Reſpect in thoſe Days was uſed to Heralds.

To all this may be added ſome memorable Things that have happened to this honourable and uſeful Rank of Men.

They have been ſent upon Meſſages ſo unwelcome to them to whom they came, that they have ſometimes been ſlain, and ſometimes illy treated; as the *Flemings* ſerved *Henry Spencer*'s Herald, before ſpoken of; whom they ſlew.

*Sabellicus*, in his Hiſtory of the *Venetians*, mentioneth an Herald of theirs ſent to *Francis Carrera*; who cut off his Noſe and Ears.

Hiſtory of King *Ferdin.* of *Arag.* Fifth Book.

*Laurentius Valentius* mentioneth an Herald belonging to the Earl of *Urgelles*; who carrying a Defiance to the Earl of *Cordouna*, was ill treated by the ſaid King.

In *Kett*'s Rebellion under King *Edward* VI. an Herald was ſent to proclaim a Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which was return'd a ſawcy Anſwer by *Kett*; maintaining himſelf a true Subject, and that he needed no Pardon; being no Offender.

After three Hours Fight, and a ſturdy one, *Norroy* King at Arms was ſent with a Trumpeter to 4000 or 5000, which were at *Parkthorpe Gate*, to proclaim Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which one *Floteman*, a bold Knave, gave as baſe an Anſwer, as was given by *Kett* before.

After the Earl of *Warwick* was come with a Reinforcement to the Army, *Norroy* was ſent to ſummon the Rebels to ſurrender the City. Which was refuſed; and ſome told him, he was a counterfeit Herald, ſent to deceive them. This *Norroy* was employed often in this Rebellion; who was *Gilbert Dethick*, afterwards *Garter*, and Knighted, and was Great Grandfather to *H. Dethick*, *Richmond* now or late Herald at Arms. When ſome had told *Norroy* (as was ſaid before) that he was a Counterfeit, others of *Kett*'s Crew knew him, and averred they had ſeen him in *Scotland* and *Bologne*; which ſomewhat pacify'd the reſt, and preſerved him from Outrage.

*wood.*

The *Scotch* Rebels ſpoiled the King's Herald of his Coat and the Letters, when he was about to proclaim them Traitors.

*h Brook*, 24.

*Lancaſter* ald.

*John Cook*, *Lancaſter* Herald, ſometime Servant to *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, (beheaded *primo Mariæ*) took upon him to beg the Head of his old Maſter, to be buried in the *Tower* of *London*: Which was granted with the whole Body, and performed accordingly. In remembrance whereof the ſaid *Cook* did bear for his Creſt a Bears-Head Silver, crowned Gold, in Alluſion to the ſaid Duke's Badge, which was the Bear and ragged Staff.

Re- p. 148.

A Purſuivant that brought News to *Edward* III. at *Dover*, of a Victory gained by Sir *John Chandois* againſt *Charles de Blois*, that invaded *Britain*, was made an Herald by the Name of *Windſor*.

*Aſhmole* Hiſt. of the *Gart.*

A Purſuivant was permitted to wear a King of Arms Coat. *John Cook*, *Lancaſter* Herald, ſhould have worn it; but he died before the Solemnity.

*Caſper Sturme*, the Emperor's Herald, was ſent to conduct *Martin Luther* from *Wittenbergh* to *Wormes*.

*Fox's* Martyrol.

*Clarencieux* and *Guienne*, Kings of Arms, appearing before the Emperor from K. *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1527. the firſt made a Speech, and the ſecond read a Writing, ending in a Defiance. To which the Emperor made an Anſwer. And ſo between the Emperor and the two Kings was a long Diſcourſe, recited at large by my Author, and very much worth the reading. This *Clarencieux* was *Thomas Benolt*; whoſe Monument remains at this Day, *May* 1. 1703. in St. *Helen*'s Church in *Biſhopſgate Street*.

*Hollingſhed.*

King *Richard* III. his Corps, after he was ſlain in *Boſworth Field*, was ſtark naked, truſſed behind a Purſuivant at Arms, called *Blanch Sanglier*, (that is, *White Bear*) and carried to *Leiceſter*, and there buried.

I will conclude (ſaith the diligent Collector of the foreſaid Hiſtorical Paſſages) with the Paſſage following, '*Anno* 1674. in the Month 'of *February*, at the Counteſs of *Devonſhire*'s famous 'Funeral, I ſerved for *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; *Windſor* Herald; and lying at *Leiceſter*, in our way 'to *Darby*, I had the Curioſity to go to an Inn, 'and ſee the Stone Coffin, wherein once lay the 'Body of the ſaid King *Richard*: Which at the 'Suppreſſion and Demolition of the *Gray Friars* 'in the ſaid Town of *Leiceſter*, was digged up, 'and after turned to an Horſe-trough. At which 'Spectacle I could not but be ſmitten with a melancholy Reflection; and call to mind the laſt 'Part of that known Hexameter, mentioned by '*Wever*, with a little Variation to his Purpoſe,

*Wever*, p. 827.

*Sic tranſit Gloria mundi.* John Gybbon,
*Blue Mantle.*]

An Order of *Bindon*, Deputy Earl Marſhal.

In favour of the College, as alſo to preſerve the Honour of the Nobility and Gentry from Perſons of meaner Rank intruding into their Families, and unjuſtly aſſuming their Arms, and for preventing falſe Blazonry, the Queen iſſued out her Command and Pleaſure in *June*, *An. Dom.* 1707, confirming the Deputy Earl Marſhal's Order following.

'Whereas the ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Creſts, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices and 'Enſigns Armorial; the making and preſcribing 'Rules, Ordinances and Decrees, for the granting, 'controlling and Regulation thereof; and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances 'relating thereunto; are, among other Powers 'and Authorities, with her Majeſty's Approbation, inveſted in me, *Henry* Earl of *Bindon*, 'Deputy to his Grace *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, 'Earl Marſhal and Hereditary Marſhal of *England*: And whereas divers Abuſes, Diſorders, 'and Irregularities, have been committed and 'done by Painters, Funeral-Undertakers, Glaziers, Goldſmiths, Engravers, Carvers, Chacers, Stonecutters, Coachmakers, and others, 'in the Premiſſes: For Remedy whereof, for the 'Time coming, theſe are to warn, charge and 'require all and every the ſaid Artificers, and 'others concerned, that they forbear to deſign 'and appoint, to, or for any Perſons, any Arms 'or Enſigns Armorial, by making any Arms, 'Creſts, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees and 'Devices in Coat-Armour, Helm, Banners, Standards, Penons and Hatchments, Tents and Pa-

‘ vilions: As alſo in Plate, Metals, Jewels, Glaſs, Paper, Parchment, or otherwiſe in Windows, Grave Stones, Tombs, and Monuments, or elſewhere, without ſufficient Direction and Authority ſo to do. And likewiſe ſtrictly to prohibit and forbid all Coachmakers, and others, concerned in making Mourning Coaches and Chairs for the Nobility and Gentry, that they do not uſe varniſhed Bullion Nails; as they the ſaid ſeveral Artificers and others herein aforementioned and intended, will anſwer the Contempt hereof at their Peril.

*By her Majeſty's Command,*

BINDON M.

---

# CHAP. XXIV.

SION *College. Chelſea College. Act of Parliament for it. Intended for a College of Divines. The preſent good Uſe of it. The College of Civilians, called* Doctors Commons. *The ſeveral Courts here. The* Arches. *The* Audience. *The* Prerogative. *The* Faculties. *The* Admiralty. *The* Delegates. *The* Royal Society *for the Improvement of Knowledge; Society or College of* Antiquaries.

*Sion College. J. S.*

NEXT we proceed to ſhew another fair College for Divines and Miniſters, namely, ſuch as are beneficed in the City; founded and ſet apart for their Meetings, and for the Improvement of their Studies; and likewiſe for the more convenient Lodging of ſuch as are diſpos'd to be the nearer to make uſe of an excellent, well repleniſhed Library there.]

A College for the Clergy of *London.* *R. B.*

This College is ſeated over againſt *London Wall*, near *Cripplegate*, and adjoining to St. *Alphage* Church, ſituate upon part of the Place where *Elſing Spittle* and Priory did formerly ſtand. It is a fair Building of ſmoothed Brick, with a large Library of the ſame, well furniſhed with Books; erected for the Benefit of the Clergy of *London*, and Liberties thereof, and called by the Name of *Sion College*. There are Alms Houſes for twenty poor People, *viz.* ten Men, and ten Women.]

Alms Houſes for 20 poor People.

Erected by Mr. *John Simſon*, but the Gift of Dr. *Tho. White.* *A. M.*

This worthy Gift was managed by the pious Care of Mr. *John Simſon*, Rector of St. *Olave*'s *Hart Street* in *London*, one of the Executors of Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of St. *Dunſtan*'s in the *Weſt*, and one of the Reſidentiary *Canons* of St. *Paul*'s Church. Which ſaid Dr. *White* (beſides ſundry Sums of Money, and great yearly Revenues given by him to pious and charitable Uſes in divers Places) gave 3000 *l.* to purchaſe and build the ſaid College for the Uſe of the Clergy, and *Alms Houſes* for twenty poor People, as aforeſaid.

He alſo gave to the ſaid College and *Alms Houſes* 160 *l. per Ann.* for ever; of which 120 *l. per Ann.* is for the Maintenance of the Alms People, and 40 *l. per Ann.* to bear the Charges of the Foundation; and for four Dinners for the Clergy, who are to have four *Latin* Sermons in the Year, one every Quarter; and upon theſe Days are to dine together in the College.

The Library.

In the ſaid College the ſaid Mr. *John Simſon* did in his Life-time, at his own proper Coſt and Charges, build the Library, which is a ſpacious Room, being in Length 121 Foot, and 25 Foot broad; and furniſhed it with Wainſcot Stalls, Deſks, Seats, and other neceſſary and uſeful Ornaments, befitting the Place. He likewiſe, at his Coſt and Charges, erected the new Building adjoining to the *Library* all along the *South* ſide of the *College Court*, for Lodgings for the Governors, or others at their Appointment.

Benefactors to it.

To this Library there have been divers bountiful and well diſpoſed Benefactors, who have given large Sums of Money towards the furniſhing of it: There being now a very good Collection of Books of Divinity, and other Parts of Learning.

The Right honourable Sir *Paul Bayning*, Viſcount *Sudbury* gave 50 *l.* The Right honourable *Anne* his Lady, after his Deceaſe, gave 50 *l.* for Books.

Sir *George Crooks*, Knt. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of his Pleas, gave 100 *l.*

*Rebecca* Lady *Romney*, Widow to Sir *William Romney*, late Alderman of *London*, gave 100 *l.*

Mr. *William Gonnell*, late Citizen and Girdler, and Merchant-Adventurer of *London*, gave by his Will 100 *l.*

Mr. *John Greennough*, late Citizen and Woolman of *London*, gave 50 *l.*

Mr. *Robert Parkhurſt*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, gave 50 *l.*

Beſides divers others, whoſe *Names, Legacies,* Gifts and Books bought therewith, are (by way of a grateful Memorial) fairly regiſtred in a Book kept in the *Library*, for others to follow their good Examples.]

Further Account of this College. *J. S.*

But to give ſome further Account of this College, both of the firſt and more modern State of it. Which I am the better enabled to do by the help of a MS. kept in the College, intitled, *The Hiſtory and State of Sion College, London,* &c. written by *John Williams*, D. D. Rector of St. *Mildred's Poultry*, and Preſident of the ſame College, 1693. late the Right Reverend and truly pious and learned Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.

## The FOUNDATION.

*White's* Executors.

The Will of Dr. *Thomas White*, the Founder, bore Date, *Anno* 1623. He made two Executors, *John Simſon*, before mentioned, who died 1633. and *John Keeling* of the *Inner Temple*. It was ſeveral Years before all Things were adjuſted, and a Place found out and appointed for the Situation of this intended College.

The Purchaſe of the Place.

*Anno* 1627, the Place on which the College now ſtands was purchaſed. It was a Religious Houſe, called the *Priory of Elſyng Spittle*, founded by *Will. de Elſyng*, Mercer, to the Honour of the *Virgin Mary* at firſt, for one Maſter and four Secular Prieſts. Afterwards he ſettled it on *Auguſtin Friars*, *Anno* 1340. Upon the Diſſolution, 31. *Hen.* VIII. it was granted to *John Williams*, Eſq; (afterwards Lord *Thame*) reſerving a Quit Rent to the Crown of 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.* His only Daughter *Margery* was married to *Henry Norris*, who in the Fifth of Q. *Elizabeth* conveyed it to Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Alderman of *London*, for 700*l.* And afterward, Sir *John Hayward*, Son of Sir *Rowland*, ſold it to *Robert Parkhurſt*, except the aboveſaid Quitrent, and 4*l. per Annum* for ever, left by his Father to the Poor of St. *Alphage*, to be diſtributed in *Bread*. *Parkhurſt*, 3. *Car.* I. ſold it to the Executors of Dr. *White*. Who, in purſuance of their Truſt conveyed it to the Preſident and Fellows of *Sion* College.

Incorporated.

In Proſecution of the ſaid Dr. *White*'s Will, a Charter was procured the 3. *July*, 6. *Car.* I. under the great Seal of *England*, for incorporating the Clergy of *London*: By which all the Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, are conſtituted Fellows of the College. And out of the Incumbents, are Annually to be Elected on *Tueſday* three Weeks after *Eaſter*, as Governors, a Preſident, two Deans, and four Aſſiſtants, who are to meet Quarterly, to hear a Sermon *Ad Clerum*; and afterwards to be entertained at a Dinner in the College Hall at the Charge of the Foundation.

Biſhop of London, Viſitor.

The Biſhop of *London* is Viſitor. But no Biſhop of *London* ever viſited till *July* 16, 1695, when the late Biſhop *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London* viſited.

The Common Seal.

*Anno* 1632, The Governors and Clergy being ſummoned, agreed upon a Common Seal, which had round it *Sigillum Collegij de Sion Londini*; and upon it the good *Samaritan* with this Inſcription, *Vade & fac ſimiliter, S. Luc.* 10. 37. This for the Foundation.

### *The* ALMS HOUSE,

The Alms-Houſe.

Conſiſts of twenty diſtinct Rooms, for Ten Men within the College, and Ten Women without it. They are to be nominated; Four by the City of *Briſtol*, where Dr. *White* was born; Eight by the *Merchant Taylors* Company; Six by the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtans*, where he was Miniſter 49 Years; and two by St. *Gregories* Pariſh, where he had lived about Twenty Years; except any of the Kindred of either of his Wives appeared, who were firſt to be conſidered, not exceeding Four at a time. All which are to give Security at their Admiſſion, that they be no charge to the College nor Pariſh of St. *Alphage*. The College appoints one to take care of them; ſee to the diſtribution of the Charity, and eject in caſe of Delinquency.

The Poor's Allowances.

Beſides the Benevolence of the Founder, one Mr. *Brewer*, by his laſt Will, made in the Year 1684, gave them a Farm in *Hertfordſhire*. They are paid Quarterly by the College. Formerly it amounted to 6*l. per Annum* each; but now by reaſon of the falling of the Rents conſiderably (as one Manor in the Hundreds of *Eſſex* from 120*l. per Annum* is fallen to 70*l. per Annum*) their Allowances are ſomewhat abated.

### *The* LIBRARY.

Library ded by

This was not appointed by the Founder, but what Mr. *Simpſon*, one of the Executors did Erect at the Motion of Mr. *Wood*, Miniſter of St. *Michael Crooked Lane*; who being by at the building of the *Alms Horſe*, told Mr. *Simpſon*, that he might raiſe over that a convenient Library, which Mr. *Simpſon* hearkned to; and it coſt him above 200*l.* as Mr. *Spenſer* the firſt Library Keeper reported. And therefore, in the Charter of K. *Charles* I. it is ſaid that *John Simpſon* was at great Charge in Erecting the Library, and in Truth might juſtly be eſteemed a Founder, in regard of the Pains and Charge he was at, in recovering, ſettling, and perfecting the Whole.

The Books, and Benefactors.

The Books in the Library were given by ſeveral Benefactors. Some gave Money, and ſome gave Books. The Chief of thoſe that gave Money to purchaſe Books, were in the Year 1629, Sir *Paul Bayning*, Knt. and Bar. Baron of *Horkeſly*, and Viſcount *Sudbury*. The Lady *Bayning* his Wiſe; Judge *Croke*; *George Walker*, B. D. Rector of St. *John Evangeliſt*, who gave and procured 110*l.* And the Lady *Romeney*. In the Year 1630. *John Grenough*, *William Gouvel*. *Anno* 1631. *Richard Watſon*, D. D. of St. *Mary Aldermary*. *Anno* 1632. *John Harper*, Treaſurer of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, and *Robert Parkhurſt*. *Anno* 1633. Sir *Paul Pinder*, Sir *John Wolſtenholm*; Sir *Abraham Dawes*; Sir *John Jacob*, Knts. and *John Harriſon*, Eſq; chief Farmers of his Majeſties General Cuſtoms, gave 100*l.* *Anno* 1635. *Daniel Romeney*, Eſq: Son to Sir *William Romeney*, Knt. *Anno* 1636. Mrs. *Joan Newton*, &c. Thoſe that gave Books were Sir *Paul Pinder*, who gave divers *MSS. Henry Fetherſton*, *Michael Spark*, *John Day*, *Stationers*; and divers City Miniſters, and other Learned Men, or Citizens, whoſe Names are gratefully preſerved in a large Vellum Book in the College, given by the foreſaid Mr. *Simpſon*, where the Names of the Benefactors with their ſeveral Gifts are recorded.

This Library was alſo much augmented by the Library of the Cathedral of St. *Pauls*; which was carried firſt to *Camden Houſe*, and thence brought to the College, *Anno* 1647.

The Library and College conſumed, *Anno* 1666.

But in the Year 1666, the diſmal Fire which conſumed this famous City, burnt alſo this College with the Library, and a third part of the Books; as alſo the Hoſpital for 20 poor People; many convenient Chambers for Students, beſides thoſe that were reſerved for the meeting of the Governors and Fellows, and for the Clerk and Library-keeper to dwell in; the whole Fabrick at a moderate Eſtimate being worth 4000*l.* There were alſo loſt the Rents of ſeveral Chambers within, and certain Tenements without the College, to the Value of 106*l.* 6*s. per Annum.*

Benefactors to the Library after the Fire.

Benefactors ſince the Fire were, in the Year 1667, Sir *John Shaw*, Sir *John Wolſtenholm*, Sir *Robert Vyner*, Sir *Edmond Turner*, Knights, Aldermen; *Edward Backwel*, and *Francis Millington*, Eſquires, chief Farmers of his Majeſties General Cuſtoms gave 300*l.* *Griffith Owen*, Citizen and *Brewer* 100*l.* *Edward*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*. Dr. *William Sancroft*, Dean of St. *Pauls*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Dr. *Robert Pory*, Reſidentiary of St. *Pauls*. Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Reſidentiary of St. *Pauls*. Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Rector of *Covent-Garden*. Dr. *John Lake*, Rector of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*. Dr. *William Bell*, Vicar of St. *Sepulchres*, and divers other Reverend Divines of the City.

In the Year 1670, *Daniel Mills*, D. D. Rector of St. *Olaves Hartſtreet*, Preſident this Year, gave 40*l.* He alſo cauſed to be ſet up 19 compleat Stalls or Desks, and three half Ones, wherein Books are placed for publick Uſes. He wainſcoted the upper End of the Library, and ſet up a fair Repoſitory for Books, wherein now ſtandeth the great Bible of *France* in many learned Languages, and whereon is placed the large Regiſtry of Benefactors. He alſo by himſelf, and Procurement of others, was very beneficial in the rebuilding of the College and Library.

The Library enlarged.

This Library was alſo enlarged by the Jeſuits Books that were ſeized *Anno*, 1679. And at the Motion of the Governor, what were not before embezzelled were granted by K. *Charles* II. to the College; as alſo by the Benefaction of the Lord *Barkley*, who gave half his Uncle *Cooke*'s Books to this Library, and promiſed the other half at his Death. Many others gave Books, whoſe Names are inſerted into the Catalogue of the Benefactors, and ſet down according to order in every Book they gave. Mr. *Brewer*'s Name muſt not be forgotten, tho' his good Intention ſucceeded not, who left his Books to the Library; but his Executors pretended there were not Aſſets ſufficient to ſatisfy Debts. Mr. *Wynn*, Citizen and *Dyer* gave 100*l*. The Intereſt to be laid out Yearly in Books. Mr. *Calfe* 20*l*. *per Annum* for the ſame Uſe, payable by the *Leatherſellers* Company.

Officers of the Library.

The Library is to be ſurveyed twice a Year: And had at firſt a Library Keeper, and an Under Library Keeper, and an Oſtiary. Now one ſerves for all.

Means to augment this Library.

Propoſals have been made for augmenting this Library. Firſt, that every Author be deſired to give a Book of whatſoever he ſhall publiſh. Secondly, that every *London* Miniſter at his Admiſſion into a Living be deſired to give a Book. Thirdly, That every Governor do the ſame at his Admiſſion, not under 10*s*. Value. Fourthly, That the *Bookſellers* be deſired to give one Copy of every of the Books they Print.

The Charge of Rebuilding.

This whole College being conſumed by the Fire, the rebuilding of the *Alms Houſe*, and the *Library*, coſt above 1300*l*. the Hall, and all the other Buildings coſt above 2000*l*. more, as was computed in the Year 1688. The Wainſcoting of the Hall coſt 140*l*. And as for the Chambers of the Students, which before the Fire were wholly for ſuch, no Women then permitted to inhabit there, and amounted to a conſiderablet Revenue to the College of about 54*l*. *per Annum*; The Ground was let out to build upon at Ground Rents.

When this was drawn up, the Preſident, Deans, and Aſſiſtants were,

*Lilly Butler*, D. D. Preſident.
*William Thomas*, M. A. } Deans.
*Mountague Wood*, M. A. }
*John Waugh*, D. D. }
*John Turton*, M. A. } Aſſiſtants.]
*Samuel Baker*, M. A. }

---

## CHELSEA COLLEGE.

*Chelſea College.*
*J. S.*

BEſides *Sion College*, there was another College for Divines, called *Chelſea College*, being ſituate within the Pariſh of that Name, which indeed comes not properly within the Survey of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; but yet being within the Proſpect of the latter named City, and being taken notice of in the laſt Edition of *Stow*'s Survey, I ſhall make mention of it in this Place.

It was built on a Piece of Ground called *Thame Shot*, containing about Six Acres, and founded near the beginning of K. *James* the Firſt his Reign; endued liberally, (but not ſufficiently) by Dr. *Matthew Sutcliff*, Dean of *Exeter*, for a Provoſt and Fellows, who ſhould devote themſelves to the Study of Polemick Divinity, to vindicate the Reformation of Religion from time to time againſt all Popiſh Writers, who were bred up in Colleges abroad, for this very Purpoſe, to aſperſe this excellent Church, and to draw away the Members of it. That ſo we, having Men bred up in theſe Controverſies, as well as they, might ſtand upon equal Ground with them. In this College alſo were to be maintained two Hiſtorians, to record and publiſh all Matters worthy of Remark in this Church and State: A moſt noble and worthy Deſign of the ſaid *Sutcliff*, who while he lived had earneſtly employed his Pen in the behalf of Religion againſt *Parſons* the Jeſuit. In his Lifetime he ſettled Four good Farms in *Devonſhire* on this College to the Value of 300*l*. *per Annum*, and upon his Death by Will, Dated *Nov.* 1. 1628. bequeathed unto Dr. *Prideaux*, and Dr. *Clifford*, as Feoffees in Truſt, the Benefit of an Extent on a Statute of 4000*l*. acknowledged by Sir *Lewis Stenkley*.

Founded for the Study of Polemick Divinity.

How endowed by *Sutcliff*, the Founder.

King *James* I. a Learned Prince and firm Proteſtant, liked well of this Purpoſe, and encouraged it. And when the Building began, he laid the firſt Stone himſelf; and moreover gave all the Timber requiſite thereto, which was to be fetched from *Windſor* Foreſt. And what was more done in this Buſineſs, and what further Proviſion was made for the Endowment of it, and how cordially the King moved others in it, may be ſeen by what follows: ]

*A. M.*

Not far from *Weſtminſter*, by the River, there is Erected a goodly Building, not yet finiſhed, for Students in Divinity, commonly known by the Name of *Chelſea College*, whereof I thought fit to make mention, becauſe I find an Act of Parliament, made in the Seventh Year of King *James*, in the behalf of the ſame College; as alſo a Declaration publiſhed by Authority, in the Year 1616, containing the Reaſons that moved his Majeſty and the State to Erect the ſame; which here followeth:

Act of Parliament for *Chelſea College*. The Cauſe of the Erection of the College there.

“ Whereas his Majeſty, of his moſt Royal and
“ Zealous Care for the Defenſe of true Religion
“ now eſtabliſhed within this Realm of *England*,
“ and for the refuting of Errors and Hereſies re-
“ pugnant unto the ſame, hath been graciouſly
“ pleaſed, by his Letters Patents under the great
“ Seal of *England*, to found a College at *Chelſea*
“ near *London*, and therein to place certain learn-
“ ed Divines, and to Incorporate the ſame by
“ the Name of *The Provoſt and Fellows of the Col-*
“ *lege of King* James *in Chelſea*, near *London*, of
“ the Foundation of the ſame *James* King of
“ *England*; and hath of his moſt gracious Bounty
“ and Goodneſs, not only endowed the ſame with
“ certain Lands, Privileges, and Immunities;
“ but hath alſo for their further Maintenance and
“ Suſtentation, given unto them a Capacity and
“ Ability, to receive and take from his Majeſty,
“ or any of his loving Subjects, any Lands, Te-
“ nements, Hereditaments, Gifts, Benefits, and
“ Profits whatſoever, not exceeding in the whole
“ the Yearly Value of Three Thouſand Pounds,
“ as in and by the ſaid Letters Patents doth more
“ at large appear. And whereas, alſo it is ma-
“ nifeſt and evident, that the bringing in of freſh
“ Streams of running Water into the City of
“ *London*, is very convenient, neceſſary, and pro-
“ fitable, as well for the private uſe of ſuch as
“ ſhall rent the ſame, as a Help for cleanſing the
“ ſaid City in the time of Sickneſs, and preſerving
“ the ſame againſt all ſudden Adventures of Fire:
“ It is therefore Enacted, *&c.* that it ſhall and
“ may be lawful to the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows,
“ their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, at all
“ and every ſuch Place and Places, in the open
“ Fields or Marſhes, lying between the Bridge
“ called *Lock Bridge*, in or near the Pariſh of
“ *Hackney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and the
“ Bridge called *Bow Bridge* at *Stratford Bow* in the
“ Pariſh of *Stepney* in the ſaid County, (as by the
“ ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, De-
“ puties, or Aſſigns, by, and with, the Conſent
“ and Allowance of the Occupiers and Owners of
“ the Soil in the ſaid Place or Places, and in de-
“ fault of ſuch Aſſent and Allowance, by ſuch
“ Compoſition, firſt to be made with the ſaid Oc-
“ cupiers and Owners of the ſaid Soil, as by the
“ Commiſſioners, by vertue of this Act to be in
“ this Behalf appointed, ſhall be thought fit and
“ convenient) to dig or cut from, and out of the
“ main River of *Lee*, on that Side or Bank of
“ the ſame River which is next unto the City of
“ *London*, a Ditch or Trench not exceeding in
“ Breadth Ten Foot, or to Scour, Cleanſe, or En-
“ large unto the Breadth aforeſaid, any old Ditch
“ or Trench there already made; and the ſame
“ Ditch or Trench either Old or New, ſo to be
“ made or to be cleanſed, to convey by and tho-
“ rough the ſaid Fields and Marſhes, in all Places
“ convenient, in ſuch Sort as the ſame may again

The Name of that Corporation.

The Ability thereof to receive Lands.

The Provoſt, *&c.* may dig a Trench out of the River *Lee*.

Of what Quantity.

“be returned, and made to open it ſelf into the main River, within ſome ſuch convenient diſtance from the Mouth thereof, as to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall (for the Intents and Purpoſes hereafter expreſſed) be thought fit: Upon which Ditch or Trench, or Places near adjoining thereunto, it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, or Aſſigns, to Erect, or cauſe to be Erected, certain Engines, Water Works, or Water Wheels, as alſo Houſes or Coverings requiſite for the ſame, where by the Aſſent of the ſaid Commiſſioners the ſame ſhall be agreed upon, to be no Lett or Hindrance to the ordinary Paſſage of Barges, Boats, or other ſuch Veſſels upon the ſaid River of *Lee*, and by and through the ſaid Ditch or Trench, to carry and convey ſo much of the Water of the ſaid main River, as by the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, or Aſſigns, ſhall be thought requiſite and neceſſary to be uſed for the Working or Motion of the ſaid Engines or Water Wheels, and ſhall alſo by the ſaid Commiſſioners be thought to be no Prejudice or Hindrance to the ordinary Paſſage of Barges, Boats, or other ſuch Veſſels upon the ſame River.

They may Erect Engines, *&c.*

They may open Springs, *&c.*

And that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies and Aſſigns (in all Places apt and convenient, within a convenient Diſtance of the ſaid Engines or Water Works) to dig for the taking and further opening of Springs of freſh Water there found, or to be found on the *Weſtſide* of the ſaid River next unto the City of *London*, and the Water of the ſaid Springs to carry and convey by, and through certain little Gutters or Trenches, or Pots or Pipes under the Ground, into one Pit, Pond, or Head, of convenient Largeneſs, to be made by the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, or Aſſigns, in ſome Places apt for the ſame: And that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, having by Art and ſlight of Engines and Water Works, or by any other Means or Device raiſed the Water of the ſaid Springs, and ſo much of the Water there running in the ſaid Ditch or Trench as ſhall be thought neceſſary, to ſuch Height, and into ſuch Place, Pond, Head, or Receipt, (as to them ſhall ſeem in that Behalf requiſite) to convey and carry the ſame in cloſe Pipes under the Ground from the ſaid Water Works, and the ſaid other Places of Receipt, unto the City of *London*, and the Suburbs thereof, for the perpetual Maintenance and Suſtentation of the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, and their Succeſſors, by the Rent to be made of the ſaid Waters conveyed as aforeſaid.

They may convey Pipes underground.

They may dig and open Ground to make Conduit Heads.

And that for the convenience of the ſaid Water, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, (in all Places convenient between the ſaid Water Works, and the ſaid City of *London*) to Dig, Cut, and open the Ground, to ſuch Depth and Breadth as ſhall be convenient for the laying in of the ſaid Pipes or Pots, through which the ſaid Water ſhall paſs; and for making little Conduit Heads for Vents unto the ſame, for the better Paſſage of the ſaid Waters; and the ſame Ground ſo opened for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, (after the ſaid Pipes or Pots are laid in and placed) the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, ſhall with Turf, Earth, Gravel, and other Materials, again fill up and cover.

They may have free Paſſage to make, and after to preſerve the Things made.

“And be it, *&c.* that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, from time to time, and at all times convenient, with their Men, Horſes, Carts, or other Carriages, to have free Entry and Paſſage, by, over, and through any Ground or Land, in Places, and at Times meet and convenient for the doing and performing of any Thing requiſite, for the making of the ſaid ſeveral Paſſages of Waters, or for the doing of any other Act or Thing concerning the ſame, authorized by this Act, as alſo for the continual Preſervation and Reparation of the ſaid Works, as often as need ſhall require.

What Recompence the Owners of the Ground ſhall have.

And be it, *&c.* that the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the great Seal of *England*, for the time being, by Commiſſion under the great Seal of *England*, at the Requeſt and Charges of the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Subſtitutes and Deputies, or upon the Complaint or Petition of any Perſon or Perſons whom it may concern, ſhall Nominate, Appoint, and Authorize, by Commiſſion or Commiſſions under the great Seal of *England*, Seven diſcreet and ſufficient Perſons, whereof two ſhall be Juſtices of Peace of the County of *Middleſex*, and two of the City of *London*, and three others at the Choice and Appointment of the ſaid Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, every of the ſaid Perſons having Lands and Tenements, of the clear Yearly Value of 40*l.* at the leaſt; which ſaid Seven Perſons, or any Four, or more of them, ſhall have Power to order and ſet down what Rate or Rates, Sum or Sums of Money ſhall be paid by the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, as well for ſatiſfaction and recompence of Damages, in making the fore-recited Works, or any Thing belonging to the ſame; as alſo for any manner of Damages to be ſuſtained, in the mending or reparation thereof from time to time, or any other Coſts or Charges ſuſtained by reaſon of the ſame, to the Lords, Owners, and Occupiers of the Ground and Soil, or to others intereſted in the ſaid River or Waters, for which Compoſition is to be made by the Intent of this Act, if the Parties cannot of themſelves agree, and in what manner the ſame ſhall be paid.

How they may recover it.

And that for the Recovery of ſuch Money as ſhall be ſo ordered and ſet down by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Four or more of them, the Party or Parties to whom the ſame Money ſhall be due and payable, by the true Intent of the ſaid Order, ſhall or may recover the ſame, together with the reaſonable Coſts and Damages for the forbearance thereof, againſt the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, in any of his Majeſties Courts at *Weſtminſter*, wherein no Eſſoin or Protection ſhall be allowed.

What Grounds may not be digged.

Provided always, and it is further enacted, *&c.* that the ſaid Water ſhall not be conveyed thorough the Houſe, Garden, or Orchard of any Perſon or Perſons, or thorough any Part thereof, or thorough any Cornfields, while the Corn is growing or ſtanding in the ſame, without the Conſent firſt had of the Owners and Occupiers of the ſaid Houſes, Gardens, Orchards, and Cornfields. *Anno 7. Jac. cap. 9.*

## *A brief Declaration of the Reaſons that moved His* MAJESTY *and the* STATE *to Erect a College of Divines, and other Learned Men, at* CHELSEA; *together with a Copy of His Majeſty's Letters in favouring the ſame: And an Addition of ſome Motives, forcible to excite good Chriſtians Zeal to a voluntary and liberal Contribution.*

UNderſtanding by Experience, that want of Information hath much hindred Mens Devotion in Contributing toward the Erection and Dotation of *Chelſea* College; We have thought it very fit, together with his Majeſty's Letters, ſeconded by my Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to declare the Reaſons that cauſed this Work to be undertaken; and to add ſuch Motives, as we have ſuppoſed may be moſt effectual to give Satiſfaction to his Majeſty's Deſire, and Perfection to this Honourable Deſign.

The Popiſh Faction gave occaſion to this College.

Firſt, It was conſidered, That the Pope's Agents travelled Sea and Land, wrote Books in Favour of their Faction; deviſed Lies and Slanders, to bring Religion and the Profeſſors thereof into Hatred, and not ſparing any ſtanding in their way; by Falſhood and Treachery oppugned Kings and Princes, that could not endure the Pope's Tyrannical Government. And for this End, Men of ready Wits, good Speech, long Experience, and competent Learning, have been maintained in Colleges, furniſhed with Books, holpen with Counſel and Directions, bound with Laws and Oaths, to uphold the Papal Hierarchy and Hereſy; and, which moveth much, encouraged with great Promiſes, and large Rewards.

Whereunto albeit private Men, piouſly affected, have from Time to Time oppoſed themſelves; yet becauſe they wanted Encouragement to undertake ſo great a Labour, Counſel of their Ancients to direct them, Books and Libraries to inſtruct them, Forms of proceeding to keep them in Compaſs, and Rewards to maintain them; thoſe excepted that are due for Eccleſiaſtical Cures; It was further adviſed, That to make a ſufficient Defence for the Truth of Religion, and Honour of the State, and a ſtrong and continual Oppoſition againſt the continued Lies, Slanders, Errors, Hereſies, Sects, Idolatries, and Blaſphemies of our Adverſaries; it was neceſſary to unite our Forces, and to appoint ſpecial Men, that without other Diſtraction might attend the Cauſe of Religion and the State, being furniſhed with Directions, Inſtructions, Counſel, Books, Preſſes, competent Maintenance, and other Neceſſaries.

This then was the Reaſon why this College, by his Majeſty and the State, was firſt deſigned, and a Corporation granted with large Privileges; *viz.* That a ſelect Number of Divines, and others, ſhould be gathered together into one Body, and united with one Form of Laws, and there maintained. Who being furniſhed with Books, and directed by Men of Experience and Action, might always be ready to maintain our Chriſtian Faith; to anſwer the Adverſaries Calumniations, as well againſt Religion, as the State; to defend the Majeſty of Kings and Princes, againſt the Uſurpation of Popes; the Liberty of Chriſtians, againſt the Yoke of Superſtition: To ſupply the Defect of Teaching, where Appropriations have devoured the Miniſtry; by Teaching and Conference, to convince the obſtinate Papiſt and Atheiſt, and by all lawful Means to maintain Truth, and diſcover Falſhood.

This is the College commended by his Majeſty, and intended by the State; and eaſy to be perfected, if it pleaſe all true Chriſtians to further it with their Help and Favour, according to ſome Proportion of their Means.

His Majeſty's Letters, directed to my Lord of *Canterbury*, follow in theſe Words:

*Right Truſty and Well-beloved Counſellor,*
*We greet you well.*

The King to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

“WHEREAS the Enemies of the Goſpel have ever been forward to write, and publiſh Books for confirming of erroneous Doctrine, and impugning the Truth; and now of late ſeem more careful than before, to ſend daily into our Realms ſuch their Writings, whereby our Loving Subjects, tho' otherwiſe well diſpoſed, might be ſeduced, unleſs ſome Remedy thereof ſhould be provided: We, by the Advice of our Council, have lately granted a Corporation, and given our Allowance for Erecting a College at *Chelſea*, for Learned Divines to be employed to write, as Occaſion ſhall require, for Maintaining the Religion profeſſed in our Kingdoms, and Confuting the Impugners thereof. Whereupon Dr. *Sutcliffe*, deſigned Provoſt of the ſaid College, hath now humbly ſignified unto Us, That upon divers Promiſes of Help and Aſſiſtance towards the Erecting and Endowing the ſaid College, he hath at his own Charge begun, and well proceeded in the Building; as doth ſufficiently appear, by a good Part thereof already ſet up in the Place appointed for the ſame. We therefore being willing to favour and further ſo Religious a Work, will and require you to write your Letters to the Biſhops of your Province, ſignifying unto them in our Name, That our Pleaſure is, they deal with the Clergy, and other of their Dioceſe, to give their Charitable Benevolence for the perfecting of this good Work, ſo well begun. And for the better Performance of our Deſire, We have given Order to the ſaid Provoſt, and his Aſſociates, to attend you and others, unto whom it may appertain, and to certify Us from Time to Time of their Proceeding. *Thetford*, the Fifth of *May*, 1616.

To write to the Biſhops, to promote this good Work.

Theſe Letters my Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſendeth abroad to the Biſhops of his Province, and ſecondeth them in theſe Terms:

The Archbiſhop's Letter to the Biſhops.

“NOW becauſe it is ſo Pious and Religious a Work, conducing both to God's Glory, and the Saving of many a Soul within this Kingdom; I cannot but wiſh, that all devout and well-affected Perſons ſhould, by your ſelf and the Preachers in your Dioceſe, as well publickly as otherwiſe, be excited to contribute in ſome meaſure to ſo holy an Intendment now well begun. And altho' theſe and the like Motions have been frequent in theſe latter Times, yet let not thoſe whom God hath bleſſed with any Wealth be weary of well doing; that it may not be ſaid, that the idolatrous and ſuperſtitious *Papiſts* be more forward to advance their Falſhoods, than we are to maintain God's Truth. Whatſoever is collected, I pray your Lordſhip may be carefully brought unto me; partly that it paſs not through any defrauding Hand, and partly that his Majeſty may be acquainted what is done in this Behalf.

*Your* LORDSHIP's
*very Loving Brother*,
G. CANTERB.

The like Letters are written to my Lord Chancellor, and my Lord Maior of *London*.

A pious Work projected by the King and State.

By theſe Letters it may appear, That this College is not an idle Project of any private Man, but a pious Work projected by the King and State: And that all that profeſs Religion, and deſire the Continuance and Advancement thereof, yea, all that honour his Majeſty, and wiſh the Proſperity of the State, and deſire the Increaſe of Learning, have Intereſt therein, and I hope ſhall receive Contentment and good Satiſfaction by the ſame.

Earneſtly recommended.

Being then a Work of Piety, for the Maintenance of true Religion; who can be accounted truly pious and religious, and yet yield no Help to advance it? Being a Project to maintain the Ho-

Honour of the State; what good Subject will not contribute to ſet forward this Project? But to touch only the Point of God's Honour; let us remember the Words of the wiſe Man, *Prov.* iii. *Honour the Lord with thy Subſtance.* Let us alſo conſider what the Lord himſelf ſaith, 1 *Sam.* ii. *They that honour me, I will honour; and they that deſpiſe me, ſhall be deſpiſed.* Now who can ſay he honoureth God, that ſuffereth him by Idolatry, Superſtition, and Blaſphemy to be diſhonoured, and will give nothing to ſuppreſs *Baal's* Prieſts; and is content that the Pope be worſhipped like the Idol *Bel*? Can God's Honour ſtand with the Superſtition, Hereſy, Idolatry, and Blaſphemy of *Papiſts*, Prophaneneſs of *Atheiſts*, Fanatical Doctrine of *Schiſmaticks* and idle *Noveliſts*?

It is not ſufficient for true Chriſtians to profeſs true Religion, but they muſt with Zeal maintain it; and with Heart abhor, and with Hand ſuppreſs Idolatry and Superſtition. *Who will riſe up with me againſt the Wicked?* ſaith the Prophet, *Pſal.* xciv. And *Pſal.* cxxxix. he ſaith, *He hated thoſe that hated the Lord, with an unfeigned Hatred.* The Law, *Deut.* xiii. is direct againſt ſuch as entice us to ſerve other Gods; our Eye may not pity them, nor may we ſhew Mercy unto them, no altho' they be our Brothers, or our Wives that lye in our Boſom.

An odious Thing alſo it is, either to ſuffer Truth to be ſuppreſſed, or Lies to be received. St. *Auguſtin, in Epiſt. ad Caſulanum,* ſaith, It is a Fault to hide Truth, as well as to tell Lies: *Uterque reus eſt, & qui Veritatem occultat, & qui Mendacium dicit. Chryſoſtom,* Hom. 25. *in Math.* doth charge him to be a Traytor unto Truth, that dare not boldly utter it, or defend it: *Non ille ſolum eſt Proditor Veritatis, qui Veritatem tranſgrediens, pro Veritate Mendacium loquitur; ſed etiam qui non liberè Veritatem pronuntiat quam pronuntiare tenetur, aut non liberè Veritatem defendit, quum liberè defendere convenit.*

Some ſuppoſe that Chriſtianity and *Popery* may ſtand together, and themſelves as *Neuters* ſtand between both, or, as Mediators, would reconcile both. But can Chriſt be reconciled to *Antichriſt*? There *is no Concord betwixt Chriſt and Belial,* ſaith the Apoſtle; 2 *Cor.* vi. *Elias* told us, there is no halting between Two Religons: No Man that honoureth any Creature, can ſay he truly honoureth God; for God giveth not his Honour to Creatures. *Aſa,* 1 *King.* xv. was a good King; yet it is imputed to him, that *he took not down the high Places.* The Biſhop of the Church of *Pergamos*, *Apocal.* ii. is reproved for ſuffering them that taught the Doctrine of *Balaam*; and the Biſhop of *Thyatira*, for permitting *Jezabel* to teach and deceive the People: And ſhall the Church of *England* any longer ſuffer the *Romiſh Balaamites*, and the falſe Prieſts of *Baal*, maintained by the *Romiſh Jezabel* and her Conſorts, to ſeduce God's People? The falſe Prieſts of *Bel* uſed all Arts and cunning Practices to deceive, and now will not ſuffer any Religion but that of their God *Bel*, the Pope: And ſhall not true Chriſtians uſe equal Diligence to maintain Truth, and ſuppreſs *Popery*, and all other idolatrous and falſe Religion? *Ingemui fateor* (ſaith Hierom) *minus nobis ineſſe Voluntatis ad propugnandam Veritatem, quam ineſt illis Cupiditatis ad inculcandum Mendacium:* I ſighed (ſaith he) ſeeing leſs Deſire in us to defend Truth, than in our Adverſaries to maintain Lies.

This College then being erected for Maintenance of Truth, and God's true Service, and a reſolute Oppoſition againſt Errors and falſe Worſhip of God; it cannot but pleaſe God, and content godly Men. The ſame will alſo be a Means to increaſe Learning, and to ſupply the Defects of Places haunted with the Spirits of *Antichriſt*, the *Jeſuits* and Maſs-Prieſts; and therefore cannot chuſe but be well approved of all, that either deſire a Learned Miniſtry, or love Learning. Finally; Seeing the Church hath received no greater Diſhonour by any, than by unſufficient and unlearned Churchmen, I hope this may be a Means to recover ſome Part of their loſt Honour.

Wherefore, whether we regard the Service of God, or the Honour we owe to our King, or the Love we bear to our Country and the State; let us not ſhew our ſelves ſparing, or backward, in yielding our Aid to ſet forward a Work ſo religious and profitable for the Church, ſo honourable for the State; ſo neceſſary, in Regard of the Malice of our Adverſaries, and the Defects and Diſcouragement of our own Forces. Other Collections have been either for private Perſons, or Strangers, or Places remote, or Matters concerning ſome particular Occaſions. This concerneth a general Good, and toucheth every Man both in Conſcience and Honour. Heretofore we have endeavoured to maintain Religion, and favour others abroad; let us not therefore neglect our ſelves, and our own Honour, Profit, and neceſſary Service at Home. Neither let any Man think it ſtrange, that a Work of ſuch Greatneſs ſhould be advanced by this weak Means, or that a Project ſo neceſſary ſhould proceed ſo ſlowly. Almighty God, albeit all-ſufficient, yet would have his own Tabernacle built by the voluntary Offerings of his People. *Speak*, ſaith God to *Moſes*, Exod. xxv. *to the Children of Iſrael, that they receive an Offering for me, of every Man whoſe Heart giveth it freely.* And *Exod.* xxxvi. it followeth; And *they brought ſtill unto Moſes free Gifts every Morning; and they ceaſed not, until they were ſtayed from offering.* King *Solomon* likewiſe was greatly holpen in the Building of the Temple, by the Contribution of his Subjects, as appeareth by the Words of Scriptures, 1 *King.* ix. 19. Further, by voluntary Offerings and Contributions, the Temple was repaired by *Joaſh*, 2 *King.* xii. And by *Joſiah*, 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

And this hath been the Uſe and Practice of Ancient Times, in Building and Endowing moſt famous Churches, Colleges, Schools, and other Monuments of Religion and Learning, both in our own and other Countries. Our Adverſaries by this Courſe have had Means to build many Monaſteries and Colleges, and Schools for Jeſuits and Friars; as it were Propugnacles of Superſtition, Hereſy, Idolatry, and *Antichriſt's* Tyranny; to uphold and make good their own Corruptions in Religion, and Uſurpations upon the Magiſtrate's Government, and every Chriſtian Man's Liberty. And this have they done not only in *Europe*, but alſo in the *Indies*; and not one in every Kingdom, but in the ſame State divers, and almoſt in every great City one. And ſhall not this flouriſhing Kingdom build and endow One College, for the Maintenance of God's true Service, and the Honour of the whole State? It were a Diſhonour to our Nation, and the whole Church and State, to think contrary.

Colleges and Schools for *Jeſuits.*

Propugnacles for Superſtition, &c.

The Work, we confeſs, hath hitherto proceeded ſlowly: And no marvel, seeing great Works are not eaſily atchieved. *Noah's* Ark, God's Tabernacle and Temple, and famous Schools and Colleges, albeit founded by Kings and great Men, were long in building: And do we wonder that this College is not yet finiſhed? Further; it pleaſed God to deprive us of Prince *Henry*, our principal Hope, and the chief Author of this Deſign. Laſtly, Who knoweth whether God hath appointed theſe weak Means, to ſet forward a great Work; that *his Power in our Weakneſs* might have the whole Glory?

Prince *Henry*, the chief Author.

Let us therefore, good Countrymen and Chriſtians, hearken willingly to his Majeſty's Motion, and readily follow his Example. Let it appear by our Bounty, how zealous we are to maintain his everlaſting Truth, and root out Error and Idolatry. Let us, by Effects, declare how ſtudious we are to do good Works, and to advance our Country's Honour. They that *have much*, may *give of their Abundance*; the reſt according to the Meaſure of their Means. God as well accepteth the Widow's Mite, and poor Man's good Will, as the rich Man's Treaſure.

If we honour God with our Subſtance, he will honour us, and increaſe our Subſtance. If we build a Houſe for the Maintenance of his Truth, that it may continue to our Poſterity, God will uphold our Houſes, reſtore to us, and double it to our Poſterity. *Abraham*, by offering his Son, was made a Father of many Sons, yea, of Nations. And *Solomon*, that ſhewed his Royal Magnificence in building God a Temple, in Honour and Riches paſſed all other Kings. How then can we excuſe our ſelves, if we deny God a ſmall Offering, that daily offereth to us many Graces, and giveth us all the good Things we poſſeſs? Our Souls and Bodies are a Sacrifice due to him; and therefore no Chriſtian may deny to him an Offering out of his worldly Goods, if God's Service require it.

As for thoſe that draw back in this Service, and refuſe to concur in promoting God's Honour, let them mark the Words of our Saviour, *Matth.* xii. *He that is not with me, is againſt me.* And the Curſe of the Angel upon the People of *Meroz*, Judg. v. *Curſe ye Meroz*, ſaith the Angel; *for they came not up to help the Lord.*

But we hope we ſhall not need many Words to move them that already are ſo well perſwaded, nor to perſwade Men that in Religion and Devotion are ſo forward. It is the Duty of good Chriſtians to advance God's Honour, and repreſs Superſtition, Hereſy, Idolatry, Blaſphemy. It is the Office of good Subjects to defend the Honour of the State, againſt the Sycophancies of *Engliſh* Fugitives, and the ſecret Practices of foreign Enemies, their Adherents. The Adverſaries uſing all their Skill, and joining their Forces againſt Religion and the State; it behoveth us likewiſe to unite our Forces, and to join in Conſultation how to reſiſt them. This common Buſineſs requireth common Help: The Practices of the Adverſaries provoke us to uſe Speed; the Quality of the Work being for Defence of Religion and the State, will move any, whoſe Heart is not hardened, chearfully to give. Whoſoever ſhall willingly give, ſhall receive of God a full Reward in this Life, and when they dye, their Works ſhall follow them; and then whatſoever they have given to God on Earth, they ſhall aſſuredly find in Heaven.

This College, why at *Chelſea*?

Wherefore recommending the College of *Chelſea* to every Religious Chriſtian's devout Thoughts, we ceaſe further to preſs them. Only for Satiſfaction of thoſe that deſire to know why this College is erected at *Chelſea*, and not in one of the Univerſities, this we thought fit to add; That this Place was thought moſt fit to receive Directions from our Superiors; to conſult with Men of beſt Experience; to obtain Intelligence from foreign Parts; to print Books, and to diſperſe them; and laſtly, to obtain the Favour of the State and City. Further hereby; As all Emulation may be avoided, ſo the Help of both Univerſities may as well be had by Intercourſe of our Agents, as if the College ſtood in either of the Univerſities.

Thus all Things now ſtand. God bleſs the Proceeding of this Work, and give Honour to his own Name, and a happy Iſſue to this holy Deſign. *Amen.*

Only a ſmall Part built.
*J. S.*

But after all this Endeavour and Pains to bring this good Work to ſome Perfection, there was only one Range of Building erected, and that ſcarce finiſhed, which coſt 3000 *l.* all begun and done chiefly by the ſaid Dr. *Sutcliff*. But this was ſcarce an Eighth Part of the whole intended Edifice; that is, a double Quadrangle, beſides Wings on each Side. But however, Provoſts and Fellows were appointed from Time to Time. The firſt Provoſt and Set of Fellows, nominated by the King himſelf, were theſe:

*Full.* Church Hiſt. *Lib.* X. *p.* 52.

Names of the Provoſt and Fellows.

*Matthew Sutcliff*, Dean of *Exeter*, Provoſt.
*John Overal*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s.
*Thomas Morton*, Dean of *Wincheſter*.
*Richard Field*, Dean of *Glouceſter*.
*Robert Abbot*.
*John Spenſer*.
*Miles Smith*.
*William Covitt*, [perhaps for *Covel*].
*John Howſon*.
*John Layfield*.
*Ben. Charrier*. [This Man turned *Papiſt* afterwards.]
*Martin Fotherby*.
*John Boys*.
*Richard Bret*.
*Peter Lilie*.
*Francis Burley*.
Doctors of Divinity.

*William Hellier*, Archdeacon of *Barnſtable*.

*John White*, Fellow of *Mancheſter*-College.

*William Camden*, Clarencieux, } Hiſtorians.
*John Heywood*, Doctor of Law, [perhaps *Heyward*]. }

All great, learned Men, and of the beſt Figure in thoſe Times. And as theſe were preferred to Biſhopricks, (as many of them were) or died; K. *James*, by Letters Patents, dated *November* 14. 1622, ſubſtituted others in their Rooms: Among whom was the remarkable Archbiſhop of *Spalato*.

A Contribution towards it among the Clergy.

To advance this Work, the King, 1616, ſent his Letter to *Abbot*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (as was mentioned before) to ſtir up all the Clergy in his Province to a liberal Contribution. He accordingly wrote his Letters to the Biſhops to deal with their reſpective Clergy and others of Ability, to give their charitable Benevolence for the perfecting ſo pious a Deſign. But the Collections came in but ſlowly and ſparingly, ſo that finally the Building ſtopt and went not forward, and ſo by little and little fell to Decay and Ruin. And at laſt there was a Decree in *Chancery*, made by *Coventrie*, Lord Keeper, that three of thoſe four Farms formerly given to the College, ſhould return again to the Poſſeſſion of the Heir general of Dr. *Sutcliffe*; and this by the Conſent of Dr. *Featly* the third Provoſt of the College, and Dr. *Prideaux* ſurviving Truſtee. Suits were alſo commenced about the Title of the very Ground it ſtood on, between *William* Lord *Mounſon*, who Married the Widow of the Earl of *Nottingham*, that granted the Leaſe of the Land, and the fourth Provoſt. This Provoſt was Dr. *Samuel Wilkinſon*, living about the Year 1654 or 1655, when Dr. *Fuller* wrote his *Church Hiſtory*, to whom the ſaid Provoſt imparted the Records of the ſaid College.

The Building ſtopt.

Suits commenced about the College.

But though this College, ſet apart for Learning, came to this unhappy Diſappointment, yet now in our Times, after it had laid long neglected, our Kings have caſt a favourable Eye upon on it, and founded it anew, though not for the ſame, yet for another good Purpoſe, as ſhall be ſhewn in its Place, rearing there a far nobler Structure.

## *DOCTORS COMMONS.*

The College of the *Civilians*, called *Doctors Commons.*

*J. S.*

TO the *Divines* of the City I ſubjoin the *Civilians*; who, as the former addict themſelves to the Study of the Law of God, ſo the latter ſtudy the Laws of Nature and Nations; and therefore have deſervedly a large comely Structure appointed them in *Baynard-Caſtle-Ward*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Pauls Wharf*, almoſt over againſt the College of *Heralds*, but ſomewhat higher; where they live together, ſtudy the Civil Law, practiſe, and decide Cauſes within their own Walls, in the Common Hall: for the doing Right to ſuch as have Controverſies about Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Matters. This College is commonly called *Doctors Commons*, becauſe the Doctors of the Civil Law live here in the manner of a College, *Commoning* together. And all Perſons that have Buſineſs relating to the Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Laws, or have Occaſion to conſult with Learned Men in that Faculty, may repair hither, where their ſeveral Chambers, Apartments, and Offices be.

A Library here.

And where alſo is a fair ſpacious Room for a Library, repleniſhed with a great Number of Books of all Sorts, but eſpecially of Hiſtory, and of that Faculty, given by divers of this College: And among the reſt, the whole Library of Sir *John Gibſon*, Knight, ſometime Chancellor to Archbiſhop *Grindal*, and his Two Succeſſors of *York*, and Judge of the *Prerogative* Office; Anceſtor to *James Gibſon*, Eſq; the late worthy Town-Clerk, who beſtowed it. And, as the Learned Civilian, Dr. *Harwood*, hath told me, that Library is, and will be in a continual growing Condition; every Archbiſhop and Biſhop, at their *Confirmations*, preſenting 20 *l.* or more, to the ſaid Society, for the ſaid Purpoſe, to buy Books for that Library. The laſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* gave 50 *l.* for that Uſe.

I ſhall firſt ſet down the Original Foundation of this Place. Next, Specify the Cauſes belonging to the Cognizance of theſe Civilians. Then, Shew the ſeveral Courts that are kept here, or belong to it: And who the Practiſers in them be. And laſtly, The Terms and Times when theſe Courts are kept.

I. Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, and Maſter of *Trinity*-Hall in *Cambridge*, Prebendary of *Ely*, and Dean of the Arches; a Reverend, Learned, and good Man; purchaſed and provided this Houſe for the Civilians and Canoniſts to dwell in; being then an old Stone Building belonging to *Paul*'s Church, but let out. They beforetime were lodged in *Pater-noſter* Row, in a meaner and leſs Houſe; afterwards, and ſtill a Tavern, known by the Name of the *Queen's Head*: Which had ſometime been an Houſe for a Reſidentiary of St. *Paul*'s.

Courts here.

Here are the *Courts* kept, for the Practice of Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. Several Offices are alſo here kept; as the Regiſtrary of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Regiſtrary of the Biſhop of *London*.

II. The *Cauſes*, whereof the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law take Cognizance, are theſe that follow; as they are enumerated in the *Preſent State of England*: Blaſphemy, Apoſtacy from Chriſtianity, Hereſy, Schiſm; Ordinations, Inſtitutions of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Matrimony, Divorces; Baſtardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Adminiſtrations; Simony, Inceſts, Fornications, Adulteries, Sollicitation of Chaſtity; Penſions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Right of Pews, and other ſuch like, reducible to theſe Matters.

The Courts.

III. The *Courts* belonging to the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law, are divers.

The *Arches.*

Firſt, The Court of *Arches*. Which is the higheſt Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It was a Court formerly kept in *Bow-Church*, in *Cheapſide*: And the Church and *Tower* thereof being arched, the Court was from hence called *The Arches*, and ſo ſtill is called. Hither are all Appeals directed in Eccleſiaſtical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs a Judge, who is ſtiled *The Dean of the Arches*; ſo called, Becauſe he hath a Juriſdiction over a Deanry in *London*, conſiſting of Thirteen Pariſhes, exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. This Court hath (beſides this Judge) a Regiſter, or Examiner, an Actuary, a Beadle or Crier, and an Apparitor; beſides Advocates, and Procurators, or Proctors.

Advocates and Proctors in the *Arches.*

*Cotton* Libr. *Cleopatra* F 2.

In the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Whitgift* being Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *Coſins* Dean of the Arches, a Paper was drawn up (as it ſeems) by Order; Wherein it was written, That there ſhould be, by Uſage and Cuſtom Time out of Mind, but Twelve Doctors of Law admitted, which were called *Advocates*, to plead: And Ten Proctors, to be as Attorneys. But now [that is, in thoſe Times of Queen *Elizabeth*] they were trebled. Theſe, after they be once admitted by Warrant and Commiſſion, directed from the Archbiſhop, and by the Dean of the Arches, may then exerciſe as Advocates and Proctors there, and in any other Court.

The *Audience.*

Secondly, The Court of *Audience*. This was a Court likewiſe of the Archbiſhop's: Which he uſed to hold in his own Houſe; where he received Cauſes, Complaints and Appeals; and had Learned Civilians living with him, that were Auditors of the ſaid Cauſes, before the Archbiſhop gave Sentence. This Court was kept in later Times at St. *Paul*'s. The Judge belonging to this Court was ſtiled, *Cauſarum, Negotiorumq; Cantuarien. Auditor Officialis*. It had alſo other Officers, as the other Courts.

Complaints of this Court.

There were anciently Complaints made of this Court; once in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. as of the Troubles and Inconveniencies it cauſed both to Clergy and Laity; And that Men were forced up to *London* oftentimes from the remoteſt Parts, for a ſlanderous Word, or a Farthing Candle. And therefore there was a Convocation that took notice of this Court, and made Complaint of it to that King; and urged, That the Archbiſhop's Court of the Arches, kept at *London*, beſides his other Courts kept within his own Dioceſe, was ſufficient; being authorized to hear and determine all Cauſes and Complaints appertaining to a Metropolitan. It was alſo complained of, in reſpect of the Place where it was kept; namely, in *London*, within the Church and Juriſdiction of another Biſhop: As tho' the Archbiſhop minded to call other Biſhops obedientially out of their Juriſdictions. But this Stir ſeemed partly to be moved out of an ill Will in the Popiſh Clergy towards *Cranmer*, who now was Archbiſhop. They ſuggeſted alſo, That the Archbiſhop kept this Court, as he was Legate of the See of *Rome*: Inaſmuch as no Archbiſhop within *Chriſtendom*, ever had any Authority to keep any ſuch Court, but only Legates of the See of *Rome*. And that therefore if the King thought fit to continue the Uſe of it, it would be adviſable he ſhould give it to ſomebody elſe, by Special Commiſſion from himſelf, and at his Pleaſure. Whereupon the Archbiſhop was fain to enter his Proteſt, That he kept not his *Audience Court*, by virtue of his Title of *Legatus natus*; and pleaded, That the Parliament had confirmed the former Privileges of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, whereof this Court was one. And ſo this Court continued long after: But ſince the Civil Wars under King *Charles* the Firſt, it hath been diſuſed.

*Prerogative* Court.

Thirdly, The next Court for Civil Cauſes belonging to the Archbiſhop, is the *Prerogative* Court: Wherein Wills and Teſtaments are proved, and all Adminiſtrations taken. Which belongs to the Archbiſhop by his Prerogative; that is, by a Special Preeminence, that this See hath in certain Cauſes above ordinary Biſhops within his Province: This takes place, where the Deceaſed hath Goods to the Value of Five Pounds out of the Dioceſe; and being of the Dioceſe of *London*, to the Value of Ten Pounds. If any Contention grow touching any ſuch Wills or Adminiſtrations, the Cauſes are debated and decided in this Court.

Officers of this Court.

To it belongs a Judge; who is ſtiled *Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuarienſis*: And a Regiſter; who hath convenient Rooms in his Office, for the diſpoſing and laying up ſafe all Original Wills and Teſtaments; and whither any may have Recourſe, that have Occaſion to ſearch ſuch Wills: And for a Shilling may read any one of them over; and for other moderate Prices, at ſo much a Sheet, may have the whole, or ſome Part of any of them tranſcribed and copied for his Uſe. This Regiſter alſo hath his Deputy, beſides ſeveral Clerks.

This *Prerogative* Office is now kept in the Dean of St. *Paul*'s his Court.

The *Faculty* Court.

To theſe add, Fourthly, The Court of *Faculties* and *Diſpenſations*: Whereby a Privilege, or Special Power is granted to a Perſon by Favour and Indulgence, to do that which by Law otherwiſe he could not: As, To eat Fleſh upon Days prohibited; To marry, without Banns firſt asked in the Church Three ſeveral *Sundays*, or Holy-days; The Son to ſucceed his Father in his Benefice: For one to have Two, or more Benefices, incompatible: For Non-Reſidence; and in other ſuch like Caſes.

This Authority was given to the Archbiſhop by the Statute 25. *Hen.* VIII. *Cap.* 21. And the chief Officer of this Court is called *Magiſter ad Facultates*.

There is a Regiſter alſo belonging to this Court.

In theſe Diſpenſations the Archbiſhops have always uſed to be very tender, and to refuſe many that come for them; unleſs upon very good Reaſons and Conſiderations.

Beſides theſe Courts peculiarly pertaining to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, there is,

The *Admiralty*.

Fifthly, The Court of *Admiralty*: Which was erected in *Edward* the Third his Time. This Court belongs to the Lord Admiral of *England*, a high Officer, that hath the Government of the King's Navy, and the Hearing of all Cauſes relating to Merchants and Mariners. He takes Cognizance of the Death or Mayhem of any Man, committed in the great Ships riding in great Rivers, beneath the Bridges of the ſame next the Sea. Alſo he hath Power to arreſt Ships in great Streams, for the Uſe of the King, or his Wars. And in theſe Things this Court is concerned.

Officers of this Court.

There is a Judge of this Court, who muſt be a Civilian; and his Title is, *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis* Angliæ *Locumtenens Judex*. The other Officers of this Court, are, a Regiſter, and a Marſhal, who carrieth a Silver Oar before the Judge; beſides an Advocate, and Proctor of the Admirals.

The Goods of Pirates formerly enjoyed by the Judge and Officers.

The Judge, Clerk, and Serjeant of this Court, were wont to have the Goods and Chattels of all attainted for Piracies, for their Travail in keeping of Seſſions. But not far from the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, the Lord Admiral paſs'd all his Intereſt to the Goods of Traitors and Pirates to that Queen: And ſo they were no longer enjoyed as before.

Judge of the *Admiralty*'s Complaint.

Dr. *David Lewis* was Judge of the *Admiralty* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Anno* 1573. And in the Year 1580, that Office of the *Admiralty* decaying much, he made a Complaint thereof unto the Lord Treaſurer; ſhewing him by what Means it came to ſo low a Condition, in theſe words; which I tranſcribe *verbatim* from his ſaid Complaint.

The Benefits thereof, how infringed.

“ Firſt, There is no ſtanding Fee incident to the ſame. The Commodities thereof do grow only by the great and little Seals, and by ſuch Inſtruments and Decrees, that do paſs in Cauſes depending there. The Judge, Clerk, and Serjeant, were wont to have the Goods and Chattels of all attainted for Pyracies, for their Travail in keeping of Seſſions: Which they have not now, by reaſon that my Lord Admiral hath of late paſſed all his Intereſt to the Goods of Traytors and Pyrates, to her Majeſty.

“ The Caſes that are treated of in the Court of *Admiralty* do proceed only of Things done upon, and beyond the Seas: And yet the Judge cannot enjoy the ſame, by reaſon of *Prohibitions* out of her Majeſty's Bench; denied to none that will ſue for them. By reaſon whereof, and that the Suitors of the Court of the *Admiralty* be many times vexed with Actions upon the Caſe, for ſuing their Merchants and Mariners, be ſo terrified, as they have forſaken the Court of *Admiralty*; and do now ſue for Things done beyond and upon the Sea, at the Common Law, in her Majeſty's Bench, and in the *Guildhall*, *London*. And the ſame are maintained there, by ſurmiſing the Matters to be tranſacted in ſome Place upon the Land; where in truth the ſame was done beyond and upon the Sea. And there may no *Traverſe* be admitted touching the Place.

“ Finally, The Company of Merchants trading in *Spain* and *Portugal*, have of late obtained Privilege of her Majeſty, under the Great Seal, not only to make Laws and Ordinances, but alſo to hear and determine all Quarrels, Suits and Strifes happening between any of the ſaid Company, or between any of them and any other, tho' he or they be not of their Company; and to puniſh ſuch as will not obey them therein, by Impriſonment. Whereby the Judge of the *Admiralty* ſhall not hereafter have to do with any Matter happening between the ſaid Merchants, either upon, or beyond the Sea. Whereas before, the Court of *Admiralty* ſtood chiefly by ſuch Cauſes as grew in *Spain* and in *Portugal*: And now the ſame being transferred to the Knowledge of Merchants, the Court of *Admiralty* is brought to utter Ruin, ſo that the ſame is not worth the keeping.

*Dr. Lewis Judge of the Admiralty.*

The ſaid Dr. *Lewis*, in the ſaid Year 1580, gave this Account of himſelf: That he ſerved in that Court of *Admiralty* now Twenty two Years. And before that he was an Advocate about Eleven Years; having withal the Officialty of *Surrey*. That he continued an Advocate, after he became Judge, Five or Six Years: So as thereby he made a competent Living. After that Sir *William Peter* and Dr. *Wotton* began to withdraw themſelves from Court, the ſaid Judge was driven to give ſuch Attendance there, (none elſewhere in her Majeſty's Service) that he was forced to forego both his Officialty and Advocateſhip. And yet ſo long as he enjoyed his Office of *Admiralty* whole, and without Impairment, he took his Hindrance that way in good part, in Hope of Recompence ſome other way. And hereupon he grounded his Complaint aboveſaid.

This Court formerly kept in *Southwark.*

This Court was, in former Times, kept at St. *Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*; but now-a-days it is held in the Hall in *Doctors Commons*, where the other Civil Courts are kept. Only upon the Trial of Pirates, and Crimes committed at Sea, the Court often ſits at the Seſſions-Houſe in the *Old-Bailey*.

The Court of *Delegates.*

To theſe I add the Court of *Delegates*. To which high Court, Appeals do lie from any of the former Courts. This is the higheſt Court for Civil Cauſes. It was eſtabliſh'd by an Act in the 25th of *Henry* VIII. *Cap.* 19. Wherein it was enacted, "That it ſhould be lawful, for lack of Juſtice at, or in any of the Archbiſhop's Courts, for the Parties grieved to appeal to the King's Majeſty in his Court of *Chancery*. And that upon every ſuch Appeal, a Commiſſion under the Great Seal ſhould be directed to ſuch Perſons as ſhould be named by the King's Highneſs. Like as in caſe of Appeals from the Admiralty Court; to determine ſuch Appeals, and the Cauſes concerning the ſame. And no further Appeals to be had or made from the ſaid Commiſſioners for the ſame." Theſe Commiſſioners are appointed Judges only for that Turn. And they are commonly of the Spiritualty, as Biſhops; of the Common Law, as Judges of *Weſtminſter Hall*; as well as thoſe of the Civil Law. And theſe are mixed one with another, according to the Nature of the Cauſe.

This Commiſſion, when granted.

This Commiſſion of Appeal may be granted in Three Caſes, I. When any Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe by the Archbiſhop, or his Official. II. When any Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe in Places exempt. III. When Sentence is given in the Admiralty in Suits Civil and Marine.

Commiſſion of Review.

Laſtly, Sometimes a Commiſſion of *Review* is granted by the King under the Broad Seal, to conſider and judge again, what was decreed in the Court of Delegates. But this is but ſeldom, and upon great, and ſuch as ſhall be judged juſt Cauſes by the Lord Keeper. And this done purely by the King's Prerogative; ſince by the Act for Delegates, no farther Appeals were to be had or made from thoſe Commiſſioners, as was mentioned before.

Practiſers in theſe Courts.

IV. The Practiſers in theſe Courts are of two ſorts, } *Advocates*, *Proctors*.

*Advocates.*

*Advocates* are ſuch as have taken their Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of the Civil Law; or (when this Kingdom ſubmitted to the Papal See) of the *Canon* Law, or of the *Decrees*; that is, Canons and Decrees made and enjoined by Popes. Theſe are retained as Counſellors or Pleaders. And they muſt firſt, upon their Petitions to the Archbiſhop, have his *Fiat*; and then they are admitted by the Judge to practiſe. The manner of their Admiſſion is ſolemn. Two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes with the Mace carried before them, conduct the Doctor up the Court with three low Reverences; and preſent him with a ſhort *Latin* Speech, together with the Archbiſhop's Reſcript. And then having taken the Oaths, the Judge admits him, and aſſigns him a Place or Seat in the Court; which he is ever to keep, when he pleads.

Their Habits.

The *Habits* they uſe in Court, both Judges and Advocates, are a Scarlet Robe, and a Hood lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; if of *Cambridge*, White Minever, and round Caps of Black Velvet.

Their Number.

*Anno* 1585, the Doctors then inhabiting the Commons, and Exercents in theſe Courts were,

Dr. *Bartholomew Clark*, Dean of the Arches.
*Aubrey*,
*Mowſe*,
*Martin*,
*Stanhope*,
*Skevington*,
*Ceſar*,
*Ford*,
*Jones*,
*Lloyd*,
*Dune*,
*Gifford*,
*Smith*,
*Creke*,
*Drewry*,
*Gilbert*
*Farrer*.

but Sixteen or Seventeen in all. Which Number is now conſiderably increaſed; the Doctors Exercent in theſe Courts in the Year 1694, being Forty four.

Proctors.

*Proctors*, or Procurators, the other ſort of Practiſers, are they that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themſelves Parties for them, who draw and give Pleas, or Libels and Allegations in behalf of their Clients; produce Witneſſes, prepare Cauſes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings. They are admitted alſo by the Archbiſhop's *Fiat*, introduced by two Senior Proctors. They wear Black Robes, and Hoods lined with White Fur.

*Anno* 1585, The Number of the Proctors then I cannot punctually aſſign; but the chief Practiſers then, and living about the Commons, were

*Francis Clark*,
*Wheeler*
*Barker*,
*Swinborn*,
*Philip Morgan*.

In the Year 1694, the Number of the Proctors were Forty three.

Numbers of the Proctors reduced by Archbiſhop *Cranmer*.

Yet in *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, the Numbers of the Proctors were found a Grievance: And that they were ſo clamorous by reaſon of the Plenty of them, that neither Judges nor Advocates could be heard. That they retained and concluded Cauſes oftentimes without the Advocates, and thruſt themſelves into Cauſes without the Knowledge or Will of the Parties. In order to the reducing theſe Evils, Archbiſhop *Cranmer* (that great and ever memorable Reformer of Abuſes) thought good to begin with reſtraining of the Numbers of them. And whereas they were about Twenty in the Court of the *Arches*, and Twenty four more, he made an Order that thenceforth there ſhould be no more admitted till the Number were reduced to Ten; and then that Number never to be increaſed. And this was confirmed by the Chapter and Convent of *Chriſt-Church, Canterbury*. Though ſome looked upon this as a Craft of the Proctors of that Time; that all others being excluded from being Proctors, they might have all the Buſineſs of the *Arches* in their own Hands. But this Order gave Offence to many; and a Petition was drawn up againſt it, and preſented to the Parliament. Therein they ſhewed, how prejudicial this would be to the Commonwealth; becauſe the Number of Ten Perſons was not ſufficient to diſpatch the Cauſes that

that came into that Court. And ſo there muſt be Delays and prolix Suits; and that it was a great Diſcouragement to young Men in ſtudying the Law; and contrary to the Canon and Civil Law, that permits any Man to be Proctor for another, a few excepted. Thus much for thoſe Practitioners, the *Proctors.*

**The Terms. Times of Sitting.**

V. The *Terms* for the pleading and ending of Cauſes in theſe Civil Courts, are little different from the Term-times of the Common Law. The Order as to the Time of the ſitting of theſe Courts is thus. The Sitting of the Court of *Arches* hath the Preeminence of ſitting firſt, according to the Quality of that Court, and regulates the Sittings of the others. The Sitting of the Court of *Audience* was the Morning next after the Sitting of the Court of *Arches.* The *Prerogative* Court ſits in the Afternoon, as the Audience ſat in the Morning. The Court of the *Admiralty* is held on the ſame Day with the *Arches,* but in the Afternoon.

**Theſe Courts once held at *Exeter Houſe.***

This College was conſumed by the general Devaſtation that happened by Fire to the City, *Anno 1666.* And then *Exeter Houſe* in the *Strand* was employed for the ſame Uſe. Where the Civilians had their Chambers and Offices; and the Courts were kept in the Hall. But after ſome Years the *Commons* being rebuilt far more conveniently, and more ſumptuouſly than before, the Civilians removed thither again.

***Prohibitions,* to call Cauſes into the Temporal Courts,**

For the Relief of the Subjects in caſe of any hard Dealings feared from Civil or Eccleſiaſtick Laws, the Lords Chief Juſtices may ſtop Proceedings in theſe Courts, and call the Matters in Controverſy to be heard before them, by a Writ of *Prohibition.* Which lies of one that is impleaded in the Court *Chriſtian* for a Cauſe that belongeth to the Temporal Juriſdiction. Whereby as well the Party and his Council, as the Judge himſelf and the Regiſter, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cauſe. The Law Books ſhew the Cauſes for which this *Prohibition* lies. *Bracton* ſaith, it lies not after a Sentence given in any Cauſe.

**Complained of,**

But theſe *Prohibitions* were ſo frequently granted, and in Cauſes that ſeemed properly Eccleſiaſtical, that the Civilians and Eccleſiaſticks have ſometimes made great Complaints of them, as exceeding injurious to their Practice, and vexatious to the Subject; and alſo ſeeming to derogate from the ſupreme Authority, in taking away Cauſes from the *High Commiſſion* and *Delegates,* which acted by a ſpecial Commiſſion from the Prince.

**Under Archbiſhop *Parker.***

Thus in the Year 1573, under Archbiſhop *Parker,* the Judge of the Admiralty being Dr. *David Lewis,* the Lord Chief Juſtice had very often granted Prohibitions out of the Court of *Kings Bench* to this Court, almoſt to the Ruin of it: Whereupon in the Year beforeſaid the Lord Admiral uſed ſharp Speeches to him for it; and warned Dr. *Lewis,* that when ſuch Prohibitions ſhould be granted again, to ſpare to move the Lord Chief Juſtice, but to make the Lord Treaſurer acquainted with it. Accordingly, when another Prohibition was granted the ſame Year, Dr. *Lewis* wrote of it to the Lord Treaſurer, ſignifying what juſt Cauſe of Grief he had by reaſon of a Prohibition granted the Day before in a Cauſe which he had deſcribed in a Paper encloſed. And that this, and one more before, were two ſuch Precedents, that if they took place, in ſhort Time would utterly overthrow the Juriſdiction of the *Admiralty.* That he was therefore forced to crave his Lordſhip's Favour to be a Means to the Lord Chief Juſtice that Day, and eſpecially to his Colleagues, (ſince as far as he could perceive, his Lordſhip had no liking of the Prohibition) to ſtay the ſame. He added, that if theſe Prohibitions were not prevented, he ſhould not be able to ſhew his Face in that Court any more; theſe Prohibitions tending ſo much to his Diſcredit, and the utter Ruin and Subverſion of the Juriſdiction of the *Admiralty.*

Under Arch-biſhop *Grind*

In the Year 1580, under *Grindal* the next Archbiſhop, Dr. *Lewis* complained again to the Lord Treaſurer of the Decay of his Office, and drew up the preſent mean State of the Judge and Court of *Admiralty.* He ſhewed how the Cauſes which were treated of in this Court, proceeded only of Things done upon and beyond the Seas; and yet the Judge could not enjoy the ſame, by reaſon of Prohibitions out of Her Majeſty's *Bench;* denied to none that would ſue for them. By reaſon whereof, and that the Suitors to this Court were many times vexed with Actions upon the Caſe for ſuing there, Merchants and Mariners were ſo terrified, as they forſook the Court of *Admiralty,* and ſued for Things done beyond and upon the Sea, at the Common Law, in her Majeſty's *Bench,* and in the *Guild Hall* of *London.* And the ſame were maintained there by ſurmiſing the Matters to be contracted in ſome Place upon the Land. Where in truth the ſame was done beyond and upon the Sea; and there might no Traverſe be admitted touching the Place.

And theſe Prohibitions were grievous to the other Courts as well as this, and chiefly the Eccleſiaſtical.

Under Archbiſhop *Whitgift. Cott. Librar. Cleopatra* F. I.

Again, about the Year 1598, under Archbiſhop *Whitgift,* theſe Prohibitions lay heavy upon the Civil Courts. And then a notable Paper was drawn up for the Conſideration of the Queen or the Parliament, entitled, *Certain Collections and Inferences concerning Matter of Prohibitions and Conſultations: Not unfit to be thought upon for the better Preſervation of her Majeſty's Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical;* which were theſe, viz.

*Statute de Conſul. Anno* 24. *Ed.* I. *Anno* 2. *Hen.* V. Cap. 3. 4. *Edw.* IV. Fol. 37. 31. *Hen.* VI. Fol. 14.

I. Since by the Laws and Inſtitutes of this Realm, the Libel is appointed as a Rule for the granting of Prohibitions and Conſultations, How can a Prohibition duly be granted, either before the Libel is exhibited in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, or without Sight and diligent Peruſal thereof, or upon any other Matter or Suggeſtion that may be probably gathered out of the ſame?

*Anno* 1. R. III. Fol. 4. 38. *Hen.* VI. Fol. 22.

II. Where the Cauſe originally is undoubtedly of Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance, Why ſhould any Prohibition be granted (as almoſt all be) upon any Matter pleaded at Bar, or by way of Exception, tho' merely Temporal; the Law it ſelf, and common Reaſon being plain and evident to the contrary? For ſuch Matter incident comes not there to be finally ſentenced and determined. But it is uſed as a Means and Furtherance for the Deciſion of his Principal. And ſuppoſing the Law were otherwiſe, then might either Party at their Pleaſure, by pleading ſome Matter Temporal, make any Cauſe Eccleſiaſtical whatſoever, ſubject to a Prohibition?

III. Since the Prohibition once granted, (though never ſo unduly) muſt needs bring with it Delay of Juſtice, intolerable Expences, and many great Inconveniencies to the Party prohibited, Why are Prohibitions ſo uſually granted, without calling or hearing both Parties, and the Judge Eccleſiaſtical alſo (*ſi ſua putaverit intereſſe*) contrary to the common Rules of Juſtice in all Cauſes, ſpecially in Matters of ſo great Prejudice?

IV. Can it be thought expedient, or reaſonable, that the Plaintiff making choice of the Court *Chriſtian* for his Relief, ſhould afterwards in the ſame Cauſe be ſuffered to procure a Prohibition? Were it not ſound Diſcretion and Policy, to cut off ſuch wilful malicious Vexation of a Subject, and publick Scandal to Juſtice, howſoever the Law be defective and ſilent in that behalf?

V. To ſue for a Prohibition not till after Concluſion in the Cauſe, is very prepoſterous and inconvenient. But after Sentence given, in *Bracton*'s Opinion, is altogether unlawful; much more after two or three Inſtances, and as many Sentences paſt. And yet in all theſe Caſes Prohibitions are common and ordinary.

VI. What Law or Reaſon can be pretended, why the Judge Eccleſiaſtical, after Conſultation delivered unto him, may not condemn the Party who brings the Prohibition, *in Expenſis retardati proceſſus*; in caſe the Judges ſhall refuſe, as oftentimes they do, to aſſeſs double Coſt and Damage, according to the Statute, or in any other Caſe whatſoever, wherein the Judges can or will allow no Charges at all.

25. *Ed.* I.

VII. If in the Prohibition directed to the Eccleſiaſtical Judge, the Suggeſtions appeared notably falſe, vain, or frivolous, as in ſome of late hath been ſeen; Why may not the Temporal Judge in that Caſe juſtly be preſumed wittingly and willingly to infringe the Liberties of the Church? And thereupon, after due Circumſtances obſerved, be declared and denounced excommunicate, according to the Statute in that behalf eſtabliſhed?

VIII. Is there either Warrant or Colour of Law, that any Prohibition ſhould be grounded upon any of theſe Surmiſes, *viz.* That Matters Teſtamentary and Matrimonial only be Eccleſiaſtical; or that the Law Civil requireth two Witneſſes, where the Common Law accepteth of one? Seeing by the firſt Suggeſtion divers and ſundry Cauſes undoubtedly known, and confeſſed to be of Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance, are falſely ſuppoſed to be of Temporal Juriſdiction; and by the ſecond, unlearnedly miſconceived, no Cauſe ſo purely Spiritual, but muſt be determined at the Common Law.

IX. Were it not very convenient and neceſſary, conſidering the very long and tedious and chargeable Suits in obtaining Conſultations, together with the manifold Difficulties which accompany ſuch unwelcome Motions, that the Temporal Judges would be pleaſed, for Relief of poor Subjects, within ſome reaſonable and competent Time to determine the Queſtions depending before them, as touching Conſultations. And that hereafter the Spiritual Courts be not kept in Suſpence for two, three, or four Years; as often it hath been, before the Conſultations can be procured, notwithſtanding the beſt and uttermoſt Endeavours of the Defendant, and the manifold Juſtice of this Demand.

24. *Ed.* I.
1. *Ed.* III.
11.
18. *Ed.* III.
5.

X. It ſeemeth by the Scope and Purport of all the moſt ancient Statutes in that behalf provided, that the Prohibition and Conſultations, as other original Writs, ought not to be granted but in the Court of *Chancery* by the Lord Chancellor of *England*. And howſoever of late Years the Courſe hath been drawn another way, yet no doubt the Power of the Chancellor is no whit thereby reſtrained, but that he may lawfully (and it were to be wiſhed he would) reſume and put in Execution his ancient Right and Authority. So ſhould not her Majeſty's Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction be driven as now it is, to admit the Cenſure and Judgment of thoſe, who indeed be principal Parties as touching the Queſtion of Prohibitions.

*Anno* 24. *Ed.* II.

XI. What Cauſe or Grievance ſoever cannot be redreſſed by any Writ but of the *Chancery*, there the Statute expreſly forbiddeth the King's Prohibition to take Place; but it is manifeſt and notorious, that moſt of the Prohibitions now-a-days, or rather all, be granted in Stay of ſuch Complaints, as wherein neither by any Writ out of the *Chancery*, nor any other Courſe of Proceeding at the Common Law, the Subject can receive ſound Juſtice, or final Cenſure.

*An.* 50. *Ed.* III. cap. 4.

XII. Can it be warranted either by Law or Statute, that after Conſultation once granted in the *King's Bench*, a ſecond Prohibition ſhould be gotten out of the *Common Pleas* in the ſame Cauſe, the Matter not being augmented, enlarged, nor otherwiſe altered. And yet howſoever the Statute be plain and evident to the contrary, divers ſuch Prohibitions have been of late obtained.

XIII. If ſuch Care and Conſideration had been taken in the granting of Prohibitions, as were fit and neceſſary in Cauſes of ſo great Moment, the Judges Temporal would never have granted ſo many Conſultations as have been granted within the Compaſs of three or four Years.

XIV. Foraſmuch as both the Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal be now united in the Crown of the Realm; which were heretofore *de facto* ſevered, and derived from ſeveral Heads and Authorities; and for that the Ground and true original Cauſe of Prohibitions was none other than the foreſaid Severance and Partition of Juriſdictions; may it not be very probably drawn into Queſtion, Whether as the Caſe now ſtandeth, any Prohibition at all may in ſound Conſtruction of Law be warranted; at leaſt, how the Form and Manner of Prohibitions heretofore uſed, may now, without Offence and Derogation to the Queen's Prerogative Eccleſiaſtical, be retained and practiſed? As though the two Juriſdictions remained now diſtinct, and as ſeveral as before; and as though her Majeſty's Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical may not, with as little Prejudice to the Crown, encroach upon the Temporal, as the Temporal may upon the Eccleſiaſtical.

XV. But in caſe the Prohibition, by force of ſo many Years Uſe and Cuſtom, may not now conveniently be diſcontinued, either in Matter or Manner; yet, in true Senſe and Meaning of Law, What Reaſon can be deviſed why the Prohibition ſhould be extended to the Reſtraint of her Majeſty's High Commiſſion, or Court of *Delegates*, both of them being authorized under the Great Seal of *England*, and eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament; and neither of them ſo much as thought upon for divers hundred Years after the Prohibition was current in *England*; neither by colour of any Argument or Similitude can be drawn to the Caſe of ordinary Juriſdiction, either as then it was, or now it is uſed?

XVI. And for that her Majeſty's *Delegates* have no general Commiſſion *ad univerſitatem Cauſarum*; but for every ſeveral Cauſe of Appeal receive a ſpecial and particular Commiſſion, it may ſeem ſomewhat ſtrange and extraordinary, that any Subjects ſhould preſume to countermand her Majeſties expreſs Command, and to forbid the Judges Delegates to proceed any further in any one Cauſe, which her Majeſty hath eſpecially and particularly commanded them to hear and determine.

And

Under Archbiſhop *Bancroft.*

And as through the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, under three Archbiſhops, theſe Prohibitions were thus ſtomached by the *Civilians*; ſo in the Reign of K. *James* I. under Archbiſhop *Bancroft*, in the Year 1606, the *Convocation* then met, ſtirred in it, and prayed ſome Redreſs by a Petition of the Lower Houſe to the King, to this Tenor:

The Convocation petition K. *James* I. about Prohibitions. *Cotton* Library, *Cleopatra*, F. 2.

" Moſt humbly beſeeching you moſt excellent
" Majeſty, your faithful Subjects, the Clergy of
" the Lower Houſe of Convocation, for themſelves,
" and the reſt of their Brethren in the
" Miniſtry: That whereas they have been very
" much of late Years defrauded of their Tithes,
" and debarred from obtaining their Right, due
" unto them by your excellent Laws of this
" Church, through Prohibitions procured by thoſe
" which wrong them, out of your Majeſties Temporal
" Courts, to your Suppliants great Hindrance,
" Moleſtation, and utter impoveriſhing
" in Time, if Remedy be not provided; beſide
" the ſtopping of Juſtice, occaſion of Perjury,
" and further Wrong, and overthrow of your Eccleſiaſtical
" Juriſdiction, as though it were an
" unjuſt Uſurpation of foreign Power againſt
" your Majeſty and Crown; and not to do execution
" of your Majeſties own rightful Power
" and Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical: It
" may pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty upon
" due notice given, and in tender Conſideration
" of our Grievances herein, to take ſome ſpeedy
" Order for the Help and Relief of the ſame, in
" ſuch Manner as to your Highneſs's Wiſdom,
" Piety, and Clemency ſhall ſeem juſt, fit, and
" convenient. And your Majeſties Suppliants
" ſhall evermore, as they are bound, with all due
" Thankfulneſs pray unto God for your Majeſties
" long and happy Life, and proſperous Reign, &c.

Some of theſe *Civilians*, now in chief Truſt and Place, are;

Judges, &c. in theſe Courts.

Dr. *John Betteſworth*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and Dean of the Court of *Arches*.
Sir *Henry Penrice*, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.
Dr. *George Paul*, Vicar General to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Dr. *Henchman*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *London*.
Sir *Nathan Lloyd*, Knt. Advocate General.
Dr. *Ja. Johnſon*, Maſter of the Faculties.

Regiſters of the Courts.

There is alſo a Regiſter belonging to each of theſe Courts, *viz.* the High Court of *Admiralty*, and *Delegates*, the Court of *Arches*, and of the High Court of *Chivalry*, of the *Prerogative Court*. Alſo a Regiſter to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*; and another to the Chancellor and Commiſſary of *London*.

## *ROYAL SOCIETY.*

The *Royal Society.* *J. S.*

THere is yet a more modern Colledge, inſtituted for Experimental Philoſophy, called THE ROYAL SOCIETY, founded alſo in this City, and a very great Ornament to it. The Meeeting of the Members thereof is wont to be formerly at *Greſham-College*, now in *Crane-Court* in *Fleetſtret*.

The Original of it. *R. B.*

The great Benefit by this Society for the improvement of Knowledge.

The Original of this Society was about the Years 1650, 1651, 1652, at *Oxford*, &c. and about 1658 in *London*, when divers Learned and Judicious Perſons of different Profeſſions, uſed to have Meetings together; all of them great Improvers of Ingenuity, and Promoters of a Noble Deſign, *viz.* the bettering of the Condition of Human Life by a vigorous Advancement of real Knowledge, and an Improvement of Arts and Sciences; their Buſineſs being to conſider, diſcover, and take Account of Philoſophical Experiments, Obſervations, and Matters; to view and diſcourſe upon the Production and Rarities of Art and Nature; to conſider how they may be improved, and what to deduce from them for the Benefit of Mankind, and to make a Record thereof for future Ages.

And ſince their Aſſembly or Inſtitution, they have made a great many commendable Experiments, very profitable and delightful, relating to *Eclipſes*, *Meteors*, *Comets*, and other *Cœleſtial Phœnomena*; likewiſe relating to Mines and Minerals; to Animals, and Plants; to Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations, Mountains, Lakes, Tides, Currents, the Depth of the Sea, with abundance of the like Works of Nature; they alſo have much advanced the Art of Navigation, ſo uſeful to us, and improved that of Architecture, both Civil, Military, and Natural. They have alſo been very induſtrious in promoting the planting of Trees, as well for Fruits as for Timber, and other Uſes, to the great Benefit of the Nation.

The firſt Perſons that began to meet.

Amongſt the firſt Perſons that met (which was at *Wadham* College in *Oxford*, at the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*) were Dr. *Seth Ward* late Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; Sir *William Petty*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurſt*, Mr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, and ſome others.

They meet at *Greſham* College.

And by their Meetings, for the conſulting of the Matters aforeſaid, they begat Applauſe, not only at Home but in Foreign Parts, which augmented their Number, eſpecially about the Year 1658, at which time they had a Meeting at *Greſham College*; and the greateſt part of them living in *London*, they continued their Meetings at the ſaid College, until the Year 1660, being the time of the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. ſoon after which, the Deſign (being favoured by ſome ingenious Perſons, who had followed the King in his Exile) pleaſed ſo far his Majeſty taking notice thereof, that he was graciouſly pleaſed ſo to favour and incourage it, as to grant a large Charter to them, bearing Date the 23d of *April*, 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation; to conſiſt of a Preſident, of a Council, and of Fellows, *for promoting the Knowledge of Natural Things, and uſeful Arts, by Experiments*; wherein his Majeſty declared himſelf to be the Founder and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of this Society; giving them power to purchaſe Lands and Houſes; to have and uſe a Common Seal and Coat of Arms; to have two Secretaries; two or more Curators of Experiments; one or more Clerks; and two Serjeants at Mace: He likewiſe gave them Power to make Laws, Orders, and Conſtitutions amongſt themſelves; to have one or more *Engravers* and *Printers*, with power to Print whatſoever they ſhall think good of their own Obſervations and Remarks; to Take and Anatomiſe dead Bodies, executed by Order of Law, to Erect Colleges, &c.

K. *Charles* the IId, granted them a Charter.

Coat of Arm

The Coat Armour granted to this Society is the Field, three Lions of *England* in chief. The Creſt. An Eagle. The Supporters hunting Hounds. Emblems of Sagacity and Search.

Upon their meeting at *London*, which much augmented their Number, the Lord Viſcount *Henry Brounker*, the Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Paul Neal*, *John Evelyn*, Eſq; Dr. *Scarborough*, Dr. *Clark*, and divers others, became Members of this Society, and ſtill increaſed, ſo that at this Day they are very conſiderable, according to the Liſt or Catalogue by and by to enſue.

### *The Office of the ſeveral Members of this Society.*

The Preſid

The *Preſident* is to call and diſſolve the Meetings, to propoſe the Matter whereon to conſult, to put Queſtions, to call for Experiments, to admit of Members that from time to time ſhall be received into the Society.

The

Treaſurer.

The *Treaſurer* receives and disburſes all Moneys.

The Secretary.

The *Secretary* reads all Letters and Informations, Replies to all Addreſſes, or Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others; to take notice of the Orders, and material Paſſages at the Meetings, Regiſters all their Experiments and Concluſions, and publiſheth that which is ordered and allowed by the Society.

The Curators.

The *Curators* or Experimentors are to receive the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting to bring all to the Teſt; and the Society judgeth thereof. Whereby the World may have the concurring Teſtimony of many Perſons of undoubted Credit for the Truth of whatſoever they ſhall publiſh.

### *Of the Election of Members into this Society.*

The electing Members by Ballotting.

The manner of Electing of Fellows is according to the *Venetian* Way by Ballotting. At one Aſſembly the Candidate is propoſed by ſome that know him well; the next Meeting he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate muſt have the Major Number of 21 Suffrages at the leaſt, and then at that or the next Aſſembly he may be introduced, and ſolemnly admitted by the Preſident: At his Admiſſion he ſubſcribes this following Promiſe:

*That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the* Royal Society *of* London, *for the Improvement of natural Knowledge.*

After this, he may at any time free himſelf from this Obligation, only by ſignifying under his Hand to the Preſident, that he deſires to withdraw from the Society.

When any one is admitted he pays to the Treaſurer only 4*s.* afterwards 13*s.* a Quarter, ſo long as he continues a Member; and this is towards the defraying ſome neceſſary Expences for the College.

The Library.

This *Royal Society* for Advancement of this noble Deſign, hath begun a Library, to conſiſt only of ſuch Authors as may be ſerviceable to their Deſign; towards which the Lord *Henry Howard*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, was pleaſed to beſtow on the Society his whole Library then at *Arundel Houſe* in the *Strand*, (where this Society met for ſome time after the Fire of *London*,) with a free permiſſion of changing ſuch Books as were not proper for their Deſign; by which Means, and by other publick Gifts of Books, they will have a compleat Library of all that hath been publiſhed in Antient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of Nature, or the Effects of all Moral Arts and Sciences.

H. Howards
ooks.

Repoſitory.
Colwell,

They have a *Repoſitory*, which was the Gift of *Daniel Colwell*, Eſq; a Member of this Society, which is kept in this College, wherein are to be ſeen many Thouſands of great Rarities, ſome of them fetched from the fartheſt Parts of the known World, as Beaſts, Serpents, Birds, Fiſhes, Flies, Shells, Seeds, Feathers, Minerals, Earths, ſome Things petrified, others oſſified, Mummies, Gums, Skeletons, *&c.*

Rarities
the *Mu-*

*J. S.*
Neh.Grew.
ſæum.

Dr. *Nehemiah Grew* hath given an Account of theſe Curioſities in a juſt Volume, Intitled, *Muſæum Regalis Societatis: A Catalogue and Deſcription of the Natural and Artificial Rarities belonging to the* Royal Society, *and preſerved at* Greſham College; Printed *Anno* 1681. In this Repoſitory, there be Rarities (as they are digeſted by the foreſaid Doctor) firſt of Animals, and that of theſe Kinds, *viz.* of Human Bodies, of Quadrupedes, of Serpents, of Birds, of Fiſhes, of Shells, of Inſects. *Secondly*, Of Plants and their Kinds, of Trees and their Woods, Fruits, Nuts, Berries. Of Shrubs, of Herbs, of Moſſes, and of Sea Plants. *Thirdly*, Of Minerals of theſe Kinds, *viz.* Stones, Metals, Mineral Principles, *viz.* Jet, Amber, Earths. And *Fourthly*, of Artificial Matters, as of Things relating to Chymiſtry, and other Parts of natural Philoſophy; of Things relating to the *Mathematicks*, and ſome Mechanicks. *Laſtly*, Of Coins and other Matters relating to Antiquity, with a Liſt of thoſe who have contributed to the *Muſæum.* And being founded by *Daniel Colwal*, Eſq; Fellow of the ſaid Society, Dr. *Grew* Prefaced his Book, as with a Dedication to the Society, ſo with an Epiſtle to him who *had offered up to the Society ſo noble an Hecatomb.* He is likewiſe mentioned with Honour for his voluntary Undertaking for engraving the Plates of the Work, done in order to a publick Good. And in grateful Memory of him his Picture faceth the Book.]

*R. B.*

To this Repoſitory, many Rarities both of Art and Nature have been ſince added by other worthy Members of the Society, and by other ingenious Perſons; and if it increaſeth as in probability it will, it is like to be one of the largeſt, and filled with the moſt Curioſities of Nature of any in the World.

King *Charles* of this Society.

To conclude, as King *Charles* II. gave to this Society a Patent, with a Coat of Arms, ſo for the promoting of Arts and Sciences, and to encourage Learned Men, he was pleaſed after the Example of the greateſt and moſt renowned Monarch that ever was in *Europe*, to enroll himſelf one of the Society.

Time of Meeting.

The time of meeting for this Society is on *Wedneſdays* at three a Clock in the Afternoon.

Times of Election of Members of Council.

The time of Election for the Members of Council, out of the Fellows, is upon the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* in the Morning, after which they all Dine together at a Veniſon Feaſt.

Of the Council, Eleven of the Old Ones are to ſtand for the enſuing Year; the reſt to be Elected out of the reſt of the Members.]

*J. S.*

Here follows A LIST of the *Royal Society*, as was in the Year 1704, and coming to my Hand, is preſented here. The Number of them at this time increaſed double, as may be found in the laſt Edition of the *Preſent State of Great Britain.*

### *A* LIST *of the Preſent Council of the* ROYAL SOCIETY, *Eleven of which are to be continued till St.* Andrews Day, 1705.

SIR *Iſaac Newton*, Knt. Preſident.
*John Bembde*, Eſquire.
*William Cockburn*, M. D.
Sir *Godfry Copley*, Bar.
Sir *Thomas Criſp*, Knt.
*Thomas Foley*, Eſq;
*Edmond Halley*, Geo. Prof. Sav.
*John Harwood*, L. L. D.
*John Herbert*, Eſq;
*Abraham Hill*, Eſq;
*John Hutton*, M. D.
*Thomas Iſted*, Eſq;
*Alexander Pitfield*, Eſq:
*Francis Roberts*, Eſq;
*Hans Sloane*, M. D.
*William Stanley*, D. D.
*Edward Tyſon*, M. D.
*Richard Waller*, Eſq;
Sir *Chriſtoph. Wren*, Knt.
*Chriſtopher Wren*, Eſq;
Sir *Cyril Wyche*, Knt.

*William Aglionby*, Eſq;
*Francis Aſton*, Eſq;
*R. Areskine*, M. D.
*Ciril Arthington*, Eſq;
*Arthur Baly*, Eſq;
Mr. *Charles Bernard.*
*Richard Bentley*, D. D.
*William Bird*, Eſq;
*Jonathan Blackwell*, Eſq;
*James Bridges*, Eſq;
*Orlando Bridgeman*, Eſq;
*Orlando Bridgeman*, Eſq;
*Robert Briggs*, A. M. Prof. L. L.
*Edward Brown*, M. D.
*Thomas Brown*, M. D.
*Paul Bowes*, Eſq;
Sir *Richard Bulkley*, Knt. and Bar.
*John* Earl of *Carbery.*
St. *George*, Lord Biſhop of *Clogher.*
*Henry* Earl of *Clarendon.*
*George Cheyne*, M. D.
*John Chamberlayne*, Eſq;
Mr. *Detbleus Cluverus.*
Mr. *William Cowper.*
*Daniel Cox*, M. D.
Mr. *James Cunningham.*
Sir *Anthony Dean*, Knt.
Mr. *William Derham.*

Mr. *Samuel Doody*.
*James Drake*, M. D.
Sir *Matthew Dudley*, Knt.
*Maurice Emmet*, Eſq;
*John Evelyn*, Eſq;
*John Flamſted*, Aſt. Reg.
*John Fryar*, M. D.
Sir *Robert Gordon*, Knt.
*David Gregory*, M. D.
*Nehemiah Grew*, M. D.
Sir *Rowl. Gwynne*, Knt.
*Charles* Lord *Hallifax*.
*Edward Haines*, Eſq;
Mr. *Edward Haiſtwell*.
*Anthony Hammond*, Eſq;
*John Harris*, A. M.
*John Henley*, Eſq;
*John Hicks*, Eſq;
Sir *John Hoskins*, Knt. *and* Bar.
Mr. *John Houghton*.
Mr. *James Hodgſon*.
*Charles Howard* of *Norfolk*, Eſq;
*Edward Howard* of *Norfolk*, Eſq;
*Hugh Howard*, Eſq;
*John Jackſon*, Eſq;
Sir *Charles Iſaac*, Knt.
*Edward* Lord Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardah*.
Mr. *John Keill*.
Sir *Edmund King*, Knt.
*Thomas Kirke*, Eſq;
*Edward Laney*, Prof. Theol. Greſh.
*Martin Liſter*, M. D. Med. Reg.
Sir *John Lowther*, Bar.
Mr. *John Lowthorpe*.
*Owen Lloyd*, T. D.
Sir *Berkley Lucy*, Bar.
*John Mapletoft*, D. D.
*Richard Mead*, M. D.
*Walter Mills*, M. D.
*Benj. Middleton*, Eſq;
*Robert Moleſworth*, Eſq;
*Thomas Molineux*, M. D.
*Joſeph Morland*, M. D.
*John Morton*, A. M.
Mr. *George Moult*.
*Will. Muſgrave*, M. D.
*Robert Nelſon*, Eſq;
*John Newey*, M. A.
*Edward Norris*, M. D.
*William Oliver*, M. D.
*Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke, Lord Preſident*.
Sir *John Percivale*, Knt. *and* Bar.
Mr. *James Petiver*.
*Robert Pitt*, M. D.
Mr. *James Pond*.
*Matthew Prior*, Eſq;
*Thomas* Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Lord *Reay*.
*John Ray*, A. M.
*Ruſſel Roberts*, Eſq;
*Richard Robinſon*, M. D.
*Tancred Robinſon*, M. D.
*Joſeph Ralphſon*, M. A.
*Gilbert* Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
The L. Viſc. *Seafield*.
The Lord Viſcount *Shelborne*.
*John* Lord *Somers*, Baron of *Eveſham*.
*John Shadwell*, M. D.
*J. Shaw* Eſq;
*Frederik Slare*, M. D.
*Thomas Smith*, D. D.
Sir *John Stanley*.
*Edward Smith*, Dean of St. *Patrick*.
*Edward Southwell*, Eſq;
*George Stepney*, Eſq;
Mr. *Philip Stubs*.
Sir *Philip Sydenham*.
The Lord Viſcount *Tarbat*.
*Ralph Thoresby*, Gent.
*Robert Tompſon*, M. D.
*Alexander Torriano*, Aſt. Prof. Greſ.
*Thomas* Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*.
Sir *Paul Whitchcot*, Knt. and Bar.
Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Bar.
*John Woodward*, M. D. P. M. G.
*George Worth*, Eſq;
*William Wotton*, B. D.

Perſons of other Nations.

Ds. *Georgius Baglivus*.
Ds. *Godefr. Bidloo*, M. D.
Ds. *Dominicus Bottonus*.
Ds. *Baſnage de Bauval*.
Ds. *Paulus Buſſiere*.
Ds. *Bourdeliu*, M. D. Pariſ.
Ds. *Dominicus Caſſini*, Aſt. Reg. Pa.
Ds. *Jacobus Caſſini*.
Ds. *Joannes Chardellou*.
Ds. *Abrahamus Cyprianus*, M. D.
Ds. *Thomas Delbene*.
Ds. *Johan. Dolæus*, M. D.
Ds. *Nicholas Fatio* de Duillier.
Ds. *Stephanus Geoffroy*.
Ds. *Gulielminus*.
Ds. *Jo. Theodor. Heinſon*, Hanov.
Ds. *Urban. Hiarne*, M. D.
Ds. *Petrus Hotton*, Botan. Prof. in Acad. Ludg. Bat.
Ds. *Jo. Phil. Jordis*, M. D. Franc.
Ds. *David Krieg*.
Ds. *Gothofr. Guil. Leibnitius*, J. V. D.
Ds. *Michael Levaſſor*.
Ds. *Antonius Leuwenhoeck*, Delphenſis.
Ds. *Chriſtopher Leyoncrona*, S. M. S. R.
Ds. *Abrahamus de Moivre*.
Ds. *Johannes Marſigli*, Conc. Im. R.
Ds. *Jo. Burchard. Menckenius*.
Ds. *Dioniſius Papin*, M. D.
Ds. *Louis Paul*, M. D.
Ds. *Jo. Nicholas Pechlin*, M. D.
Ds. *Moiſes Pujolas*.
Ds. *Rivinus*, M. D.
Ds. *Jo. Ambroſius Sarotti*.
*Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus*, M. D. *Tigur*.
Ds. *Petrus Sylveſtre*.
Ds. *Franciſcus Spoletus*, Med. Pr. Pr. P.
Ds. *Ez. de Spanheim*, Liber Baro, Boruſſ. Reg. Miniſter ſtatus, & ad *Annam* Reginam *Angliæ*, Legatus Extraordinarius.
Ds. *Otto Sperlingius*.
Ds. *Jo. Adamus Stampfer*.
Ds. *Timone*, M. D.
Ds. *Franciſcus Travigni*, Ph. Ven.
Ds. *Valiſenierius*, Pat. Prof.
Ds. *Raymundus Vieſſiens*, M. D.
Ds. *Vincentius Vivianus*, Mat. Flor.
Ds. *Nicholaus Witſen*, Conſ. Amſt.

## SOCIETY of *ANTIQUARIES*.

A Society of *Antiquaries*.

Life of *Camden*, by. Ed. *Gibſon*, now Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

TO this Learned Society I muſt add another of great Honour, while it continued, but now extinct; when ſeveral Perſons of Honour and Learning combined into a Society or College of *Antiquaries*, beginning in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, of which we have ſome Account in the Life of Learned *Camden*, who was one of the Society. They met one Day in the Week at *Darby Houſe*, where the Heralds Office was and ſtill is kept; and their Buſineſs was to confer together concerning the *Antiquities* of this Land; and at each Meeting two Queſtions were propounded to be the next Week diſcuſſed, each ſhewing their Opinions of them. And that which ſeemed moſt material, was, by one appointed for that Purpoſe, entred into a Book, that it might be of Uſe afterwards, and remain to Poſterity. This Society increaſed daily, many Perſons, both Learned and Noble, joyning themſelves as Members thereof; but at length it flagged, and ſo was diſcontinued for Twenty Years; but was revived again by divers ingenious Gentlemen, in the Year 1614. Some of the Members were Sir *James Ley*, Knt. Attorney of the Court of Wards, afterwards Earl of *Marleburgh*, and Lord Treaſurer; Sir *Robert Cotton*, Knt. and Baronet; Sir *John Davies*, K. *James*'s Attorney for *Ireland*; Sir *Richard St. George*, then *Norroy*; Mr. *Hackwel*, the Queens Solicitor; Mr. *Camden*, *Clarentieux*; Sir *Henry Spelman*, Knt. and ſome others, whereof the two laſt were of the Original Foundation.

Theſe prudently began this Society, by drawing up ſome Rules of Government and Limitations to be obſerved among them; whereof this was one, that for avoiding of Offence, they would meddle neither with Matters of State, nor Religion. At one of theſe Meetings they agreed upon two Queſtions, according to their formerly propounded Method, one whereof was touching the Original of the *Terms*, of which Sir *Henry Spelman* (from whoſe Letter I have ſet down all this Matter) ſaith, that it being obſcure, and generally miſtaken, he took ſome pains about. But before the next Meeting, underſtanding the King took ſome Miſlike of the Society, and being informed that they had reſolved to decline all Matters of State (which very Caution might have given the King ſome Jealouſy) they forbare to meet any more; and ſo this brave Society ſunk: but ſome Benefit of it remained; namely, what that learned Knight had prepared concerning the Hiſtory of our *Terms*. It remained in *MS*. in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*; ſince Printed, tho' not ſo Correct.

*Camden* appealed to thi College.

To this Society of *Antiquarians*, I find *Camden* referring himſelf, when *Brookeſmouth*, *York* Herald, had made Exceptions to divers Genealogies of Noblemen, in his *Britannia*, as falſe, in a Tract of his, Printed *Anno* 1599. called *A Diſcovery of Errors*, &c. In Anſwer to which, that Learned and Modeſt Man, ſet a few Sheets at the End of his Edition of the *Britannia*, *Anno* 1600, vindicating his Writings from the Calumnies of that Herald; and at laſt referring the Accounts he had given of thoſe ancient Pedigrees excepted againſt, either to the Earl Marſhal, or to the College of *Heralds*; *vel ad Collegium Antiquariorum, qui ſtatis Temporibus, conveniunt, & de rebus antiquis conferunt: Quorum plerique etiam in Genealogiis ſunt exercitati*: i. e. ‘Or to the College of ‘*Antiquaries*, who at ſet Times met, and con‘ferred concerning Antiquities, divers whereof ‘were well ſkilled in Genealogies. But return we to the *Royal Society*.

Mr. *Thomas* Operator. Proper Subjects propounded to the Society.

The ingenious Mr. *Thomas*, the preſent *Operator* to the Society, in a Paper kindly imparted to me, hath drawn up, under divers Heads, the Subjects proper for the Learned Members, to communicate, as well for the Honour of the Society, as for the advancing and diſperſing abroad of uſeful Knowledge; which, as he writes, if handled with Judgment and Sincerity, ſeem moſt agreeable towards the promoting of thoſe Ends, which this *Royal Society* was at firſt inſtituted for by K. *Charles* II. the Founder and Patron; and ſince from time to time ſucceſsfully ſupported by the due Care and Benevolence of its own Members, for the Advancement of the Purpoſes already mentioned. All along remembring, at leaſt as a Society, not to aſſert any Thing but what Ocular Demonſtration would allow to be Matter of Fact, in ſpight of the Hypothetical Influence of *Ariſtotelians*, *Carteſians*, *Adepts*, *Aſtrologers*, and common *Longitudinarians*.

Aſtronomical Obſervations.

He therefore wiſhed, that ſuch as had Opportunity, Capacities, and the Advantage of good Teleſcopes, would communicate all Aſtronomical and other Obſervations, whether of the Spots in the Body of the *Sun*, of their Situations and Variations therein, of their Increaſe and Decreaſe; or of the *Nebulæ* mentioned by that univerſal Scholar, and moſt acute Philoſopher Dr. *Halley*, No. 347. of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*. Of new Stars appearing, or of others diſappearing. Of *Comets*, and of all Eclipſes, whether of the *Sun*, *Moon*, *Stars*, or *Satellites*.

Dr. *Halley*.

Uncommon Appearances in the Heaven, *Auroræ Boreales*, *Meteors*, &c.

That accurate Accounts would be no leſs acceptable of all uncommon *Appearances* in the Heavens; ſuch as *Auroræ Boreales*, Meteors of all Kinds, Thunder and Lightning; particularly noting the Time between the Flaſh and the Crack, and the like *Phænomena*. Alſo Regiſters of the Wind and Weather, of the *Thermometer* and *Barometer*; of the Quantity of Rain that falls upon any ſpace of Ground, though but a Foot ſquare; of the conſtant Flux and Reflux of Tides for ſome time, with Remarks; ſuch, as how high they Flow, and how low they Ebb, and the Moon's Age at the time of obſerving them.

Deſcriptions of Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptils, &c.

That all new Diſcoveries in *Natural Hiſtory* would be alſo very deſirable; ſuch as good Deſcriptions of Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptils, Inſects, of amphibious Animals, of Fiſh, whether Teſtaceous, or of other Kinds: Of Plants, Minerals, Foſſils, or the like, that are either met with but rarely, ill treated by the Authors that writ of them, or that have hitherto paſſed unregarded: Whether they may be of any Advantage to Mankind, as Food or Phyſick; and whether thoſe, or any other Uſes of them can be further improved.

Mineral Waters.

As likewiſe Accounts of the different Sorts of Mineral Waters, of their Chymical *Analyſis*, or of other Experiments, (ſuch as thoſe of Dr. *Slare* upon the *Pyrmont*) in what Caſes and Quantities they have been taken; and with what Succeſs.

Diſſection of Morbid Bodies.

Diſſections of Morbid Bodies, whether Human, or of other Animals, were highly wanted, with particular Relations of the Parts decayed or affected; and of the Symptoms, during Life, attending thoſe Diſtempers, with all Anatomical Diſcoveries and remarkable Caſes, not only in *Phyſick* and *Surgery*, but alſo in *Farriery*, and the Diſeaſes of Cattel; ſuch as the Murrain amongſt the Cow Kind, and the Rott amongſt Sheep; and their Cures, if poſſible.

New Experiments in *Chymiſtry* and *Pharmacy*.

He recommended alſo new Experiments, either in *Chymiſtry*, ſuch as thoſe of the Learned Dr. *Friend*, in his *Prælectiones Chymicæ*, or in *Pharmacy*; ſuch, as what Medicines are eaſily incorporated together, and what not: And how compound Medicines may be reduced leſs ſimple, yet anſwer the ſame End, &c. or upon all, or any of the *Materia Medica*; ſuch as thoſe of *Monſieur Tournfort*.

Agriculture, Planting, Gardening.

That Improvements in *Agriculture* would be in like manner gratefully received. Such as the moſt commodious ways to water the high Grounds, and to drain the more wet and low; To meliorate the barren, and to enrich even the fertile Land. What Sort of Grains, Plants, or Fruit thrive beſt in the ſeveral Soils; And how each of them may be manured to the beſt Advantage: With all uſeful Obſervations in Planting and Gardening; like thoſe of Mr. *Evelyn* and Mr. *Bradley*. All Microſcopical Diſcoveries, like thoſe of Mr. *Lewenhoeck*, Dr. *Hook*, and of the aforeſaid ingenious Mr. *Bradley*.

Microſcopical Diſcoveries.

Mechanicks, Engines, &c.

That no leſs valuable would be new Inventions or Improvements in *Mechanicks*; with Deſcriptions of Machines, Engines, Inſtruments, or the like; made uſe of either in Mines or Water-Works; in the more commodious Loading, Unloading, or Carrying of Goods; or for the greater Benefit of ſpeedy Travelling by Sea or Land: More eſpecially in the Arts of Navigation and War. Hereunto may be added, Exact Hiſtories of all Sorts of curious and beneficial Trades in any Country: Such as the Make of their Tools, and the way of applying them; with an Account of their Materials, both rough and wrought.

Philoſophical Tranſactions.

He added, how theſe few Hints, with great Variety more of this kind, and the beſt manner of Proceeding in moſt of them, might be gathered out of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, publiſhed from Time to Time by the Secretaries of this Society; out of the Memoirs of the *Academy Royal* of Sciences at *Paris*, the *Acta Lipſica*, the *Miſcellanea Berolinenſia*, and others.

The ſame Gentleman diſtinguiſheth the Learned Members of this Society into divers Ranks; of ſuch as were of great Ability in the Sciences following; ſome in one, ſome in others: *Viz.* In Natural Philoſophy, in Aſtronomy, Geometry, Opticks, Natural Hiſtory, Anatomy, Chymiſtry, Mechanicks, Huſbandry, Gardening and Planting, and Antiquities.

Antiquities.

Concerning this laſt, *viz.* *Antiquities*, he acknowledgeth, That properly ſpeaking, it was not the Buſineſs of the *Royal Society*; but that many of its Members were *Antiquarians*: And that ſeveral Things in that venerable Study were no leſs entertaining, than uſeful and ſatisfactory. And that therefore it was not to be queſtioned, but that all ancient Manuſcripts, Paintings, Medals, Coins, Urns, Monuments, Inſcriptions, or ought elſe, tending either to explain the Ceremonies, Cuſtoms, Arts and Sciences of our Anceſtors, or to ſet any controverted Points of Hiſtory in a clear Light, muſt be received with Gratitude.

Books, and Rarities requeſted for the *Library* and *Repoſitory*.

And laſtly, For the Increaſe of the Library and Repoſitory, he moved well diſpoſed Perſons to be Benefactors, either of Books, or other Curioſities: Adding, That new Books upon any of the foregoing Subjects, or Abſtracts of them; alſo any Thing remarkable, rare or curious, toward augmenting their Libraries, and Repoſitory of Rarities, (kept at the *Royal Societies* Houſe in *Crane-Court*, *Fleetſtreet*) would be no unacceptable Preſent.

To which Houſe all Communications might be directed, to be left for either of the Secretaries.

And that this might be ſaid for the Encouragement of ſuch Benefactions; That the Donors would be thereby entitled, not only to have their Names recorded in the Minute-Books of one of the beſt intended Societies in *Europe*; (And that bears no inconſiderable Reputation amongſt all the Learned World abroad, however diſregarded by ſome here at home;) but alſo to meet with convenient Opportunities of having their Donations carefully preſerved, for the Benefit and Satisfaction of Poſterity.

And that now there can be no room to doubt, but that the *Royal Society* is in as fair a way as any Corporation can be, of being eſtabliſhed a perpetual one: Eſpecially if we duly conſider the Contributions and Legacies lately left it; which may be ſeen at their Houſe aforeſaid: Moſt of which generous and worthy Benefactors being yet alive.

## CHAP. XXV.

*The Publick* SCHOOLS. *The Parliament petitioned to for Schools, in the* 25*th of* Henry VI. *Which were the ancient ones.* St. Anthony's *School.* Paul's *School. The Founding thereof. The Maſters. The School at* Mercers *Chapel.* Merchant-Taylors *School. The Maſters.* Ratcliff *School.* Chriſt-Church *School. A Cuſtom there.* Charterhouſe *School. Other Free Schools. Free Schools in* Southwark, *and* Weſtminſter. *Private Schools. The* Charity *Schools.*

Schools.

*J. S.*

TO theſe Colleges and Societies of Learning, it ſuits well to ſubjoin the Foundations of Charity, for the bringing up of Youth in good Literature, and Chriſtian Manners; which we call *Schools.* Concerning which, to what hath been ſaid at *Chap.* XXII. let theſe Things be added concerning them.

Ancient Schools in *London.*

Due Care was taken in ancient Times, that *London* ſhould be ſupplied with Schools of Learning.

*Fitzſtephen* Deſcript. *Lond.*

In King *Stephen*'s Time, there were Three principal great Schools, belonging to the Three chief Churches, as *Fitzſtephen* writes; (but he does not tell us which thoſe Churches were;) where Youth were bred up in the Skill not only of Grammar, but Logick, Philoſophy, Rhetorick, Poetry, and Wit. Beſides which, there were Schools of leſſer Account. But afterwards, and in the Times of King *Henry* VI. groſs Ignorance and want of Learning prevailed in *London*, as well as elſewhere; which appeared even in Churchmen themſelves, (to their Shame) as well as in the Laity. And Schools were neglected, and gone to decay. Wherefore, for the reſtoring of Learning, Four grave Clergymen, and Parſons of Pariſhes in the City, petitioned the Parliament that ſat in the 25th Year of *Henry* the VIth, That they and their Succeſſors might be allowed to ſet up Schools in their Four reſpective Churches, and appoint Schoolmaſters in them: *Viz.* In *Great Alhallows*, St. *Andrew Holborn*, St. *Peter*'s in *Cornhill*, and St. *Mary Cole-Church.*

It may be worth the relating of this Matter out of the Records of the *Tower.* The Petition of theſe Reverend Perſons ran to this Tenor:

*Record. Turr. Rot. Parl. An.* 25. H. VI. N°. 19. Petition to the Parliament, for ſetting up Schools.

'To the ful worthie and diſcrete Communes in 'this preſent Parlement aſſemblyd, to conſidre 'the grete Nombre of Gramer Scholes that ſometyme were in divers Parties of this Realme, beſide thoſe that were in *London*, and how few 'ben in theſe Dayes, and the grete Hurt that is 'cauſed of this, not oonly in the Spiritual Partie of the Chirche, where oftentyme it apperith 'to openly in ſom Perſones with grete Shame, 'but alſo in the temporal Partie; to whom alſo 'it is full expedyent to have competent Congruite for manie Cauſes, as to your Wiſdomes 'apperith.

'And foraſmuche as to the Cite of *London* 'is the commone Concourſe of this Land, ſom 'lake of Schole Maiſtres in ther own Contree, 'for to be enfourmed of Gramer ther, and ſom 'for the grete Almeſs of Lordes, Merchants, and 'others, that which is in *London* more plenteuoſly, 'ſooner than in manie other Places of this 'Reaume, to ſuch pouere Creatures as never 'ſhuld have be brought to ſo greet Vertu and 'Counyng as thei have, ne had hit ben by the 'meane of the Almeſs aboveſaid:

'Wherfor it were expedyent, that in *London* 'were a ſufficient Nomber of Scholes, and good 'Enfourmers in Gramer; and not, for the ſingular avail of two or three Perſones, grevouſly to 'hurt the Multitude of yong Peple of al this 'Land. For wher there is grete Nombre of Lerners and few Techers; and al the Lerners be compelled to go to the few Techers, and to noon 'others, the Maiſtres waxen riche of Monie, and 'the Learners pouere in connyng, as Experyence 'openlie ſhewith ayenſt all Vertu and Ordre of 'Well Publik.

'And theſe Premiſſes moven and ſturen of 'grete Devocion and Pitee Maſtre *William Lycchefeld* Parſon of the Parich Chirche of *Al Hallowen the More* in *London*, Maiſtre *Gilbert*, Perſon of Seint *Andrew Holbourne*, in the Suburbs 'of the ſaid Citee, Maiſtre *John Cote*, Perſon of 'Seint *Petre* in *Cornhull* of *London*, and *John* '*Neel*, Maiſtre of the Houſ or Hoſpital of Seint '*Thomas* of *Acres*, and Perſon of *Colchirche* in '*London*; to compleyne unto you, and for Remedie beſechyn you, to pray the Kyng our Soveraign Lord, that he bi the Advys and Aſſent 'of the Lords Spirituel and Temporel in this 'preſent Parliament aſſembled, and bi Authoritie 'of the ſame Parliament, will provide, ordeyne 'and graunt to the ſaid Maiſtre *William* and his 'Succeſſors, that they in the ſeid Pariſh of *Alhallowen*,

‘ *hallowen*, to the ſaid Maiſtre *Gilbert*, and his Succeſſors, that they in the ſeid Pariſh of Seint *Andrew* to the ſaid Maſtre *John* and his Succeſſors, that they in the ſaid Pariſh of Seint *Petre*, and to the ſeid *John* Maiſtre, [of the ſeid Hoſpital] and his Succeſſors; that they within the foreſaid Parriſh of our Ladie of *Colchirche*, in the which the ſaid Houſe of S. *Thomas* is ſette; may ordeyne, create, eſtabliſh, and ſett a Perſon ſufficientlie lerned in Gramer, to hold and exerciſe a Schole in the ſame Science of Gramer, and it there to teche to al that will learne.

‘ And that everiche of the ſaid Maiſtre, Maiſtre *William*, Maiſtre *Gilbert*, Maiſtre *John*, and *John Neel*, Maiſtre; ſuch Schole Maiſtre ſo bi him ſett, and everiche of their Succeſſors, ſuch Scolemaiſtre by him, or bi any of his Predeceſſors ſo eſtabliſhed and ſett, ſpeciallie as is above rehercid, may in his own Parich or Place remove, and another in his Place ſubſtitute, and ſett, as often as any of the ſaid Perſones, or their Succeſſors ſemith, [and] the Cauſe reaſonable ſo requireth.

‘ And ſo to do ich of the ſaid Perſones and their Succeſſors, as often as it happenyth any of the ſaid Scoles to be voyd of a Scolemaiſtre in any manner wyſe, to the honour of God, and encreaſyng of Vertue.

‘ *Reſponſio.* The Kyng wille, that it be do, as it is deſired; ſo that it be done bi thadvyſe of the Ordinary, therelles of the Archbiſhope of *Canterbury* for the time being.

Five other publick Schools in *London.*

Nine Years after, *viz.* 34. *H.* 6. were Five other Schools ſet up in other Churches in *London*, by the Care of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of *London*, confirmed by the King's Letters Patents; to wit, one within the Church Yard of St. *Pauls*, a Second at the Collegiate Church of St. *Martins Le Grand*, another at St. *Mary de Arcubus*, that is *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*, another at St. *Dunſtans* in the *Eaſt*, and the Fifth at the Hoſpital of St. *Anthonies*, and no more.

This was done for this good End, to check and ſuppreſs other ſmaller Schools of late ſet up by ignorant and illiterate Grammar Maſters, which did the Youth more harm than good, as the Kings Letters Patents did hint, which were as follow:

*Pro magiſtris Grammaticalibus in Civitat.* London. Record. Turr. Rot. pat. 34. H. 6. part. 2. mem. 20.

‘ Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis, quod cum venerabiles in Chriſto Patres, Archiepiſcopus *Cantuarienſis* & Epiſcopus *London.* Ex eorum provida & innata prudentia magnas abuſiones infra Civitatem noſtram *London.* Temporibus diuturnis frequentatas & uſitatas, [emendare volentes] conſiderantes quod quam plures & diverſe perſonæ in arte Grammaticali minus ſufficienter inſtructi [inſtructæ] ſcolas communes grammaticales, pueros nonnullos, & eorum amicos ipſos ad Scolas exhibentes nequiter defraudando, infra eandem civitatem temere preſumpſerunt, quinque duntaxat Scolas grammaticales, & non plures infra Civitatem predictam ſtatuerint & ordinaverint, unam vid. infra cimiterium Eccleſie Scti. *Pauli*, aliam infra Eccleſiam noſtram Collegiatam Sancti *Martini* Magni, tertiam in Eccleſia Be. *Marie* de Arcubus, quartam in Eccleſia ſancti *Dunſtani* in Oriente, & quintam in hoſpitali noſtro ſancti *Antonij* civitatis noſtre predicte: Quas per eorum Literas patentes ſufficientes declaraverunt, prout in eiſdem plenius apparet.

‘ NOS de gratia noſtra ſpeciali premiſſa conſiderantes, ad omnia predicta firmiter fienda & obſervanda, noſtrum regium aſſenſum adhibuimus & favorem. Et hoc omnibus quorum intereſt innoteſcimus per preſentes. Damus autem [Mandatum] ſingulis ligeis noſtris, civitatis noſtre predicte, quod nec ipſi nec eorum aliquis, perturbent nec impetant, perturbet nec impetat, magiſtros Scolarum predict. quovis modo in hac parte, ſed potius eis aſſiſtant & ſubveniant quantum in ſe exiſtat. In cujus, *&c. T. R. apud Weſtm. 6. die Maij.*

There was alſo an Act of Parliament to confirm this.

All theſe antient Schools are long ſince diſſolved and vaniſhed, except St. *Anthonies* which outlaſted the reſt; but better are eſtabliſhed in their Rooms. For the Difference between theſe and our later Schools is, that though theſe were publick and common Schools, yet were not free; only ſuch Boys as were hopeful, and their Parents poor, were exhibited to, and their Schooling paid for by the voluntary good Will of Noble Men and Merchants, and the Richer Sort of Citizens. But the Schools of later Times, which we call *Free-Schools*, do much exceed them, in that they are Houſes founded by pious Men, and a Yearly competent Maintenance ſettled upon the Teachers, on condition to teach ſuch a Number of the Children of the Pariſh, where they are built, freely, without taking any Salary or Reward from their Parents or Friends.

Free Schools.

The preſent Free Schools.

Of this latter and more modern ſort of Schools, the City now hath theſe following, *viz.* that near St. *Pauls*, that near *Mercers Chapel*, both belonging to the Company of *Mercers*; that near *Canning-ſtreet*, belonging to the *Merchant Taylors* Company; one in *Ratcliff*, one in *Barking* Pariſh, one in *White Chappel*, one in *Cripplegate* Pariſh: Others belonging to Hoſpitals; two in *Southwark*, beſides many more maintained by the Societies for Reformation of Manners. To which add ſeveral others in the neighbouring City of *Weſtminſter*, to be mentioned particularly when we come to the Deſcription of that City. But before we take any further notice of any of theſe Schools, let us firſt make ſome Mention of old St. *Anthonies*.

## St. ANTHONIES SCHOOL.

St. *Anthonies* School.

That of St. *Anthonies*, though it be now extinct, yet for the Antiquity and Fame of it, when it ſtood, in this our Perambulation, we are bound to go and viſit even in the Ruins of it. It was ſituate in *Broadſtreet-Ward*, in the Pariſh of St. *Benet Fink*, and near the Place where the *French* Church now ſtands in *Thredneedle Street*. This School was large and fair, and (before St. *Paul's* School was founded) of the chiefeſt Account in *London*; and many eminent Scholars were bred up in it, of which Sir *Thomas More* was one, whoſe Maſter was named *Nicholas Holt*, a Man of Fame and Learning in thoſe Days. The School was part of an Hoſpital well endowed, dedicated to St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, which at length *Edward* IV. annexed and appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Windſor*, to enjoy the ſame with all the Eſtate thereunto belonging, to their proper uſe, when it ſhould become void by Death, Reſignation, or otherwiſe. The Revenues of the School being at length embezzelled, it is now come to nothing: Yet it was in being in the beginning of Q. *Elizabeth's* Time, when one *Hilton*, a grave and good Man was Maſter. But more of the Antiquities of this School may be read when we come to *Broadſtreet Ward*.

*Monaſtic. Anglican.*

## *St.* PAUL'S SCHOOL.

St. *Pauls* School.

The next Foundation appointed for the Education of Youth, both for Antiquity and Repute, is that called St. *Pauls School*, Built and well Endowed by an excellent Pious and Learned Clergyman, Dr. *John Colet*, K. *Henry* the VIIIth's eſteemed Chaplain, Dean of St. *Pauls*, the only ſurviving Son of Sir *Henry Colet*, Knt. Citizen and *Mercer* of *London*, and twice Lord Maior of the ſaid City. This School was founded, and a Maſter for it provided at the Year 1509, for one Hundred Fifty three Children to be taught freely; the Dean perhaps in that preciſe Number, having his Mind upon the like Number of great Fiſhes caught by St. *Peter*, in that miraculous Draught, upon the Direction that Chriſt gave to caſt down the Net on the right ſide of the Ship, *John* xxi. 11. And ſuch was his generous and liberal Mind, that he ſettled his whole Patrimony upon it in his Lifetime. The School Houſe is large and ſpacious, fronting the Street on the *Eaſt* of St. *Pauls* Cathedral. It conſiſteth of Eight *Claſſes* or Forms; in the firſt whereof Children learn their Rudiments; and ſo according to their Proficiency are advanced unto the other Forms till they riſe to the Eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect Grammarians, good Orators and Poets, well inſtructed in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and ſometimes in other *Oriental* Languages, they remove to the Univerſities; and many of them enjoy Exhibitions, ſome of Ten Pounds a Year for Seven Years (if they tarry ſo long) towards their Maintenance there. The School is governed and taught by two Maſters, *viz.* an High Maſter, and a Surmaſter, and a Chaplain: Whoſe cuſtomary Office was to read the *Latin* Prayers in the School (framed for the peculiar uſe thereof) and to inſtruct the Children of the two firſt Forms in the Elements of the *Latin* Tongue, and alſo in the Catechiſm and Chriſtian Manners; for which there is a Room called the *Veſtibulum*, being the Anti-room to the School, where the Youth are to be initiated into the Grounds and Principles of Chriſtian Knowledge, as a good and proper Introduction into other Human Learning. The pious Founder dedicated this his School to the *Child JESUS*, (who ſat among the Doctors at Twelve Years old) as the great and compaſſionate Patron of the Children here to be educated. This, Part of the Founders Epitaph ſhews;

*Quique Scholam ſtruxit celebrem cognomine*
JESU.

ſo that the true Name of this School is *Jeſus School*, rather than *Pauls School*; but the Saint hath robbed his Maſter of his Title.

Inſcriptions upon the School.

The Founder delighted in Inſcriptions and Mottoes, which he appointed to be ſet up in ſeveral Parts and Places of the School, as ſhort and pithy Intimations of his Mind and Intentions, which were all there remaining before the great Fire. Over the Windows on the Outſide toward the Street were theſe Words ingraven in great Capital Letters SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM IN CHRISTI OPT. MAX. FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS. Over the School Door, INGREDERE UT PROFICIAS. Upon each Window on the Inſide were to be read theſe Words painted on the Glaſs, AUT DOCE, AUT DISCE, AUT DISCEDE, ſuggeſting both to Scholar and Teacher their Duty or Doom; which I remember the upper Maſter, in my Time, uſed often to inculcate upon ſuch Scholars, as were idle and negligent: *Either Learn or be gone.*

The *Veſtibulum.*

In the *Veſtibulum*, which was the Antichamber to the School Room, was this Inſcription in Capitals upon the Wall, ſhewing for what End and Purpoſe this Apartment was intended. HOC VESTIBULO CATECHIZENTUR PUERI IN FIDE, MORIBUSQUE CHRISTIANIS, NEQUE NON PRIMIS GRAMMATICES RUDIMENTIS INSTITUANTUR, PRIUSQUAM AD PROXIMAM HUJUS SCHOLÆ CLASSEM ADMITTANTUR. In another Place of this *Veſtibulum* was Ingraven, PUERITIÆ CHRISTIANÆ JOH. COLET. DEC. S&i. PAULI HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT: Denoting how qualified, (*viz.* with Chriſtian Knowledge and Manners) it was the Founders Will thoſe ſhould be, that were to be Scholars here. Over the Door entring out of the *Veſtibulum* into the School Room this Verſe;

$$\textit{Mente} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \textit{Velis,} \\ \textit{Poſſis,} \\ \textit{Adſis,} \end{matrix} \right\} \textit{hac Lege recludor.}$$

The School Room.

In the School Room over the Door was this Inſcription PUERI IN HAC SCHOLA GRATIS ERUDIENDI C. L. III. TANTUM, AD NUMERUM SEDIUM. Underneath which, ſince the rebuilding of the School by the *Mercers*, for ever grateful Remembrance, were theſe Lines added, compoſed, I conjecture, by Mr. *Crumleholm*, then the worthy Maſter.

*Quod Fauſtum ſit et Felix.*

'Ad ſeræ Poſteritatis imitationem, Æternita-
'tem Famæ ſuæ; Poſt luctuoſam Urbis *Londi-*
'*nenſis* deflagrationem cIↄ Iↄc Lxvi, ampliſſima
'MERCERORUM Societas Fidem Fundatori
'MAKAPITHTΩ, datam ſanctiſſimè per ſolvens,
'Scholam hanc de integro extruendam inſtauran-
'damque, curavit: Perfecitq; Dno. RICHAR-
'DO FORD Equite, Urbis Præfecto, Cuſtode
'verò, totiuſq; Negotii aſſiduo diligentiſſimoq;
'Procuratore, Dno. ROBERTO WARE.

*Dignos laude Viros Muſa vetat mori.*

At the upper end of the School, facing to the Door, was a decent *Cathedra*, or Chair placed, ſomewhat advanced, for the high Maſter to ſit in, when he pleaſed, and to teach and dictate there. And over it was a lively *Effigies*, (and of exquiſite Art) of the Head of Dr. *Colet*, cut (as it ſeemed) either in Stone or Wood; and over the Head in Capitals, DEO OPT. MAX. TRINO ET UNI JOHANNES COLETUS DEC. S&i. PAULI LONDIN. HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT. On which Figure an excellent Poet, and once a Scholar of this School, made theſe Verſes:

'Eloquio juvenes ubi *Lillius* ille polivit,
'In Statuâ ſpiras, magne *Colete*, tuâ.
'Quam ſi *Praxiteles* feciſſet magnus, & ille
'Forſitan æquâſſet, non ſuperâſſet opus.
'Hac Sâlva Statuâ, divina Forma *Coleti*
Temporibus longis non peritura, manet.

But this Figure was deſtroyed with the School in the great Fire; yet was afterwards found in the Rubbiſh by a curious Man, and Searcher into the City Antiquities, who obſerved (and ſo told me) that it was Caſt and Hollow, by a curious Art now loſt.

Mr. *Bagford.*

Some further Account of this School.

From this School I was ſent to *Cambridge*, having had my Education there, by the good Providence of God, for near the Space of ſix Years. And therefore it will be pardoned to my publick Gratitude to that Place, if I inſiſt a little longer in my Declaration of the firſt founding of it, and of Matters relating thereunto; as, of the Laws and Inſtitution of it, made by the Founder; of the School-Maſters that have been ſet over it by the Mercers, to whom the Care of it is committed, of ſome of the eminent Perſons bred up in it. And laſtly, Of the Benefactors, beſide the firſt Founder.

*Colet* makes Book for School.

As ſoon as *Colet* had built his School, he provided a Book for his young Scholars: Which he called, *An Introduction of the Parts of Speaking for Children and young Beginners, into* Latin *Speech.* Which is the Ground and firſt Draught of that Book we now commonly call *The Accidence.* By this *Introduction* he put the firſt Rudiments into an eaſier and apter Method for learning, than any was before. And this he recommended in a Prefatory Epiſtle to *William Lilly* the Maſter, to teach it the Children, dated the Calends of *Auguſt* 1509. *viz.* in theſe Words.

Joannes Coletus *ſuo* Lilio *ſalutem,*

*Accipe, optime, ac literatiſſime* Lili, *libellum puerilis Inſtitutionis: in quo quidem eadem quæ fuerunt ab alijs tradita, ratione & ordine paulo (ni fallor) commodiore digeſſimus. Idq; fecimus, ut Elementa Grammatices, ut felicius influerent in puerorum animos, & tenacius inhererent. Tuum erit, qui primus es hujus novæ* Pauli *Scholæ Præceptor, his rudimentis diligenter exercere pueros noſtros, deinceps ad majora profecturos. Nihil enim æque mihi cordi eſt in præſentia, quam parvuli Chriſti quampluri-mum apud te proficiant, cum literatura, tum bonis moribus. Ad quod ſi eniteris, &* JESUM *puerorum præſidem tibi tuo ſtudio demereberis, & me plane felicem reddideris. Vale ex Ædibus meis Calend. Auguſt. Anno milleſimo quingenteſimo nono.*

Procures *Eraſmus*'s Book *De Copia*, for his School.

And near about this Time, or not long after, he procured from his Friend *Eraſmus Roterodamus*, another Book for his School, namely, that entitled, *De Copia Verborum.* For which he promiſed the ſaid *Eraſmus* (while he was once walking with him in his Garden) fifteen Angels, as a Gratuity. And no queſtion *Eraſmus* was pleaſed well to contribute ſomething to ſuch a Foundation, which he himſelf took occaſion ſometimes to commend and extol; as he did in a Letter to *Colet*, *Anno* 1512, in theſe Words, *Ludum literarium longe pulcherrimum, ac magnificentiſſimum inſtituiſti; ubi ſub electiſſimis ac probatiſſimis præceptoribus* Britannica *Pubes rudibus ſtatim annis ſimul & Chriſtum & optimas imbiberet literas, i. e.* 'You have erected a 'moſt beautiful and noble School, where under 'the choiceſt and moſt approved Maſters, the '*Engliſh* Youth might, ſoon after their Childhood, 'imbibe both Chriſt and the beſt Learning.

*Conſtruction* of the Eight Parts of Speech.

In the Year 1513, *Collet* ſent *Lilly* another Book for the School, of the *Conſtruction of the Eight Parts of Speech:* Which was done by *Eraſmus* alſo, upon the earneſt Suggeſtion of *Colet*, being nothing but the Emendations of, and Additions to ſuch a Work, firſt done by *Lilly*. This was nothing but the Grounds of our *Latin Syntaxis.* This Book he alſo introduced with a *Latin* Epiſtle, *viz.*

*Joannes Coletus Decanus Sancti Pauli Guilielmo Lilio ad Divum Paulum Ludi Moderatori primario, S. D.*

Which *Colet* recommends to *Lilly* to teach in his School.

*Haud aliter mihi videor affectus in novam hanc ſcholam noſtram, Lili chariſſime, quam in unicum filium pater: in quem non ſolum gaudet univerſam ſuam ſubſtantiam transfundere, verum etiam ſua viſcera, ſi liceat, cupit impertiri. Nam ut huic eſt parum genuiſſe, niſi eundem diligenti Educatione ad bonam frugem provexerit, ita meo animo non ſatis eſt, quod Ludum hunc inſtitui, hoc eſt, genui, quodq; in ſumpto patrimonio univerſo, vivus etiam ac ſuperſtes ſolidam hæreditatem ceſſi, niſi modis omnibus dem operam, ut pijs moribus & bonis literis diligenter educatus ad maturam frugem adoleſcat. Proinde libellum hunc de* conſtructione octo partium orationis *ad te mitto, puſillum quidem, ſed non puſillum utilitatis allaturum noſtræ pubi, ſi diligenter abs te fuerit traditus.*

*Scis in præceptis brevitatem placere Flacco: Cujus ſententiam ipſe vehementer approbo. Porro, ſi qua præterea erunt digna cognitu, tuarum partium erit, ut incident in prælegendis authoribus, ad notare. Bene vale: Domi noſtræ.* MDXIII.

This Book *De Conſtructione* went ſome time under *Eraſmus*'s Name. Yet *Eraſmus* declined to have it reckoned his, as being *Lilly*'s Groundwork. And *Lilly*, on the other hand, modeſtly refuſed to have himſelf made the Author, after ſuch conſiderable Changes and Improvements made by *Eraſmus.* Who in the Year 1515, wrote a Preface before this Book, now commonly called, *The Syntaxis*, wherein he publickly diſowned it to be his, out of reſpect to *Lilly*; concluding with theſe Words, *Verum hæc mihi præfari viſum eſt, ne poſt hæc quiſquam, ut meum amplectatur, i. e.* But this I thought good to preface, that none hereafter might take the Book as mine.

*Colet*'s Catechiſm for his School.

*Colet* alſo framed a ſhort Catechiſm in *Engliſh*, for the Youth of his School, which he obliged all to learn; and was uſed in the Times of Popery to be bound up at the beginning of the Accidence. It conſiſted of the Articles of the Chriſtian Faith, the Doctrine of the Seven Sacraments, an Explanation of the Love of God, of our own ſelves, and of our Neighbours; and laſtly, divers ſhort Precepts for a good Life. To which he joined in the *Latin* the *Apoſtles Creed*, the *Lord's Prayer*, the *Ave Maria,* and two ſhort Prayers; one to the Virgin *Mary*, and the other to JESUS the Guardian of the School. And if the ſuperſtitious Parts of this Catechiſm had been laid aſide; and the reſt, which is very pious, had been retained for the Uſe of the School, it would, in my Opinion, have been very well done; and the Founder's Will more complied with.

The Ordinances of St. *Paul*'s School.

*Ex Chart. Societat.* Merceror. Lond.

The primary Inſtitution, Ordinances, Appointments and Documents of this School may be gathered from an old Statute Book, wrote by the Founder's own Hand, and by him delivered to *Lilly*; Which is thus inſcribed, *Hunc libellum ego* JOANNES COLET *tradidi manibus magiſtri* Lillij, XVIII. *die Junij, Anno Dom.* MCCCCCXVIII. It begins, JOHANNIS COLETI *Fundatoris ſcholæ manu ſua propria prologus.* "*John Colet*, Son of "*Henry Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, deſiring nothing "more than Education, and bringing up Children "in good Manners and Literature, in the Year of "our Lord a Thouſand five hundred and twelve, "builded a School [not fully finiſhed till that "Year] in the *Eaſt* End of St. *Paul*'s Church "for 153 Boys, to be taught free in the ſame.

"And ordained there a Maſter, a Sur-Maſter, "and a Chaplain, with ſufficient and perpetual "Stipends ever to endure; and ſet Patrons, De-"fenders, Governors and Rulers of the ſame "School, the moſt honeſt and faithful Fellow-"ſhip of the Mercers of *London*.

"And for becauſe nothing can continue long "and endure in good Order without Laws and "Statutes, I the ſaid *John Colet*, have expreſſed "my Mind, what I would ſhould be truly and "diligently obſerved and kept of the ſaid Ma-"ſter, Sur-Maſter, and Chaplain, and of the "*Mercers*, Governors of the School. That in "this Book may appear to what Intent I founded "this School.

The Ordinances for the High Maſter;

Then follow his *Ordinances*, "That he found-"ed the School in the Honour of *Chriſt Jeſu in* "*pueritia*, and of his bleſſed Mother *Mary*. That "the High Maſter ſhould be choſen by the War-"dens and Aſſiſtants of the *Mercers*. That he be "a Man whole in Body, honeſt, virtuous, and "learned in good and clean *Latin* Literature, "and alſo in *Greek*, if ſuch might be gotten; a "wedded Man, a ſingle Man, or a Prieſt, that "hath no Benefice with Cure or Service. His "Wages to be a Mark a Week, and a Livery "Gown of 4 Nobles, delivered in Cloth. His "Lodgings to be free. And to have the Tene-"ment of *Stevenhith* to reſort unto. That the "Sur-Maſter be verſed in Learning and well Let-

Sur-Maſter;

tered, to teach under the Maſter; either ſingle Man, wedded, or Prieſt, that hath no Benefice with Cure or Service: To be whole in Body. The High Maſter to chuſe him, as the Room ſhall be void; and to be confirmed by the Surveyors of the School; Lodgings to be aſſigned him in the *Old Change*: His Wages to be Six Shillings and eight Pence *per* Week; and a Livery Gown of 4 *Nobles*, delivered in Cloth.

For the Chaplain.

“That there ſhall be in the School a Prieſt daily, as he could, to ſing Maſs in the Chapel of the School, and to pray for the Children to proſper in good Life and in good Letters. That he was to be ſome honeſt, good, and virtuous Man. To be choſen by the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Mercery. To learn himſelf, or (if learned) to help to teach the School, if it ſeemed convenient to the High Maſter. To have no Benefice with Cure of Souls, nor no other Office or Occupation. To teach the Children the Catechiſm, and Inſtruction of the Articles of Faith and the Ten Commandments in *Ergliſh*. His Wages to be 8*l*. by the Year, and a Livery Gown of 26*s*. 8*d*. delivered in Cloth. His Chamber and Lodging to be in the new Houſe in the *Old Change*, or the Maſter's Lodging.

For the Children.

“Children of all Nations and Countries indifferently to be taught, to the Number of 153. The Maſter to admit theſe Children as they be offered; but firſt to ſee that they can ſay the Catechiſm, and alſo read and write competently; and to pay 4*d*. for writing their Name. Which Money the poor Scholar that ſwept the School was to have. Thrice a Day, *viz.* Morning, Noon, and Evening, proſtrate to ſay the Prayers contained in a Table in the School. No Tallow Candles, but only Wax to be uſed. No Meat, Drink, or Bottles to be brought; nor no Breakfaſts nor Drinkings in the Time of Learning. That the Scholars uſe no Cock-fighting, nor riding about of Victory, nor diſputing at St. *Bartholomews*; which be but fooliſh Babling and Loſs of Time. That they have no Remedies [*i. e.* Play Days begged] except the King, an Archbiſhop, or a Biſhop, preſent in his own Perſon, deſired it. The Children every *Childermas* Day to go to *Paul*'s Church, and hear the Child-Biſhop Sermon, and after to be at the High Maſs, and each offer a Penny to the Child-Biſhop; and with them the Maſters and Surveyors of the School. In general Proceſſions, when warned, they ſhall go twain and twain together ſoberly; and not ſing out, but ſay devoutly ſeven Pſalms with the *Litany*. That if any Child admitted here, go to any other School to learn there, ſuch Child for no Man's Suit be again received into the School.

Child-Biſhop Sermon at St. *Paul's*.

What Authors to be read.

“To be taught always in good Literature both *Latin* and *Greek*, and good Authors, ſuch as have the very *Roman* Eloquence, joined with Wiſdom; ſpecially, Chriſtian Authors, that wrote their Wiſdom with clean and chaſt *Latin*, either in Verſe or Proſe. But above all, the Catechiſm in *Ergliſh*; after that the Accidence. Then *Inſtitutum Chriſtiani hominis*, which *Eraſmus* made at my [*i. e. Colet*'s] Requeſt; the *Copia Verborum* of the ſame Author: Then other Chriſtian Authors; as *Lactantius, Prudentius, and Proba*; *Sedulius, Juvencus, and Baptiſta Mantuanus*; and ſuch other as ſhall be thought convenient for the true *Latin* Speech.

The Mercers Company Governors of the School.

“The Honourable Company of *Mercers* of *London*, to have all the Charge and Care, and Rule of the School. They to chuſe every Year of their Company two honeſt, ſubſtantial Men to be the *Surveyors* of the School. Who, in the Name of the whole Fellowſhip, ſhould take all the Care and Buſineſs of the School for that Year. They, to come into the School Six Days before *Chriſtmaſs*, and ſo many Days before *Eaſter*, St. *John Baptiſt* and *Michaelmas*: and pay the Maſters and Chaplain their Quarterly Wages; and at the latter end of the Year their Liveries in Cloth. And once in the Year to give up their Accounts to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants. And that to be about *Candlemas*, three Days before, or three Days after. Then a little Dinner to be made; and to call to account the receiving of all the Eſtate of the School: And the Maſter Warden to receive a Noble, the two other Wardens five Shillings; the Surveyors two Shillings; and for their riding to viſit the Lands 11*s*. the Clerk of the Mercery 3*s*. 4*d*. with ſome other Gifts. That which was ſpared that Day in Rewards and Charges, to be put into the Treaſury of the School. What remained, to be given to the Fellowſhip of the Mercery, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the School from time to time. The Surpluſage, above Repairs and Caſualties, to be put into a Coffer of Iron given by *Colet*, ſtanding in their Hall. And there from Year to Year to remain apart by it ſelf; that it might appear how the School of it ſelf maintained it ſelf. And at length over and above the whole Livelihood, if the ſaid School ſhould grow to any further Charge to the *Mercery*, that then alſo it might appear to the Laud and Praiſe, and Mercy of the ſaid Fellowſhip.

“Laſtly, That he left it to the ſaid Company to add and diminiſh to and from this his Book, and to ſupply it in every Default, and alſo to declare in it, as Time, Place, and juſt Occaſion ſhould require.

Annual Charges of the School.

The Book concludes with the ordinary Charges paid out Yearly, *viz.*

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the High Maſter, at 13*s*. 4*d*. *per* Week | 34 | 13 | 04 |
| To the Middle Maſter 26 Mark | 17 | 06 | 08 |
| To the Prieſt | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| Their Liveries | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| The Superviſors and Surveyors | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| For Viſiting of Lands | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| The Clerk | 00 | 03 | 04 |
| The Maſter Warden | 00 | 05 | 00 |
| The Steward | 00 | 02 | 00 |
| To Bailiffs | 00 | 02 | 00 |
| The Coſts of the Dinner | 01 | 06 | 08 |
| The Officer of the Mercery, Renter of the School. | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| For his Gown | 01 | 03 | 00 |
| | 79 | 18 | 04 |
| There reſteth to the Reparations, Suits, Caſualties, and all other Charges extraordinary | 38 | 06 | 3½ |
| | 118 | 14 | 7½ |

To all this *John Colet* ſubſcribed his Hand thus, *Joannes Coletus fundator novæ ſcholæ manu mea propria.*

The Rents increaſed.

But now the Rents and Incomes of this School, by the good Huſbandry and Faithfulneſs of the Company of *Mercers*, are greatly advanced. So that the Salaries of the Maſters are more than doubled; and many Exhibitions, ſome of Ten Pounds, and ſome of Six Pounds odd Money, are granted forth towards the Maintenance of the Scholars that go away from the School to the Univerſities, payable for Seven Years, if they tarry ſo long there.

rnt and re- ilt.

This School was burnt down in the common Calamity by Fire, *Anno* 1666, but built up again much after the ſame Manner and Proportion it was before; together with the Library; and an Houſe added on the *South* End thereof for the Second Maſter. Whoſe Dwelling before, and from the firſt Founding of the School, was in the *Old Change*, adjoining to the ſaid School: This Houſe hath a very handſome Front, anſwerable to the High Maſter's Houſe at the *North* End of the School, on which is engraven, *ÆDES PRÆCEPTORIS GRAMMATICES.*

ſters of this School.

In the next Place, I ſhall exhibit a Catalogue of ſuch as have been chief Maſters of this School from the firſt Foundation of it to this preſent Time; with ſome Remarks upon ſome of them.

en *Elected.*

*Their Names.*

1512. *William Lillie*, High Maſter; placed by the Founder. Of whom *Eraſmus*, in his Epiſtle before the *Syntaxis*, gave this Character, *viz. Utriuſq; literaturæ haud vulgariter peritus, & rectè inſtituendæ pubis Artifex.* i. e. That he was a Man ſingularly ſkilled in both kinds of Literature [*Latin* and *Greek*] and an Artiſt in the right bringing up of Youth. Being a good Poet, he made the *Latin* Rules in our Grammar for the Genders of Nouns, and the Preterperfect Tenſes and Supines of Verbs, putting them into Hexameter Verſe, for Youths eaſier learning and remembring them. He compoſed alſo thoſe excellent Rules in *Latin* Verſe, called *Qui mihi*, for the Inſtruction of the Children, his Scholars, in good Manners. He bred up many great Scholars, and ſuch as afterward proved famous in their Times; as *Lupſet*, Sir *Anthony Denny*, Sir *Edward North*, Sir *William Paget*, *Leland* the Antiquary, who acknowledges it in one of his Epigrams; *Inſtructor* Lillius *ille fuit.* After Ten Years, or more, he was ſucceeded by

ie, Firſt Maſter.

f the

1522. *John Rightwiſe*, or *Ritwis* (in *Latin*, Juſtus,) who had been ſecond Maſter before; and was *Lillie*'s Son in Law, having married his Daughter *Dionyſia.* He was born in *Norfolk*, bred at *Eaton* School and *King*'s College in *Cambridge*, where he was admitted in 1508, reputed an excellent Poet, and wrote theſe Verſes upon *Lilie*, his Father in Law and Predeceſſor;

*Vivere perpetuis ſi poſſunt nomina Chartis,*
*Ac cineri quenquam eſt fas ſupereſſe ſuo;*
*Crede tuo hoc,* LILI, *doctrinæ munere claro,*
*Dignus es æterna poſteritate frui.*

*Leland* hath an Epigram to this Maſter, intitled, *Ad* Juſtum Paulinæ *ſcholæ Moderatorem:* Beginning

*Qui linguas teneras nova refingis*
*Quadam dexteritate, nec ruinam*
*Muſarum pateris nitentium ullam;*
*Tu nunc, Juſte, meum manu benigna*
*Carmen ſuſcipe* - - - - - -

This *Rightwiſe* made the Tragedy of *Dido* out of *Virgil*, and acted a Part in it with his Scholars before Cardinal *Wolſey*, with great Applauſe.

Rents eaſed.

He reviſed and augmented *Lilies Propria quæ maribus*, & *As in preſenti.* And publiſhed them with an Interpretation of the Words in them. After Ten Years Labour here, he alſo gave Place to

1532. *Richard Jones.* Next him ſucceeded

1549. *Thomas Freeman*: Who alſo ſpent Ten Years in the laborious Employment of the Education of Youth, and then came into his Province

1559. *John Cook*, M. A. admitted into *King*'s College *Cambridge*, *Anno* 1533. He ſeems to have been a Native of *Lincolnſhire*, and School-Fellow to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*; as may be conjectured from a Letter of the ſaid *Cook*'s to the ſaid Lord, thankfully acknowledging the obliging Reception that great Miniſter of State once gave him, after a long Abſence and Intermiſſion of Acquaintaince. *Cum Uſus aliquis*, (as the Letter ran) *a primo pæne ſtudiorum noſtrorum curriculo, vix intereſſet*; *i. e.* when there had ſcarce been any Converſation between them from the firſt Courſe of their Studies to that Time.

This Letter he began with a good Sentence and a good Principle; which, to leave ſome Remembrance of the Man, I ſhall here ſet down. *Equidem in communi vita ac ſocietate hominum inter ipſos, nihil prius neq; libero homine dignius eſſe reor, quam animo ut propenſo ſimus ad eos juvandos, qui ope altera indigent. Eo etenim orti omnes, editiq; in lucem ſumus, bene ut mereamur alter de altero, præſertim in amicorum inopia ac neceſſitudine.*

He went from the School to a good Living in *Somerſetſhire*, called *North Cadbury.* Which he obtained from the Patron, the Earl of *Huntingdon*, by the Interceſſion of his ſaid Noble Friend, the Lord Treaſurer.

There is a Copy of handſome *Latin* Verſes of this *Cook*'s compoſing, ſet before Dr. *Tho. Wilſon*'s Book of *Uſury.* He that ſucceeded him, was

*William Malim*, of *Kings College* in *Cambridge*; 1573. and afterwards lived at the Court; Son perhaps to *John Malim*, Phyſician, buried in St. *Peters Cornhill*, *London*, and that gave 40*l.* to the Poor of that Pariſh: A neat Scholar, writ a fine Hand, and Maſter of a very good *Latin* Style; and had been a great Traveller; had ſeen *Conſtantinople*, *Antioch*, *Jeruſalem*, and many other famous Cities in *Aſia.* Upon his return he was preſented to Secretary *Cecyl*, by Sir *Ambroſe Cave.* The Secretary retained him at his Table. And he with the great Earl of *Leiceſter* recommended him to the Queen. Sir *William Cecyl* afterwards employed him to retrieve what he could of the Writings of Sir *Thomas Chaloner*; and he prepared and publiſhed his ingenious Work *De Repub. Anglorum*, wrote in *Latin* Verſe. He had two great Patrons, *viz.* the foreſaid *Cecyl*, after Lord Treaſurer, and the great Earl of *Leiceſter.* After he had been near Seven Years Maſter of this School, he grew quite weary of his Work in rolling of *Siſyphus* his Stone, as he called it, and applyed himſelf to his great Patron the Lord Treaſurer, acquainting him with his Reſolution of reſigning; and praying his Favour to provide him ſome other more agreeable, and more eaſy, and more profitable Employment. (For in thoſe Times, the Salary was not ſo weighty and encouraging as ſince it hath been.) He complained to his aforeſaid Patron, *Me nimium Paupertate gravari, libertate privari, conculcari Doctrinam, ſpes meas exinaniri.* He deſired not, he ſaid, a freedom from all Labours, but with *Ovid:*

*Mitius Exilium, pauloque quietius opto.*

he wiſh'd for a milder, and a little more quiet Baniſhment; concluding his Letter with theſe Verſes:

*Adſis tu Cynoſura mihi, ter Nobilis Heros,*
*Nè tenui in menſa deſit mediocre Salinum;*
*Ne nimium fractum me rodat triſtis Egeſtas,*
*Neve ego perpetuò curis involvar acerbis.*
*Hæc mea vota precor ſupplex ne ſegnius hauri,*
*Candide Mæcenas, unus qui ſingula poſſis.*
*Sic tibi multiplices currant fæliciter anni,*
*Proſpera magnanimi numeres & luſtra Metelli.*

He ſtayed about two Years after this Application to the Lord Treaſurer, and then departed, and ſeems to have got a Prebend of *Lincoln*, and became afterwards Maſter of *Eaton* School.

1581. *John Harriſon*, M. A. He was alſo of *Kings College* in *Cambridge*. A great Antiquary for Coins, and *Engliſh Hiſtory*. He had ſome Conteſt with the Company of *Mercers* for the Augmentation of his Salary. And by an Order agreed and eſtabliſhed, it was conſiderably increaſed to him and his Succeſſors. He continued Maſter of St. *Pauls* School Fifteen Years.

1596. *Richard Mulcaſter*, M. A. of a good Family in *Carliſle* in *Cumberland*. He was alſo bred in *Eaton* School, and choſen thence to *Kings College* in *Cambridge*; thence Elected Student of *Chriſts Church, Oxon, Anno* 1555. He ſeems to have been the firſt Maſter of *Merchant Taylors School*, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pountney, London*. For he was choſen thither, *Anno* 1561, where after he had ſpent Five and Thirty Years he became Maſter of St. *Pauls* School. For the uſe of this School he wrote a Catechiſm in *Latin* in *Hexameter* and *Pentameter* Verſes. He alſo publiſhed two Books in *Engliſh*, while he was Maſter of *Merchant Taylors School*, about the Inſtruction of Children, in 4to. The former he preſumed to dedicate to the Queen, becauſe it pretended a common Good: For in it he laid down Poſitions for the training up of Children in Learning and Health. The latter which he called, *The Elementarie*, teaching the right Writing of *Engliſh*, he dedicated to the Earl of *Leiceſter*.

He was a Man of great Account for his Learning in thoſe Times: And for his Knowledge in the *Oriental* Languages, was valued by that great *Engliſh* Rabbi, *Hugh Broughton*. He had the Honour to be Maſter to Biſhop *Andrews*, while he governed *Merchant Taylors School*. He dyed Parſon of *Stanford Rivers* in *Eſſex*, whither he retired two or three Years before his Death. Next him came

1608. *Alexander Gill* born in *Lincolnſhire*, M. A. of *Corpus Chriſti College Oxon*. He wrote a Book intitled *Logonomia*, for amending and rectifying the Writing of the *Engliſh* Language. And being a Divine as well as a Critic, he wrote a Tract concerning the *Trinity in Unity*, againſt a certain *Anabaptiſt*. And another Book entitled, *Sacred Philoſophy of holy Scripture*. He was buried in *Mercers* Chapel.

1635. *Alexander Gill*, D. D. Son of the ſaid *Alexander*. He had been ſecond Maſter before under his Father. He was eſteemed one of the beſt *Latin* Poets in his Time. Many Pieces of his Poetry are extant. He remained Maſter of this School the ſhorteſt time of any Maſter before or ſince, being removed in the Year 1640, perhaps for his Severity, yet he had an Annuity allowed him of 25*l*.

1640. *John Langley*, born near *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, of *Magdalen Hall, Oxon*, firſt Maſter of the College School in *Gloceſter*, from thence choſen to St. *Pauls*. A general Scholar, and eſpecially a great Antiquary in Matters of our own Country. Of the Stories and Curioſities whereof, he made a conſiderable Collection in his Travels. He was known and beloved by the learned *Selden*. He compoſed a ſhort Rhetorick, and a compendious *Proſodia* for the uſe of his School, beſides divers Amendments, Additions, and Explanations of the *Latin* and *Greek* Grammars, uſed by his Scholars. He had a very awful Preſence and Speech, that ſtruck a mighty Reſpect and Fear in his Scholars, which however wore off after they were a little uſed to him. And his Management of himſelf towards them was ſuch that they both loved and feared him. He was a ſingle Man, and dyed in the Year 1657, and was buried in *Mercers* Chapel, all the Scholars attending his Funeral, walking before the Corps (hung with Verſes inſtead of Eſchotcheons) from the School through *Cheapſide*, with White Gloves on: and I then was one of the Number. His Funeral Sermon was preached by one of his learned Friends, Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, (afterwards Biſhop of *Norwich*) upon the Text *Acts* vii. *And Moſes was learned in all the Learning of the Egyptians*; wherein both Learning, and the Learned Man deceaſed, were much commended: And the Sermon was Printed.

1657. *Samuel Cromleholme*, or *Crumlum* of *Corpus Chriſti College, Oxon*, who was alſo removed from the Government of *Glouceſter* School hither, where he had once been ſecond Maſter. And ſuch an Opinion had Mr. *Langley* of him, that on his Death Bed he recommended him to the *Mercers*, as the fitteſt Man to ſucceed him. He was πολύγλωττος, one that underſtood a great many Languages, and exceeded his Predeceſſor in that ſort of Learning. In his Time *Pauls* School was burnt in the great Fire; and he loſt an incomparable Library; for he was very curious in Books. But he lived to teach School there again, after the beautiful rebuilding of it. He dyed a Married Man, but without Children. From whoſe Care of my Education, (which I think my ſelf bound publickly to acknowlege) I removed to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, *Anno* 1661.

1672. *Thomas Gale*, D. D. A *Yorkſhire* Man, bred at *Weſtminſter School*, Fellow of *Trinity College, Cambridge*; an excellent *Grecian* and *Antiquarian*, eſpecially for the Hiſtory of this Kingdom. A Married Man, and had Children. He reſigned, being made Dean of *York*, lately deceaſed. His Son is *Roger Gale*, Eſq; a Perſon of great Learning, and Merit.

1697. *John Poſtlethwait*, born in *Cumberland*, bred in *Merton College, Oxon*, choſen from a School in St. *Martins in the Fields*, of the Foundation of Dr. *Thomas Teniſon*, while he was Rector of the ſaid Pariſh, ſince the moſt Reverend Father Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Who upon the Experience and thorough Knowledge of him, recommended him with a moſt ample Commendation to the *Mercers* Company, whoſe Teſtimonial was as followeth:

The Archbiſhop's Recommendation of him.

“I have known Mr. *Poſtlethwait* nigh Twenty Years. He hath been long the upper Schoolmaſter at St. *Martins*. I have never known him wilfully abſent for two Hours on any Day in School time. He is a Man of great Abilities in Learning, and particularly in that which relates to *Grammar*, in the Knowlege of the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin* Tongues. He is of a very even Temper, and one who ſtudieth the Temper and Genius of Youth. His Scholars are in awe of him by reaſon of his grave Deportment and good Diſcipline, but he doth not terrify them with Severity. He hath ſent forth divers eminent Scholars. And I do believe for Inſtance ſake, that there are few in the Nation equal (for their Time) to *Wallis* of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, and Mr. *Fawcet* of *Benet College* in *Cambridge*, late his Scholars. He is very careful of the Religion and Manners of thoſe under his Care, and taketh pains with divers of them every Lord's Day before Church time. His Converſation is ſerious and diſcreet, and hath nothing of Pedantry in it. I have ſaid very much of him, and yet I cannot do him Juſtice in ſaying leſs.

THO. CANTUAR.

Upon his Death, *Philip Ayſcough*, M. A. who had been Surmaſter ſucceeded; now living.

*Iſaac Steel*, M. A. preſent Surmaſter.

*Hugh Wyat*, A. B. Chaplain, or third Maſter.

Out of this School, by the care of theſe diligent and learned Men, have gone forth from time to ſons of minence E- cated in School.

to time many that have proved able Stateſmen, Prelates, and Divines, Phyſicians, and Civilians, and others that have been raiſed to Quality and Honour, whoſe Names cannot here be ſet down; only I will mention Sir *Anthony Denny*, Sir *Edward North*, Sir *William Paget*, *Lupſet*, *Leland*, in more antient Times: In later times, *Whitaker* the learned Profeſſor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, and Diſputant againſt the Papiſts; Dr. *Cumberland*, the great Philoſopher and Mathematician, as well as Divine; the antient Biſhop of *Peterborough*, now deceaſed, and Dr. *Meggot* late Dean of *Wincheſter*, a ſingular Preacher; *Sam. Pepys*, Eſq; Secretary ſometime to the Navy; Sir *Thomas Davies*, late Lord Maior of *London*; *Benjamin Calamy*, D. D. Sir *Charles Scarborough*, one of the learnedeſt Phyſicians of his Time; *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and Knight of the Shire of *Suſſex*.

I conclude this Catalogue with the moſt Victorious Duke of *Marlborough*, one of the greateſt Generals of this Age in *Europe*.

Knight, D. D.

I only add further the Words of him that preached the laſt Anniverſary Day before the Gentlemen bred up at the School. 'At this preſent 'ſome of them [that had been Scholars there] 'are deſervedly honoured with the Mace, the Co'ronet, and the Mitre.

The Reverend Founder ſaw ſome Succeſs of his School in his own Time. Sir *Thomas More*, who had a great Friendſhip with the Founder (who alſo was his Confeſſor,) in a Letter to him, compared his School to the Wooden Horſe of *Troy*, out of which the *Grecians* iſſued to ſurprize the City. *In like manner*, ſaid he, *out of this your School many have come, that have ſubverted and overthrown all Ignorance and Rudeneſs.*

efactors.

Beſides the Founder, the School hath enjoyed other Benefactors.

The Lady *Camden*, Wiſe to Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*, Lord *Camden*, (ſome time a *Mercer* in *Cheapſide*) gave certain Exhibitions of 10*l. per Annum*, to ſuch of the Scholars as went thence to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, beſides other Exhibitions.

## *The School at MERCERS CHAPEL.*

e School Mercers apel.

Another of theſe publick Schools is that which is kept at *Mercers Chapel*, which I ſubjoyn next to St. *Paul*'s School, becauſe it hath the ſame Patrons and Governors, *viz.* the Company of *Mercers*, who pay the Maſter 40*l.* a Year, and allow him an Houſe, for which he is bound to teach 25 Scholars *gratis.* The School is of great Antiquity, and hath been under the Patronage of the *Mercers* ſo long that the Founder is not known: unleſs it be he that was the Founder of St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, *Thomas Fitzthebald*, who Married *Thomas Becket*'s Siſter. Who in the Reign of K. *Henry* II. founded in this Place an Hoſpital for a Maſter and Brethren, Knights Hoſpitalers: which upon a Surrender of it to K. *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1538. was purchaſed by the *Mercers*, who continued the School, whether by Contract, or voluntary good Will, I am yet to ſeek. Only thus much appears, that when by an Act of Parliament, 25 *Hen. 6.* Four Grammar Schools were appointed to be opened in *London* for the Education of the City Youth, one of theſe was to be kept in the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas of Acres*, or *Colechurch* adjoining to it; and the Maſter of the ſaid Houſe, or Parſon of the ſaid Pariſh, from time to time to place a fit Schoolmaſter there.

The preſent (or late) Maſter of this School is Mr. *Hilſby*; the Uſher, Mr. *Fogg*.

## *MERCHANT TAYLORS School.*

rchant Tay- School.

Another School of great Fame and Reputation is, that ſituated in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pountney*, near *Caning Street*, and Erected *Anno* 1661, 3. *Elizab.* by the Worſhipful Company of *Merchant Taylors* of *London*, *Emanuel Lucar* being then Maſter of the ſaid Company. Mr. *Richard Hills*, ſometime Maſter of the Company, gave 500*l.* toward the Purchaſe of the Place where the ſaid School ſtands, which was called *The Manor of the Roſe*, an Houſe belonging to a Duke of *Buckingham*.

The State and Condition of it.

This School conſiſteth of Six Forms, where near three Hundred Boys have their Education; whereof by the Statutes of the School an Hundred are taught *gratis*, Fifty at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter; and an Hundred at 5*s.* a Quarter. And for the due inſtructing of theſe, the School maintains a Maſter (whoſe Salary is 10*l.* a Year, but his Benefits otherwiſe very conſiderable) and three Uſhers. And for the better Enquiry into the Proficiency of all the Scholars, there is an Order appointed for the Probation of the School to be made only by the Maſter and the three Uſhers. The firſt Probation to be on the 11th Day of *March*; the Second on the 11th of *September*; the Third on the 11th of *December*; not being *Sundays*, and then upon the next Day following. And there be excellent Orders ſet down in the Regiſtry, (kept in the School Library) to the Number of Thirteen, directory of the Maſter in this Buſineſs, as to his Probation and Tryal of the Abilities of all the Boys that learn there.

The Schools Three Probation.

A fourth Probation appointed.

In the Year 1645, the Company of *Merchant Taylors* appointed a Fourth Probation, upon the Motion of Mr. *Du-Gard*, then chief Maſter of this Grammar School, *viz.* that there ſhall be another private Probation of the Scholars, beſides theſe Three which are already ſettled by the Orders of the School. And this is on the 15th Day *June* Yearly. The preciſe Manner of this Examination is ſet down in the School Regiſtry; and all the Orders thereof allowed and approved under the Hands of ſome of the greateſt Scholars and Divines in thoſe times, *viz. John Overal*, D. D. Dean of St. *Pauls*; *John Dove*, D. D. *John Spencer*, D. D. *Nic. Fenton*, D. D. *John Childerley*, D. D.

Examinations twice a Year.

It was further thought fit afterwards, for the ſatisfaction of the Maſter and Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the *Merchant Taylors*, as well for the true and faithful performance of the Probation of the Maſter and the three Uſhers, as likewiſe to know what Boys profit moſt, and be the beſt and likelieſt Scholars, that the Probations themſelves ſhould have their Examination and Tryal, to be done at two ſeveral times every Year. And this Examination to be made by two judicious Men, well learned both in *Greek* and *Latin*, being by the Maſter and Wardens thereunto requeſted two or three Days before. The Place of Examination to be in the *South* Part of the School, commonly called *The Chapel*. The Time to be between the 11th and 12th Days of the Months of *March* and *September*. And the whole Buſineſs to be ſo ordered, that the Examination be fully done between the Hours of Six and Eleven. The Maſter and Wardens, or two of them, to be at the School with the two learned Men at Six of the Clock in the Morning.

A Catalogue of the Maſters of this School. Regiſtry of the School.

The Maſters of this famous School from the firſt Foundation of it to the preſent time, with the Year of their reſpective Entrance, and the time of their Continuance, the following Table will ſhew.

## *NAMES of the MASTERS.*

Entrance, *Anno* 1561. Continuance, *Anno* 25.

*Richard Mulcaſter*, firſt Maſter. He was bred at *Eaton* School, afterwards removed to *Kings College* in *Cambridge*; afterwards became a Student of *Chriſts Church, Oxon*; noted for his excellent Skill in Grammar and Philological Learning; unanimouſly choſen the firſt Maſter of this School: many Years after removed to the Government of

Entr. *Anno* Contin. Years. the Free-School by St. *Pauls*. He became Parſon of *Stamford Rivers* in *Eſſex*, where he dyed *Anno* 1611. He writ (as hath been mentioned) a Tract about *the Education of Children*; and a Book called *The Elementary*, for the true writing of the *Engliſh* Tongue, Printed 1582, (wherein his Learning may be ſeen) being but the firſt Part of the ſaid *Elementary*; wherein he deſigned to ſhew the whole *Matter* which Children were to learn, and the whole Manner, how Maſters were to teach them.

1586. 5. *Henry Wilkinſon.*
1592. 6. *Edmund Smith.*
1599. 24. *William Hayne.*

This Man gave ſeveral Books to *Sion* College Library, when it was firſt Erected, about 1631, *viz. Stevens Theſaurus*, an *Hebrew* Bible of *Plantins* Edition, *&c.* See the Regiſtry in that Library.

1624. 7. *Nicolas Gray.*
1631. 2. *John Edwards.*
1634. 9. *William Staple.*
1644. 5. *William Du-Gard.*
1649. 7.m. *John Stevens.* Who left in the School Regiſtry this ſingle Memorial of himſelf, in regard of his ſhort continuance here.

*Res Deus noſtras celeri citatas Turbine verſat.*
Joh. Stevens, *Sept.* 25. 1650.

1650. 10. *William Dugard.*

The Succeedings of theſe two laſt named *Dugard*, were thus expreſſed in a Diſtick:

Regiſtry of the School.

*Dugardum ſequitur Stephanus, Stephanumque viciſſim*
*Dugardus: Sortes verſat utrinque Deus.*

This *Dugard* was a very diligent, exact, and excellently learned Man in all Grammatical Learning. And under his Care and Influence the School greatly flouriſhed. He Printed ſeveral Books for the Uſe of his School. Had a good Strain himſelf in Oratory and Poetry. A Stroke or two of his Poety in *Greek*, we have of his own Hand extant in the School Regiſtry; where by the way we may ſee, how he ſtood affected to the Mutations in the Age wherein he lived; firſt upon the Beheading of K. *Charles* I.

Μάρτυς ὑπὲρ θείων πατρικῶν τε νόμων ὅχ' ἄριστος
Σκηπτούχων ΚΑΡΟΛΟΣ μὲν ἀλειτέων χερσὶν ἔπιπτεν.
Ἴλερμος ὁ Δουγάρδου.

*Martyr pro divinis patriiſque Legibus*
*Optimus Sceptriger* CAROLUS *ſceleratorum manibus cecidit.*

Gulielmus Dugard.

* See the particular Cauſe at the End of this Chapter.

For which Verſes perhaps, or for his Affection to that King, (for I find no other Cauſe *) he might be diſcharged the School at that time.

Another *Greek* Diſtich remaining in the ſaid Regiſtry under his Hand is upon the Uſurper *Oliver Cromwell*'s Mother, buried in *Weſtminſter*; which perhaps is the only Epitaph extant on her;

Ἐπὶ τῆς μητέρος τοῦ Ὀλιβέρου Κρομουέλλου ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ ὠεστμοναστηρίου κειμένης.

Μήτηρ τοῦ τέκνου καταράτου ἐνθάδε κεῖται.
Ὃς δύο μὲν βασιλεῖς τε καὶ ὤλεσε τρεῖς βασιλείας.

i. e. *In Matrem* OLIVERI CROMWELLI *in Eccleſia Weſtmonaſterienſi ſepultam.*

*Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet:*
*Qui duos Reges, triaque regna perdidit.*

This *Dugard*, after he had been Maſter Seventeen Years was diſmiſt the School in the Year 1661, for breaking ſome Orders of the Company, having been publickly warned and admoniſhed of it before: And departing he left this Verſe to his Succeſſor concerning the School Regiſtry, which hitherto he diligently had kept himſelf;

School Regiſt.

——— *Munere cedens*
*Hanc ſucceſſori ſcribendi Lampada trado.*
Guil. Du Gard, *haud ita pridem Mercatorum Sciſſorum, jam vero privatæ Scholæ in Vico de* Colemanſtreet *Moderator*, Nov. 21. 1661.

And ſuch was his Reputation, that when he opened his private School in *Colemanſtreet*, within Eight Months he had gathered 193 Scholars.

*John Goad*, D. D. He was a Perſon of very good Eſteem, and valuable Learning, and brought up many good Scholars, who honour his Memory; particularly skilled in Aſtrology and Prognoſtications of the Winds and Weather; and for ſome time did preſent K. *Charles* with Monthly Accounts of every Days Wind and Weather. He was put out by the Company for too juſt Suſpicions of being Popiſhly affected; ſucceeded by

——— *Hatcliff.*

*Ambroſe Bonwick*, a Nonjuror.

*Matthew Shorting*, D. D. formerly of *Jeſus College*, and my old Fellow Collegian; after Conduct of *Kings College, Cambridge*. To whom I was beholden for his ready Admiſſion of me into the School Library, and imparting to me a ſight of the firſt Volume of the Regiſtry; the ſecond whereof I ſaw in *Sion College*.

*Thomas Parcel*, B. D. preſent Chief Maſter.
*Matthew Smith*, B. D.
*John Gilman*, D. D.
*John Critel*, M. A. Maſters alſo of the ſame School.

The Library.

The *Library* belonging to this School (as appears by a Parchment Book lying there) was built at the Charge of the Company of *Merchant-Taylors*. Who have now maintained the School with a Maſter and Three Uſhers an hundred and forty Years and upwards, at their proper Coſt and Charges: And after the great Fire, rebuilt it with the Houſes for the Maſter and Uſhers.

The Gentlemen brought up at this School, Citizens and others, began an Annual Feaſt in the Year 1698. The Collections made at thoſe Feaſts, amounting to a conſiderable Sum, they do lay out upon Exhibitions, to be allowed to ſuch of the School as are ſuperannuated, and miſs of Elections.

## RATCLIFF SCHOOL.

Ratcliff School.

In *Ratcliff*, in the Pariſh of *Stepney*, is another Free School, convenient for the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts of the City, founded in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. by *Nicholas Gibſon*, Grocer; and in the Year 1538, one of the Sheriffs, for Sixty poor Mens Children, to be there taught by a Schoolmaſter, who was to have a Salary of 10*l.* a Year; and an Uſher, who was to have 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This School is under the Care of the Company of *Coopers, London*. Here the famous Biſhop *Andrews* was ſome time a Scholar. Out of this School, of later Times, ſome of the Scholars yearly entertain the Natives of *Stepney* Pariſh with Speeches and Verſes in *Latin* and *Greek*, as they paſs by it, on the Day of their Anniverſary Feaſt. To this School is an Almſhouſe annexed for 14 poor People, by the ſame Founder.

The preſent State of this Foundation.

This charitable Foundation in *Ratcliff*, (as to the State of it at preſent) conſiſts of an Hoſpital, as well as of a School: To which belongs a Chappel, where Prayers are read to thoſe that belong to it. Thirty Boys are here taught free, beſides other Children that reſort thither for good Learning. Mr. *Lee* the Schoolmaſter's Salary is 36*l. per Annum.* To which belongeth alſo an Uſher, who teacheth Arithmetick and Mathematicks. They want Exhibitions for the Encouragement of the Scholars, to fit themſelves to be ſent thence to the Univerſities. To this Foundation belong alſo Twenty Penſioners, that is to ſay, fourteen Women and ſix Men; the former have 20*s.* a Quarter, and the Men 25*s.* a Quarter. Each have a Room and a Cellar, and a Garden Plat. The Founder Mr. *Gibſon*'s Picture is there remaining. This Foundation was once burnt down, but rebuilt by the Company of *Coopers* of *London*, the preſent Patrons.

## CHRISTCHURCH SCHOOL.

*Chriſt Church School.*

Another of theſe famous Schools in *London*, is that of *Chriſt's Church* Hoſpital; which, as well as the Hoſpital, is under the Patronage and Government of the City. Here are commonly very learned and able Schoolmaſters appointed from time to time; who formerly did not only inſtruct the poor Children of the Foundation, but many other Children of Citizens, ſent thither by their Parents, who paid for their Schooling. And here they arrived oftentimes to very good Skill in the Grounds of *Latin* and *Greek* Learning, as well as at the other Schools before mentioned; but now none allowed to be taught there but ſuch as are of the Foundation.

Diſputations yearly among theſe Scholars.

Let me mention a laudable Cuſtom that the Scholars of this School had, that begun in the Year 1554. Which was, that on St. *Bartholomew*'s Day publick Diſputations were held among them upon the Points of *Grammar*, and upon what they had learned. And for the rendring it the more ſolemn, the Lord Maior and Aldermen, and the learned Counſil of the City, would be preſent, as Judges of the Diſputation. Who, after all was over, rewarded thoſe that acquitted themſelves beſt with Pens of Gold and Silver, and gratified and encouraged the Schoolmaſters with Money. This was ſet on foot by Sir *Will. Cheſter* in his Sherivalty. And Sir *Martin Bows*, a very wealthy, and as worthy a Citizen and Alderman, for the further Encouragement of this ingenuous Emulation among the Youth, added, for another Reward to be beſtowed at theſe Diſputations, *Bows* (in Alluſion to his Name, and for a Remembrance of the Donor) and Arrows of Silver (in memory of his Trade, being a Goldſmith) and a certain Sum of Money to the Maſters; and likewiſe to the Maior and his Brethren (to encourage them to be preſent) a Banquet of Wine and Pears. This continued throughout Queen *Mary*'s Reign; but was laid aſide in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s. This, *Cooper* in his Chronicle (who was once a Schoolmaſter himſelf in *Magdalen* College, *Oxon.*) took Notice of, as a very good Practice, and ſhewed himſelf ſorry it was left off, being ſo profitable to the Children, and ſo comfortable to the City; and wiſhed heartily that it might be revived again by ſome generous minded Men.

Afterwards diſuſed. *Epitome of Chron.*

## CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL.

*Charterhouſe School.*

There is another famous School at the Hoſpital of the *Charterhouſe* near *Smithfield*. Where Forty Boys are received and harboured; and have Allowance of Chamber, Lodging, Table, and Gowns, as well as Inſtruction. But to be admitted only ſuch as the Schoolmaſter ſhall find and approve to be well entered in Learning, nor under the Age of Ten Years, and not above Fourteen or Fifteen. The Schoolmaſter muſt be of a competent Age, that is, of 27 Years at leaſt, and a Maſter of Art, of good Reputation both for Life and Learning in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues. To the School alſo belongs an Uſher, who muſt have taken the Degree of Batchelor of Art of two Years at the leaſt before his Election hither, and of the Age of Four and twenty. To be read none but approved Authors, *Greek* and *Latin*, as are read in the beſt Free Schools. The upper Form to be furniſhed with *Greek* Teſtaments for their Uſe in the Chapel. Beſides the Scholars weekly Exerciſe, the higheſt Form muſt every *Sunday* ſet up in the Great Hall four *Greek* and four *Latin* Verſes apiece, to be made upon any Part of the ſecond Leſſon appointed for that Day: for the Maſter of the Hoſpital, or any Stranger to view and examine. As alſo two of them are appointed weekly to read the Chapter, and ſay Grace at every Meal in both the Halls. The Maſter and Uſher are to take care to teach the Scholars to cifer and caſt Accounts, eſpecially thoſe that are leſs capable of Learning, and fitteſt to be put to Trades. Not to take into their Tuition above 60 other Scholars, unleſs they entertain another Uſher. To receive, for teaching thoſe of the Foundation, no Fee nor Wages from their Friends. To be careful to obſerve the Nature and Ingeny of their Scholars, and accordingly to inſtruct and correct them. In Correction to be moderate. Theſe are the Statutes for the Teachers of the School.

The Maſters.

The Scholars.

Now as for the Scholars, tho' their Number at firſt was but Forty, yet now Four and Forty are choſen and admitted. They are to continue in the Houſe but Eight Years at the moſt. Hence they are elected to either of the Univerſities, and to any College in either, according to their Friends Choice and Determination. Their Allowance there is 20*l. per Annum*, paid quarterly, without any Charge or Trouble. But they are not to diſcontinue above two Months in the Year. Twenty nine of theſe Scholars are ſometimes maintained in the Univerſities together, by the ſaid Exhibition for Eight Years. Others who are ſuperannuated, being unwilling, or uncapable of Learning, are deſigned for Apprentices. And theſe are ſet apart for Writing and Ciphering, to qualify them for Trades; and have the Sum of 40*l.* given with them. The Scholars all dine in the Hall in a Collegiate manner, and wear Gowns with Sleeves. And (which is another good Benefit of this School;) as the Houſe hath a great many Livings of Value in their Patronage, ſo they commonly beſtow them upon their own Scholars.

Other Schools in and about *London.*

Beſides theſe Schools of greater Fame, in and about *London*, are divers other ſuch Places for Education of Youth, more lately founded. As that in *Bunhilfields* in St. *Giles Cripplegate* Pariſh. Over the Door entring in, is ſignified in Writing whoſe Gift it was, *viz.* Mr. *Throgmorton Trotman's Free-ſchool.* Upon the School Houſe is a *Latin* Inſcription, importing, that it was finiſhed at the Charges of the *Haberdaſhers* Company, *Anno Dom.* 1673. *Richard Wynn*, Eſq; Maſter. *Hugh Ratcliff*, *Philip Smith*, *Nicholas Smith*, *John Freeſton*, Wardens. *Richardo Houghton*, A. M. *primario & primo Magiſtro*; with the Arms of *Trotman* ſet there and painted. The Salary is 50*l. per Annum*, for which Thirty Boys of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Giles* are to be taught free. Mr. *Thomas Wright*, M. A. is the preſent Maſter; who alſo hath a Dwelling Houſe there, appropriate to the School Maſter.

School in *Bunhilfields.*

School in *Seething Lane.*

There is another Free School in *Plough Yard* in *Sydon*, or *Seething Lane*, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, lately founded by one *Hickſon*, a Brewer; endowed with Twenty Pounds a Year, for one Maſter to teach Twenty poor Children; whereof Fourteen to be of the ſaid Pariſh of *Barking*, and ſix of an Hamlet in *Wapping*. This Maſter hath an Houſe for himſelf where the ſaid School is kept, and two Chaldron of Coals yearly allowed him. It is moreover endowed with 8*l.* a Year for a Writing Maſter, to teach the Children Writing and Caſting Accounts. The preſent Maſter is Mr. *Graſſie*.

School in *Whitechappel.*

In *Whitechapel* is another Free School, founded by Mr. *Davenant*, late Rector of *Whitechapel*: the Salary is 20*l. per Annum*: And is, or lately was, in the Hands of Three Truſtees, Mr. *Sabin*, Mr. *Bateman*, and Mr. *Weſt*. Mr. *Caſe* Maſter. This School hath been conſiderably endowed, and the Number of Children to be taught enlarged, by the Gift of a Thouſand Pounds, ſent by ſome nobly minded, but unknown, Lady. Which hath been laid out by the Pariſhioners for the Purchaſe of Lands in *Tilbury*, the Rent whereof is for the yearly Maintenance of the School and Children.

School in *Clerkenwell.*

Another Free School is ſituate in St. *James's Clerkenwell*, in the Road going to *Iſlington*, founded by Mrs. *Alice Owen*, Widow firſt of Alderman *Elkin*, and afterwards of Judge *Owen*; endowed with 22*l. per Ann.* To which is a Chapel and an Almshouſe adjoined, given by the ſame charitable Hand.

*Hackney* School.

There be doubtleſs ſeveral other Free Schools in the Suburbs and Neighbourhood of *London*. As that at *Hackney*, in the Church-yard, founded long ago in the Time of, and as it is ſaid by *Chriſtopher Urſwyke*, ſome time Rector there; with an Houſe for the Maſter. On which is engraven toward the Street theſe Words, *EXTRUCTA FUIT HAEC DOMUS ANNO DOM.* 1519. *CHRISTOPHORO URSWYKE, RECTORE.* And in another Place, *MEMORARE NOVISSIMA.* Mrs. *Margaret Awdley*, ſome time an Inhabitant of *Hackney*, (whoſe Houſe was in *Clapton*, where Mr. *Howard* now lives) for the Encouragement of the Schoolmaſter, gave a Salary of 20*l. per Ann.*. Which Mr. *Lupton*, the preſent Maſter, enjoyeth.

St. *Mary Overies* School.

If we ſhould now paſs over the Bridge to *Southwark*, there we ſhould meet with Two great Free Schools.

One in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Overies*: It is a very fair Building of Brick, ſituate on the *South* ſide of the Church, founded in the Fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno Dom.* 1562, in the Place, as ſome ſay, where the Prior of the Priory of St. *Mary Overies* Houſe ſtood, which the Pariſhioners bought, and built the School thereon. This School, with the Houſing for the Maſter, was burnt down in the Year 1676, but rebuilt again very gracefully and conveniently. Over the Back Door is an old Stone preſerved from the Fire, with this Inſcription in Capitals; *LIBERA SCHOLA GRAMMATICALIS PAROCHIANORUM PAROCHIÆ SANCTI SALVATORIS IN SOUTHEWARKE IN COM. SURRIE, ANNO* IV$^{to}$. *REGNÆ ELIZABETHAE.* It is governed by a Maſter, whoſe Salary is 30*l. per Annum*, and an Uſher, whoſe Salary is 20*l. per Annum.* It is free for ſuch poor Children as are born in the Pariſh. It hath at preſent, or lately had about Sixty Scholars. It is taken care of by Six Governors; whoſe Qualifications muſt be, That they have been Upper Churchwardens, and have ſerved all the other Offices in the Pariſh. The Vacancies are fill'd by Election among themſelves, of ſome duly qualified Perſon or Perſons. There is alſo a Writing School hard by, for the Conveniency of this School, for Thirty Boys to learn to write and read. The Salary is 20*l. per Ann.* which was given by Mrs. *Appleby*. *Abraham Anthony* is the Schoolmaſter of this Writing School; and the Maſter of the Free School is Mr. *Simms*.

St. *Olave's* School.

The other Free School in *Southwark*, is that ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Olaves*. This School was firſt ſet on foot by ſome of the Pariſhioners; who afterward were made a Corporation by Letters Patents from Queen *Elizabeth*. By virtue whereof there be appointed over it Sixteen Governors, whereof the Rector is always one. They are to be Men of the beſt Quality and Reputation in the Pariſh. And when one dieth, another is choſen by the Survivors to ſupply his room. In this Foundation are Three Schools, namely, for *Latin*, Writing, and Reading. And for this Purpoſe it maintains a Maſter and three Uſhers. The *Latin* Maſter, who is the chief Maſter, his Salary is 60*l. per Annum*; and hath an Uſher under him, who is called the *Latin* Uſher: His Salary is 30*l. per Annum.* The Writing Maſter, or Uſher, hath 40*l. per Annum.* And the Reading Maſter or Uſher 20*l. per Annum.* There is an Houſe for the chief Maſter, and another for the Reading-Uſher. In this School are taught three hundred Boys. It is well endowed with Rents from ſeveral Houſes and Lands in *Horſeydowne* in *Southwarke*, *Little Britain*, *&c.* The preſent, or late Maſter is, or was the Reverend Mr. *Dunſtar*.

Schools in *Weſtminſter.*

In *Weſtminſter* alſo, beſide the Queen's School belonging to the Collegiate Church, are the Free Schools in St. *Martins in the Fields*, and at St. *James's*, Mr. *Palmer*'s School in St. *Margaret*'s Pariſh, and others; which ſhall be taken Notice of, when we come to the Deſcription of that City.

Private Schools.

There be alſo many private Schools kept in and about *London*; where the Schoolmaſters hire the School Rooms themſelves, and receive Salaries or Quarteridges for teaching.: Some for teaching the learned Languages, *Latin* and *Greek*; ſome for Writing and Arithmetick, and Merchants Accounts; and ſome for Mathematicks, Geography, and Navigation; that ſo the Youth of the City may be brought up to be hereafter uſeful to the Publick; ſome in the Church; ſome in the State; ſome for the Sea and Travel abroad; ſome for Trade and Buſineſs at home; and finally, that all the Members of this *Metropolis* might be able to get an honeſt Maintenance, and be ſerviceable to the Crown, or otherwiſe, whenſoever there be occaſion. The moſt noted of theſe private Grammar Schools are theſe: The School in St. *Mary Axe*, Mr. *Speed* now or late Maſter: The School near St. *Lawrence Jewry* Church, Mr. *Wooten* Maſter: The School in *Chriſt Church* Pariſh, Mr. *Brice* Maſter: The School adjoining to the Church of St. *Bartholomew Exchange*: The School adjoining to the Church of *Alhallows Lombard Street*: The School in *Cloth Fair* adjoining to Great St. *Bartholomews*, &c.

Charity Schools.

To theſe we muſt add, to the eternal Credit and Honour of the City, and to the entailing the Bleſſing of God upon it, thoſe ſundry Schools of Charity (unknown to former Times) ſet up of late by the pious good Wills of many Citizens, exhibiting yearly thereunto, both for poor Boys and Girls, not only to teach them Reading, Writing, Sowing, Spinning, and other Manufactures, and bringing them up in Chriſtian Knowledge and good Manners; but alſo to furniſh them with Cloaths, and to put them forth in due Time to Trades, to enable them hereafter to procure Livelihood to themſelves in an honeſt way. Of which Schools in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter* there were in Number Fifty four, ſo long paſt as *Anno* 1704. Wherein were taught and partly cloathed 1398 Boys, 745 Girls. Voluntary Subſcriptions towards theſe Schools about 2164*l.* Gifts from the Beginning for their Maintenance 3199*l.* 10*s.* beſides Collections at Sermons, ſet up by the Societies, 1042*l.* And from theſe Schools have 306 Boys and 75 Girls been put forth Apprentices. Which Benefactions ſince that Time are vaſtly increaſed, as will be ſhewn hereafter.

Other Schools.

There be alſo kept in the City and Suburbs divers other Schools, for teaching many commendable Arts and Accompliſhments: As Schools for Navigation, and the Uſes of the Compaſs, fair Writing and Arithmetick, Fencing, and the Uſe of the Weapons. A Mathematical School is lately ſet up by the Reverend Mr. *Harris*, where young Gentlemen are taught the Grounds of Geometry, Aſtronomy, Geography, Hiſtory. Another School for Drawing, Limning, Painting, ſet up *Anno* 1697, by one Mr. *B. Lens*, now, or late living in *Fleet Street*. An Art exceeding uſeful for almoſt all ſorts of People; as for Gentlemen that travel, to take Landſkips of the Places of Remark, as Churches, Monaſteries, Caſtles, Fortifications, Towns, Proſpects, Rivers, Rarities, Antiquities, *&c.* And for Tradeſmen, ſuch as are concerned in Building, as Maſons, Carpenters, Joyners, Painters, and the like.

A School for the Art of Drawing.

The Profeſſor of this Art teacheth on *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, in the Morning, from Eight to Eleven; and on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, in the Evening from Six to Nine. The Price a Guinea Entrance, and a Guinea a Month. He alſo goeth to the Houſes of ſuch as chuſe rather to learn at home; as Perſons of Quality, Ladies, *&c.* He hath very well ſet forth the general Uſefulneſs of this Art by a printed Paper, which may deſerve to be here inſerted.

Mr. *Lens*'s Deſcription thereof.

*Graphice* by *Ariſtotle* is generally taken for the Art of *Drawing* any thing whatſoever with the Pen or Pencil, and was reckoned among the chiefeſt of thoſe his Παιδεύματα, or generous Practices of Youth; as rendring them ſo many ways ſerviceable to their Country, and profitable to themſelves.

Of incredible Service and Advantage it would be to our Smiths of all ſorts, Maſons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joyners, Carvers, Turners, Embroiderers, Tapeſtry-Workers, Silverſmiths, Jewellers, nay to all our Handicrafts in general.

For ſhew moſt of theſe Workmen abovesaid a Draft of what you would have done, their want of Skill in *Drawing* renders it almoſt uſeleſs to them.

For Example, Should an Engineer invent a Machine, and draw it in all its Parts, with its Views *per* Front and Sides, the whole in Perſpective, a Ground Plot thereof, with a Scale annex'd thereto; With what Difficulty do they work, and the Projector muſt be always by, or all will be marr'd; whereas could our Handicrafts and Mechanicks draw, a Man might ſend his Work from a Hundred Miles Diſtance, drawn as aboveſaid, and be ſatisfied it would be performed to his Mind, and according to his Directions.

By what has been ſaid, I would not have it thought, that none of our Handicrafts and Mechanicks can draw; for ſome do of my own Knowledge very well: Which Qualification hath made them the moſt excellent of all others; for the *Beſt Drafts-Man* will be the *Beſt Artiſt* in what Art ſoever.

The School.

The Deſign of this School is to have a conſtant Nurſery or Breed of Youths proper for Artificers; for as two, three, or more, wiſe, rich, and artful Citizens, make it not a wiſe, rich, and artful City or Country, but the general Bent, Genius and Inclination, and the greater Part of them ſo qualified.

For Proof of what hath been ſaid, diſcourſe with the meaneſt of all our Handicrafts, tho' he cannot draw, yet will endeavour to chalk out after his faſhion, your Meaning and his; knowing by pure Inſtinct, that all the Rhetorick in the World cannot convince like a Drawing.

What an Honour would it be for our Workmen and Handicrafts, and Satisfaction to the Employer, when he comes to beſpeak any thing of them qualified with Drawing; to ſee them Sketch out as faſt as you ſpeak, with a Pen or Pencil, what you would have done, and be ſure to pleaſe you even before a Stroak be ſtruck therein; and this would prevent an Error which the unſkill'd in Drawing often commit, in aſking extravagantly too much ſometimes, and as often too little; by Drawing, they would compute the Charge to a Tittle.

If Parents ſent their Children to Drawing as cuſtomarily as they do to *Latin* and Writing, it being altogether as uſeful to them; they would ſoon find the Advantage themſelves and their Children would reap thereby.

For a Maſter would take a Servant qualified with Drawing, with half the Money, and be a Gainer thereby; for the Boy would come to Work in half the Time, and both be aſſured, the Maſter of a Servant for his Turn, and the Boy of being a Maſter of his Calling; and not ſerve ſeven Years, as many do, to little or no Purpoſe.

Neither would our Handicrafts and Mechanicks alone be advantaged hereby; it is an Accompliſhment for Noblemen and Gentlemen, Scholars, all Students in Art or Nature; Generals, Engineers, Mathematicians, Surveyors, Surgeons, and an Infinity of others.

How defective are the beſt Hiſtorical Accounts of Animals; as Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, Inſects, Plants, Deſcriptions of Countries, Cities, Caſtles, Manners, Habits, Cuſtoms, *&c.* without Drawings or Sculptures; being little more uſeful than a Demonſtration of *Euclid* would be without a Scheme?

The greateſt Maſter of Words cannot deſcribe in the verboſeſt manner any Object, as Beaſt, Bird, or Inſect (if never ſeen before) ſo as to make it be known when ſeen; which Drawing performs infallibly, and with few Strokes.

I ſhall only add, what Veneration and Eſteem the Artiſts of this kind have met with in the World: The Profeſſion hereof being admitted into the firſt Place among the Liberal Arts, and throughout *Greece* taught only to the Children of Noblemen, and forbidden to their Servants and Slaves. Of no leſs Account was it among the *Romans*, ſince one of the moſt Noble Families in *Rome*, the *Fabii*, thought themſelves much honour'd by the Surname of *Pictor*. *Claudius Titus* the Son of *Veſpatian*, the Two *Antonines*, and divers other Emperors and Princes, were excellent in this Art; as were alſo in theſe latter Times many of the greateſt Princes of *Europe*; *Francis* I. King of *France*; *Margaret* Queen of *Navarre*; *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*; with many others.

To conclude, ſpeaking of *France*: The prodigious Height that Nation is arrived to in this preſent Age in moſt Arts, may be attributed to the Publick Academies and Schools, erected at the King's own Charge for Drawing, Painting, *&c.* which hath produced ſuch Plenty of Artiſts of moſt kinds. Thus that ingenious Profeſſor of Drawing.

Schools for young Women.

There be alſo in and about the City, Schools for the Education of young Gentlewomen in good and graceful Carriage, Dancing, Singing, playing on Inſtruments of Muſick; in Reading, Writing, ſpeaking *French*, raiſing Paſte, *&c.* which render Women that have theſe commendable Qualifications, ſo much beyond others in their Behaviour, Converſation, and good Houſewifery.]

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*Colleges and Hoſpitals. Orders for the Government of them.* Chriſt Church. *St.* Bartholomew. *St.* Thomas. Bridewell. Bethlehem. *And the* Workhouſe *in* Biſhopſgate Street.

Hoſpitals. *J. S.*

THERE are in and about the City of *London* certain Houſes called *Colleges*, not ſo much deſigned for Learning, as for the common and comfortable living together of ſuch as are Aged, poor or decayed by Sickneſs or Misfortunes, and are mere Foundations of Charity. And therefore ſuch *Colleges* I put together with Hoſpitals in the two next Chapters, purpoſely ſet apart to give ſome Relation of them. And Firſt, of ſuch as are erected in the City or Suburbs; and then after taking notice of three or four that are neither in *London* nor the Suburbs, but near bordering within one, two, or three Miles thereof.

Of all theſe ſome are more ancient Foundations, ſome more Modern, but moſt ſince the *Reformation*; and they are theſe that follow; *Chriſts Church*, St. *Bartholomew*, *Bridewel*, St. *Thomas*, *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlam*, the *Workhouſe* in *Biſhopſgateſtreet*, *Charterhouſe*, or *Suttons Hoſpital*, St. *Katharines*, the *Savoy*; *Trinity College* or *Hoſpital* near *Mile-End*; *Asks Hoſpital* at *Hockſton*; *Chelſey College*; *Dulwich College*; *Greenwich Hoſpital*; The *Hoſpital* at *Deptford*; *Morden College*; The new *Hoſpital* near *Shoreditch*.

The State of the Poor in *London* formerly.

What the deplorable Condition of the Poor in *London* was before Hoſpitals and Reception for them, in the Times of Popery, may be known from an Addreſs made to the Citizens in thoſe Days: ‘Oh! ye Citizens, if ye would turn but even the Profits of your Chauntries, and your *Obits*, to the finding of the Poor with a politick and godly Proviſion; whereas now *London* being one of the Flowers of the World, and touching Worldly Riches, hath ſo many, yea, an innumerable Number of poor People forced to go from Door to Door, and to ſit openly in the Streets a Begging: And many not able to do for others, but lye in their Houſes in moſt grievous Pains, and die for lack of Aid of the Rich, to the great Shame of thee, O *London*: I ſay, if ye would redreſs theſe Things, as ye be bound, and ſorrow for the Poor, ſo ſhould ye be without the Clamour of them, which alſo have cryed unto God againſt you.

*Lamentat.* againſt *Lond.* Printed at *Nuremburgh*, 1545.

‘But unto theſe blind Guides, [a ſort of *luſty Lubbers*, as the Writer called thoſe Chauntry Prieſts] ye be Maintainers of their Idleneſs, and leave the Lame, the Blind, and the Priſoner unholpen. Ye will give 6, 7, 8, yea 12*l.* Yearly, to one of them to ſing a Chauntry, to rob the Living God of his Honour, *&c.* And again; I think in my Judgment, under Heaven is not ſo little Proviſion made for the Poor, as is in *London*, of ſo rich a City.

Orders for the Four Hoſpitals, made *Anno* 1577.

It was not before the Year 1557, *Offley* Maior, that wholeſome and good *Orders* were made and agreed upon for the Four Hoſpitals, by the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, Governors of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods of the ſaid Hoſpitals; and were to be read in every the ſaid Hoſpitals at a full Court once every Quarter, either 14 Days before, or after the Quarter Day; Beginning with a Preface, giving Account therein of the Royal Founders, and unto whom they had committed the perpetual Care of them; and who by that Authority had made the ſaid Ordinances: Which Preface ran in this Tenor; *viz.*

‘Whereas the moſt excellent and worthy Princes, our late Sovereign Lords, K. *HENRY* VIII. and K. *EDWARD* VI. of their bountiful Benignity, and charitable Devotion, towards the Succour and Suſtentation of the Poor in this City, have given and granted by their Letters Patents, with Indentures of Covenants and Bonds, to the ſaid Princes and their Succeſſors, by the City made for performation thereof, to the Maior and Commonalty, Citizens of this ſaid City; as well Four ſeveral Hoſpitals (that is to ſay) by K. *HENRY* VIII. one Hoſpital, called St. *Bartholomews the Little*; and by K. *EDWARD* VI. three other Hoſpitals called *Chriſts Hoſpital*, *Bridewell Place*, and St. *Thomas Hoſpital*; as alſo certain Lands and Tenements, towards the Relief and Maintenance of ſuch Poor as there are relieved; and have alſo by their Kingly Prerogative, granted unto the Maior and Commonalty, for the better Government of the ſame, amongſt other Things in the ſame Letters Patents, Authority, and Power, to elect and chuſe Governors and Officers, and alſo to make and conſtitute good and wholſome Ordinances for godly Maintenance thereof: By vertue of the which Letters Patents, We, the ſaid Maior and Commonalty have made and ordained theſe Rules and Ordinances in Manner and Form following.

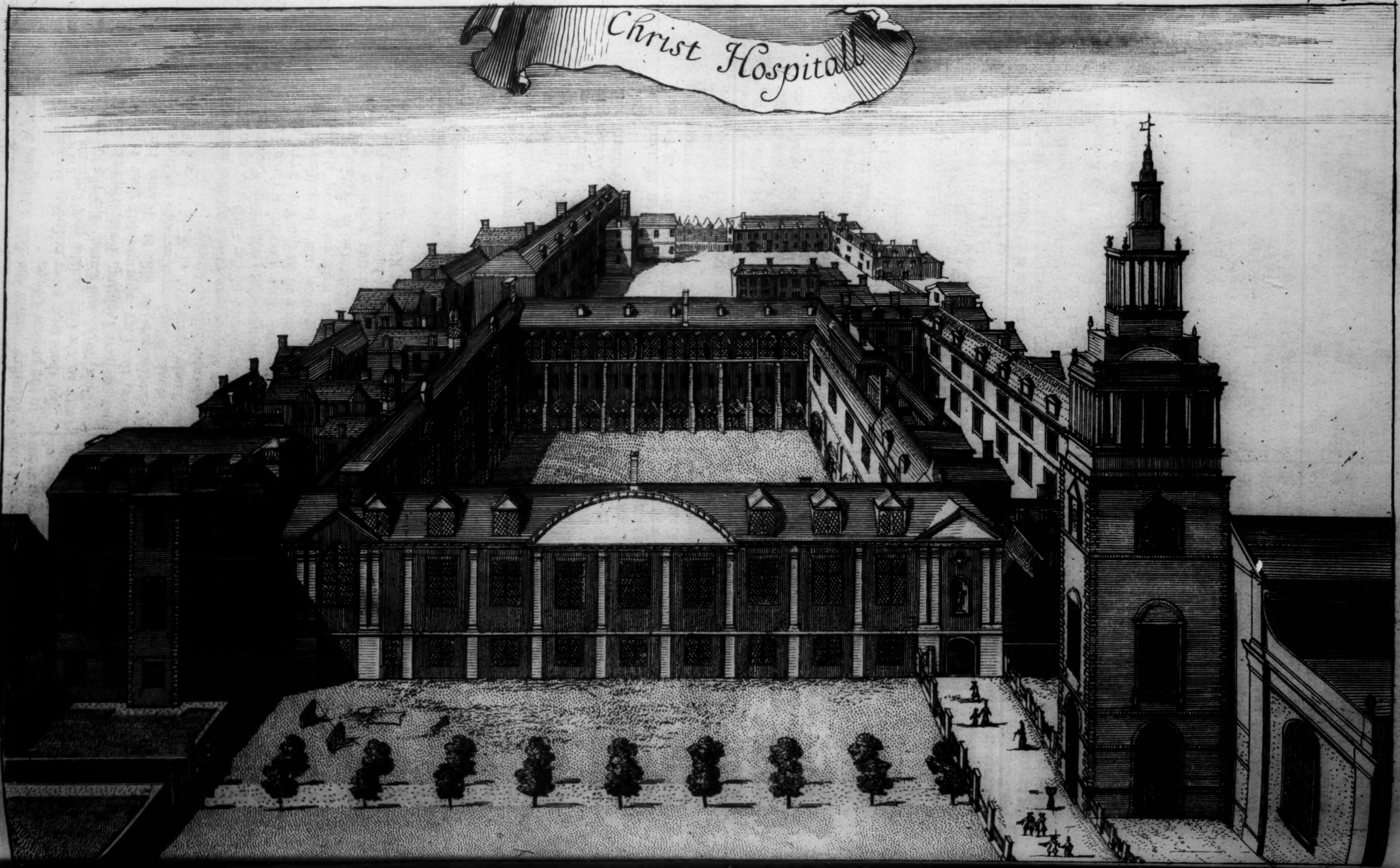
Then follow Orders, How many Governors ſhall be Elected; the Manner of their Election; and how they ſhall be divided, and of their continuance; the Charge of every Governor in general; of general Courts, touching the Government of all the Four Houſes, and what in them is to be done; of a full Court in *Chriſts Hoſpital* for weighty Cauſes, and what is thereat to be done; what is to be done at ordinary Courts, when two or more of the Governors be aſſembled, the Treaſurer being one; touching the admitting of Children, and granting of Penſioners, to be either paid in this Houſe or in Pariſhes; for the putting forth Children to Service; for the Examination of ſingle Women being gotten with Child, and the Perſons with whom they have committed the Offence; Governors, *viz.* a Comptroller, and a Surveyor General; a Preſident; a Treaſurer, three Almoners, two Scrutiners, a Renter, two Surveyors, with an Account of the reſpective Duties: The Officers, *viz.* the Clerk, the Matron, the Nurſes and Keepers of Wards, the Steward, the Officer appointed to warn the Collectors and Church Wardens, the Cook, the Butler, the Porter, the Shoemaker, the Chirurgeon, the Barber, the Beadles, with the Charges of each of theſe Officers.

Theſe Orders were confirmed at a Court held on *Wedneſday*, 28 *Sept. An. Ph.* and *Mar.* 4. and 5. in theſe Words:

‘At this Court it was agreed, that all the ſeveral Articles and Ordinances hereafter mentioned and expreſſed, and openly read to the Court here this Day, concerning the Governance and Ordering from henceforth of the Houſe of the Poor in *Weſt Smithfield*, and the Hoſpitals of this City, lately deviſed by Sir *Martin Bowes*, and Sir *Rowland Hill*, Knights, and divers others of my Maſters the Aldermen, and the Commoners of this City, being Governors and Surveyors at this preſent of the ſaid Houſes, and of all the Lands and other Revenues of the ſame

‘whatſoever,

V.1.B.1.p.175.



Christ Hospitall

‘ whatſoever, ſhall be entred of Record, and ‘ from henceforth be put in due Execution from ‘ time to time according to the true meaning of ‘ the ſame”. This was Printed in a little Book in the time of Mr. *Goodfellow*, Town Clerk. But now to take a View of theſe Hoſpitals, and the reſt of theſe charitable Houſes diſtinctly.

or this Book ſee the *Ap-* *ndix.*

*riſts Hoſpi-* *al.* *St. Bartholo-* *ews.*

The *Gray Fryars* within *Newgate*, and St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital, belonging antiently to the Priory of St. *Bartholomews* hard by, together with St. *Nicholas* and St. *Ewen*, two neighbouring Pariſhes, were obtained by the City of K. *Henry* VIII. in the 38th Year of his Reign: All which that King granted to the City for the relieving and ſuccouring of their Poor; one of the laſt good Acts that King did before his Death. And in the beginning of *January*, (in the latter End of which Month K. *Henry* dyed) *Ridley*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, declared at St. *Pauls* Croſs this Gift of the King before the People, and his charitable End therein.

*thlehem* Ho- ital.

The King did in the ſame Year, grant the City the Hoſpital of *Bethlehem* or *Bedlam*. He alſo then founded two Churches out of thoſe two Religious Houſes, the one to be called *Chriſts Church* out of the *Gray Fryars*, and the other *Little St. Bartholomews* out of the Hoſpital of that Name, with competent Salaries, for the reſpective Vicars and Miniſters.

*riſt Church* oſpital, for hildren, hen found- d.

And as the King had founded Churches on theſe Places, ſo according to that his Grant, it lay upon the City to eſtabliſh here a ſtanding Proviſion for the Poor. And accordingly, ſome part of the Scite of the *Gray Fryars* they purpoſed for a large Hoſpital for poor Fatherleſs Children, here to be decently maintained and piouſly brought up, and fitted for Trades and Callings. But it was not before 5 or 6 Years after the Kings Grant, *viz. Anno* 1552, the Lord Maior and Citizens fell upon the reparation and fitting up of the *Fryars* for the Reception of the Children. And they effected it the ſame Year, and called it *Chriſt Church Hoſpital*, ſo that in the Month of *September* they took in near 400 Orphans, and cloathed them in Ruſſet, but ever after they wore Blue Cloath Coats, whence it is commonly called *The Blew Coat Hoſpital.* Their Habit being now a long Coat of Blue warm Cloth, cloſe to the Arms and the Body, hanging looſe to their Heels, girt about their Waſte, with a red Leather Girdle buckled; a looſe Petticoat underneath of Yellow Cloth, a round thrum Cap tyed with a red Band, Yellow Stockings, and Black Low heeled Shoes, their Hair cut cloſe, their Locks ſhort.

eir Habit.

urch Lin- given to Hoſpital. ift. *Rid-*

There was one Act of Benevolence of K. *Edward* expreſt to this Hoſpital of his Founding, that was ſomewhat remarkable. Which was his granting hereunto all the Church Linnen formerly uſed in the publick Religious Worſhip in the Churches of *London*: For the King having appointed Commiſſioners to take a view of all the Goods belonging to the Churches in and about *London*, great Quantities of Linnen Veſtures and Cloath were found in the ſame, and more a great deal than there was need of now in the Celebration of the Reformed Divine Worſhip. Wherefore the King wrote to *Ridley* Biſhop of *London*, one of his ſaid Commiſſioners, and a great Inſtrument of this Foundation: ‘ That towards the Relief of ‘ thoſe poor Orphans and others, charitably ‘ brought and gathered together by his loving ‘ Subjects the Citizens to his new Hoſpital of ‘ *Chriſt Church*, the ſame Linnen ſhould be delivered to the Governors for their Uſe, thinking ‘ as he added, that any Thing therein beſtowed, to ‘ be to the Relief and Suſtentation of the Temple of God, who inhabited in thoſe poor People. ‘ Yet leaving to every Church neceſſary Linnen ‘ Veſture, as ſhould ſerve to the publick Uſe and ‘ Miniſtry within the ſaid Churches, according ‘ to the preſent Uſage.

St. *Bartholomew.*
St. *Thomas*

But there were other miſerable Objects of Poverty in the City beſides poor Orphans, namely the Poor, Sick, and Lame. For the Reception of ſuch, to have Lodging, Food, Phyſick, and Tendance, the City appropriated their Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, as alſo St. *Thomas* Hoſpital in *Southwark*. Which together with the Borough they had lately purchaſed of King *Edward* VI. for a conſiderable Sum of Money.

The State of *Chriſt Church*, and St. *Thomas* Hoſpitals, *Anno* 1553, *MSS.* Archiep. *Parker*, CCCC.

What Monies were raiſed by the noble Chriſtian Benevolence of the Citizens, upon K. *Edward's* Encouragement; what large Expences were laid out; and what Condition thoſe Hoſpitals were already come in in the Year 1553, the laſt Year of that Prince, may be obſerved from a Paper I have met with in one of the moſt valuable Manuſcript Libraries in *England*, as to that of *Chriſt Church*, and that other of St. *Thomas*: Which Paper ſeems to have been drawn up for the ſatisfaction of the ſaid King, and was as follows:

*A true and ſhort Declaration of the State and Charge of the new Erected Hoſpitals in the City of* London, Anno Dom. 1553.

Libr. CCCC. Miſcell. G.

‘ The whole Benevolence granted of all the ‘ Citizens of *London*, toward the Erection of two ‘ Houſes; that is to ſay, of St. *Thomas* and ‘ *Chriſts* Hoſpitals. And may moſt plainly appear ‘ in a fair Book, wherein the Pariſh, Ward, Name, ‘ Surname, and Sum, that every Perſon gave ‘ thereunto, is expreſſed, and amounteth unto
2476*l.*

The Charges of the Erection of thoſe two Houſes, and the Furniture of them, as by moſt plain Accounts may appear doth amount to
2479*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

So is the Charge greater than the Benevolence
3*l.* 10*d.*

There is received into *Chriſts* Hoſpital of Fatherleſs and helpleſs Children the Number of 380.

And in St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital of Aged, Sore, and Sick Perſons, 260.

And there is relieved in divers Pariſhes within the City of *London*, of poor decayed Houſeholders, with certain Penſions, and remain ſtill in their Houſes, the Number of 500 Perſons.

So that the whole Number that is relieved by this Means is 1140 Perſons.

There are daily lodged and fed in *Chriſts Hoſpital* 260 Children, and in St. *Thomas's Hoſpital* 260 Perſons. And to every one is allowed daily, for their Meat, Bread and Drink, 2*d.* Which amounteth Monthly to 126*l.* Yearly to 1638*l.*

There is alſo paid in the Country for nouriſhing of an 100 Children at 10*d.* the Week one with another, which amounteth Monthly to 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Yearly to 216*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The board Wages for Forty two Keepers of the ſame Children, and aged People in both the Houſes, with their Waſhers; that is, to every 15 Perſons one Keeper; and every Keeper hath 16*d.* the Week; and two Matrons 18*d.* the Week, each of them, which amounteth Monthly to 12*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Yearly to 117*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The Apparel to all the ſaid Perſons, that is to ſay, Sheets, Shirts, Coats, Caps, Hoſen, Shoes, Paper Books, Ink, which ſometimes is more, and ſometimes leſs: but by the Precedent of this Year, as may appear by plain Account amounteth to 180*l.*

There is alſo ſpent ordinarily in both the ſaid Houſes in Fewel, that is to ſay, in Wood and Coal, (as alſo by the Account thereof will appear) as much as amounteth Yearly to 260*l.*

There is alſo given to decayed Houſeholders, or in ſundry Pariſhes in the City of *London*, to ſome more, and to ſome leſs; (as alſo may particularly appear by a fair Book, wherein their Names are entred) Yearly 468*l.*

There is alſo given to the Lazar Houſes adjoining to the City of *London*, to the intent they ſhall not beg within the ſame, nor within three Miles compaſs thereof, (except it be at their own Doors) to the great Annoyance of all ſuch as have frequented the City in *Term* time, and at other Times and Places, 60*l.*

There is alſo paid in ordinary Fees, for the good Government of the ſaid Houſes, as followeth:

To an Hoſpitaller being a Prieſt, 10*l.*

To Five Surgeons, each of them 15*l.* Yearly, 75*l.*

To two Stewards, each of them 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 13*l* 6*s.* 8*d.*

To two Butlers, each of them 6*l.* 12*l.*

To two Cooks, each of them 8*l.* 16*l.*

To Four Porters, each of them 6*l.* Yearly. 24*l.*

To a School-maſter, 15*l.*

To an Uſher, 10*l.*

To two School-maſters for the Petites, each of them 53*s.* 4*d.* 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

To School-maſters for Writing, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

To two Clarks, 20*s.*

To two Matrons, each of them 53*s.* 4*d.* 5*l.* 6*s* 8*d.*

To Forty four Women, each of them 40*s.* a Piece. 88*l.*

To two Men that carry Wood and Coal, and to be charge of the ſame, 4*l.*

Thus may it appear, that the ordinary Charges of this new Erection, as before hath been particularly deſcribed, amounteth Yearly to 3290*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Towards the Maintenance whereof there is collected by the *Geſte*, [*Cheſt*, perhaps] and free Alms of the Citizens, as may appear in a fair Regiſter, wherein is expreſſed the Ward, Pariſh, Name, and Sum, that every Perſon within the City gives hereunto, 2914*l.*

So that the ordinary Charges of theſe two Houſes, is greater than the ordinary Alms that is given for the Maintenance of them, as may appear, *&c.* amounteth to 377*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Towards the Diſcharge whereof there hath been given this Year by Legacies and other Gifts, by ſundry charitable Perſons, as may alſo particularly appear, 129*l.* 15*s.* 7*d. ob.*

So reſteth to diſcharge the ordinary Expences, beſides all manner of extraordinary Expences, Reparations, Furniture of neceſſary Implements; and many other Charges which certainly are very great, 247*l.* 9*s.* 8*d. ob.*

Which Sum hath been paid and disburſed by the Governors of the ſaid Houſes, out of their own Purſes, which daily travel for the good Order of them, 247*l.* 9*s.* 8*d. ob.*

By the peruſal of this Paper it appears, that not only ſuch as were harboured within theſe Hoſpitals were taken care of, but ſuch as were Objects of Charity abroad as poor Houſekeepers, Alms Folks, in and about the City, were relieved alſo out of the Collections made for theſe Houſes, according to the Diſcretion of the Governors.

*Bridewell.*

There were alſo in the City many others of the poor neceſſitous Sort, that had neither Houſe nor Harbour to put their Heads in, but were fain to lye abroad in the open Streets; and divers Families of other Poor fain to lye under one Roof. This did cloſely affect many good Citizens, and particularly *Ridley*, the good Biſhop of *London*, who by ſome means was informed of it, and moved in it. And conſidering that *Bridewell*, an old decayed Houſe of the Kings, ſituate in the City, being very large and capacious, might be extremely ſerviceable to this charitable Purpoſe, he endeavoured to find a Way to beg it of the King, eſpecially at this time, when one was about buying it of the King to put it down, and convert it to his own Uſe. And for the compaſſing this, in the Month of *May*, this charitable Year 1552, he wrote a very pathetical Letter to Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. the King's Secretary (whom he knew to be of a pious Diſpoſition, as well as much about the King) having promiſed to the Citizens to move him in this Matter, becauſe he took him for one (as he told him in his Letter) *that feared God*. His moving Letter ran to this Tenor:

Biſhop *Rid-ley's* Suit for *Bridewel.* Letter to *Cecil*;

" Good Mr. *Cecyl*, I muſt be a Suitor unto you " in our Maſter Chriſts Cauſe. I beſeech you be " good unto him. The Matter is, Sir: Alas! " he hath lien too too long abroad (as you do " know) without Lodging in the Streets of *Lon-* " *don*, both Hungry, Naked, and Cold. Now " Thanks be unto Almighty God, the Citizens " are willing to refreſh him, and to give him " both Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, and Firing, " But alas! Sir, they lack Lodging for him. For " in ſome one Houſe, I dare ſay, they are fain to " lodge three Families under one Roof. Sir, " there is a wide, large, empty Houſe of the " Kings Majeſty, called *Bridewell*, that would " wonderfully well ſerve to lodge Chriſt in, if " he might find ſuch good Friends in the Court " to procure in his Cauſe. Surely I have ſuch a " good Opinion in the Kings Majeſty, that if " Chriſt had ſuch faithful and hearty Friends, " that would heartily ſpeak for him, he ſhould " undoubtedly ſpeed at the Kings Majeſties Hands. " Sir, I have promiſed my Brethren, the Citi- " zens, to move you, becauſe I do take you for " one that feareth God, and would that Chriſt " ſhould lye no more abroad in the Street.

He prayed him alſo for God's ſake, that he would ſtop the Sale of this Houſe, in caſe any were about buying of it, as he heard there was; and that he would ſpeak in our Maſter's Cauſe. The ſaid Biſhop wrote alſo to Sir *John Gates*, another great Man at Court, about this Buſineſs more at large; and he joyned, he ſaid, *Cecyl* with him, and *all other that loved and looked for Chriſts final Benediction on the latter Day*; meaning that in the Goſpel, *Come ye Bleſſed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the World. For I was an hungry*, &c. He alſo ſent Instructions by the Bearer of this Letter to confer further with *Cecyl* in this Affair. So that that holy Martyr *Ridley*'s Name muſt not be forgotten as a great Inſtrument in the procurement of *Bridewell* to the City.

And Sir *Jo* *Gates.*

*Bridewell*, f what Uſe.

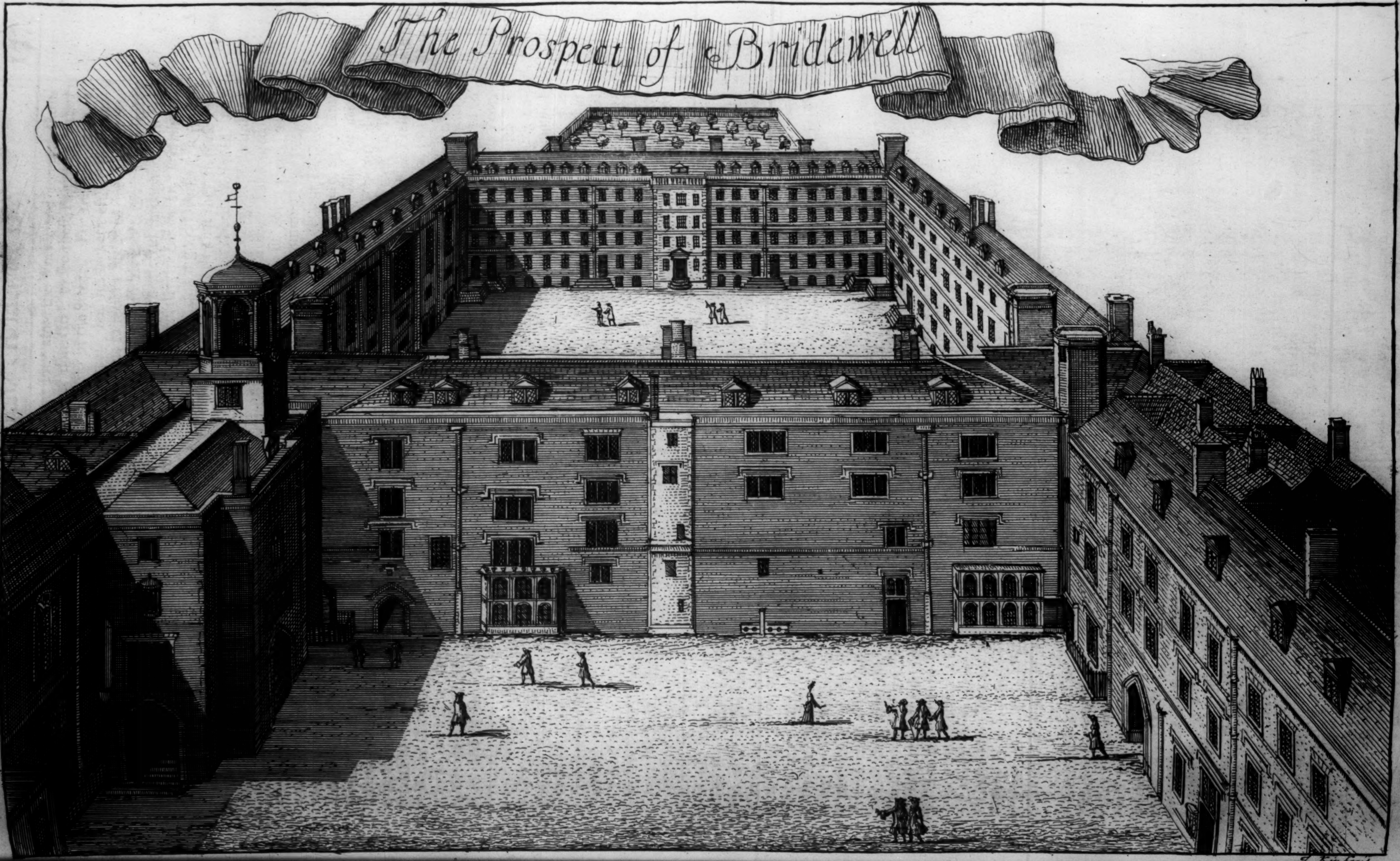
Afterward this Houſe being obtained to the City, it was employed for the Correction and Puniſhment of idle, vagrant People, and Strumpets, and for ſetting them to Work, that they might in an honeſt way take pains to get their own Livelihood.

*Dobbs* and *Barnes* their good Deſe in furthering this Found tion.

And here I cannot omit to leave upon Record, to their eternal Honour, the Names of two good Maiors of *London*, *Dobbs*, and *Barnes*; the former a main Inſtrument of procuring the Foundation of this and the other Hoſpitals: The latter, of furthering the good Eſtate of them, whom in this moſt chriſtianly affectionate manner, the beforeſaid good Biſhop of *London*, accoſted in one of the Letters he writ out of Priſon a little before his Death: ' O *Dobbs*, *Dobbs*, Alderman, ' and Knight, thou in thy Year didſt win my ' Heart for evermore, for that honourable Act, ' that moſt bleſſed Work of God, of the Erection ' and ſetting up of *Chriſts Holy Hoſpitals*, and ' truly Religious Houſes, which by thee and ' through thee were begun. For thou like a Man ' of God, when the Matter was moved, [perhaps ' by himſelf, the Biſhop] for Chriſts poor ſilly ' Members, to be holpen from extreme Miſery, ' Hunger and Famine, thy Heart I ſay, was ' moved with Pity, and as Chriſts high honour- ' able

*Ridley's* Le ter to them *Martyr's* L ter.

V 1: B 1: p 176:



The Prospect of Bridewell

J. Kip fecit

able Officer in that Cauſe, thou calledſt together thy Brethren the Aldermen of the City, before whom thou brakeſt the Matter for the Poor: Thou didſt plead their Cauſe: yea, and not only in thine own Perſon thou didſt ſet forth Chriſt's Cauſe; but to further the Matter thou broughteſt me into the Council Chamber of the City before the Aldermen alone, whom thou haddeſt aſſembled there together to hear me ſpeak, what I could ſay, as an Advocate, by Office and Duty in the poor Mans Cauſe. The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the Conſent of thy Brethren, whereby the Matter was brought to the Common Council, and ſo to the whole Body of the City; by whom, with an uniform Conſent, it was committed to be drawn, ordered and deviſed by a certain Number of the moſt witty Citizens and politick; endued alſo with Godlineſs, and with ready Hearts, to ſet forward ſuch a noble Act, as could be choſen in all the whole City. And they like true and faithful Miniſters, both to the City and their Maſter Chriſt, ſo ordered, deviſed, and brought forth the Matter, that Thouſands of poor ſilly Members of Chriſt, that elſe for extreme Hunger and Miſery ſhould have famiſhed and periſhed, ſhall be relieved, holpen, and brought up; and ſhall have cauſe to bleſs the Aldermen of that Time, the Common Council, and the whole Body of the City; but eſpecially thee, O *Dobbs*, and thoſe choſen Men by whom this honourable Work of God was begun and wrought.

'And thou, O Sir *George Barnes*, thou waſt in thy Year, not only a Furtherer and Continuer of that which before thee, by thy Predeceſſor was well begun, but alſo thou diddeſt labour ſo to have perfected the Work, that it ſhould have been an abſolute Thing, and a perfect Spectacle of true Charity and Godlineſs unto all *Chriſtendom.* Thine Endavour was to have ſet up an Houſe of Occupations, both that all kind of Poverty being able to work ſhould not have lacked, whereupon profitably they might have been occupied to their own Relief, and to the Profit and Commodity of the Commonwealth of the City; and alſo to have retired thither the poor Babes brought up in the Hoſpitals, when they had come to a certain Age and Strength; and alſo all thoſe which in the Hoſpitals aforeſaid have been cured of their Diſeaſes. And to have brought this to paſs, thou obtainedſt (not without great Diligence and Labour, both of thee and thy Brethren) of that Godly King *Edward*, that Chriſtian and Peerleſs Prince, the Princely Place of *Bridewell*, and what other Things to the performance of the ſame, and under what Condition, it is not unknown. That this thine Endeavour hath not had like Succeſs, the Fault is not in thee, but in the Condition and State of the Time.

By the Contents of which Letter before-cited may be underſtood more particularly than perhaps any Hiſtory hath yet told us, what that Courſe and Method was the Citizens took in their firſt Attempts in founding *Bridewell* and *Chriſts* Hoſpitals.

But while theſe before-mentioned good Motions were in hand in the City, the King was excited to theſe Charities, by good Sermons preached before him; ſuch was that of Mr. *Lever*, a Learned and Pious Preacher in thoſe Days, and Maſter of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, who, in a *Lent* Sermon before him, had theſe Words: 'O merciful Lord, what a Number of Poor, Feeble, Halt, Blind, Lame, Sickly, (yea, with idle Vagabonds, and diſſembling Caitiffs mixt among them) lye and creep, begging in the Miry Streets of *London* and *Weſtminſter*? It is too great Pity afore the World, and to utter Damnation afore God, to ſee theſe Beggings as they uſe to do in the Streets. For there is never a one of theſe, but he lacketh either thy charitable Alms to relieve his Need, or elſe thy due Correction to puniſh his Fault, &c. Theſe ſeely Souls have been neglected throughont all *England*, and eſpecially in *London* and *Weſtminſter*. But now I truſt, that a good Overſeer, a godly Biſhop,* I mean, will ſee that they in theſe two Cities ſhall have their Needs relieved, and their Faults corrected, to the good Enſample of all other Towns and Cities. Take heed that there be ſuch *Graſs* to ſit down there, as ye [ſpeaking to the King] command the People to ſit down: that there be ſufficient *Houſing*, and other Proviſion for the People there, as ye command them to be quiet. *The Men ſat down about* 5000 *in Number:* Which was part of the Goſpel for the Day, out of which he took his Text.

*mas Lever's* ermon in *ent, Anno* 55.

* Biſhop *Ridley.*

And *Ridley*, that zealous and charitable Prelate, and a true Father of his Flock in *London*, was ſeaſonably called alſo to preach before the King at *Weſtminſter*; where he ſo cloſely and affectionately preſs'd Perſons in high Place and Calling, to be Inſtruments in helping and ſuccouring the Poor, that the King was exceedingly moved with his Diſcourſe, and preſently ſent for him, taking notice to him of his Sermon; and that he ſuppoſed he chiefly had him in his Eye, as being the higheſt of thoſe in great Place and Calling, that he the Biſhop ſpake to. Then the King aſſured him of his own Readineſs to promote ſuch good Purpoſes; deſiring him to direct him therein, and what he would adviſe him to do on that Part. How the Biſhop hereupon referred the King to the City, and how the King preſently cauſed a Letter to be penned and ſent to the Maior and his Brethren to enter into Conſultation about it; and how the Maior, the Biſhop, and other eminent Citizens, met together to prepare ſomething for the King in the behalf of their Poor; and the Report thereof made to the King, and other Matters relating hereunto, they are all ſet down at large under *Chriſt Church* in the Ward of *Farringdon Within.*

*Ridley* moves the King to Charity to the City Poor.

The Concluſion of this good Conſultation was, that as the City had appointed the *Gray Fryars*, now called *Chriſt Church* for poor Children; St. *Bartholomews*, and likewiſe St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, for the Maimed and Diſeaſed; and *Bridewell* for the Correction of Vagabonds, Strumpets, and idle Perſons, and for finding them Work; ſo they obtained of the King to grant the Governors of theſe Places to be a Corporation, and to have Authority convenient for the governing thereof: And he conſtituted himſelf chief Founder, and Patron.

The King makes the Governors of theſe Hoſpitals a Corporation.

In *June* an Indenture bore Date, and was made between the King, and the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, towards the Maintenance of Poor and Impotent People; granting all the Manor Houſe, and Place of *Bridewell*, with the Appurtenances, lying and being in the Pariſh of St. *Bridget* in *Fleetſtreet*, with other Lands, and with a Licenſe to purchaſe 4000 Mark Land for the Uſe abovesaid; beſides the Lands given them by his Majeſty in *London*, and elſewhere; and to purchaſe ſo much Land, beſides Fees and Penſions granted to the Officers; and that the Lands given them by the King ſhould be quit and diſcharged of all Tenths and Firſt Fruits. That they might make godly and wholſome Ordinances, Statutes and Rules, for the Government of the Poor. And that within the City of *London*, and County of *Middleſex*, they might ſearch and examine all manner of ſuſpicious Houſes, Taverns, Ale-Houſes, &c. and other ſuſpected Places for Ruffians,

K. *Edward's* Grants.

K. *Edward's* Warrant Book, *MSS. Dom. Petrens Lond.*

ans, Vagabonds, and idle Perſons. This Gift of the King was computed to the Yearly Value of 450*l*.

And moreover, out of his mere Grace and Chriſtian Charity, he gave out of the Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, now ſuppreſt, for the aforeſaid charitable Uſe, a great Part of the Revenue thereof, which was 700 Mark Land, together with the Bedding and Furniture; though dying ſoon after, the Grant ſeemed not to be fully finiſhed. But for fear it ſhould not take place, (ſo much it ran in the King's Mind) that in his laſt Will he cauſed this Clauſe to be inſerted; "The Grant made to "the Maior and City of *London*, touching the "*Savoy* and Lands thereof, to be performed.

Syn. Papiſon.

This Hoſpital near 100 Years ago is ſaid to have maintained 700 Perſons; that is, poor Children with Officers. The Charge reckoned at 4000*l*. *per Annum*.

Idle Perſons reſort to the City to be harboured in theſe Hoſpitals.

This Hoſpital of *Chriſt's Church*, as alſo thoſe others founded for the Relief of poor Children, and other ſick and diſeaſed People of the City, gave Occaſion, not long after the founding of them, to Numbers of Poor, and Lame, and Sick People, and many of them idle Perſons, Rogues, and Vagabonds, to flock into the City from all Parts, expecting preſent Relief and Entertainment here; which cauſed the Lord Maior, *Anno* 1569, to iſſue out a ſtrict Order to forbid all ſuch Reſort, and ſuch Perſons to be taken up and brought to Ward; and Warning to be given, that none ſhould give them Harbour: Which Order was as followeth:

*An Order by the Lord Maior, againſt Rogues, Vagabonds, and Maſterleſs Men, reſorting now in great Numbers to the City; upon pretence to be relieved by the Alms of* Chriſt's Church *and* Bridewell.

'Foraſmuch as Experience of late hath ſhewed, That the charitable Relief, given as well by the Queen Majeſties noble Progenitors, as alſo the charitable Alms from time to time collected within this City, and beſtowed by the Citizens, as well upon the Poor and Needy Citizens, being Sick, Impotent, and Lame, as the poor Orphans and Fatherleſs Children, born, or being within the ſaid City, not having wherewith to relieve themſelves, as well in *Chriſts Church*, and *Bridewell*, as in other the Hoſpitals founded for the Relief of the Poor within the City of *London*; hath drawn unto the ſaid City great Numbers of Vagabonds, Rogues, Maſterleſs Men, and Idle Perſons, and alſo Poor, Lame, and Sick Perſons, dwelling in the outmoſt Parts of the Realm, ſo as the ſaid City is thereby oppreſt, to the great Prejudice of the ſaid City, and of the needy Poor, inhabiting in the ſame; and that theſe needy Beggars, and impotent Perſons coming out of Foreign Parts of the Realm, and alſo the Rogues and Vagabonds greatly diſliked the Queen, &c. the Maior, and his Brethren the Aldermen in her Majeſties Behalf, ſtraitly charge and command, all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, dwelling or inhabiting within the ſaid City and Liberties and Suburbs thereof, that they do not at any time hereafter, give any Relief, Lodging, Alms, or Maintenance, to any Vagabonds, Rogues, &c, or to any common or valiant Beggar; but contrariwiſe, to cauſe ſuch Beggars, Rogues, Vagabonds, and Maſterleſs Men, to be apprehended and brought to Ward, to the end, that they might be examined and puniſhed by ſuch as have Authority in that Behalf, according to the Queens Law, &c.

'And further, the ſaid Maior and Aldermen, ſtraitly charge and command, for the better avoiding the ſaid common Beggars, &c. that no manner of Perſon whatſoever, ſhall let any Tenement, Cottage, Chamber, or Room, to Farm, either by the Day, by the Week, by the Month, by the Quarter, or by the Year, or any other time, to any common Beggar, or Vagabond, &c. Imprinted by *John Day* over *Alderſgate*.

A Mathematick School founded here by K. *Char.* II.

Beſides this firſt Royal Founder King *Edward*, *Chriſt Church* Hoſpital hath of late enjoyed another Royal Founder, *viz.* King *Charles* II. who founded a Mathematical School and Ward, lying on the *Weſt* Part of the Hoſpital, for the Inſtruction of 40 Boys in the Mathematicks, eſpecially in that Part of it that reſpects Navigation; and liberally endowed it with one Thouſand Pounds a Year, paid out of the *Exchequer* for Seven Years for the founding thereof.

The Qualification of the Mathematick Maſter.

The Mathematical Maſter at *Chriſts* Hoſpital, by the Conſtitution of the Houſe, muſt be thus qualified; he muſt be a Sober, Diſcreet, and Diligent Perſon, of good Life, a good Scholar, very well underſtanding the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, a very good Mathematician, well knowing and ready in the Theory and Practice of all its Parts; to the end Boys may be furthered in the *Latin* Tongue, and the Maſter able to anſwer Strangers, if need be; and that they and others may find his Abilities to Satiſfaction.

The Scholars to be put forth to Maſters of Ships.

And by the Conſtitution, Ten are to be put forth Yearly Apprentices to Maſters of Ships: to the End they may be fit in time to do Service in the Navy Royal, and Ten more to be received into their Rooms. Theſe Youths who are choſen out of the reſt of the *Blewcoat Boys*, are to be the moſt acute, and of the readieſt Wits, that they may be fit for Mathematical Studies.

Badge of theſe Boys.

Theſe as a Badge of Diſtinction, wear on their Breaſts faſtened to their Coats a Plate of Silver, with ſome Figures engraven, the Dye whereof is kept in the *Tower*, where they are all ſtamped. The chief Figures are three of the Liberal Sciences, *viz. Arithmetick*, with a Scroll of Accounts in one Hand, and laying her other Hand upon a *Blew Coat* Boys Head, having his Cap under his Arm. The next Figure repreſenteth *Geometry*, with a Triangle in her Hand. The Third, *Aſtronomy*, with a Quadrant in one Hand, and a Sphere in the other. There is alſo the Figure of a Ship or two under Sail, with a Wind from Heaven, blowing as it were upon it a proſperous Gale. There be alſo in the Clouds two Angels, one of them a *Mercury*; and theſe Words wrote round declaring the Royal Founder, and the Year when this School commenced, *viz. Auſpicio* Caroli *Secundi Regis*, 1673. This Badge they wear conſtantly, not only in the Hoſpital, and about the Town, but when they are put forth; which when ſeen ſecureth them from being preſſed. But they will ſometimes put it into their Pockets, as not caring to own the Place of their Education; for which when it is diſcovered, they are reprimanded.

The beginning and occaſion of this Mathematick School.

And here it muſt not be omitted, for perpetual Memory, to remark the firſt Occaſion of inſtituting this moſt uſeful Mathematick School, Founded in this Hoſpital. It was accidental, and owing in a great meaſure to Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. and Alderman, and ſometime Lord Maior of the City, who as the ſetting up of ſuch a Diſcipline in this Hoſpital firſt came into his Mind, ſo he was very inſtrumental and active, in bringing it to that Succeſs it afterwards came to, by his moving it ſo ſeaſonably to the Lord *Clifford*, then Lord High Treaſurer: who as effectually propounded it to the King. I ſhall relate the Subſtance of it, as I had it from his own Mouth in his own Houſe, *Apr.* 16. 1706.

Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. the firſt Contriver.

He had been occaſionally reading (according to his Cuſtom at leiſure Times to divert himſelf with Books) of the *French* King's Government; and particularly, how he had appointed, that Children in all his Maritime Towns ſhould be taught the Art of Navigation *gratis*; and had Erected Schools for that Purpoſe, for the greater Increaſe of Seamen, and Benefit of Trade, and Service of his Fleets. Which good Policy raiſed ſome Thoughts in the ſaid Alderman's Mind; concluding, how ſuch Education, at leaſt of ſome Part of that great Number of Boys, would tend more to the Publick Good, if it were ſet up in *Chriſts Hoſpital*, than the ordinary Courſe of Learning then taken with them. This grew warm upon him; and he began to frame a Project for the ſetting up ſuch a School. Which he communicated firſt to Sir *Patience Ward* another Alderman; and they reſolved to take in a Third Perſon; and with one Thouſand Pounds a Piece Charge to make a Proviſion and Encouragement for a Mathematick Maſter, and to build him a Dwelling Houſe near the Hoſpital, and to ſet up a School Room there, for the teaching of a competent Number of the Children.

Sir *Patience Ward.*

An Accident forwardeth it.

While this was in Conſultation, a favourable Opportunity offered it ſelf, which was this. The ſaid Sir *Robert Clayton*, calling once accidentally at the *Treaſury*, (his Buſineſs requiring him often to have recourſe thither) to ſpeak with Sir *Robert Howard* then Secretary to the *Treaſury*; at his coming out Mr. *Parry*, then Clerk of *Chriſts Hoſpital*, met him, intreating him to ſpeak to Sir *Robert Howard* in behalf of the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhewing him a Petition drawn up to the Lord Treaſurer *Clifford*, and deſiring him to procure the ſaid *Howard* to deliver it. The Occaſion of which Petition was this:

Before the Revolution in the Year 1660, a private Citizen, who had a Debt of 7000*l.* charged upon *Weavers Hall*, (which according to ſome Methods in thoſe Times was ſecured to be paid out of a Fund of the King's Lands) gave by Will this 7000*l.* to *Chriſts Hoſpital*, for the maintaining Forty Children, who were to wear a particular Badge, or be cloathed as he particularly directed. Theſe Children were by this Requeſt maintained till the Reſtoration. At which time the Crown Lands reverting to the King, the Hoſpital did petition his Majeſty, that he would pleaſe to pay them this 7000*l.* to continue the Maintenance of theſe Forty Children, according to the Requeſt of the Donor; whereupon the King granted them the ſaid Sum, to be paid out of the Arrears of the Exciſe due at his Reſtoration. But there being many great Sums of Money charged to the Queen Mother, and other Perſons of Quality, out of the ſaid Arrears, Prior to this 7000*l.* it was not hitherto paid.

Sir *Robert Clayton* moves it to the Lord Treaſurer.

But after many Years, the ſaid Clerk of the Hoſpital thought fit, by a new Petition, to put the Lord Treaſurer in mind of the ſaid Grant of the King. This Petition, brought as before was ſaid, Sir *Robert Clayton* took, and went in with it to the Secretary of the Treaſury, who preſently in Company with Sir *Robert* carried it to the Lord Treaſurer, to whom it was read: But after the reading, my Lord acquainted Sir *Robert Clayton* what great Sums of Money were charged upon the ſaid Fund prior to this, and that it was impoſſible for him to help the Hoſpital. Sir *Robert*, (like a good Advocate for the City's Poor) told him, that the Citizens of *London*, he hoped, were as careful in managing of their publick Charities as of their private Concerns; and that if his Lordſhip would place 7000*l.* upon a certain Fund to be paid by 500*l.* a Year, they would endeavour to maintain the Children with it, which the Lord Treaſurer evaded alſo. But the diligent Alderman finding him in a good Humour, proceeded further with him, telling him, that a poor Friend of his was upon ſuch an important Project in that Hoſpital, that would deſerve a better Founder; and ſo diſcourſed to him the Deſign he and Sir *Patience Ward* were contriving. It took with the Treaſurer; and it pleaſed him ſo well, that he charged Sir *Robert* to go and frame him a Petition upon that Subject he had diſcourſed to him of, and added, that he *would deliver it that very Night to the King before he ſlept.*

Sir *Robert* departed, and took the Clerk of the Hoſpital along with him in his Coach; and ſetting him down at the Hoſpital, ordered him immediately to bring him a Liſt of the Governors of that Houſe to Sir *John Frederick's*, then Preſident; which Liſt being brought and peruſed, they pitched upon Six to aſſiſt in this Matter, whereof Sir *P. Ward*, and Sir *Richard Ford*, Aldermen were two. While theſe were ſummoning, Sir *Robert* prepared a Petition. Theſe Governors now being aſſembled, he ſignified to them the preſent Advantage for the Hoſpital, and ſhewing them the Petition, required them to go up with him to deliver it; but they declined it, and left it upon Sir *Robert*, telling him, that he having begun it was the fitteſt to carry it on.

A Petition to the King in that Behalf, and the Succeſs.

He was not diſcouraged in ſo good a Work, but that Night carried up the Petition himſelf, and delivered it into the Hands of the Lord Treaſurer, who appointed him to come to him the next Day; which he accordingly did, and found that the Treaſurer had ſhewn the King the Petition, and had a Reference made back to himſelf for the Payment of 1000*l.* a Year to the Houſe, until the 7000*l.* were paid; and the Hoſpital was to covenant to maintain ſo many Boys, and to teach them the Mathematicks.

The Treaſurer then alſo gave an Order to Sir *Heneage Finch*, Attorney General, (aftewards Earl of *Nottingham*) to prepare a Patent with all advantageous Clauſes accordingly, and commanded Sir *Robert Clayton* to attend Mr. Attorney with it. He was well known to him; and having acquainted him with this Affair, the Attorney was extreamly well pleaſed with it, and deſired Sir *Robert* himſelf to give ſuch advantageous Clauſes as he could think of, to be inſerted in the Patent. He thereupon called together the Committee to have their Aſſiſtance; and ſo they prepared the Heads of ſuch Clauſes as they could think of: which he gave to Mr. Attorney, who appointed Sir *Robert* to call upon him again at a ſet time, and he would draw the Patent with his own Hand. He came according to the time, and had a rough Draught given him to take what further Advice he ſhould think fit. Which he ſhewed to the Committee or the Governors, and then returned it to the Attorney, by whom it was ſoon finiſhed, and had the Great Seal affixed to it. And Sir *Robert* paid the firſt 500*l.* (it being to be paid half Yearly) to the Hoſpital, on account of Rent, which was due from him to the Crown.

Thus was this publick good Work, tending ſo much to the Honour both of the King and City of *London*, brought to paſs from the Beginning to the End, by the prudent Contrivance and perſevering Induſtry of this Alderman, which therefore I have related ſo largely. Sir *Robert* was then made a Governor of the ſaid Houſe, and Sir *Jonas Moor*, *Samuel Pepys*, Eſq; and ſeveral other Perſons, known to be Friends and Favourers of the Mathematicks, were called into the Govetnment, for the better managing and ſettling this new Royal School.

The King's other Bounty to this School.

King *Charles* II. the Royal Founder was pleaſed farther to make a Grant of the Sum of        for to place out Ten of the Mathematick Boys Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, wherein he reſerved the laſt Year of their Time to his Service. This Sir *Robert Clayton* believed Mr. *Pepys* was the chief Inſtrument to procure.

Q. *Anne* places out one of theſe Boys.

Queen *Anne* lately ſent for a Boy out of this her Mathematick School, for Mr. *Richards* her Ingineer going to *Portugal.* The Boy's Name alſo was *Richards*; he was very uſeful and highly agreeable to the Engineer; inſomuch, that he hath of late ſent to Mr. Treaſurer to thank him for his Boy; and adding, that he went beyond all others in his Ingenuity and Fitneſs to ſerve him.

Another Ward of Mathematick Boys preparing.

The Governors, at the late worthy Treaſurer's good Motion, repaired an old Ward over the *North* Cloiſters, to be appropriated for other Forty Boys to be taught Mathematicks, as the Kings Boys are; but are to wear a diſtinct Badge from them, as belonging to another Foundation; namely, the old Foundation.

The Number of Children here provided for.

There have been ſometimes a Thouſand poor Children and more, maintained here at one time. And ſo hath been the Will of the Governors to continue ſuch a Number ſtill: But the Foundation could not ſuſtain them, and borrowed Money, and ran in Debt; and ſo they were reduced to a leſs Number. But now, by great Benefactions of late, and a careful Treaſurer, they are advancing towards that Number, taking care of at this preſent between Six and Seven Hundred Boys.

Duly provided for.

Theſe live partly in *Chriſts Hoſpital*, and partly at Nurſe in Country Towns in *Hertfordſhire*, provided with convenient Diet, Cloathing, Lodging, and Learning. And a great many of the Boys are put forth Yearly Apprentices, and the Girls diſpoſed to good Services. And ſome of a more pregnant Wit, and that have a Genius for Study, are ſent to the Univerſities. And many of theſe have proved afterwards Men eminent either for Wealth, or Acquiſitions of Learning, or Uſefulneſs in the Commonwealth.

The State of this Houſe.

But now to relate ſome further Particulars of the *State* of this Hoſpital; as the *Rooms* and Apartments, the *Schools*, the *Maſters* and *Miſtreſſes*, the *Governors*, and *Officers*, the *Proviſions* for their Maintenance, the good *Order* and *Government*, the *Expences* and the *Benefactors*.

The Hall.

There is a great and ſpacious *Hall* well built, where the Boys Dine and Sup. It was built after the great Fire by Sir *John Frederick*, Alderman of *London*, and coſt him 5000*l.* In this Hall at the upper End is a large Picture, that covereth all the Wall of the *North* End, and ſtretcheth on the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* Walls, repreſenting K. *James* II. (but intended for K. *Charles* II. had he lived but a little longer) ſitting there, and his Nobles, and the Governors, and Treaſurer, and others in great Numbers ſtanding about him, with the Pictures of K. *Edward* VI. and K. *Charles* II. as Founders, drawn half way, Painted as hanging up in the ſame Table. And there is a particular Repreſentation of the Mathematick School; it is done by *Vario*, and reckoned worth 1000*l.* There is likewiſe at the other End of this Hall a large Picture more antient of K. *Edward* VI. the firſt Founder, delivering his Royal Charter for this Hoſpital to the Maior, who kneeleth with the Aldermen behind him; a Biſhop (which I ſuppoſe is *Ridley*) with many others ſtanding about; an antient and a fine Piece.

In this Hall is a good Organ, that oftentimes plays, when the Boys alſo ſing their Pſalms or Anthems on Sundays and other ſpecial Days.

Eight Wards.

There be Eight *Wards* where the Childrens Beds are, and where they Lodge and Harbour; to which one more may be added, which makes a Ninth, but it is not made uſe of at preſent wanting Repair, but now gone in Hand with to be fitted up for the reception of Boys, as the reſt. In each of theſe Wards are harboured about Fifty odd, one with another.

The Girls Ward built.

The Girls have a Ward alſo by themſelves, which is ſituated paſſing out of the great Hall on the *Eaſt.* It is fair and handſome, and indeed, the beſt Ward of all. It was built at the Coſt of Mr. *John Morice*, and Sir *Robert Clayton*; the former giving 1000*l.* the other much more. Mr. *Thomas Firmin, Girdler*, that charitable Citizen in his time, took upon him the care of the Building, and was ſupplyed with Money from them, yet concealing their Names according to their Deſire, mentioning no more concerning them in this good Work, but only that two charitable Citizens were at the Charge of it. It is ſaid, there will be a Marble Statue ſet up here for Sir *Robert Clayton*, as his Memory deſerveth to be perpetuated for his ſingular Charity towards other Hoſpitals, as well as this.

Mr. *Thomas Firmin.*

The Occaſion. Mr. *Cakevil.*

But take a more particular Account of this Building, from one who had it from the Relation of Sir *Robert* himſelf, and how the Builders came to be known. Sir *Robert* had had a very great Fit of Sickneſs in the Year 168---, and, being reſtored to a good State of Health, did think fit to make an Acknowledgment to God for this Mercy by ſome Publick good Work: And conſulting with the ſaid Mr. *Firmin* upon that Subject, he propoſed ſomething ſhould be done for *Chriſts* Hoſpital, which ſince the great Fire had been but little reſtored hitherto from its Ruins; and excited him particularly to build the Girls Ward there; the doing of which was computed at 2000*l.* Coſt. Mr. *Morice*, Sir *Robert*'s Partner, was contented to give one half thereof. And Mr. *Firmin* was employed in the Care and Managery, with a ſtrict Injunction given him, that their Names ſhould not be diſcovered. This was not all that was intended: For Sir *Robert* then deſigned, that the Children of the Houſe ſhould be better fitted for common and ordinary Trades, than by the Methods then taken they were; and did project ſeveral Rooms under the Wards for ſeveral Trades; where the Children, not engaged in Mathematicks ſhould ſpend ſome of their time in honeſt Callings, that might be uſeful to the Houſe and the Publick too, according to ſome Models he had procured of Hoſpitals from abroad. While this Work was carrying on, it was found convenient to make this a double Ward, however at firſt deſigned only for a ſingle one; and the Stair Caſe to be ſet within the Cloiſters to ſerve both. This augmented the Charge at firſt propoſed to near double the Sum; and Mr. *Morice*, Sir *Robert*'s Partner, was now dead, ſo that the whole Burthen now lay on him. While this Work was in hand, having privately viewed it, he intended ſomething further, which would have coſt 500*l.* more.

A further good Work ſtopt by F ction.

But it moſt unſeaſonably happened at this time, that Feuds and Factions grew high among the Citizens, which ended at laſt in the depriving them of their Charter. And then was this moſt liberal and publick ſpirited Citizen and Magiſtrate, put out both of the Government of the City, and of this Hoſpital, with many other worthy Citizens, and ſo the good Work unhappily ſtopt. But Mr. *Firmin* ſoon took the Opportunity to let the remaining Governors underſtand, what a Piece of Ingratitude this was, ſhewing them in ſome Zeal, that he that was thus diſcharged, was the very Man that had highly deſerved of the Houſe in this expenſive Building, by whoſe whole Charges it had for divers Years been carried on; whereby the Founder of this Ward came to be at length known, which otherwiſe might have been concealed to this Day.

Ward for th Sick.

Another Ward there is, being a convenient Ward apart by it ſelf for the *Sick*, where they that fall into any Diſtempers are removed, and due care taken of them.

The Cloiſter.

Of the ancient Buildings remaining, there is an old Cloiſter, and was Part of the old Priory. It ſerves for a Thorowfare, and a Place of Recreation for the Boys; eſpecially in rainy Weather. But being gone to Decay, it hath been lately repaired, by the Direction of that Excellent Architect, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Kt.

Schools.

For SCHOOLS, there be theſe: A Grammar School, a Mathematick School, a Writing School, and a School for the Girls; where they learn to Read, to Sew, and to Mark.

The Grammar School is ancient; the other more modern, and ſet up ſince the great Fire.

Of the Mathematick School, beſides what hath been ſaid of it already, this may be added; That for the Maintenance of it, there have been received by the Houſe out of the *Exchequer*, for Seven Years together, to the Summer 1704, 370 and odd Pounds yearly: And ſo no queſtion it continues.

Writing School.

The Writing School is a very fair Structure, at the End of the great Hall, lofty and airy; founded by Sir *John Moore*, Knight, ſometime one of the Aldermen of the City, and Preſident of this Houſe. It containeth long writing Boards, ſufficient for 300 Boys to ſit and write at. It coſt the nobly-minded Builder, they ſay, 5000 *l.* Whoſe Statue in white Marble, at full Proportion, is placed at the upper End, with this Inſcription:

Anno Dom. 1694.

*This Writing School, and Stately Building, was begun, and compleatly finiſhed, at the Sole Charge of Sir* JOHN MOORE, *Knight, and Lord Maior of the City, in the Year* MDCLXXXI; *now Preſident of this Houſe: He having been otherwiſe a Liberal Benefactor to the ſame.*

It reſteth upon Columns; and is built below into Tenements and Shops, which they let out; there being Seven in all.

The Maſters.

The *Maſters* of theſe Schools are Four: *Viz.* A Grammar-Maſter, who hath alſo an Uſher to aſſiſt him; a Mathematick Maſter, and a Writing Maſter; who have 100 *l. per Annum* each for their Salaries, beſides Houſes.

There be alſo two School-Miſtreſſes, that teach the Girls; who alſo have ſufficient Salaries, and Houſes to dwell in.

The Grammar-Maſter hath alſo an Addition of 20 *l.* yearly, for Catechizing the Boys: And his Uſher hath 50 *l.* a Year beſides.

A Drawing Maſter.

*Chriſt's Hoſpital* is lately further improved, by entertaining a Maſter to teach the Boys *Drawing*. Some Skill in which Art is ſo very uſeful to many, or moſt Mechanical Trades; by the learning of which, the Children may be put forth Apprentices to ſuch Callings; as, beſides Painters, thoſe of Seamen, Carpenters, Joyners, Plummers, Carvers, &c. The Maſter an able Man in his Faculty, Mr. *Lens*, uſed to reſort hither certain Days in the Week, to teach ſuch as be appointed him.

Now for the GOVERNORS, and Officers of this great Hoſpital.

Governors.

Treaſurer.

The GOVERNORS are many, and commonly Perſons that have been Maſters or Wardens of their Companies, or Men of Eſtates, or from whom there be Expectations of Charity. Out of theſe, one is *Preſident*; and he commonly is ſome ancient Alderman, that hath paſſed the Chair; and another is *Treaſurer*, who takes care of the Affairs of the whole Houſe, and of the Revenues; and therefore is commonly reſident, and hath a good Houſe to dwell in; but without any Salary. And ſuch an one is choſen by the Governors for this great Truſt, who is of Note for his Abilities, Integrity and Charity. And according to the Repute he hath, ſo the Hoſpital uſually flouriſheth, and the Benefactions come in plentifully. And ſuch, in all Reſpects, were the late Treaſurers; Mr. *Hawes*, Mr. *Brerewood*, Mr. *Toung* and Mr. *Lockington*.

The preſent Treaſurer is Sir *George Mertin*.

The Governors Charge.

Every Governor, when he is admitted into this Society, hath this Charge ſolemnly given him, in the Preſence of the *Preſident*, or *Treaſurer*, and other Governors aſſembled in Court:

> “*Worſhipful!*
>
> “The Cauſe of your Repair hither at this preſent, is, To give you knowledge, that you are Elected and Appointed by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, to the Office, Charge and Governance of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*.
>
> “And therefore, this is to require you, and every of you, That you endeavour your ſelves, with all your Wiſdom and Power, faithfully and diligently to ſerve in this Vocation and Calling: Which is an Office of high Truſt and Worſhip. For ye are called to be the faithful Diſtributors and Diſpoſers of the Goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy Members. In the which Office and Calling, if you ſhall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye ſhall not only declare your ſelves to be the moſt unthankful and unworthy Servants of Almighty God; being put in Truſt to ſee the Relief and Succour of his poor and needy Flock; but alſo ye ſhall ſhew your ſelves to be very notable and great Enemies to that Work, which moſt highly doth advance and beautify the Commonwealth of this Realm, and chiefly of this City of *London*.
>
> “Theſe are therefore to require you, and every of you, That ye here promiſe before God, and this Aſſembly of your Fellow Governors, faithfully to travail in this your Office and Calling; that this Work may have his Perfection; and that the needy Number committed to your Charge be diligently and wholſomly provided for; as you will anſwer before God, at the Hour and Time when you and we ſhall ſtand before him, to render an Account of our Doings. And promiſing this to do, you ſhall be now admitted into this Company and Fellowſhip.

Officers.

Beſides the chief Governors, they have divers Officers that receive Salaries; *viz.* Three Clerks, a Steward, a Matron; for every Two Wards, a Nurſe and her Maid; a Porter, and Four Beadles.

They have alſo Three Servants, which they call *Streetmen*, that ſee to the well Government of the Carts of *London*.

They have alſo certain Clerks for *Blackwell-Hall*; whence are certain Duties coming to the Houſe.

Proviſions.

As for the Proviſion for this great Family, the Drink is ſupplied by Three Beer-Brewers; and the Bread by Three Bakers.

Almoners.

There be Two of the Governors, that are called *Almoners*, who, for a Month or more, take care to buy and lay in Butchers Meat, that is, Beef and Mutton; the Steward attending them.

The Butcher receiveth 40 *l.* every Month.

Their daily Fare.

And after this manner the Children fare daily. They have every Morning for their Breakfaſt Bread and Beer, at Half an Hour paſt Six in the Morning, in the Summer Time; and at Half an Hour paſt Seven in the Winter. On *Sundays*, they have boiled Beef and Pottage for their Dinners; and for their Suppers, as good Legs and Shoulders of Mutton as can be bought; as of 12, 13 or 14 Pounds apiece. On other Days, their Fare, as it is thrify, ſo it is ſufficient.

On *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, the ſame Dinners as on *Sundays*; that is, boiled Beef and Pottage. On the other Days, no Fleſh Meat: But on *Mondays*, Milk Pottage; On *Wedneſdays*, Furmity; On *Fridays*, old Peaſe and Pottage; On *Saturdays*, Watergruel.

They have Roſt Beef about Twelve Days in the Year, by the Kindneſs of ſeveral Benefactors; who have left, ſome 3 *l.* ſome 50 *s. per Annum*, for that End and Purpoſe.

Their Supper is Bread and Cheeſe, or Butter for thoſe that cannot eat Cheeſe. Only *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, they have Pudding-pies for Supper.

Their Bread.

Their Bread formerly was very coarſe and brown; but by the Care and Order of Mr. *Breerwood*, a late Treaſurer, it was changed, and is very good wheaten Bread. And when it firſt was brought into the Hall in the Bread-Baſkets, the poor Childrens Hearts rejoiced, and they gave a great Shout, praying God *to bleſs their good Treaſurer*.

Their good Orders.

The good *Orders* of this numerous Houſe is alſo much to be commended. Omitting the reſt, I ſhall relate the Cuſtom on the *Lord's-Days*; which bringeth Multitudes of People, both of the City and Court, thither, to behold.

*On Sundays.*

As ſoon as the Boys come from Church, in the Afternoon, they all repair to the Writing-School. There all their Names are called over. Then the chief Maſter catechizeth them; that is, Two Wards at a Time, and the Ward of the Girls. [Note, He Catechizeth Three times a Week; whereof *Sunday* is one.] Then he Expoundeth upon the Catechiſm. And that holds till about half an Hour paſt Five. After a little Reſpite, the Boys go into the Hall to Supper. All being come in; one Boy appointed goeth up into a Pulpit there placed, and readeth a Chapter, being the Second Leſſon for the Day. After that, he reads likewiſe ſeveral good Collects, or ſhort Prayers, compoſed (or ordered to be compoſed) by the Right Reverend the Biſhop of *London*; being all ſuitable to the Occaſion: As, for all States of Men; and Thanks for their Benefactors; and Prayers for their Foundation. At the End of every Prayer, all the Boys cry *AMEN*, that makes a very melodious Sound. The Boy that readeth, is one of the uppermoſt, and deſigned for the Univerſity. The Prayers being done, a *Pſalm* is named by the ſame Boy; and all ſing, with a good Organ, that is placed in the ſaid great Hall. That done, the ſaid Boy in the Pulpit craves a Bleſſing upon their Supper. And then all the Boys and Girls, that were ſtanding round in their Order before, go quietly each to the Tables, and take their Places (which they know) without any Noiſe. Then certain of the Boys, in their Turns, ſome bring Bread in their Baſkets, ready cut in good Pieces; and others, Trenchers; and others, ſmall Beer; of which they have as much as they pleaſe. Then are brought, in ſeveral wooden Platters, Legs of Mutton, uſually cut out into reaſonable Pieces; and the Nurſes diſtribute them to each Boy. Supper being done, (which is not long) the former Boy goes up into the Pulpit again, and gives Thanks: And then ſets a *Pſalm*; and all the Boys ſing well with the Organ. This done, they all, in very quiet and good Order, retire from the Hall to their ſeveral Wards; the Nurſes of each Ward going before their reſpective Ward; and one of the Boys in each Ward carrying the Bread-Baſket upon his Shoulder, another the Table-Cloth; and ſo the Hall is preſently cleared. And the Nurſes and Boys, as they paſs along by the Treaſurer, make their Obeiſance. When they are thus retired to their ſeveral Wards, the Nurſes hear them all read Chapters out of the Bible: And then they ſing ſome *Pſalm* again; and ſoon after, they all go to Bed.

Mr. Deputy *Hawes*, *July* 16. 1704. then Treaſurer, did me the Favour to ſhew me all this very decent Chriſtian Order.

The Ward for the Sick.

And that theſe poor Children may be cared for in Sickneſs as well as in Health, there is a convenient Apartment by it ſelf for ſuch to be kept in: Which contains a Room for the Lodging of the Sick, a Kitchen, for dreſſing their Diet, and preparing ſuch Food or Phyſick as is needful for them; and a Conſultation Chamber, where the Phyſician, Apothecary or Chirurgeon meet, to confer upon the Patients Diſtempers and Cures: Together with other Places convenient. There is a Nurſe proper to this Ward; And they have a Phyſician; who was formerly the very Learned and well deſerving Dr. *Sloan*; now Sir *Hans Sloan*, Baronet; an Apothecary, and a Chirurgeon: Who commonly come two or three times a Week, or oftner, as there is Occaſion for them. The College of Phyſicians appoint the Doctor. And in ſuch a good State of Health was this Hoſpital, that in the Month of *July*, *Anno* 1704, (when I was there) there were but Five Lads in this Ward; and they then pretty well.

Children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* at *Ware* and *Hertford.*

Beſides the Children that are maintained within the Walls of this Hoſpital, there be conſiderable Numbers belonging to it, which are ſent out and provided for in the Country; *viz.* at *Ware* and *Hertford*, in *Hertfordſhire*. And they are of the leaſt and youngeſt ſort; and afterwards brought home to *London*. At each Place is a Schoolmaſter, to teach the Children to read; with a Salary of 50 *l.* each.

At *Ware* is a fine Building, like a College, making a large Quadrangle, for Boys, containing a Schoolhouſe and a Maſter's Houſe, and 20 Houſes for Nurſes to keep the Children. Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, Knight, ſometime Alderman of *London*, bought and gave them a Field near adjoining, to recreate themſelves and to play in. In the Summer of the Year 1704, Fifty ſeven Boys, and more, were going thither. Eighty Children then being kept there.

At *Hertford* is alſo a Schoolhouſe and a Maſter's Houſe, and Thirteen Houſes more, each with two Rooms on a Floor, and Gardens belonging. Hither were ſent in the Year 1704, Ninety ſix Boys, and ſome Girls; which Girls were ſent thither for Air, becauſe not well. So that divers Years ago, an Hundred Children were kept at *Hertford*.

Expences, Benefactions, and Revenues.

This Hoſpital expends 12 or 1300 *l.* a Year, in Salaries to Officers, Clerks and Servants. And the Foundation hath ſuch a Reputation, and the Eſtate belonging to it ſo well employed, and ſo juſtly managed, and uſed to the real Intents of it, and the Government of it ſo good and regular, that many have been encouraged to be frank Benefactors to it. And ſeldom Men of Eſtate in the City dye, but they leave it very good Legacies,

gacies, whether in Sums of Money, or in Houſes and Lands. But ſome of late have been extraordinary in their Bounty: As Mr. *Stone* of *Skillingthorp* in *Lincolnſhire*, left an Eſtate there of about 500 *l.* a Year, for the proper Uſe of this Place: Yet leaving many Charities for the Hoſpital firſt to pay out.

Mr. *Garraway* left an Eſtate to it, near *Arundel* in *Suſſex*, of above 700 *l.* a Year: Whoſe Picture, in grateful Memory of him, is ſet up in the great Hall by Mr. Treaſurer.

One Mr. *Bacon* gave a conſiderable Eſtate in Reverſion, in caſe of the Death of Two Relations.

Sir *John Frederick*, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *John Moore*, Mr. *Morice*, Noble Benefactors, we have mentioned before; And a great Number more might be mentioned.

Revenues belonging to this Hoſpital.

So that their yearly Revenue in Houſes and Lands, as it ought to be, to ſatisfy ſuch vaſt Charges, ſo (Thanks be to God for Perſons well diſpoſed to this Charitable Foundation) is conſiderably great. And by the Bounty of the City, to increaſe the wealthy Eſtate thereof, it hath allowed this Houſe the Benefit of looking after, and Licenſing the Carts of *London*; the whole Care and Ordering whereof belongs to it. There are 420 Carts allowed in the City: Each of which pays a certain ſmall Sum for Sealing.

They have alſo a Duty of about Three Farthings upon every Cloth brought to *Blackwell Hall*; allowed them by Acts of Common Council: And they keep Clerks there, to receive it.

The Account of this Hoſpital Anno 1704.

The Account given in, in the Year 1704, of the State then of this Hoſpital, was thus:

Put forth Apprentices, and diſcharged the Hoſpital, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 28

Whereof Five from the Mathematical School, put forth to Commanders of Ships.

Children buried the Year before, - - - - - - 6

Children remaining there; kept in the Houſe, and at Nurſe, - - - - - 438 } - - 638
Newly admitted, - - - - - 200 }

Anno 1705.

The Account given in the Year 1705, of the State of this Hoſpital, ſtood thus:

Put forth Apprentices, and diſcharged this Hoſpital the Year paſt, - - - - - - - - - - 48

Thirteen whereof, inſtructed in Mathematicks and Navigation, were placed forth to Commanders of Ships.

Buried the ſame Year, - - - - - - - - - - 10

Remaining under the Care and Charge of the ſaid Hoſpital, kept either in the Houſe, or at Nurſe, - - - - 596 } - - 699
And newly admitted, - - - 103 }

An. 1706.

The Condition of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, from the Year 1705, to 1706, (as it was publiſhed) was thus:

Children put forth Apprentices, and diſcharged the Hoſpital, - - - - - - - - - - - - 35

Nine whereof being inſtructed in the Mathematicks and Navigation, were put out to Commanders of Ships.

Children buried, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 9

Children remaining in the Hoſpital, or at Nurſe elſewhere, - - - - - - - - - - - 814

Of theſe, thoſe at Nurſe are 664; and 150 newly admitted.

An. 1707.

And from *Eaſter* 1706, to *Eaſter* 1707, this was the State thereof.

Put forth Apprentices out of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital the laſt Year, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 69

Whereof out of the Mathematical School, to Commanders of Ships, - - - - - - - - - - 11

Remaining under Care and Charge of the Hoſpital, with 150 newly admitted, - - - 901

Anno 1711.

Some few Years after, *viz.* in the Year 1711, the Account of this Hoſpital ſtood thus:

Put forth Apprentices, and diſcharged, were, 125

Whereof Ten, inſtructed in Mathematicks and Navigation, were put forth to Commanders of Ships.

Children buried, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 11

Remaining there in the Houſe, or at Nurſe elſewhere, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 871

An. 1717.

Now for the Year 1717, the Account given in, was;

Children put forth Apprentices, and diſcharged, 80

Whereof, out of the Mathematick School, placed to Commanders of Ships, Nine.

Children buried the Year before, - - - - - - 9

Then remaining under the Care and Charge of the Hoſpital, and at Nurſe elſewhere, 773

And more newly admitted, - - - - - - - - 205

Amounting in all to - - - - - - - 978

The Names of all which are regiſtred in Books kept in the Hoſpital, and to be ſeen; and alſo when and whence they were admitted.

Certain Boys of this Hoſpital ſent to the Univerſity.

In the Month of *September*, 1717, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, together with ſeveral of the Aldermen and Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital met there: Where Six of the Boys educated at that School were, after paſſing Examination, and being found fit, ſent to the Univerſity, to ſtudy there.

The Report in 1718.

The Report given of this Hoſpital this laſt Year, *viz.* 1718.

Children put forth Apprentices, and diſcharged the Hoſpital, - - - - - - - - - - - 101

Eleven whereof, inſtructed in Mathematicks and Navigation, were placed forth Apprentices to Commanders of Ships.

Buried in the preceding Year, - - - - - - - 4

Children then remaining under the Care and Charge of the Hoſpital, both in the Houſe, and at Nurſe, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 811

Newly admitted, - - - - - - - - - - - - 121

Amounting in all to - - - - - - - 932

Benefactors in that Year.

*Chriſt*'s *Church* Hoſpital hath been ſeaſonably relieved in the Year 1718, with theſe Legacies.

Dame *Sarah Prickard* - - - - - - - - 100 *l.*

Mr.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. *Paul Jervis*, Gent. | 100 *l.* |
| Sir *Edward Wills*, Knight, | 100 *l.* |
| *Samuel Shepherd*, Eſq; | 100 *l.* |
| Sir *James Bateman*, Kt. and Ald. | 100 *l.* |
| Sir *John Lethieullier*, Kt. | 100 *l.* |
| Sir *Richard Hoar*, Kt. and Ald. | 100 *l.* |
| Mrs. *Jane Elliot*, | 100 *l.* |
| Mrs. *Sarah Rudyerd*, | 100 *l.* |
| *William Nutt*, Eſq; | 50 *l.* |
| Mr. *William Bridges*, | 50 *l.* |

The Preſident of this Hoſpital, is Sir *Robert Child*, Knight and Alderman.

The Treaſurer is, Sir *George Mertin*.

Sir *Hans Sloan*, Baronet, Phyſician.

Benefactors. In the great Room above Stairs, where the Governors uſually meet, there hang round it the Pictures of the Royal Founder, and divers other chief Benefactors; *viz.* at the upper End of the Room;

King *Edward* VI. The Founder of this Hoſpital.

King *Charles* II. on his Right Hand; who founded the Mathematick School:

King *James* II. on his Left Hand.

Then follow the reſt, with the Inſcription under each of them.

Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Knight, Maior *Anno* 1552.

Chriſt's Hoſpital *erected was, a paſſing Deed of Pity,*
*What Time Sir* Richard Dobbs *was Maior of this* [*moſt famous City.*
*Who careful was in Government, and furthered much* [*the ſame;*
*Alſo a Benefactor good, and joyed to ſee it frame.*
*Whoſe Picture here his Friends have put, to put each* [*Wight in mind,*
*To imitate his Vertuous Deeds, as God hath us aſ-* [*ſign'd.*

Dame *Mary Ramſey*, Widow of Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Knight, and Preſident: A moſt Munificent Benefactor to this Hoſpital, and other Places, *Anno* 1599.

*Thomas Barnes*, Eſq; Citizen and Haberdaſher, *Anno* 1667: A bountiful Benefactor to this Hoſpital.

*Eraſmus Smith*, Eſq; in the Year 1666, and afterwards, was a very Bountiful and Liberal Benefactor to this Foundation.

Sir *John Leman*, Knight, and Preſident of this Hoſpital: A very bountiful Benefactor, *Anno* 1632.

Sir *Thomas Viner*, Knight, and Preſident of this Hoſpital, *Anno* 1658. A worthy Benefactor when living, and at his Deceaſe.

Mr. *Richard Young*, Citizen of *London*, and ſome Time of *Roxwell* in *Eſſex*, *Anno* 1661, was a worthy Benefactor to this Hoſpital.

*Daniel Colwall*, Eſq; one of the Governors, *Anno* 1667, a Living Benefactor; and at his Deceaſe, 1690, was extraordinary Liberal and Charitable to this Hoſpital.

Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow*, Knight, and Preſident of this Hoſpital, 1641; a Benefactor.

Sir *John Moore*, Knight, and Preſident *Anno* 1684: A Liberal Benefactor to this Hoſpital, on ſeveral Accounts; and in building the new Writing School, at the *Weſt* End of the *Town-Ditch*: Finiſhed *Anno* 1695, when living.

Sir *John Frederick*, Knight, and Preſident *Anno* 1662, to the Year 1684, was a very Liberal and Bountiful Benefactor; beſides his extraordinary Charges in Rebuilding the great Hall in this Hoſpital.

Sir *Wolſtone Dixey*, Knight, and Preſident; a worthy Benefactor to this Hoſpital, in the Year 1593.

*John Morriſe*, Eſq; in the Year 1670, a Benefactor in Repairing the Cloyſters; and ſince very Liberal towards Building the Girls Ward, over the *South* Cloyſter in this Hoſpital.

Mr. *Thomas Stretchley*, Gent. *Anno* 1682, gave certain Lands to this Hoſpital, beſides the Reverſion of a conſiderable Eſtate.

*Henry Stone*, of *Skellingthorp*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; a moſt Munificent Benefactor to this Hoſpital. Who died in *June*, 1693.

*William Garway*, of *Ford*, in the Rape of *Arundel*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; a very Munificent Benefactor to this Hoſpital. He died *Anno* 1701.

Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knight and Alderman, and ſometime Lord Maior of this City: Who built the Ward for the Girls, *Anno* 1682; and was otherwiſe a good Benefactor to this Hoſpital. He died in the Year 1707.]

## S. BARTHOLOMEW's HOSPITAL.

How incorporated. R. B

THis Hoſpital is incorporated by the Name of the Hoſpital of the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, Governors for the Poor, called *Little S. Bartholomew's*, near to *Weſt Smithfield*. It was erected for Sick and Maimed People: Where great Care is taken of them, and all Neceſſaries for Food, Lodging, Attendance, Phyſick and Medicaments proper for their Cure, adminiſtred. For they have good able Phyſicians and Surgeons provided, belonging to the Hoſpital; who give their conſtant Attendance, as Occaſion requires. And they have Matrons and Nurſes, to look to them, and to ſee that they have what is convenient.

Erected for Sick and Maimed.

There belongs alſo to the Hoſpital an Apothecary, to provide and prepare what the Phyſicians direct. And the Diſeaſed are duly viſited by them in the Wards where they are lodged, every Morning and Evening, as there is need: Every one having a Bed to himſelf. And by the Care of the Matrons, the Wards are always kept clean and neat.]

The ancie Foundatio thereof. J. S

It formerly belonged to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, founded by one *RAHERE*, an ingenious Gentleman, belonging to King *Henry* the Firſt; founding it about the Year 1102; and he was himſelf the firſt Prior.

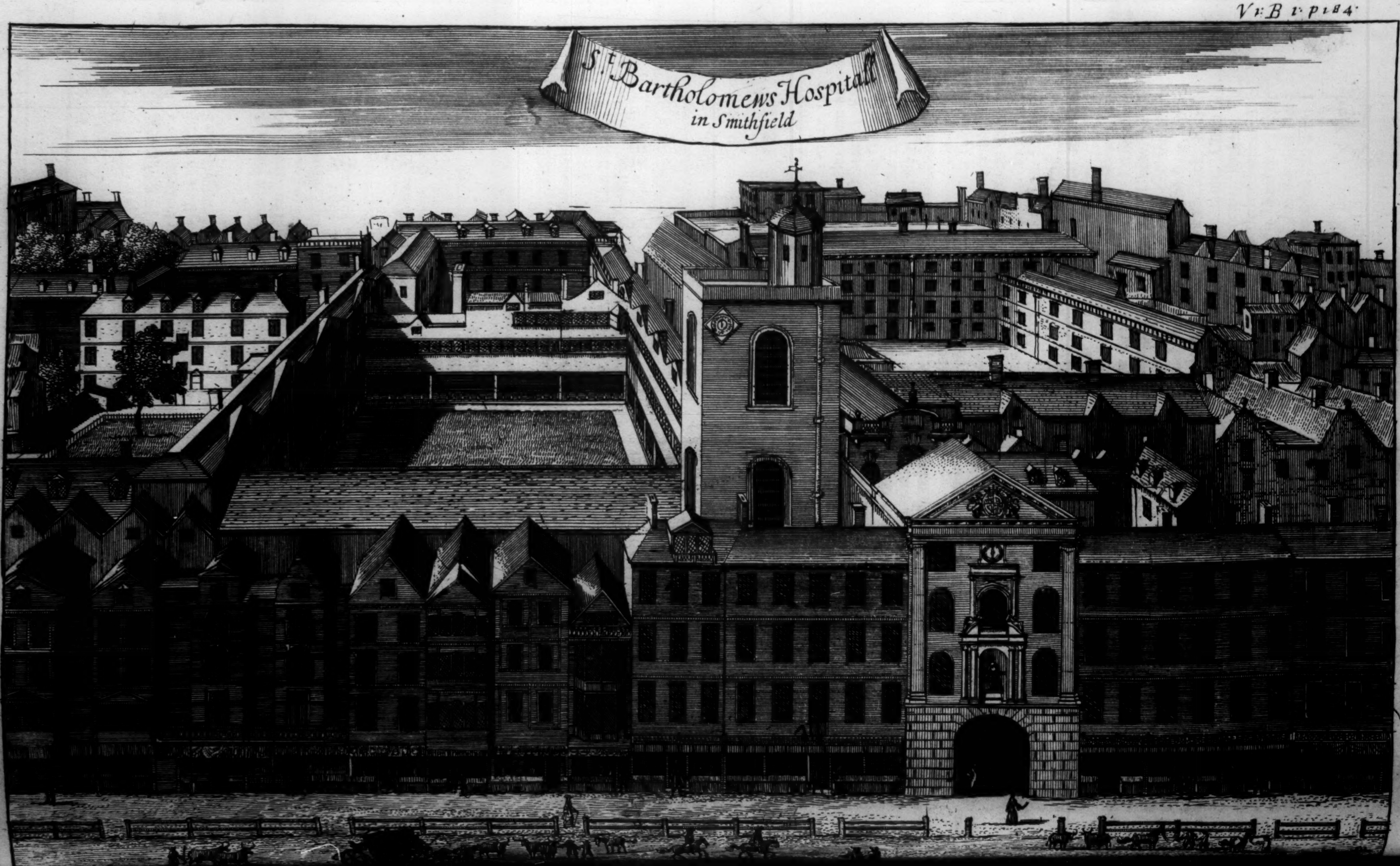
It was governed by a Maſter and Eight Brethren, and Four Siſters, to take care of the Poor of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Both Priory and Hoſpital were diſſolved under King *Henry* the Eighth: Who in the laſt Year of his Reign, founded the Hoſpital anew, and gave 500 Marks *per Annum* towards its Maintenance.

King *Edward* the VIth was a chief Benefactor to it, as was ſhewn before.

But

V1. B1. p184.


St. Bartholomews Hospitall
in Smithfield

he ancient ate of this oſpital. *ders* and *dinances* St. *Bar-tholomew's.*

But to give ſome more particular Account of the firſt State of this charitable Foundation; and afterwards, of the more modern and preſent Condition of it. It was founded for the Relief of an Hundred Poor and Sick of the City of *London*, by the foreſaid K. *Henry* VIII. endowing it with the Yearly Revenue of Five Hundred Marks, conditionally, that the City alſo for their Part ſhould add other Five Hundred Marks by the Year; which Thing with all due Thankfulneſs they received at his Majeſties Hand, and embraced the Condition. But when the City took a Survey of what was given by the King for this Yearly Sum, they found, the raiſing of this 500 Mark Rent, to lye only in certain Houſes, ſome in great Decay, and ſome rotten and ruinous; and ſome to whom better Tenants had happened, already leaſed out at Terms and Rent, ſcant reaſonable for the Behoof of the Poor; ſo that for to make them again worth the wonted Revenue, and then to continue in the ſame, was no ſmall Charge. Penſions alſo were iſſuing out of the 500 Mark, and granted by Letters Patents of that King to the Hoſpitaler there, and to other Miniſters of the ſame.

e Citizens iligence in ing it.

In the Hoſpital it ſelf was found only ſo much Houſhold Implement and Stuff towards the ſuccouring of theſe Hundred Poor, as ſufficed three or four Harlots then lying in Childbed, and no more: So much had the godly meaning of that King been abuſed in thoſe Days. The Citizens neverthleſs were not diſcouraged with the evil Doings of others, and the great Fall of their Hopes, but provided with what ſpeed they could, to the Redreſs of the Decays, Diſorders, and Defaults, and beſtowed thereabout not much leſs than a Thouſand Pounds; whereby in K. *Edward's* time it came to ſuch a Point that it was fit to receive the Number, and to ſuccour them with all Neceſſaries, requiſite; and accordingly received them, and maintained them. But within Five Years, after the Citizens had the Care of this Hoſpital, they were, and that even in Pulpits, exclaimed againſt, as if they had wronged this Charity, by this miſtaken Suppoſition, that this Hoſpital ſhould have made a general Sweep of all Poor and Afflicted, as tho' the City had abuſed this Charity; and ſo for their Care were rewarded with nothing but open Detraction.

e Number the Cured.

In this Seaſon, notwithſtanding, were healed of the Pox, Fiſtula's, filthy Blains and Sores, to the Number of Eight Hundred; and thence ſafe delivered, that others having need might enter in their rooms; beſides Eight Score and Twelve that dyed there in their intolerable Miſeries, which might have dyed and ſtunk in the Noſes of the City.

eCity pubes the firſt ders and erſeers of s Hoſpital.

Upon this Slander ſo widely ſpread, it was thought good by the Lord Maior, as chief Patron and Governor of this Hoſpital, in the Name of the City, to publiſh at that time who were the Overſeers and with the Orders by him appointed, and from time to time practiſed and uſed, by Twelve of the Citizens moſt antient in their Courſes, for the Redreſs and Stay of ſuch Slanders; and that it might be an open Witneſs unto all Men how well Things were adminiſtred there, and by whom; and likewiſe to excite all well diſpoſed Perſons more and more to beſtow their Charity here.

*Ord. and nances* in *Appendix.*

And becauſe theſe Men that thus ſpake againſt the Managery of this Hoſpital, endeavoured to ſtop any further Charities and Gifts towards it; ſuggeſting, that there was enough already for this Hundred of diſeaſed People to be looked after, it was declared that the City, of their endleſs Good will towards this moſt neceſſary Succour of their poor Brethren in Chriſt, although at the firſt they ſeemed bound to the preciſe Number of an Hundred, and no more, wiſhed all Men to be moſt aſſuredly perſuaded, that if by any Means poſſible they might, they deſired to enlarge the Benefit to a Thouſand.

Governors and Officers.

At this firſt Erection the Hoſpital was taken care of by two Ranks of Perſons, *viz.* Governors, and Officers; which latter were hired for Wages to have the neceſſary Doings in the Service of the Houſe.

Governors.

I. The GOVERNORS, among them the Lord Maior was chief Patron. The others were ſo changed, that the one Half remained two Years in their Governance. And they were in Number Twelve, who were placed there by the Lord Maior, whereof Four were Aldermen, the Reſidue Commoners, thus named:

The Preſident, always the Senior Alderman.
Surveyors Four, two Aldermen, and two Commoners.
Almoiſners Four, one Alderman, and three Commoners.
The Treaſurer, a Commoner.
Scrutiners two, both Commoners.

Officers.

II. OFFICERS continiuable or removeable, as the Governors ſhall find Cauſe, and were thus called;

1. The Hoſpitaler.
2. The Renter Clerk.
3. The Butler.
4. The Porter.
5. The Matron.
6. The Siſters, Twelve.
7. The Beadles, Eight.

There were alſo three Surgeons in Wages of the Hoſpital, giving daily attendance upon the Cures; and a Miniſter, who was the Viſitor of *Newgate* according to his Office and Charge.

The Governors were always Elected by the Lord Maior and his Brethren the other Governors, who Yearly Elected Six; that is to ſay, two Aldermen and four Commoners, who were admitted into the Hoſpital after this Manner; The whole Company of the Twelve old Governors ſitting in Aſſembly together, cauſe their Clark to read unto the Six newly Elected their Charge. That done, and the new Elected conſenting, and yielding themſelves to the Charge, the half of the Governors, that had fulfilled their two Years Governance ſtood apart; and the other half that remained, with the new Elected, took them by the Hands after their Degrees, and ſo admitted them; and before they parted all Dined together, as well thoſe that came anew, as thoſe that had governed their time, and thoſe that remained, every Man at his own Coſt and Charge.

The Charges of the Hoſpital.

Now for the Charges of St. *Bartholomews*, as it was in the Reign of K. *Edward* VI. there were *Certain* Charges, and *Uncertain*. Under the Uncertain come the Monies laid out for Shirts, Smocks, and other Apparel for the Poor, for Sugar and Spices, for Caudles for the Sick, Flax for Shirts, and Weaving of the ſame, Cloth for Winding Sheets, Bowls, Brooms, Baskets, Incenſe, Juniper Aſhes to buck their Cloaths. Alſo, Mony given to them at their Departure; which is meaſured according to their Journey and Need: Which uncertain Charges amounted one Year to the Sum of Sixty Pounds.

The certain Charges aroſe from the Yearly Wages and Fees of Officers and Servants, and the Charges of Houſhold, Reparations, *&c.*

### *Wages of Officers and Servants.*

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Hoſpitaler. | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Renter Clerk. | 10 | 00 | 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Butler. | 06 | 13 | 04 |
| To the Cook. | 06 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Porter. | 06 | 00 | 00 |
| To the three Surgeons. | 60 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Eight Beadles. | 26 | 13 | 04 |
| And for Liveries. | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Matron and twelve Siſters. | 26 | 06 | 08 |
| To the Matron for her Board Wages, at 1*s.* 6*d.* *per* Week. | 03 | 18 | 00 |
| Twelve Siſters for their Board Wages at 1*s.* 4*d.* *per* Week, each. | 40 | 12 | 00 |
| To the Matron for her Livery. | 00 | 13 | 04 |
| To the Siſters for their Livery. | 06 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Miniſters of *Chriſts Church* by the King's Aſſignment; that is to ſay, a Vicar, a Viſitor of *Newgate*, five Prieſts, two Clerks, and a Sexton Yearly. | 106 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Miniſters of the Church within the Hoſpital, by the ſame Aſſignment, that is to ſay, to a Vicar, a Clerk, and a Sexton. | 23 | 06 | 8 |
| To certain Men of Law, and other Perſons, given in Fees by the ſaid King's Majeſty, Yearly by Patent. | 28 | 04 | 00 |

### *Charges of Houſhold.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Diets of 100 Perſons at 2*d.* *per* Day. | 300 | 06 | 08 |
| For 68 Loads of Coals at 16*s.* *per* Load. | 54 | 08 | 00 |
| For Wood Yearly. | 24 | 00 | 00 |
| For Candles Yearly. | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| For Yearly Reparation of the Hoſpital and Tenements appertaining to the ſame. | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| Sum of the Charges certain | 798 | 02 | 00 |
| Toward the which was Yearly received by the Kings Endowment. | 333 | 06 | 08 |
| And by the like Endowment of the City of *London.* | 333 | 06 | 08 |
| In the whole | 666 | 13 | 04 |
| So the Hoſpital was charged Yearly of certain (beſides uncertain) Expences, over and above the Sum of their Revenues. | 130 | 08 | 08 |

Which only aroſe from the Charity of certain merciful Citizens.

Of the Antiquity of this Hoſpital, ſee more in the Deſcription of *Faringdon Ward* without, in which it is ſeated.

It may not be amiſs to relate the Form of the Charge beforeſaid, that was uſed to be given to the new Governors when they were admitted. The whole Company of the Twelve old Governors, ſitting in Aſſembly together, cauſed their Clerk to read unto the Six newly elected the Charge hereafter following:

The Charge to the Governors.

‘ It may pleaſe you to underſtand, that ye are here elected and choſen, as Fellow Governors of this Hoſpital, to continue by the ſpace of two Years. By all which time, according to ſuch laudable Decrees and Ordinances, as have been, and ſhall be made, by the Authority of the Lord Maior, chief Patron hereof, in the Name of the City, and the Conſent of the Governors for the time being, all your other Buſineſs ſet apart, as much as you poſſibly may, ye ſhall endeavour your ſelves to attend only upon the needful Doings of this Houſe, with ſuch a loving and careful Diligence as ſhall become the faithful Miniſters of God, whom ye chiefly in this Vocation are appointed to ſerve, and to whom for your Negligences or Defaults herein, ye ſhall render an Account. For truly ye cannot be blameleſs before God, if after you have ſet Hand to this good Plough, and promiſed your Diligence to the Poor, ye ſhall contrariwiſe turn your Head backward, and not perform the Succour that Chriſt looketh for at your Hands, and hath witneſſed to be done to himſelf, with theſe Words, *Whatſoever ye do to one of theſe needy Perſons for my Names ſake, the ſame ye do unto me. And contrariwiſe, if ye neglect and deſpiſe them ye deſpiſe me.*

‘ We therefore require and deſire every of you, on God's Behalf, and in his moſt holy Name, that ye endeavour your ſelves, to the beſt of your Wit and Powers, ſo to comfort, order and govern this Houſe, and the Poor thereof, that at the laſt Day ye may appear before the Face of God, as true and faithful Stewards and Diſpoſers of all ſuch Things, as ſhall for the Comfort and Succour of them (during the time of your Office) be committed to your Credit and Charge. And this to do we require you faithfully to promiſe in the Sight of God, and Hearing of your Brethren. And ſo doing We here admit you into our Fellowſhip.’

And ſo likewiſe had all the Officers, Superior and Inferior, their reſpective Charges, in a certain Form of Words given them, but too long to be here ſet down, as they remain in an old Book, ſet forth in K. *Edward* VI. his Reign, called *Orders and Ordinances for the better Government of the Hoſpital of St.* Bartholomew *the leſs.* Which may be found in the *Appendix*.

There was alſo a pious Form of Thankſgiving, which the Diſeaſed being cured, and to be diſcharged the Hoſpital, were to repeat upon their Knees in the Hall, before the Hoſpitaler and two Maſters of the Houſe at the leaſt, having learned it without Book according to the Hoſpitaler's Charge; which being ſo decent as well as pious an Act I cannot forbear to inſert.

A Thankſgiving to ſaid by the Diſeaſed, when cured and diſcharged.

‘ We magnify and praiſe thee, O Lord, that ſo mercifully and favourably haſt looked upon us, miſerable and wretched Sinners, which ſo highly have offended thy Divine Majeſty, that we are not worthy to be numbred among thy elect and choſen People. Our Sins being great and grievous, are daily before our Eyes. We lament and be ſorry for them, and with ſorrowful Heart and lamentable Tears, we call and cry unto thee for Mercy. Have Mercy upon us, O Lord, have Mercy upon us, and according to thy great Mercy wipe away the Multitude of our Sins: And grant us now, O Lord, thy moſt holy and working Spirit, that ſetting aſide all Vice and Idleneſs, we may in thy Fear walk, and go forward in all Virtue and Godlineſs.

‘ And for that thou haſt moved, O Lord, the Hearts of godly Men, and the Governors of this Houſe, to ſhew their exceeding Charity towards us, in curing of our Maladies and Diſeaſes, we yield moſt humble and hearty Thanks to thy Majeſty, and ſhall inceſſantly laud and praiſe thy moſt holy and glorious Name, beſeeching thee, moſt gracious and merciful Lord, according to thy holy Word and Promiſe, ſo to bleſs thine own Dwelling Houſe, and the faithful Miniſters thereof, that there be here found no lack, but that their Riches and Subſtance.

‘ ſtance may increaſe. That thy holy Name may thereby be the more praiſed and glorified; to whom be all Laud, Honour, and Glory, World without end. *Amen.*

heir Courts. Their Hoſpi- als abroad.

This Hoſpital now contains two ſpacious Courts for the Harbour of theſe Poor, Sick, and Maimed. There is alſo a Building belonging to it, called *The Preſident's Building*, for cutting of the Stone. They have alſo an Houſe in *Kent Street* in *Southwark*; and another at *Kingſland* in the Pariſh of *Hackney*. Beſides, there be many other Patients, on whom are beſtowed the Charity of their Medicines.

ynopſ. *Papiſm.*

Near an Hundred Years ago this Hoſpital maintained about 300 poor diſeaſed People, at the Yearly Charge of 2000*l.*

The great Relief adminiſtred in this Hoſpital. *R. B.*

Although this Hoſpital wholly eſcaped the late dreadful Fire in *1666*, yet a great Part of its Revenue being in Houſes in *London*, ſuffered much thereby. Notwithſtanding, ſuch hath been the Care of the Governors, the Diligence and Induſtry of the Phyſicians and Surgeons, and the Supplies of ſeveral good Benefactors; that there have been Yearly received in here many Maimed and Sick Seamen and Soldiers, with other diſeaſed Perſons from divers Parts of the King's Dominions, and ſome from Foreign Parts; and many cured, and relieved with Money and other Neceſſaries at their Departure, beſides their Diet and Lodging during their Cure.

The Numbers here harboured and cured.

By comparing the Cures here done in ſeveral Years paſt one with another, and the conſtant Numbers that are harboured here, a new Eſtimate may be given of the Annual Charges of this Hoſpital; for one Year with another there are ſeldom leſs than 1500 Perſons cured. And ſeldom are there leſs in it than 250 Perſons.

A new Ward built.

This Hoſpital hath within theſe few Years been enlarged by a new Ward, built of Brick and Stone on Part of the Churchyard, ſtanding upon Peers or Pillars; under which are Shops which front the common Paſſage, called *The Long Walk*, betwixt this and *Chriſt Church* Hoſpital.

Several new Wards built. *J. S.*

The late *True Report, viz. Anno* 1717, informed us, that this Hoſpital hath been lately enlarged by ſeveral new Wards built; and ſo made capable of receiving a much greater Number of Patients than formerly, whereby the conſtant Annual Charge thereof is much increaſed; and the ordinary Revenues thereof are much leſſened by the dreadful Fire, and ſo becomes a very fit Object of the Charity of all good Men, towards preſerving the Lives of many miſerable People, who otherwiſe muſt periſh.]

Benefactors. *R. B.*

To this Hoſpital, divers Honourable and other worthy Charitable People, have contributed their Benevolence; and to ſignalize the ſame, and to put others in Mind to follow ſo good an Example, the Governors have thought fit to have their Names fairly wrote with a Penſil in Oyl, on both Sides of the publick Paſſage, from *Smithfield* to *Chriſt Church Hoſpital*, at a convenient Height from the Ground, to be read by Paſſengers.

### BENEFACTORS *to St.* Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *Henry Wollaſton*, Draper, - | 040 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *John Vernon*, Merchant Taylor,- | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Edward Harviſt*, Brewer, - - | 025 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Nicholas Stile*, Grocer, - - - | 005 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Jeffery Elmes*, Merchant Taylor,- | 010 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer, - - - - | 025 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Wolſtan Dixie*, - - - - - - | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Thomas Cambel*, Ironmonger, - | 005 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *John Swinnerton*, Merchant Taylor, - - - - - - - - | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Thomas Hunt*, Skinner, - - | 025 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Peter Blundel*, Clothworker, - | 350 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Gaius Newman*, Goldſmith, -- | 006 | 13 | 04 |
| Mr. *John Newman*, Grocer, - - - | 006 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Richard Jacob*, Vintner, by the Year, - - - - - - - | 002 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *John Berryman*, Clothier, - - | 005 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *John Ireland*, Salter, - - - - | 004 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Francis Erington*, Merchant Taylor, - - - - - - - - | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Henry Butler*, Draper, - - - | 005 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Peter Hall*, Draper, - - - | 003 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *George Chamberlain*, Ironmonger,- | 005 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Thomas Church*, Draper, - - | 005 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Hugh Coppe*, Plaiſterer, - - | 010 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Randolph Wolley*, Merchant, Taylor, - - - - - - - - | 003 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Henry Walcot*, Grocer, - - | 020 | 00 | 00 |
| Lady *Mary Ramſey*, - - - - - | 010 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*, - - - - - - | 060 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Margaret Audley*, - - - - | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *John Kendrick*, Draper, - - | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| *Baptiſt* Lord *Hicks*, Viſcount *Cambden*, - - - - - - - - - - | 100 | 00 | 0] |

All theſe were before the Year of our Lord 1633.

*St.* Bartholomew's *Hoſpital within the laſt Year*, viz. 1718, *had theſe good Friends and Benefactors.* J. S.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dame *Sarah Pritchard*, - - - - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| *Samuel Shepheard*, Eſq; - - - - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| *William Nutt*, Eſq; - - - - - | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſq; - - | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| *William Dalby*, Eſq; - - - - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| *John Houblon*, Eſq; - - - - | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| *William Hoskins*, Eſq; - - - - | 020 | 00 | 00 |

Beſides ſome ſettled Annuities by Mr. *Paul Jarvis*, and Mr. *William Allen*.

The Governors, *Anno* 1691, repaired and beautified this Hoſpital; and in the publick Paſſage through the ſame cauſed the Names of their Benefactors to be fairly Written.

Who are taken in here.

In this Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomews*, as alſo of that of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, not only poor People of the City and *Southwark*, but the diſtreſſed of any other Parts of the King's Dominions, and from Foreign Countries, are taken in, and taken care of; and when they depart receive Money and other Neceſſaries, to carry them to their reſpective Pariſhes or Places of Abode.

The Revenue

The Revenue of this Hoſpital is not ſufficient to ſupport above the Moiety of the Charge of the Whole, contingent Charities being lately much leſſened.

The State of the Hoſpital, *Anno* 1704.

This was the Account of the State of this Hoſpital given in, in the Year 1704.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cured and diſcharged from the Hoſpital the laſt Year, of Wounded, Sick, and Maimed Perſons, as well Soldiers, Seamen, as others,—— | 2264. |
| Buried, —— —— | 165 |
| Remaining under Cure, —— | 363 |

The State of it, *Anno* 1705.

The State of this Hoſpital, as it was given in, in the Year 1705 ſtood thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cured and Diſcharged from this Hoſpital,- | 2274 |
| Buried, —— —— | 166 |
| Remaining under Cure, —— | 373 |

*An.* 1706. The Condition of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, from the Year 1705 to 1706 (as it was Publiſhed) was thus:

Cured and Diſcharged from the ſaid Hoſpital of Wounded, Sick, and Maimed Soldiers and Seamen, and other diſeaſed Perſons, —— 2282
Buried, —— —— —— 147
Remaining under Cure, —— 370

*An.* 1707. And from *Eaſter* 1706, to *Eaſter* 1707, the State of it was thus repreſented and brought in:

Cured and Diſcharged from this Hoſpital,-2293
Buried, —— 141
Remaining under the Charge of the ſaid Hoſpital, —— —— 371

*An.* 1711. Some few Years after, *viz.* at *Eaſter*, 1711, the Account brought in ſtood thus:

Cured and diſcharged thence, —— 2397
Buried, —— —— —— 118
Remaining under Cure, —— 366

*An.* 1717. The Year 1717 thus:

Cured and Diſcharged, —— 2745
Buried, —— —— —— 207
Remaining under Cure, —— 517

*An.* 1718. Cured the laſt Year 1718, and diſcharged the Hoſpital, of Wounded, Sick, Maimed, &c. from ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, and foreign Parts, —— —— 3088

Buried, —— 198
Remaining under Cure, —— 513

The *Preſident* of this Hoſpital, Sir *William Stewart*, Knt. and Alderman.

The Treaſurer, *Peter Joy*, Eſq; Aged now 81.

Dr. *Henry Levet*, } Phyſicians.
Dr. *Saliſbury Cade*, }

## *St.* THOMAS's HOSPITAL.

Its Foundation. *R. B.*

THIS Hoſpital is ſeated in the Borough of *Southwark*, but in the Cities Juriſdiction, and is properly to be ſubjoined to that of St. *Bartholomews*, being alſo appropriated for the Cure of the Sick and Maimed poor People, which are thither ſent from the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, by Certificates from the Church Wardens, and other ſubſtantial Inhabitants of the Pariſh where they dwell. And are accordingly received, and care taken of them, as at St. *Bartholomews*, until cured, or reſtored to Health, if curable.

*Synops Papiſm.* *J. S.*

It is under the ſame Government with the former, and was Incorporated with *Chriſt Church*.] It was reckoned about an 100 Years ago to maintain 300 poor diſeaſed, with the Charge of about 2000*l.* by the Year.]

Repaired or Rebuilt. *R. B.*

This Hoſpital being very old was not long ſince rebuilt with more Conveniencies, and far more handſome than formerly; the firſt Stone being laid by Sir *John Fleet*, in his Maioralty, and the Work carried on by the Generoſity of ſeveral worthy Perſons.

Damaged by Fires.

Although this Hoſpital did wholly eſcape the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, yet a conſiderable Part of the Revenue lay in ſeveral Houſes in *London*, which were deſtroyed thereby, which much impaired its Annual Revenue. And again, this Hoſpital ſuſtained very great Loſſes by three other great Fires which happened in *Southwark*; and ſince that in *London*, *viz.* one in the Month of *May*, 1676. Another in *June* 1681: And a Third in *September* 1689. But notwithſtanding theſe conſiderable Loſſes ſuſtained, yet the Governors in the Years 1693 and 1694, finding moſt of the Buildings of the ſaid Hoſpital very old, low, damp, and very incommodious for the reception of the Sick and Wounded Perſons, did begin to build anew ſome Part thereof; ſo that in the Year 1694 they had expended (of the Governors free Gift) near 2000*l.* and were *Anno* 1695 ſtill purſuing the ſame Building, not upon the old Foundation, which now is finiſhed, being a very curious Structure, all of Brick and Stone. The Court Room, ſtanding upon Columns of Stone, between two Court Yards; round about which are Wards and Lodgings for the ſick and maimed Patients: So that the whole Charge in the Building this Hoſpital came to many Thouſand Pounds.]

Some Part rebuilt very ſplendidly.

Other Wa to be Rebu *J. S.*

And even while the Building was carrying on, the careful Governors, to their Praiſe, maintained the ſame, or a greater Number of Patients than before. There are ſome of the old Wards ſtill to be rebuilt, which cannot be accompliſhed without the aſſiſtance of charitable Perſons.

This was the Condition of this Hoſpital ſome Years ago, but now moſt of thoſe former Buildings, very old and incommodious for Patients, are rebuilt, chiefly by the Governors themſelves, and ſo capable of many more Patients than before. But the Yearly Revenue is not ſufficient to anſwer the conſtant Annual Charge of ſo great a Number.

Numbers o Perſons cure

Abundance of poor Creatures have received Cures here. In the Year 1694, there went out Cured 1824 Perſons; few Years, leſs than a Thouſand or 1500.

State of th Hoſpital. *An.* 170

In the Year 1704, the Account given in of the State thereof was as follows:

Cured and Diſcharged from this Hoſpital, of Wounden, Sick, and Maimed Soldiers, Seamen, and other diſeaſed Perſons, —— 2877

*An.* 170

The State of this Hoſpital the Year 1705 was thus given in:

Cured and Diſcharged this Year, —— 2638

*An.* 170

The Condition of St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital from the Year 1705 to the Year 1706, (as it was publiſhed by the City) was thus:

Cured and Diſcharged from this Hoſpital of Wounded, Sick, and Maimed Soldiers and Seamen, and other diſeaſed Perſons, —— 2592
Buried, —— 126
Remaining under Cure, —— 359

*An.* 170

And from *Eaſter* 1706 to *Eaſter* 1707, this was the State thereof:

Cured and Diſcharged from this Hoſpital the laſt Year, —— —— —— 2820
Buried, 174
Remaining under Cure, 362

*An.* 171

Some Years after, *viz.* *Anno* 1711, were
Cured and Diſcharged, —— —— 2900
Buried, —— —— 185
Remaining under Cure, —— 455

*An.* 17

The two laſt Years 1717, 1718, the Condition of the Hoſpital ſtood thus:

Cured and Diſcharged from this Hoſpital,-3491
Buried hence, —— 206
Remaining under Cure, —— —— 541

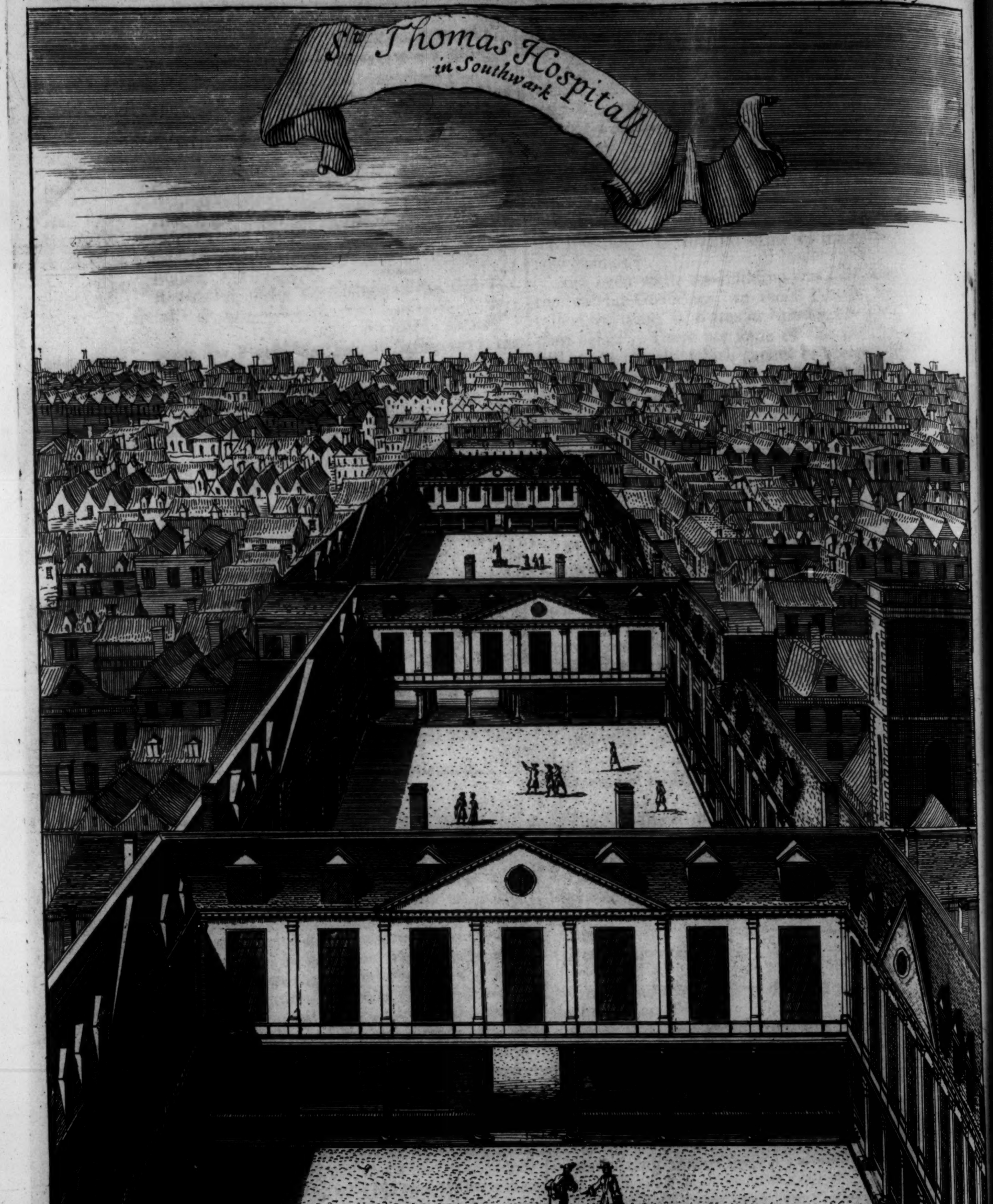
*An.* 17

Cured and Diſcharged this laſt Year 1718, of Wounded, Maimed, Sick, and Diſeaſed, of the City, and other Parts of the Kings Dominions, and foreign Parts, —— —— 3608
Buried, —— —— —— 216
Remaining under Cure, —— 566

## BENEFACTORS to this HOSPITAL.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *Edward Harris*, Brewer. | 025 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer. | 025 | 00 | 00 |

V 1 B 1 p 189


S.t Thomas Hospitall
in Southwark

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir *Wolſton Dixie.* | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *John Wats*, Clothworker. | 020 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Thomas Hunt*, Skinner. | 025 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *William Lamb*, Clothworker, for ever by the Year. | 004 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Peter Blundel*, Clothworker. | 250 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Rich. Jacob*, Vintner, by the Year. | 002 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *George Palme*, Merchant Taylor. | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Anne Whitmore.* | 020 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Margaret Audley.* | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *John Kendrick*, Draper. | 050 | 00 | 00 |
| Dr. *Mead*, late one of the Phyſicians here. | 100 | 00 | 00 |

*Sir Robert layton*, Bene- ctor.

But Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, was the largeſt and nobleſt of all modern Benefactors, as appears by the Inſcription upon his Statue in the middle of the ſecond Court, ſet up by the Governors, while alive, in grateful Remembrance of him to Poſterity. He is in his Habit as Lord Maior, holding a Charter in his right Hand. It is railed round; and on the Pedeſtal on the *Northſide* it hath this Inſcription:

ROBERTO CLAITONO *Equiti, in Agro* Northamptonienſi *nato, Civi* Londinenſi, *& Urbis Prætori, hujus Noſocomii Præſidi, novi Pauperum Ergaſtuli Vicepræſidi, & Fautori benefico. Quòd in Magiſtratu ſemper æquus, Patriæ, Libertatis, & Fidei reformatæ Vindex fuit acerrimus: Quòd præter alia Liberalitatis ſuæ ergà egenos Monumenta, Puellarum in Chriſti Orphanotrophio Cubiculum ſuis ſumptibus extrui curavit: Quòd ad hanc Domum reficiendam, Libras primùm* DC. *erogavit vivus. Et inſuper* MMCCC. *Teſtamento legavit: Ob tanta viri Merita, hanc Statuam, quam Honoris cauſa viventi poſuerant Noſocomii Curatores An. Dom.* MDCCI. *in Memoriam mortui decoraverunt, An. Dom.* MDCCXIV.

On the *Southſide*, on the Pedeſtal the ſame in Effect in *Engliſh: Viz.*

'To Sir *ROBERT CLAITON*, Knt. 'born in *Northamptonſhire*, Citizen and Lord 'Maior of *LONDON*, Preſident of this Hoſpital, Vicepreſident of the New Workhouſe, 'and a bountiful Benefactor to it; a juſt Magiſtrate, and brave Defender of the Liberty and 'Religion of his Country. Who (beſides many 'other Inſtances of his Charity to the Poor) built 'the Girls Ward in *CHRISTS* Hoſpital, gave 'firſt towards the rebuilding of this Houſe 600*l.* 'and left by his laſt Will 2300*l.* to the Poor of 'it. This Statue was Erected in his Lifetime 'by the Governors, *Ann. Dom.* MDCCI. as a Monument of their Eſteem of ſo much Worth; and 'to preſerve his Memory after Death, was by 'them beautified, *Ann. Dom.* MDCCXIV.

On the *Weſtſide* of the Pedeſtal is his Coat of Arms, ſupported by two Boys with Wings.

lders in firſt r.

The firſt Court enjoys the Benefit of Two other Benefactors, being built on the *Northſide*, containing three Wards, by *Thomas Guy*, Eſq; Citizen and *Stationer* of *London*, a worthy Governor and bountiful Benefactor to this Hoſpital, *Anno Dom.* 1707. On the *Southſide* containing alſo three Wards, by *Thomas Frederick* of *London*, Eſq; a worthy Governor and liberal Benefactor to this Hoſpital, *An. Dom.* 1708. as the Inſcriptions on each Side expreſs.

quities.

Of the *Antiquities* of this Hoſpital, ſee more in the Deſcription of the Borough of *Southwark*, in which Part it ſtands.

The preſent *Preſident* of this Hoſpital is, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. and Alderman.

The Treaſurer is *William Cole*, Eſq;

The Phyſicians are { Dr. *Coatsworth.*
Dr. *Wadsworth.*

Having met with the Names of the Governors of this Hoſpital in the *Political State* for the Month of *July*, 1717, digeſted Alphabetically, I preſent it here: However many of them are now dead.

## GOVERNORS *of the* ROYAL HOSPITAL *of St.* THOMAS *in* Southwark, *Anno* 1717.

The Governors.

Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. and Alderman, Preſident.
The Aldermen of the City of *London* in Courſe.
*William Cole*, Eſq; Treaſurer at the Hoſpital.
*Richard Adney*, Eſq;
Mr. *John Andrews.*
Mr. *Thomas Ambroſe.*
Mr. *Joſeph Aſhton.*
Sir *Juſtus Beck*, Bar.
Sir *Richard Blackmoor*, Knt.
Sir *Robert Breedon*, Knt.
*Edward Bovey*, Eſq;
*Thomas Burrough*, Eſq;
*Roger Bradyl*, Eſq;
*John Boulter*, Eſq;
*Robert Briſtow*, Eſq;
*Martin Colfield Bazil*, Eſq;
Major *William Beyer.*
*Joſeph Bagnal*, Eſq;
——— *Blackwel*, Eſq;
*Stephen Byſs*, Eſq;
*William Blackburn*, Eſq;
*Robert Baily*, Eſq;
*William Bellamy*, Eſq;
Capt. *Barns.*
Mr. *Richard Bloen.*
Mr. *John Bennet.*
Mr. *Edward Buckley.*
Mr. *Benjamin Brains.*
Mr. *James Brains.*
Mr. *Joſeph Brooksbank.*
Mr. *William Bettrice.*
Mr. *Richard Blondel.*
Mr. *Thomas Bacon.*
Mr. *William Billers.*
Sir *William Cole*, Knt.
Sir *Charles Cox*, Knt.
*Henry Corniſh*, Eſq;
*John Cleve*, Eſq;
*William Coteſworth*, Eſq;
*George Creſnel*, Eſq;
*Awnſham Churchil*, Eſq;
*William Clayton*, Eſq;
*Spencer Cowper*, Eſq;
*Richard Chiſwel*, Eſq;
*William Coward*, Eſq;
*John Carbonnel*, Eſq;
*James Craggs*, Sen. Eſq;
Colonel *William Cook.*
Mr. *James Comber.*
Mr. *Richard Chambers.*
Mr. *Richard Collyer.*
Mr. *John Coleman.*
Mr. *Benjamin Craker.*
Mr. *Thomas Clark.*
Mr. *Richard Chauncy.*
Mr. *John Child.*
Mr. *William Henry Corneliſon.*
Mr. *Joſeph Chaplin.*
Sir *Thomas Dunk*, Knt.
*Paul Docminique*, Eſq;
*Joſiah Diſton*, Eſq;
*John Deacle*, Eſq;
*William Dawſone*, Eſq;
*Daniel Dolins*, Eſq;
Mr. *Thomas Dixon.*
Mr. *John Dyer.*
Mr. *John Denew.*
Mr. *Edward Doughty.*
*Peter de la Noy*, Eſq;
Sir *James Eyton*, Knt.
Sir *Peter Eaton*, Knt.
*Vigerus Edward*, Eſq;
*Joſeph Eyles*, Eſq;
*Thomas Eſſington*, Eſq;
Mr. *Richard Edmonſon.*
Mr. *Thomas Ellis.*
Sir *Har. Fetherſton* Bar.
*Thomas Frederick*, Eſq;
*William Fenwick*, Eſq;
*John Fuller*, Eſq;
Mr. *Robert Ford.*
Mr. *Anthony Foſter.*
Mr. *Richard Fountain.*
Mr. *Iſaac Fryer.*
Mr. *John Fiſher.*
Sir *Samuel Garth*, Knt.
Sir *Richard Gough*, Knt.
*Thomas Guy*, Eſq;
*Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq;
*Iſaac Grevil*, Eſq;
*James Gibſon*, Eſq;
*William Gore*, Eſq;
*Peter Godfrey*, Eſq;
Mr. *John Gould.*
Mr. *Robert Green.*
Mr. *Thomas Geering.*
Mr. *Richard Greyſtock.*
Mr. *Thomas Gibſon.*
Mr. *John Gunſton.*
Mr. *Nicholas Goodwin.*
Mr. *John Goodlad.*
Mr. *Philip Gibbs.*
Mr. *Thomas Gough.*
*Urbanus Hall*, Eſq;
*William Hooker*, Eſq;
*Nathaniel Hern*, Eſq;
*Edmond Halſey*, Eſq;
*John Hibbert*, Eſq;
*Fiennes Harriſon*, Eſq;
*Will. Heathcote*, Eſq;
*Thomas Heath*, Eſq;

*Chriſtopher Hayns*, Eſq;
*John Hanger*, Eſq;
*Samuel Houblon*, Eſq;
*Laurence Hatſel*, Eſq;
Mr. *Robert Hynd.*
Mr. *William Heathcote.*
Mr. *Benjamin Hooper.*
Mr. *Roger Hudſon.*
Mr. *John Harwood.*
Mr. *Giles Howard.*
Mr. *Roger Hazard.*
Mr. *Thomas Hollis.*
Mr. *John Hawkins.*
Mr. *Nathaniel Hill.*
Mr. *Mathew Howard.*
Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, Baronet.
Sir *William Jolliff*, Knt.
Mr. *Benjamin Joſeph.*
Mr. *Robert Jeffs.*
Mr. *William Jackſon.*
*John Kendrick*, Eſq;
Mr. *Harry Kelſey.*
Mr. *Thomas Knight.*
Mr. *Robert Knight.*
Mr. *Joſeph Kirg.*
Sir *John Lethieullier*, Kt.
*John Lade*, Eſq,
*Timothy la Noy*, Eſq;
*John Little*, Eſq;
*John Love*, Eſq;
*Edward Laſſels*, Eſq;
*Harry Lovel*, Eſq;
*Richard Lewen*, Eſq;
Mr. *James Lever.*
Mr. *Jorathan Lee.*
Mr. *Nehemiah Lyde.*
Mr. *Edward Leeds.*
Mr. *James Lamb.*
Mr. *John Lordel.*
Mr. *Lancelot Lee.*
Sir *Joſeph Martin*, Knt.
Sir *Nathaniel Mead*, Bar.
*D'Oyly Michel*, Eſq;
*Harry Martiu*, Eſq;
*Thomas Maylin*, Eſq;
*Richard Merriweather*, Eſq;
*William Mead*, Eſq;
*Samuel Mead*, Eſq;
*William Mitchel*, Eſq;
Mr. *William Mitchel.*
Mr. *John Milford.*
Mr. *Samuel Melliſh.*
Mr. *Richard Mouut.*
Mr. *Thomas Man.*
Mr. *Samuel Mayn.*
Mr. *William Moyer.*
Mr. *Nathaniel Micklethwait.*
Mr. *John Moreton.*
Mr. *George Moult.*
Mr. *Francis Moult.*
Mr. *Samuel Mayo.*
Mr. *John Morgan.*
Mr. *Samuel Monk.*
Mr. - - - - *Merreal.*
*Richard Mead*, M. D.
Mr. *Samuel Maſon.*
Sir *Edward Northey*, Kt. Attorney-General.
Mr. *Joſeph Nichols.*
Right Hon. *Richard* Lord *Onſlow.*
Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart.
*Micaiah Perry*, Eſq;
Col. *Philip Papillon.*
*Thomas Palmer*, Eſq;
Col. *John Perry.*
Mr. *William Parrot.*
Mr. *Richard Perry.*
Mr. *Thomas Powel.*
Mr. *James Partridge.*
Mr. *William Prince.*
Mr. *William Payn.*
Mr. *John Pettit.*
Mr. *Evan Pugh.*
Mr. *Samuel Palmer.*
Mr. *Daniel Powl.*
Mr. *William Pate.*
*John Rudge*, Eſq;
*M. Rapier*, Eſq;
Col. *Hugh Raymond.*
Mr. *John Read.*
Mr. *Samuel Read.*
Mr. *Thomas Rock.*
Mr. *John Raymond.*
Mr. *Samuel Raymond.*
Mr. *Stephen Ram.*
Mr. *Samuel Ruſſel.*
Mr. *Joſeph Raymond.*
Sir *John Scot*, Knt.
Sir *Iſaac Shard*, Knt.
Sir *Joſhua Sharp*, Knt.
Sir *John Shaw*, Knt.
Sir *William Scawen*, Knt.
Sir *Hans Sloan*, Bart.
*Samuel Shepherd*, Eſq;
*John Smith*, Eſq;
*Jacob Sawbridge*, Eſq;
Mr. *Thomas Sorocold.*
*Frederick Slare*, M. D.
Mr. *William Shepherd.*
Mr. *Edward Salway.*
Mr. *Benjamin Smith.*
Mr. *Thomas Stiles.*
Mr. *Samuel Sheaf.*
Mr. *Diſney Stanyforth.*
Mr. *James Sharrard.*
Mr. *Jeremy Sambrook.*
*Joſeph Thomſon*, Eſq;
*John Trimmer*, Eſq;
*Iſaac Tillard*, Eſq;
Mr. *Anthony Tourney.*
Mr. *Townſhend.*
Mr. *Stephen Thompſon.*
Mr. *John Travers.*
Mr. *William Tipping.*
Mr. *James Townſhend.*
Mr. *Peter Theobald.*
Mr. *Joſeph Townſhend.*
*Thomas Vernon*, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Webſter*, Baronet.

The pious Legacies to St. *Thomas*'s HOSPITAL in the Year 1718, were theſe that follow.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir *John Lethieullier*, Knight, | 100 *l.* |
| *Samuel Shepherd*, Eſq; | 100 *l.* |
| Mr. *Joſeph King*, | 100 *l.* |
| Dame *Sarah Pritchard*, | 100 *l.* |
| Mr. *John Hibbert*, | 50 *l.* |

And Gifts by worthy Perſons now Living; *Viz.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knight and Alderman, Preſident, | 200 *l.* |
| Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, Kt. and Ald. | 50 *l.* |
| The Hon. *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, | 50 *Guin.* |
| *John Hopkins*, Eſq; | 50 *l.* |
| Mr. *Thomas Sheering*, | 50 *l.* |
| *Joſeph Pace*, Eſq; | 20 *l.* |

---

## *BRIDEWELL* HOSPITAL.

*Bridewell*, for Harbour and Work.

*J. S.*

OF this Houſe ſomething was ſpoke before; having been anciently the *London* Houſe for the Kings, where they often removed their Courts from *Weſtminſter*; till being in Decay, and long diſuſed, King *Edward* VI. gave it to the City, in the Seventh Year of his Reign.

It is ſeated near to *Blackfriars*; from which it is ſevered by the Canal of *Fleet-ditch.* It was obtained of the King at firſt for an Harbour of poor harbourleſs People, that lay abroad in the Streets. It was ſoon after improved to be a Workhouſe, not only to give Lodging to poor, idle, wandring Perſons, Beggars and others; but to find them Work, to help to maintain themſelves. But tho' this was granted in the Year 1553, yet it ſeems, it was not before Two Years after, that the City entred and took Poſſeſſion of it by *Gerard* their Maior, having obtained Queen *Mary*'s Confirmation.

A Mill for Work at *Bridewell.*

In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, about the Year 1570 and odd, one *John Pain*, a Citizen, invented a Mill to grind Corn; which he got recommended to the Lord Maior, for the Uſe of *Bridewell.* This Mill had Two Conveniences: One was, That it would grind a greater Quantity conſiderably than any other Mills of that Sort could do. And the other (which would render it ſo uſeful to *Bridewell*) was, That the Lame, either in Arms or Legs, might work at it, if they had but the Uſe of either. And accordingly theſe Mills were termed *Hand-Mills*, or *Foot-Mills.*

This Mill he ſhewed to the Lord Maior, who ſaw it grind as much Corn with the Labour of Two Men, as they did then at *Bridewell* with Ten. That is to ſay, Two Men with Hands, two Buſhels the Hour; or Two Men with Feet, two Buſhels the Hour. If they were lame in their Arms, then they might earn their Livings with their Legs: If lame in their Legs, then they might earn their Livings with their Arms.

One Mill would grind twenty Buſhels of Wheat in a Day: So that by Computation it was reckoned, that one of theſe would find a Thouſand Perſons.

The ſame Inventor would have put the Maior and Aldermen upon having Twenty five of them; that is, in each Ward one; for Rogues that ſhould be taken up in thoſe Wards; and Three or Four of a greater Sort for *Bridewell*, the *Bridge-Houſe*, and *Leaden-Hall.* What Iſſue this had, I cannot tell.

Old Recor remaining *Bridewell* Church.

I ſhall make a Note of one Thing in this Place: That long after this Houſe of *Bridewell* was given away to the City, there remained many old Records there; which had probably been there repoſited ever ſince the Kings of *England* made it their Reſidence. This, in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, was, by ſome body belonging to the Lord Treaſurer, diſcovered to him; Informing him, That certain old Fines were kept there, in the Cuſtody of the *Cirographer*, [*i. e.* the Officer in the *Common-Pleas* that engroſſeth Fines;] and that the ſame Fines ought to be in the keeping of the Lord Treaſurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*: And moved him to call the ſaid *Cirographer* before him, to know by what Right he kept the ſame; and thereupon to give Order for their removing.

One who lived in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſpeaking of the Hoſpitals, and particularly of this, applying himſelf to the *Romaniſts* that boaſted of their Hoſpitality: 'Look 'into *London*, ſaid he, what Hoſpitals be there 'founded in the Goſpel Time. The Poor in'deed relieved; Youth godly brought up; and 'the Idle ſet to work. *Popery* would ſometime 'feed the Hungry, but ſeldom correct the un'profitable Drones, that ſucked the Honey from 'the labouring Bees; nor bring up Children in 'the Fear of God. But to fill the Belly, and 'not to teach Virtue, is to increaſe Vice. 'Well worth *BRIDEWELL*, therefore: For 'it is a good School.'

This a Right Reverend Biſhop of *Durham* ſpake to oppoſe his Popiſh Adverſary, who had preferred the Times of Popery before thoſe of the Goſpel, becauſe of the Hoſpitality of their *Religious Houſes*.

Another, who wrote above an Hundred Years ago, giveth this Account of *Bridewell*: That in it were an Hundred poor Children trained up, beſides many other Perſons kept at work.

This, and the Three other Hoſpitals, were thought to ſpend, by Charitable Gifts upon the Poor, about 10000 *l.* yearly.

In *Bridewell*, at the City's Charge, were built in thoſe Times Twelve new Granaries, ſufficient to contain Six Thouſand Quarters of Corn; and Two Storehouſes, which might hold Four Thouſand Chaldron of Coals; for the Proviſion of the City: At the Charge of 3000 *l.* or thereabouts.]

The Uſe of this Hoſpital now is for an Houſe of Correction, and to be a Place where all Strumpets, Night-walkers, Pick-pockets, vagrant and idle Perſons, that are taken up for their ill Lives, as alſo incorrigible and diſobedient Servants, are committed by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid City: And being ſo committed, are forced to beat Hemp in publick View, with due Correction of whipping, according to their Offence, for ſuch a Time as the Preſident and Court ſhall ſee Cauſe. The Court-Day being generally every *Friday* in the Forenoon.

And to this Hoſpital are ſent ſeveral Youths, as Apprentices to Glovers, Flax-Dreſſers, *&c.* who there reſide: And theſe are clad in Blue Doublets and Breeches.

In the Year 1666, this Houſe was burnt, and all the Apartments thereto belonging; as alſo all the Dwelling-Houſes in the Precinct of *Bridewell*; which was about Two Thirds of the Revenues of the Houſe. But notwithſtanding its lying in Ruins, the Governors made Proviſion for the ſeveral Arts-Maſters and their Apprentices, in Places remote from the City, until ſuch Time as the ſaid Hoſpital could be rebuilt. And now the Chapel, Court-Houſe, Work-Houſes, and Dwelling-Houſes within the ſaid Hoſpital (by the Care and Pains of the worthy Governors thereof intruſted therewith, and the liberal Contributions of divers worthy Perſons) are all rebuilt, in a more convenient manner than formerly. Which Reparations, Rebuilding, and other incident Charges occaſioned by the Fire, amounted to above 6000 *l.* And now the working Trades go on in the ſame manner as before.

And moreover, there have been Vagrants, and the like idle People, taken in and relieved. Alſo Apprentices brought up in the aforeſaid Trades, every Year many Hundreds.

And beſides the great Loſs that this Houſe ſuſtained by the Fire in 1666, their Revenue was much impaired by Two other Fires that happened at *Wapping*; where a great many Tenements belonging to it were burnt; the one in *June*, 1673; and the other in *November*, 1682.]

State of *Bridewel.*

*An.* 1704. *J. S.*

The Account of *Bridewell*, brought in for the Year 1704, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People received here the laſt Year, | 441 |
| Maintained and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, | 118 |

*An.* 1705.

The Accouut of *Bridewell*, given in for the Year 1705, was thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People received here, were in Number | 366 |
| Maintained and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, Apprentices, | 132 |

*An.* 1706.

The Condition of *Bridewell* Hoſpital from the Year 1705, to 1706, (as it was publiſhed) ſtood thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received into this Hoſpital this Year, Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People, | 171 |
| Received from the Priſon of (*Newgate*, Convicted Women, who pleaded the Queen's Pardon, upon Condition to be kept at hard Labour in the ſaid Hoſpital for one whole Year, and afterward during the Queen's Pleaſure, | 11 |
| Maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades at the only Charge of the Hoſpital, Apprentices, | 133 |

*An.* 1707.

The Condition of the ſaid Hoſpital from *Eaſter* 1706, to *Eaſter* 1707, ſtood thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vagrants and other miſerable People, and 19 Women from *Newgate*, to be kept at hard Labour, received into this Hoſpital the laſt Year, | 272 |
| Maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, | 138 |

*An.* 1711.

Some Years after, *viz.* *Anno* 1711.

| | |
|---|---|
| Received into *Bridewell* the laſt Year, | 336 |
| Diſcharged, Convicted Men and Women, | 16 |
| Remaining, Convicted Perſons, | 40 |
| Maintained there, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, Apprentices, | 114 |

*An.* 1717.

And the Two late Years, *viz.* 1717, and 1718, theſe were the true Reports brought in.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Anno* 1717. Received into *Bridewell*, Vagrants, *&c.* | 350 |
| Maintained and brought up in Trades, Apprentices, | 103 |

*An.* 1718.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Anno* 1718. Received Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People, | 288 |
| Maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital, and brought up in Trades and Arts, Apprentices, | 94] |

Preſident.

The Preſident, Sir *William Withers*, Knight and Alderman.

The Treaſurer, *John Taylor*, Eſq;

BENE-

## Benefactors *to the Hoſpital of* BRIDEWELL.

R. B.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *John Vernon*, Merchant Taylor, | 005 | 0 | 0 |
| *Richard Goddard*, Draper, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| *George Smithies*, Goldſmith, | 010 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer, | 025 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir *Woolſtone Dixie*, | 020 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir *J. Swinnerton*, Merch. Tayl. | 010 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir *Thomas Hunt*, Skinner, | 025 | 0 | 0 |
| *Peter Blundel*, Cloth-Worker, by the Year, | 008 | 0 | 0 |
| *Gaius Newman*, Goldſmith, | 003 | 0 | 0 |
| *John Newman*, Grocer, | 002 | 0 | 0 |
| *Richard Jacob*, Vintner; by the Year, | 002 | 0 | 0 |
| *John Berryman*, Clothier, | 002 | 0 | 0 |
| *John Ireland*, Salter, | 001 | 0 | 0 |
| *Thomas Thorney*, Barber-Surg. | 005 | 0 | 0 |
| *Henry Butler*, Draper, | 005 | 0 | 0 |
| *Geo. Chamberlain*, Ironmonger, | 010 | 0 | 0 |
| *Thomas Church*, Draper, | 010 | 0 | 0 |
| *Will. Parker*, Merchant-Tayl. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| *Henry Walcot*, Grocer, | 003 | 6 | 8 |
| Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| *Richard Culverwell*, Brewer, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| *John Kendrick*, Draper, | 200 | 0 | 0 |

All theſe were before the Year of our Lord 1633.

Preſident and Governors. *J. S.*

This Hoſpital hath the ſame Preſident and Governors with that of *Bethlem*, which under the Account of that Hoſpital will be mentioned.

More of this Houſe of *Bridewel*, as to the Antiquities and Founding of it may be ſeen, when the Reader comes to the Ward of *Faringdon without*, in which it ſtands.

Other Houſes of Correction.

There are other Houſes of Correction, belonging to the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent, and both called by the Name of *Bridewel*, as being for the ſaid Purpoſe. The one is by *Clerkenwel* Church, commonly called *New Priſon*; and this belongs to the County, as well as to the adjacent Parts. And to this all ſuch Lewd and Diſorderly Perſons as aforeſaid, are committed by the Juſtices of the Peace for the County, and are there kept to Work, and Puniſhment inflicted on them, as the Juſtices at their Seſſions ſhall think fit.

The other Houſe of Correction for the ſaid Offences is in Tuttle Fields, and is for the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*.]

---

## *BETHLEM* Hospital; *commonly called* BEDLAM.

Firſt Founded for a Priory of Canons with Brethren and Siſters. *R. B.*

THE Hoſpital of St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, ſeated in *Biſhopſgate* Ward, without the City Wall, betwixt *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* and *Moorfields*; firſt founded by *Simon Fitz Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year of our Lord 1246, to be a Priory of Canons with Brethren and Siſters, and to wear a Star upon their Copes and Mantles; and to receive the Biſhop of *Bethlehem*, and the Canons or Meſſengers of the Church of *Bethlehem*, whenſoever they ſhould have occaſion to travel hither; as will appear more at large in the ſaid *Fitz Maries* Charter, exemplified in its proper Place in *Biſhopſgate Ward*.

K. *Henry* VIII. gave this Houſe to the City of *London*. They converted it to a Houſe or Hoſpital for the Cure of Lunaticks: But not without Charges at ſo much the Week, for theſe brought in, if they or their Relations were of Ability; and if not, then at the Pariſh Charge, in which they were Inhabitants.

*Bethlem* f Lunaticks.

This Hoſpital ſtood in an obſcure and cloſe Place, near unto many common Sewers; and alſo was too little to receive and entertain the great Number of diſtracted Perſons, both Men and Women. Therefore upon a charitable Conſideration of the ſame, the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, did grant unto the Governors a ſufficient Piece of Ground againſt *London Wall* on the *Southſide* of the Lower Quarters of *Moorfields*. And in purſuance thereof they did proceed to build a new Hoſpital, which now ſhews a ſtately and magnificent Structure, containing in length from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* 540 Foot, and in Breadth 40 Foot, beſides the Wall which incloſeth the Gardens before it, which is neatly ordered with Walks of Free Stone round about, and Graſs Plats in the Middle. And beſides this Garden, there is at each end another for the Lunatick People, when they are a little well of their Diſtemper, to walk in for their Refreſhment; this Wall is in Length 680 Foot, and in Breadth 70 Foot at each end, being very high; and that part fronting the Fields hath Iron Grates in ſeveral Places of the Wall, to the end that Paſſengers, as they walk in the Fields, may look into the Garden.

New Beth ſeated in *Moorfields.* Dimenſio of it.

This large Fabrick is built of Brick and Free Stone; the Gate or Entrance all of Stone, with two Figures of a diſtracted Man and Woman in Chains (a curious Piece of Sculpture) over the Gate. And in this, as well as in the Building, the Architecture is good. It hath a large Cupolo with a gilded Ball, and a Vane at the Top of it, and a Clock within, and three fair Dials without.

And behold here in a Map a Proſpect of the Building fronting the Fields.

The Be of this ſpital to Kingdom.

The great Benefit that doth accrue hence to the City of *London*, and other Parts of this Kingdom, is very conſiderable, if we conſider the great Number of diſtracted Perſons brought in Yearly, and moſt receiving Cure, and being for the moſt part Poor and Indigent.]

New Beth *J. S.*

But to give yet a further and more particular Account of the preſent State of this noble and uſeful Foundation, the late learned Phyſician to the ſame, Dr. *Edward Tyſon*, was, upon my Solicitation, pleaſed to draw up this brief Relation following:

Dr. *Tyſon.*

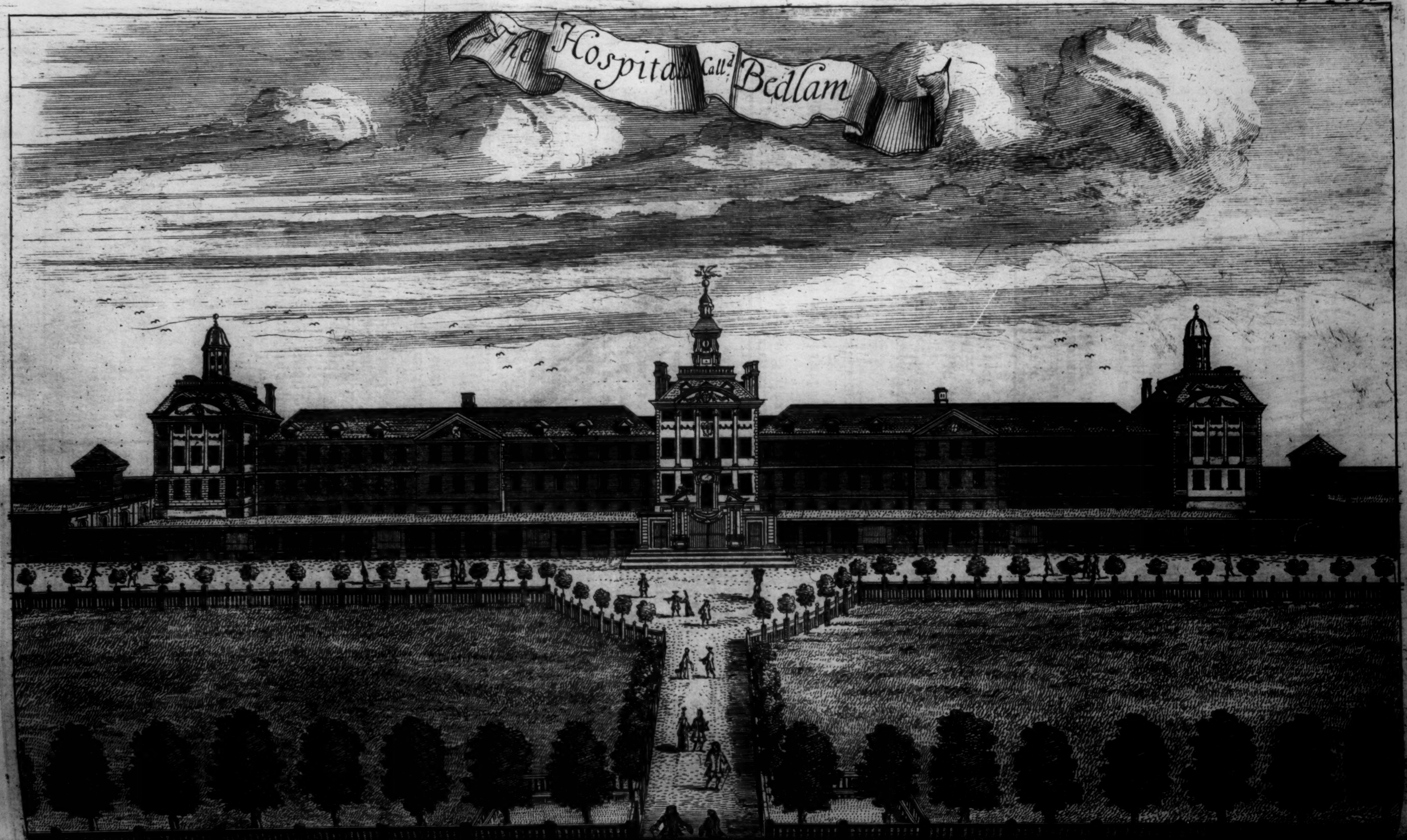
The Hoſpital of *Old Bethlehem* being ruinous, and too ſtrait and cloſe for the Patients; in the Year 1675, the Lord Maior, Aldermen, Governors, and Citizens of *London*, began to build this new Hoſpital in *Moorfields*, nigh the Wall of the City: And though the Structure be ſo large and magnificent, yet by the great Application that was made in haſtning the Building, 'twas finiſhed the next Year, as appears by an Inſcription over the Arch facing the Entrance into the ſaid Hoſpital, *viz.*

*This Hoſpital was begun to be built in* April, 1675, *and was finiſhed in* July, 1676.

Sir *William Turner*, Knt. and Alderman, Preſident.
*Benjamin Ducane*, Eſq; Treaſurer.

The Charge of this Building was computed to amount to nigh 17000*l.* where now (with ſome Additions lately made) there is an Accommodation for 150 Patients, whereas in the old there were uſually but 50 or 60.

V1. B1 pag 192


The Hospital Call.d Bedlam

e Dimen-
ns.

The inſide conſiſts chiefly of Two Galleries, over the other, each 193 Yards long, 13 Foot high, and 16 Foot broad; not including the Cells for the Patients, which are 12 Foot deep. The ſaid Galleries are divided in the Middle by two Iron Grates. So that now all the Men are placed in one End of the Houſe, and all the Women at the other, each having their proper Conveniences; as likewiſe a Stove Room, where in the Winter they have a Fire to warm them; and at each End of the lower Gallery a large Graſs Plot, to air and refreſh themſelves in the Summer: And in each Gallery Servants lye, to be ready at hand on all Occaſions.

Stove
om.

Bath.

Beſides, below Stairs there is made of late a Bathing Place for the Patients; ſo contrived, as to be an hot or cold Bath, as occaſion requires.

nvenient
oms and
artments.

In the middle of the Upper Gallery is a large ſpatious Room where the Governors, and in the Lower a leſſer, where the weekly Committee meet, and the Phyſician preſcribes for the Patients.

Beſides, convenient Apartments for the Steward of the Houſe, for the Porter, Matron, Nurſe, and Servants; and below Stairs, all neceſſary Offices for keeping and dreſſing the Proviſions, for waſhing, and other Neceſſaries belonging to ſo large a Family.

*thlem* and
*idewell* one
rpo.ation.

The Hoſpitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem* being made one Corporation, they have the ſame Preſident, Treaſurer, Governors, Clerk, Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary: But each Hoſpital has its proper Steward and inferior Officers; and out of the Governors a particular Committee is appointed for each.

Out of the Committee appointed for *Bethlem*, there are ſix to meet weekly, who on *Saturday* examine the Steward's Account of Expences for the Week preceding; and after it is approved, they ſign it: They are likewiſe to view the Proviſions, the Patients that are to be received or diſcharged; and direct other Matters belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital.

rders for
is Hoſpital.

In the Paſſage juſt within the Hoſpital are hung up theſe Orders.

*An Abſtract of Orders of Court made the* 30th *of* March 1677, *for the good Government of the Hoſpital of* BETHLEM.

I. That the Bell be rung at Sun ſetting every Evening, Summer and Winter; and that then all Perſons do depart, and that aftewards no Perſons be admitted in, but Quality or Governors.

II. That no Servant go out of the Hoſpital till half an Hour after ringing of the Bell; nor ſtay out after Eight from *Michaelmas* to *Lady Day*, nor after Ten from *Lady Day* to *Michaelmas*; and that but one half of them be out at one time.

III. That the Back Gate at *London Wall* ſhall always be kept ſhut, except extraordinary Occaſions of bringing in Beer, *&c.* and that no Perſon ſhall come in to ſee the Lunaticks that way.

IV. That no Perſon, except Governors, ſhall be permitted to ſee the Lunaticks on *Sundays.*

V. That no Perſon do give the Lunaticks Strong Drink, Wine, Tobacco, or Spirits: Nor be permitted to ſell any ſuch thing in the Hoſpital.

VI. That ſuch of the Lunaticks as are fit, be permitted to walk in the Yard till Dinner-time, and then be lock'd up in their Cells; and that no Lunatick that lies naked, or is in a Courſe of Phyſick, be ſeen by any Body, without Order of the Phyſician.

VII. That no Servant, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall take any Money given to the Lunaticks, to convert the ſame to their own Uſe, but the ſame to be kept for the Lunaticks, till recovered, or laid out for them in the mean time, as the Committee thinks fit.

VIII. That no Officer or Servant ſhall beat or abuſe any Lunatick, nor offer any Force to them, but upon abſolute Neceſſity, for the better governing of them.

IX. That no Perſon do preſume to ask any Perſon for Money, till ſuch Perſon's Charity be firſt put into the Poor's Box; and that what afterwards ſhall be given to ſuch Servant, be put by him into the Servants Box, to be diſtributed among them, purſuant to an Order of Court for that purpoſe.

X. That ſome of the Committee go weekly to the ſaid Hoſpital, to ſee the Proviſions weighed; and that the ſame be good, and rightly expended. That the Men Servants ſhall attend the Delivery of the Diet to the Lunatick Men, and the Women Servants to the Lunatick Women.

*Auguſt* 11.
1699.

Ordered, That the Porter, Baſket Men, and all other Servants of the ſaid Hoſpital, take effectual Care, that no Perſon whatſoever that they in the leaſt ſuſpect to be lewd or diſorderly Perſons, nor any Boys or Girls, that they think are Apprentices, and come there to idle away their Time, be upon any account permitted to come into the ſaid Hoſpital; that the Steward of the ſaid Hoſpital for the Time being, be Superviſor over all the Servants thereto belonging; and if any of them be remiſs in their Duties, he to acquaint the Weekly Committee therewith.

And in the ſame Paſſage on Pannels in Golden Letters are ſet the Names of all the Benefactors to this Hoſpital ſince the building of the ſame, *viz.*

*Benefactors to the Hoſpital of* Bethlem, *ſince the building of this Houſe,* Anno Dom. 1676.

Benefactors.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *Richard Wine,* | 50 | 00 | 0 | |
| *John Hobby,* Eſq; | 100 | 00 | 0 | |
| Sir *John Shorter,* Knt. | 83 | 18 | 0 | |
| Sir *Stephen White,* | 25 | 00 | 0 | 1677. |
| Mr. *John Young,* | 20 | 00 | 0 | |
| The Right Honourable the Counteſs of *Devon,* | 100 | 00 | 0 | |
| Mr. *John Willow,* | 10 | 00 | 0 | |
| Mrs. *Faith Underwood,* | 50 | 00 | 0 | 1678. |
| Mrs. *Philippa Brooke,* | 300 | 00 | 0 | |
| Mr. *James James,* | 20 | 00 | 0 | |
| Mr. *Richard Staples,* | 100 | 00 | 0 | 1679. |
| Mr. *George Toriano,* | 25 | 00 | 0 | |
| Sir *Edmund Turner, per Ann.* | 50 | 00 | 0 | |
| Sir *Peter Vandeputt,* | 100 | 00 | 0 | 1680. |
| Mr. *James Mawrais,* | 200 | 00 | 0 | |
| Mr. *Thomas Saunders,* | 15 | 00 | 0 | 1681. |
| Sir *John Moore,* Knt. late Lord Maior of this City, in the Time of his Maioralty, gave to the Hoſpitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem,* | 500 | 00 | 0 | 1682. |

Mr.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mr. *Stephen White*, | 30 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Robert Blanchard*, | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *James Church*, | 20 | 00 | 0 |
| | Sir *Chriſtopher Pack*, Knt. | 25 | 00 | 0 |
| 1683. | The Right Honourable the Earl of *Craven*, beſides former Benefactions, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *William Cooley*, | 34 | 06 | 9 |
| 1684. | Mrs. *Margaret Trumball*, *per Ann.* | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Pennyman*, and Mr. *Addis*, | 50 | 09 | 0 |
| | Dr. *Garret*, | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| | Sir *Henry Johnſon*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| 1687. | Mr. *Drinkwater*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| 1688. | Mr. *Sutton*, | 25 | 00 | 0 |
| 1689. | Sir *Thomas Foot*, | 25 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Alexander Hoſea*, | 200 | 00 | 0 |
| 1690. | Sir *Chriſtopher Lethieullier*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Edward Claxton*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Edmund Leigh*, | 25 | 00 | 0 |
| 1691. | Sir *James Edwards*, | 125 | 00 | 0 |
| | *Jacob Lucy*, Eſq; | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| 1692. | Mr. *Robert Hyett*, | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| | Sir *James Ward*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| 1693. | Capt. *John Jones*, | 125 | 00 | 0 |
| | Sir *Ralph Box*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| 1694. | Mr. *John Stone*, | 20 | 00 | 0 |
| 1698. | Mr. *John Brare*, | 250 | 00 | 0 |
| | The Right Honourable the Lord *Craven*, | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Edward Bettiſon*, | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *John Land*, | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Samuel Baker*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Greenwood*, | 20 | 00 | 0 |
| 1699. | Mr. *Edmund Burroughs*, | 333 | 15 | 0 |
| 1700. | *Michael Peirce*, Eſq; | 40 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Edward Attwood*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| 1701. | Mr. *Fromantle*, | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| | Dr. *Carr*, | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Deputy Gwyn*, | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| | *Thomas Vernon*, Eſq; | 30 | 00 | 0 |
| 1702. | Sir *Thomas Viner*, | 200 | 00 | 0 |
| | And in the Hereditary Exciſe *per Annum*, | 08 | 02 | 0 |
| | Sir *Peter Floyer*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Thomas Fitzer*, | 25 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr *Arthur Barron*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Iſaac Houblon*, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| | Sir *John Criſpe*, Baronet, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| | —— *Thorold*, Widow, | 50 | 00 | 0 |
| 1703. | Mr. *Richard Terbury*, | 25 | 00 | 0 |
| | Perſons unknown, | 350 | 00 | 0 |
| | Mr. *Benjamin Boultby*, | 15 | 00 | 0 |

Beſides theſe, in ſingle Tables are the following Inſcriptions.

1691. Mr. *John Fowke* of *Claybury* near *Woodfoard* in *Eſſex*, Son of *John Fowke*, Eſq; ſome time Lord Maior of *London*, out of his Pious and Generous Diſpoſition to Charity, did by his Will give the Yearly Rent of one Hundred Ninety five Pounds. And alſo one Thouſand ſix Hundred and Eighteen Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Two Pence in Money. To the intent, that one third Part of the ſaid Rents, and one half of the ſaid Sum of Money, ſhould be for ever employed in ſetting up ſuch as ſhall ſerve their Apprentiſhips in *Bridewell* Hoſpital; and the other two third parts of the Rents, and Moiety of the ſaid Sum of Money, to the Relief of the poor Lunaticks in *Bethlehem* Hoſpital.

Mr. *William Pott*, Citizen and *Apothecary* of *London*, late a worthy and charitable Member and Governor of this Hoſpital, did by his laſt Will give the Manor of *Barfreſton* (alias) *Barſton*, and divers Lands in the County of *Kent*, of the Yearly Value of one Hundred and Eleven Pounds: upon Truſt, out of the Rents thereof, to pay two Hundred Pounds to *Chriſts* Hoſpital, (whereof he was alſo a Governor) and afterwards in Truſt for this Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, for relief of the poor Lunaticks therein. 1691.

Mr. *John Edmonſon*, late of St. *Katharines* near the *Tower* of *London*, *Sailmaker* (deceaſed) did by his Will give to *Suſanna* his Wife (ſince alſo deceaſed) for the Term of her Life, all his Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, or elſewhere in *Kent*, of the Yearly Value of Fourſcore Pounds, or thereabouts: And after her Deceaſe, unto the Governors of the Hoſpitals of *Bethlem* and *Bridewell*, *London*, for ever, for the uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Hoſpitals. 1699.

And that care is taken of theſe poor Lunatick Patients, not only in the Houſe, but likewiſe when diſcharged thence, appears by theſe following Inſcriptions:

A Perſon unknown gave by the Hands of Dr. *Edward Tyſon* Fifty Pounds, for providing Medicines for ſuch poor Patients as have been cured in this Hoſpital, for preventing their Relapſe.

The ſame Perſon by the Hands of Dr. *Edward Tyſon* gave one Hundred Pounds more, to be diſtributed by him to ſuch Patients as ſhall be cured in the ſaid Hoſpital, toward their preſent Subſiſtance or Cloathing when diſcharged thence. 1701.

Benefactions towards the Wardrobe.

By the Conſtitution and Cuſtom of the Houſe, the Perſons that put in the Patients were obliged to provide them Cloaths while they continued there; but it being obſerved, that for want of them they ſuffered in their Health, not being timely provided, the Weekly Committee, and other Governors, and other charitable Perſons, have contributed towards erecting and furniſhing a Wardrobe. The Names of which Benefactors are likewiſe ſet up in the ſaid Wardrobe, as follows:

Towards the ſettling the uſeful Charity of a Wardrobe for the poor Lunaticks, 1691,

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. *John Johnſon* gave | 105 *l.* |
| Mrs. *Margaret Hampton*, Widow. | 50 *l.* |

This has ſince been increaſed by the Charity of

Lieutenant Collonel *Edward Beaker.*
Major *Thomas Hodges.*
Mr. *William Wilkinſon.*
Mr. *William Fazakerley.*
Mr. *William Rouſe.*
Being of the Committee for the ſaid Hoſpital, for the Months of *October* and *April*, 1693.

And ſince, by
Mr. *Thomas Gardiner*, Deputy of his Ward.
Mr. *Samuel Shepheard.*
Mr. *John Carter.*

A Perſon unknown, by the Hands of Mr. Deputy *Fazakerley*, gave Twenty Shillings *per Annum* for 16 Years. 1694.

Mr. *Edward*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mr. *Edward Shaller.* | |
| | Mr. *Thomas Winchurſt.* | |
| 1696. | Mr. *James Hallett.* | |
| | Mr. *Andrew Kenrick.* | |
| | Mr. *Richard Gwinn,* Deputy. | |
| | Lieutenant Colonel *John Genew.* | |
| | Mr. *Peter Floyer,* Deputy. | |
| | Mr. *Walter Ryan.* | |
| | Mr. *Thomas Bromfield.* | |
| | Mr. *Joſeph Wolfe.* | |
| 1697. | Mr. *Samuel Moyer.* | |
| 1698. | Mr. *Peter Le Piper.* | |
| 1700. | Mr. *Edward Cooke.* | |
| 1701. | Mr. *Richard Taylor.* | 30 *l.* |
| 1702. | Sir *John Criſp,* Baronet. | 50 *l.* |
| | ——— *Thorold,* Widow. | 50 *l.* |
| | *Richard Terbury.* | 25 *l.* |
| 1703. | Perſons unknown. | 350 *l.* |
| | *Benjamin Boultby.* | 15 *l.* |
| 1704. | *Edward Bovey.* | 25 *l.* |
| | *Henry Harbyn,* Eſq; | 150 *l.* |
| | *Edward Burroughs,* the further Surplus of his Eſtate. | 50 *l.* |
| | ——— *Guy,* Eſq; | 200 *l.* |
| | *Peter Ducane.* | 10 *l.* |
| | *James Clark.* | 100 *l.* |

*John Parſons,* late of the *Poſt Office, London,* did by his Will give a Farm in the Iſle of *Thanet,* in the County of *Kent,* of the Yearly Value of 100*l.* unto the Preſident and Governors of the Hoſpital of *Bethlem,* for the Uſe of the poor Lunatick Perſons; and did by his Will, over and beſides 500 *l.* to *Bridewell,* give the Remainder of his Eſtate, not before in his Will bequeathed, unto the aforeſaid Hoſpital of *Bethlem.*

1705. Sir *Robert Jeffrey,* Knt. and Alderman, late Preſident of this Hoſpital, gave to it by Will 200*l.* and to *Bridewell* 200*l.* more.

### BENEFACTORS to this Charity, not of the Committee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1695. | *Edward Bettiſon,* Eſq; | 20 *l.* |
| | *Edward Sylveſter,* Eſq; | 50 *l.* |
| | Mr. *William Dickenſon.* | 60 *l.* |

ho are re- ved into s Hoſpital.

'Tis by the help of ſuch Benefactors that this Hoſpital is enabled to bear their great Charges; for their Yearly Revenues fall much ſhort of their Expences; eſpecially ſince they have increaſed the Number af the Patients ſo much; and whereas, formerly each Patient paid 5*s. per* Week, now they pay nothing.

This indeed makes a great Application of Perſons to the Hoſpital for the getting in of their Friends, though not fit to be received; not conſidering, that 'tis an Hoſpital for Cure, and not an Alms Houſe. Such Patients therefore the Governors think fit to be received, that are furious, raving, and capable of Cure; or if not, yet are likely to be miſchievous to themſelves or others, and are really Poor.

J. S. The late learned Phyſician Dr. *Tyſon* informed me, that from the Year 1684 to 1703, (during which time he had been ordinary Phyſician there) there had been in this Hoſpital 1294 Patients; of which Number had been cured and diſcharged 890, which is above two Patients in Three; that after ſome Years caſting up the Numbers of Men and Women Patients he found them pretty equal, and very little difference. And though ſeveral ſince his time have had the ſmall Pox in this Hoſpital, yet not one has dyed of it.

Further Remarks. *J. S.*

Beſides this brief Account of *Bethlem,* I may add a few Remarks yet farther, of which I have been informed, either from the foreſaid Phyſician Dr. *Tyſon,* or from Deputy *Gardiner,* the late Treaſurer, both deceaſed.

Governors.

The Governors of this Hoſpital, as alſo that of *Bridewel,* are chiefly Citizens; but yet ſome are Noblemen or other Gentlemen of Quality and Wealth.

Preſident.

The *Preſident* who is the chief Governor, is uſually choſen out of ſuch Aldermen of the City as have paſt the Chair. He preſides over all, and is Preſident of *Bridewel* as well as this. His Buſineſs is on Court Days at *Bridewel,* to examine and judge the Priſoners ſent thither, and according to their Crimes, with conſent of the Court, directeth their Puniſhments, and there tranſacts other Buſineſs relating to both Hoſpitals. He alſo ſigneth Warrants for ſuch Patients as are to be ſent to *Bethlem.*

Treaſurer.

The *Treaſurer* is choſen out of the Governors. His Buſineſs is more particularly to take care of the Revenues, as in receiving the Monies, and ordering the neceſſary Payments. And in the Abſence of the Preſident he taketh the Chair at the Courts held at *Bridewel,* and likewiſe ſigneth the Warrants for the Lunaticks to be ſent to *Bethlem.*

The Committee.

And for the greater Eaſe and Diſpatch in tranſacting the Affairs of both Hoſpitals, there is Yearly appointed out of the Governors a Committee for each Hoſpital. The Committee for *Bethlem* conſiſteth uſually of Thirty ſix Perſons, of whom Six are obliged to attend the Service of the Hoſpital for two Months, *viz.* Six for *January* and *July*; other Six for *February* and *Auguſt,* and ſo on. The uſual time of the meeting of the Six is on *Saturdays*; when they examine the Stewards Accounts for the Week preceding, which being approved is tranſcribed into a Book and ſigned by them. They likewiſe take notice of the Proviſions; give Directions about Repairs; view the Patients to be admitted or diſcharged; and do other Matters that may come before them, as was hinted before. But if any Thing of greater Import happen, it is referred to the General Court. For if they do not preſently determine the Matter, they appoint the ſame Committee, or a larger, to examine into it, and ſo make their Report to that Court.

The Clerk.

The Office of the *Clerk* is to enter the Names of the Lunaticks, to take the Securities of ſuch as are admitted for Cure, and to gather all the Rents.

A Miniſter.

They have a Miniſter alſo to whom they allow 20*l.* a Year, whoſe Office is to viſit the Lunaticks, and to inſtruct and pray with ſuch of them as are capable of it; and to do other Spiritual Offices among them.

Admittance of Lunaticks.

Now concerning the *Lunaticks* themſelves, and the Management of them. The Method of admitting Patients into the Hoſpital is this; that the Patient be brought upon *Saturday,* when the Committee meets, to be viewed by them and the Phyſician; and if he be judged a fit Object for that Hoſpital, then there is a Warrant drawn up by the Clerk of the Hoſpital, to be ſigned by the Preſident; or in his Abſence by the Treaſurer, for his Admittance. And thoſe that put the Patient in are obliged to give Bond to be ſigned by two Perſons, to take him away when diſcharged the Houſe; or if he dyes to be at the Charge of burying him.

Now thoſe are judged the fitteſt Objects for this Hoſpital that are raving and furious, and capable of Cure; or if not, yet are likely to do miſchief to themſelves or others; and are Poor, and cannot be otherwiſe provided for. But for thoſe that are only Melancholick, or Ideots, and judged not capable of Cure, theſe the Governors think the Houſe ought not to be burthened with.

**The Care and Cure of the Lunaticks.**

As to the Care and Cure of the Patients, here is undoubtedly the greateſt Proviſion made for them of any publick Charity in the World; each having a convenient Room and Apartment to themſelves where they are locked up a Nights; and in it a Place for a Bed; or, if they are ſo ſenſleſs as not fit to make uſe of one, they are every Day provided with freſh and clean Straw. Thoſe that are fit for it, at convenient Hours, have liberty to walk in the long Galleries, which are large and noble. In the Summer time, to air themſelves, there is two large Graſs Plats, one for the Men, and another for the Women. And in the Winter a Stove for each apart, where a good Fire is kept to warm them. In the Heat of the Weather, a very convenient Bathing Place to cool and waſh them, and is of great Service in airing their Lunacy; and it is eaſily made a hot Bath for reſtoring their Limbs when numbed, or cleaning and preſerving them from Scurvey, or other cutaneous Diſtempers. Their Diet is extraordinary good and proper for them, which every Week is viewed by a Committee of the Governors.

**A Wardrobe for the Lunaticks.**

And though the Friends that put in the Patients are obliged to provide Cloaths, yet it being obſerved, that for want of a timely Supply they have often ſuffered, there is a Wardrobe erected, from whence they are furniſhed. For though when raving and furious they do not ſuffer much from the Weather, yet in the Intervals they are liable to it, and often contract other Diſtempers, care of which is likewiſe taken as well as of their Lunacy.

**Other Diſtempers of the Lunaticks.**

Several that have come into the Hoſpital with Loſs of Limbs, and not able to go, have recovered them, and been ſent out perfectly well. Others that have been, to the greateſt Extremity, over-run with the Scurvey, with Ulcers in their Mouths, with Hydropical Swellings in their Limbs, with Mortifications of their Toes, with *Herpes exedens* in large Blotches over great Parts of the Body, and Variety of other Diſtempers: have been (thanks be to God) recovered and ſet well, as likewiſe ſuch as have been taken with the Small Pox.

**Gentle Uſage practiſed towards them.**

So that by God's Bleſſing for Twenty Years paſt, ending 1703, there have been above two Patients in three cured, as the Phyſician hath told me. Which Number of Patients recovered is the more conſiderable, becauſe many, or moſt that come there, have been under Cure before; and being thought incurable are thruſt into the Hoſpital to avoid their Charges of keeping elſewhere. Many of which Patients, by finding a greater Kindneſs, and better Uſage here than in their other Quarters, with a great deal of Acknowledgment, have confeſſed their Senſe of it. And many, though reſtored to Health, have rather deſired to continue there than to be turned out; the Kindneſs of the Hoſpital being greater to them than of their Friends and Relations; for there is nothing of Violence ſuffered to be offered to any of the Patients, but they are treated with all the Care and Tenderneſs imaginable. If raving and furious, they are confined from doing themſelves or others Miſchief. And it is to the Credit and Reputation of the Hoſpital, that in ſo great a Number of Lunaticks that are conſtantly kept there, it is very rare, and in many Years, that any one Patient makes away with himſelf.

**How diſcharged when Cured.**

And not only Proviſion is made, and Care taken for theſe Patients, whilſt in the Hoſpital, but likewiſe when cured and diſcharged, there is an Obligation in the Bond given, when they are admitted, whereby they are required to take them out in order to provide for them. But where they are deſtitute of Friends, and unprovided with common Neceſſaries, a Charity was given by a Perſon unknown, at the Phyſician's Diſcretion, to give what he ſhall think convenient for their preſent Subſiſtence, or to provide them with Cloaths for the preſent till they ſhall fall into Buſineſs: And likewiſe Proviſion is made to furniſh any Patient that hath been in the Hoſpital with Medicines *gratis*, for the preventing of any Relapſe; which hath been of great uſe to theſe poor Creatures, and ſo neceſſary a Charity and uſeful, that 'tis hoped both will be ſupplyed when the Sums given are expended.

When a Patient is cured and to be diſcharged, he is called before the Committee of the Governors and Phyſician; who examine him, and being found fit to be diſcharged, the Phyſician gives a Certificate of the ſame; and then the Steward of the Houſe takes care to ſee him delivered to his Friends.

**Number of Patients.**

The Number of Patients, ſince the Charge of 5*s. per* Week was taken off, and that they have been taken in, and maintained free of Charges, was ſeldom leſs than 136, namely, as many as there were Rooms and Conveniences for them, ſo that the Hoſpital was always crowded and full: And uſually the Names of a great many were taken before-hand, to be admitted as ſoon as Room ſhould be made by the Diſcharge of any Cured, or by their Death.

**150 Patien now in Beth-*lem.***

But now it muſt not be omitted to be mentioned, that as the Houſe will contain 150 Patients, ſo there are lately finiſhed certain Chambers ſufficient to make up the Number. And ſo many Patients they now have.

**How long i Cure.**

The Time of Cure is uncertain: Some have been cured in a Month, Two or Three: Some continue diſtracted many Years.

To the Queſtion, Whether there be more Men or Women Lunatick kept here, the Anſwer was, there have been no Inequality of Number obſerved as to the Sexes.

And to all this let me ſubjoin the Weekly Food and Diet provided for theſe Lunaticks.

**Their Weekly Diet.**

*Sunday.* Boiled Beef and Broth, and Bread for Dinner. And a Meſs of hot Broth and Bread for Supper.

*Monday.* Bread, Cheeſe, and Butter for Dinner. Milk Pottage, and other Pottage, with Bread for Supper.

*Tueſday.* Boiled Mutton or Veal, and Broth for Dinner. And hot Broth for Supper.

*Wedneſday.* Bread and Cheeſe, or Butter for Dinner. And a Meſs of Milk Pottage, or other Pottage for Supper.

*Thurſday.* Boiled Beef, Broth and Bread for Dinner. And a Meſs of hot Broth and Bread for Supper.

*Friday.* Bread and Cheeſe and Butter for Dinner. Milk Pottage or other Pottage for Supper.

*Saturday.* Peaſe Pottage, Rice Milk, and Furmity. Or other Pottage and Bread for Dinner. And Bread and Cheeſe and Butter for Supper.

And ſuch Fruit is given them as is moſt ſeaſonable.

State of this Hoſpital.

The State of this Hoſpital given in, in the Year 1704, was thus:

Diſtracted Men and Women then brought in were, 64
Cured of their Lunacy and Diſcharged, — 50
Buried, —— 20
Then under Cure, —— — 130

The State of the ſaid Hoſpital given in, in the Year 1705 ſtood thus:

Diſtracted Men and Women brought in the laſt Year, —— —— 72
Cured of their Lunacy, and Diſcharged thence, —— —— —— 38
Buried, —— —— —— 29
Then remaining under Cure, —— 137

The Condition of *Bethlem* Hoſpital, from the Year 1705 to 1706 (as it was Publiſhed) ſtood thus:

Diſtracted Men and Women brought in the laſt Year, —— —— 72
Cured of their Lunacy and Diſcharged, —— 52
Buried, —— 13
Remaining under Cure, and provided for with Phyſick, Diet, and other Relief —— 148

From *Eaſter* 1706, to Eaſter 1707, this Account was given in:

Diſtracted Men and Women brought in, — 82
Cured of their Lunacy, — —— 59
Buried, —— — 24
Remaining under Cure, —— — 142

Some few Years after, *viz. Anno* 1711, the Account of this Hoſpital then brought in, ſtood thus:

Admitted into the Hoſpital, —— 92
Cured of their Lunacy and Diſcharged, — 72
Buried, —— —— 14
Remaining under Cure, —— 130

The two laſt Years ſtood thus: *Viz.* 1717.

Diſtracted Men and Women admitted, — 91
Cured of their Lunacy, —— 67
Buried, —— —— 14
Remaining under Cure, —— 137

Admitted the Year, *Viz.* 1718,

Diſtracted Men and Women, —— 71
Cured of their Lunacy, and diſcharged, — 61
Buried, —— —— 10
Remaining in the ſaid Hoſpital, —— 130

The Officers and Servants of this Hoſpital, in the Year 1707, were as follows:

Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Knight and Alderman, Preſident.
*Thomas Gardiner*, Eſq; Treaſurer.
*Edward Tyſon*, M. D. Phyſician.
- - - - - *Talmon*, Chirurgeon.
*John Adams*, Apothecary, who hath no Salary but was paid for his Phyſick at a certain Price.
*Benjamin Timme*, Clerk.
*Thomas Tale*, Steward.
*Francis Wood*, Porter.
His Wife, Matron.
Three Basket Men.
A Nurſe.
Two Women for the Patients.
One Cookmaid.

Spittal Sermon at St. *Brides* by Dr. *Tobot.*

Remarkable were the Expreſſions, (to add no more) uſed by the Preacher on *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter Week*, this preſent Year 1719, concerning the poor People received into *Bethlem*, proper to raiſe a Compaſſion towards them: ‘That theſe ‘had loſt their Senſes, and the Uſe of the Rea‘ſon and Underſtanding which they once had; ‘and now had nothing left but their outward ‘Shape to diſtinguiſh them from the Creatures ‘below them. Theſe are ſad Objects indeed. ‘They ſhew us to our ſelves in the worſt Diſguiſe, ‘by turning to us the weak and dark Side of ‘Human Nature; and ſerve to convince us ‘what little Reaſon we have to glory in our ‘Wiſdom, or in any intellectual Attainments; ‘ſince the ſtrongeſt Brain may ſo ſuddenly, and ‘by ſo many Accidents be diſordered, *&c.*

‘That the Sight of thoſe unhappy Wretches ‘might raiſe ſuch Reflections as theſe in our ‘Minds, but ſhould never be made Matter of ‘Sport, and Paſtime, Recreation, and Diverſion. That this would be a barbarous and inhuman ‘Abuſe of ſuch ſad Spectacles. But as often as ‘we beheld them, we ſhould bleſs God for pre‘ſerving us from their miſerable State, and do ‘all we can to relieve them under it: To have ‘them again reſtored to their Senſes, and reco‘vered to their right Mind.

---

## *The* WORKHOUSE *in* Biſhopſgateſtreet.

The *Workhouſe* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.* *J. S.*

THERE is ſtill one Houſe remaining, wherein poor People and Vagrants are received and taken care of, eſpecially of poor Children: And this of late Founding, but of excellent Uſe and Service to the City. It is the *WORKHOUSE* in *Biſhopſgateſtreet*, adjoining to that which was Sir *Paul Pindar*'s Houſe, which though it hath not a Penny Revenue, yet is able to maintain ſeveral Hundreds of poor Children, beſides great Numbers of idle Perſons of both Sexes; being founded upon an Act of Parliament in the 13th and 14th Years of K. *Charles* II. which gave Power to raiſe a ſufficient Sum of Money upon the Inhabitants of the City to defray the Charges. It is governed by Fifty two Citizens; and the Lord Maior for the Time being is always Preſident, and the Aldermen his Aſſiſtants. It receives poor Children, and grown Vagrants, and other idle People. The Children are taught to ſpin Wool and Flax, to Sow and Knit, to make their own Cloaths, Shoes, and Stockings, and the like Employments; to inure them betimes to labour. They are alſo taught to read, and ſuch as are capable, to write and caſt Accounts; and alſo the Catechiſm, to ground them in Principles of Religion and Honeſty. The Vagrants and Beggars, Men and Women, are employed in ſewing, beating Hemp, picking Okam, and raſping Logwood. And among theſe, ſeveral great Cheats, pretending to be Lame, Dumb and Blind, and Burned, have been detected.

For poor Children, and idle Perſons.

A Deaf and Dumb Cheat brought hither.

One *Robert Cunningham*, about 40 Years old, was brought into this Workhouſe in *September*, 1705, that went begging up and down the City, with a Paper of Rhimes, pretending to be Deaf and Dumb, by reaſon of Sickneſs, Famine and Cold, and to come from *London-Derry*, and that he waited for a Penſion. But he was detected to have no Infirmity, and is to be ſent a Soldier in her Majeſties Service. This is the Fourth pretended Dumb Perſon lately diſcovered.

And another named *Mary Welch.*

And in *April* 1707, was brought to this Workhouſe one *Mary Welch* with her two Children. She uſed to beg about *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and in other Parts with her ſaid Children in Paniers on Horſeback, being wrapt up in Sheets and Blankets, pretending that they were burnt in their Limbs by a Fire in *Lincolnſhire* that conſumed her Houſe. This Trade ſhe followed ſeveral Years. All which pretended Calamity was notoriouſly falſe, the ſaid *Mary* and her two Children being found of their Limbs, and no ways ſcorched by any Fire, and are now kept at Work in the *Workhouſe*.

Two other begging Cheats taken up.

And on *Sunday, Decemb.* 12. 1708, the Beadle of *Bridgeward* took up a Man dreſt in Womans Cloaths, begging and counterfeiting himſelf Lame. There was one *John Davis*, alias *Fox*, a luſty young Fellow begging with him, who alſo pretended Dumbneſs, ſhewing a Certificate printed, which ſet forth that he loſt the Uſe of his Speech by ſleeping in a Field, as he was coming from a Fair in *May* 1707. This Man ſet upon the Beadle as he was taking up the pretended begging Woman. In the Scuffle ſhe got away by the help of the Crowd, but the other was ſeized, and being brought to the Lord Maior was ſent by him to this Workhouſe, where he was brought to his Speech in a little time. And being ſent by the ſaid Maior for a Soldier, he offered to diſcover ſeveral other ſuch Cheats as himſelf. To his Certificate was annexed a Paſs, ſigned by ſeveral Maiors of Towns and Cities, and by Juſtices in the Counties between *Cheſter* and *London*, as *Newark, Lincoln, Grantham, Cambridge, Stamford, Huntingdon, Peterborough*, &c. ſo well it ſeems had he hitherto managed his Impoſture.

An Account of the *Work-houſe*.

But more particularly, what this *Workhouſe* ſerves for, and how begun, and ſtill maintained, will appear by this enſuing Paper, which the Government thereof lately took care to have publiſhed, for the promoting of charitable Gifts and Legacies thereto.

### *A true Account of the Foundation, State and Deſign of the* Workhouſe *for the* Poor *of the City of* London, Chriſtmas 1704.

‘Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King *Charles* the Second, Entituled, *An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom.* It is thereby Enacted (amongſt other Things) That from thenceforth there be, and ſhall be one or more Corporation or Corporations, Workhouſe or Workhouſes within the City of *London*, conſiſting of a Preſident, a Deputy to the Preſident, and a Treaſurer; and that the Lord Maior of the ſaid City for the time being, be Preſident of the ſaid Corporation, Workhouſe or Workhouſes within the ſaid City, and the Aſſiſtants to be the Aldermen of the ſaid City of *London* for the time being; and Fifty two other Citizens to be choſen by the Common Council of the ſaid City; which Preſident, Deputy Preſident, and Treaſurer for the time being reſpectively ſhall for ever hereafter in Name and Fact, *Be Bodies Politick and Corporate in Law, by the Name of the Preſident and Governors of the Poor for the ſaid City; and by that Name every of the ſaid Corporations ſhall and may without Licenſe in* Mortmaine *Purchaſe, or receive any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, not exceeding the Yearly Value of* 3000l. per Annum, *of the Gift, Alienation, or Deviſe of any Perſon or Perſons, who are thereby without further Licenſe enabled to give the ſame, and any Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatſoever, to the Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes in the ſaid Act mentioned* (which by the Way is an evident Demonſtration that the Parliament did expect that People would be very liberal in their Charity to ſo good a Work;) and that the poor Inhabitants might in time be eaſed of the preſent Charge. And each reſpective Corporation have thereby Authority, from time to time, to make and appoint a Common Seal for the Uſe of the ſaid Corporation, with Power for the Common Council of the ſaid City to raiſe any Sum or Sums of Money on the Inhabitants thereof, not exceeding one Years Rate to the Poor in any one Year, for carrying on the ſaid Work, as by the ſaid Act (amongſt other Things therein contained) relation being thereunto had, may more at large appear.

‘That at a Common Council held at the *Guildhall* of the ſaid City of *London*, the Fourth Day of *April, Anno Dom.* 1698. The ſaid Common-Council, did by Virtue of the Power given to them by the ſaid Act, Elect Fifty Two Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, to be in conjunction with the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the time being, a Corporation for the Intents and Purpoſes in the ſaid recited Act mentioned. Who have ever ſince put the ſaid Act in Execution, and taken a large Houſe in *Biſhopſgateſtreet*, and ſeveral other Houſes contiguous thereto, and have laid out ſeveral Sums of Money in purchaſing Ground and Building thereon, and in ſeveral Alterations in making the Houſes aforeſaid fit for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and the ſaid Common Council have by Virtue of the Authority aforeſaid raiſed ſeveral Sums of Money on the Inhabitants of the ſaid City for the Purpoſes aforeſaid: And the ſaid Preſident and Governors, and ſeveral other Worthy and Charitable Perſons, have largely contributed out of their own Eſtates for the carrying on the ſaid Work, and for the Eaſe of the meaner Sort of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City. And the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors, have made a good Progreſs in the ſaid Work, and hope by the Charity of ſuch Worthy Perſons as may be Contributors thereto, to be enabled to purchaſe ſome Eſtate for the Uſes aforeſaid, (for there is not as yet one Farthing of Yearly Revenue ſettled on the *Workhouſe*) that ſo the Inhabitants of this City, may in ſome Meaſure be eaſed of the Annual Charge and Expence. And therefore the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors, think it a Duty incumbent on them, and as part of the Truſt repoſed in them, to make a Repreſentation of the Uſefulneſs and Benefit of the ſaid *Workhouſe*, and how far it is for the Honour and Advantage of this Renowned City, and Her Majeſty's Subjects, and others of this Nation, which is as followeth: *Viz.*

The Deſign and Intent of it.

‘That the *Deſign* and *Intention* of the Governors of the ſaid Workhouſe, is to employ all the poor Children, Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons that are, or can be found within the ſaid City of *London* and the Liberties thereof.

‘I. The Poor Children are,

‘1. Such for whom no Settlement can by Law be provided.

‘2. Such whoſe poor Friends being much oppreſſed by a great Charge of Children, or are reduced by Misfortunes to ſuch Circumſtances, that they cannot provide for them themſelves.

‘3. Such who are the Children of Seamen and Soldiers in the QUEEN's Service, many of whom loſe their Lives therein, or are otherwiſe rendred incapable of providing for their Wives, Children, and Families.

*Black Guard.*

‘4. Such who are commonly known by the Name of the *Black Guard*, who too commonly lived upon Pilfering Sugar and Tobacco on the *Keys*, and afterwards became Pickpockets and Houſe Breakers, many of whom at laſt have received their due Rewards, and made their Exits at the Gallows; which are now kept to Work, and get their Livings honeſtly in the ſaid Workhouſe.

‘5. Many Pariſh Children.

‘ All theſe being taken into the ſaid Workhouſe are there taught to Read and Write, and kept to Work until they are qualified to be put out to be Apprentices, and for the Sea Services, or otherwiſe diſpoſed.

‘ II. The Beggars and Vagrants. They are thoſe Sturdy and Inſolent Men and Women who live in the Skirts and Out Parts of this City, and Places contiguous thereto, and other Stragglers and Wanderers, who too frequently reſort to this City. Which when Apprehended and Taken, are in the ſaid Wokhouſe kept to hard Work and Labour until they are by Law diſcharged therefrom.

‘ III. The Idle and Diſorderly Perſons, are thoſe Rogues and Vagrant Men which are there kept until they are put into the QUEEN’s Service by Sea and Land; and thoſe ill Women which are taken up in the Streets, Debauching the Youth, and others of this City, many of which, rather than be continued to Work and Labour, voluntarily tranſport themſelves to the *Weſtern* Plantations whereby this City and Nation is rid of them.

‘ In Building for theſe convenient Houſes, Work Rooms, Paying Officers and Servants, and in providing Meat, Drink, Waſhing, Lodging, Cloaths, and all other Neceſſaries, and to put them out Apprentices; great Sums of Money are yearly expended, beſides what they ſeverally earn by their own Labour, and beſides what hath been already raiſed by the Common Council of this City.

‘ The Conſideration whereof is earneſtly recommended to all charitable Perſons, who are Well Wiſhers to Honour, Virtue and Morality, that they will vouchſafe by their Wills or otherwiſe, to give their Aid and Aſſiſtance for the Propagating and Continuing this Great Work of CHARITY, which the Governors of the ſaid Corporation have by their Care, Diligence, and Induſtry already made ſo good a Proficiency in, and which may prevent the Ruin of many Idle and Diſorderly Perſons for the future.

‘ *Note*, There are in the *Workhouſe* ſeldom leſs than 400 Children at Work, beſides the grown Beggars, Vagrants, and other Idle and Diſorderly Perſons, who are there kept to hard Labour.

Some Years ago the Governors built a very ſtrong and uſeful Building, and of large Dimenſions, containing (beſides other Apartments) three long Rooms or Galleries, one over another, for Workhouſes, which are all filled with Boys and Girls at Work, ſome Knitting, moſt Spinning of Wool; and a convenient Number of Women and Men teaching and overſeeing them; Fires burning in the Chimneys in the Winter time, to keep the Rooms and the Children warm. And they intend (if they get Money) to pull down the reſt of the old Houſes, where now alſo the Poor and the Vagrants are kept at their ſeveral Works, and to build a fair Court anſwerable to the foreſaid New Building, which is on the *Southſide* thereof.

’Tis to be wondered at, how all Things are contrived here to the beſt Advantage for Thrift and good Husbandry, to maintain in Cloaths and Food ſuch a vaſt Number as live and are harboured here. Some are *Taylors*, ſome *Shoemakers*, ſome knit Stockings. They brew their own Drink, having in the New Building Erected a large and convenient Brewhouſe, and over that a Malthouſe. They kill their own Beef and Mutton; and have for that Purpoſe a Slaughter Houſe; but ſince they find it better Husbandry to buy their Meat of the Butcher. And in caſe of Sickneſs, broken Limbs, or Sores, or Wounds, they have Advice, Phyſick, and Surgery *gratis*.

Their Diet.

Their daily Food is plain but wholeſome and ſufficient. They have Breakfaſts, Dinners, and Suppers every Day in the Week, and a conſtant ſet Allowance each Day. Their Stint each Meal for Bread is four Ounces; for Cheeſe an Ounce and an Half; for Butter an Ounce; for Small Beer what is ſufficient, not exceeding a Pint at a time of 7*s.* a Barrel.

Their *Breakfaſt*, *Sundays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, is Bread and Cheeſe, or Bread and Butter, and Beer. On *Mondays*, a Pint of Peaſe Pottage with Bread and Beer. On *Tueſdays*, a Plumb Pudding Pye of Nine Ounces, and Beer. On *Wedneſdays*, a Pint of Furmity. On *Friday*, a Pint of Barly Broth, and Bread. On *Saturday*, a plain Flower Sewet Dumpling with Beer.

Their *Supper* always the ſame; to wit, to each four Ounces of Bread, one Ounce and half of Cheeſe, or one Ounce of Butter, and Beer ſufficient.

The Habit of the Children is all the ſame, being made of Ruſſit Cloth, and a round Badge worn upon their Breaſt, repreſenting a poor Boy, and a Sheep; the Motto, *Gods Providence is our Inheritance.*

They have alſo a large Room, which ſerves them both for a Chapel and a Dining Room. They go to Prayers at Six in the Morning, and at Six at Night; and are duly taught the Catechiſm; and have a Miniſter that attendeth hereupon: And on *Sundays* they all go to Church at St. *Helens*, where is convenient Room for them.

The grand Committee of this Houſe.

The Grand Committee for managing the Affairs of the Workhouſe for the Months of *November*, *December*, *January*, *February*, *March*, *April*, in the Years 1704, and 1705, were Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. and Aldermen, Deputy-Preſident; Sir *Richard Levett*, Knt. and Alderman, Treaſurer; and all the reſt of the Governors, that pleaſe to appear. Theſe, or any Three of them, to meet every *Thurſday* in the Afternoon, and to ſubdivide themſelves into Committees for the Work, the Accompts, the Vagrants, and for the Proviſions, as they ſee occaſion.

Benefactors.

The Names of the Benefactors to this new Workhouſe (which are many) hang up, with the reſpective Sums they have given, in the Committee Room, in divers Tables, from the Year 1700, to 1706. The firſt Benefactor is Sir *Tho. Cudden*, Knt. who gave 20*l.* It would be too large to ſet down all their Names. I ſhall only ſpecify ſuch as gave an 100*l.* or more.

*An.* 1700.

Mr. *Nathaniel Gould.*
A Perſon unknown.
Sir *Richard Levet*, Lord Maior.
Mr. *Nicholas Pollexfen*, Deceaſed.
Dr. *Frederick Slare.*
Sir *Thomas Abney*, Lord Maior 100 Guineas.
Sir *Robert Clayton*,

*An.* 1701.

Sir *William Withers*, Treaſurer.
Sir *Henry Furnes*, Sheriff.
A Perſon unknown by Mr. *Thomas Lockington.*
Sir *Robert Beechcroft*, Sheriff.
*Joſeph Neal*, Eſq;
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Jonathan James.* 100 Guineas.
Sir *William Gore*, Lord Maior.
Sir *James Bateman.*
Sir *William Scawen.*
*Thomas Guy*, Eſq;
*Gilbert Heathcote*, Eſq;
*Edmund Boulter*, Eſq;
Sir *Edward Clark*, Knt. and Alderman, by his laſt Will.
Mr. *John Gunſton*, Merchant.

1704. Mrs. *Frances Loveday*, by her laſt Will.
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Thomas Loveday*, towards the Building.
Sir *William Scawen* an 100*l.* more.
Mr. *Richard Marſh*, by his laſt Will.
Mr. *John Stock*, Deceaſed.
*Thomas Guy*, Eſq; an 100*l.* more.
Mr. *James Clark*, by his laſt Will.
Sir *John Parſons*, Knt. Lord Maior, 366*l.* 10*s.*
Mr. *Edward Bovey.*
Sir *Joſeph Wolf.*

1705. *Godfrey Webſter*, Eſq;
Mr. *Samuel Harwar*, by his Will, 100*l.*
A Perſon unknown by *Maurice Kay*, Eſq; 100*l.*
Sir *William Aſhburſt*, Knt. and Alderman, 100*l.*
*Edward Boulter*, Eſq; for building the Brewhouſe and all Utenſils, 500*l.*
Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Lord Maior, 100*l.*
Dame *Sarah Pritchard*, 200*l.*
*Edward Colſton*, Eſq; 100*l.*
A Perſon unknown by *Samuel Jackſon* 10*l.* and who hath procured at ſeveral times about 300*l.*

1706. Mr. *Walter Wallinger*, 100*l.*
A Perſon unknown by Mr. *Ceſar Chamberlain*, 100*l.*
*John Hanger*, Eſq; more, 50*l.*
Sir *Henry Furnes*, more, 50*l.*
A Perſon unknown by Sir *Joſeph Wolf*, Sir *James Collet*, and *Edmund Boulter*, Eſq; and Mr. *Cockeril*, Secretary, 500*l.*
*Edward Boulter*, Eſq; for the great Ciſtern, 226*l.* 16*s.*
Mrs. *Suſan Van Cittern*, 50*l.*
A Perſon unknown by *Edmond Baily*, 50*l.*
Sir *Edmund Turner*, Knt. out of the *Exchequer* by the *Bankers* Annuities for ever, 37*l.* 15. 6*d.*
A Perſon unknown by *Robert Foot*, 50*l.*
The Reverend Dr. *Richard Leach*, by Will, 50*l.*

Here follows a Continuation of the BENEFACTORS to this *Workhouſe* from 1706, whereof, beſides ſuch as gave leſſer Sums, were theſe that follow, none under 50*l.* except ſuch as contributed often, or more than once: All whoſe Names are gratefully remembred and ſet up in the Spinning Houſe.

1707. Mrs. *Mary Tatam*, 25*l.*
Mr. *John Rand* by Will in Houſes, for ever, *per Annum*, 59*l.* 15*s.*
Mr. *Daniel Dolins*, 50*l.*
Sir *Charles Thorold*, 100*l.*
Sir *Samuel Stanier*, 25*l.*
Sir *John Wolf*, Alderman, Treaſurer; and Mr. *John Enderby*, Executors of Mrs. *Margaret Stow*, 200*l.*
*John Smith*, Eſq; 100*l.*
Mr. *Thomas Beale*, 100*l.*
Mr. *Benjamin Godfrey*, 50*l.*
*John Deagle*, Eſq; 50*l.*
A Perſon unknown by *Jonathan James*, 10*l.*

1708. Sir *William Gore*, Alderman, by Will, 100*l.*
*Charles Whitchcote*, Eſq; 50*l.*
Sir *Robert Clayton*, Alderman, and Deputy Preſident, paid for Wainſcotting the Court-Room, which might be reckoned at the Charge of 70*l.*
Mrs. *Mary Hobby*, 50*l.*
The abovesaid Sir *Robert*, by his Will, bequeathed to this Corporation, in Houſes for ever *per Annum*, 18*l.*
Mr. *John Guy*, 25*l.*
Mr. *Robert Rowland*, by Will, 500*l.*
Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, 50*l.*
Mrs. *Anne Mary Godfrey*, by Will, 50*l.*
A Perſon unknown again by Mr. *Jonathan James* 20 *Guineas.*
Mr. *Richard Chiſwel*, Jun. 50*l.*
Sir *Joſeph Wolfe*, Alderman, preſent Treaſurer, and Mr. *John Enderby*, Executors of Mrs. *Margaret Stow* more, 50*l.*

Mrs. *Mary Tatam* more, 25*l.*
Lady *Hodges*, Widow of Sir *William Hodges*, ſometime Alderman of *London*, 50*l.* 1709.
Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Alderman, more, 25*l.*
A Perſon unknown by Mr. *John Gunſton*, 50*l.*
Sir *Charles Thorold*, Alderman, by Will, 300*l.*
Mr. *Thomas Hollis*, Jun. 50*l.*
Mr. *Edward Gould*, 30*l.*
*Thomas Guy*, Eſq; 100*l.*
Mr. *Joſeph Bliſſet* by Will, for putting out Twenty Children, 100*l.*

A Perſon unknown by Mr. *Jonathan James* more, 21*l.* 10*s.* 1710.
*Samuel Lethuielier.* Eſq; 100*l.*
Sir *Edward Gould*, 20*l.*
Mr. *Thomas Scawen*, 50*l.*
Mr. Deputy *Samuel Webb* 20 *Guineas*, who gave alſo *Anno* 1706. 20 *Guineas.*
Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, by Will, 100*l.*
Mr. *Thomas Smith* [a borrowed Name] unknown, 100*l.*
*John Hanger*, Eſq; 100*l.* who gave 50*l.* before.

Sir *Samuel Stanier*, more, 25*l.* 1711.
Mr. *Thomas Hollis*, Jun. 50*l.*
Mr. *Gerard Conyers*, 50*l.*
Mr. *Samuel Foot*, by Will, 100*l.*
A Perſon unknown by Mr. *Jonathan James*, more, 20 *Guineas.*
*Abraham Beak*, Eſq; by Will, 100*l.*
Mr. *Edward Beecher*, by Will, 100*l.*
Mrs. *Brereton*, by Will, 150*l.*
*Micaiah Perry*, Eſq; 50*l.*
Sir *Joſeph Wolf*, by Will, 200*l.*
Sir *Henry Furnes*, Knt. and Bar. by Mr. *Clay*, 25*l.*

Mr. *Joſeph Sabbarton*, by Will, 50*l.* 1712.
A Perſon unknown by Mr. *Jonathan James*, more, 20 *Guineas.*
Mr. *Richard Chiſwel*, 200*l.*
Sir *John Houblon*, by Will, 100*l.*
Mr. *Thomas Lane*, 100*l.*
Mr. *Thomas Parkburſt*, 50*l.*
Sir *John Collet*, by Will, 50*l.*
Mr. *Reginald Heber*, Foreigner, 50*l.*
Mr. *Edward Orlebar*, by Will, 40*l.*
Sir *Henry Furneſe*, by Will, 100*l.*
Mr. *Peter Parker*, Bookſeller, 50*l.*

A Perſon unknown by the ſaid Mr. *Jonathan James*, more, 20 Guineas. 1713.
By a Perſon unknown ſent by Mr. *Benjamin Smith*, now, 5*l.*
And at ſeveral other Times as much.
Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, more, 50*l.*
Mr. *John Salmon*, by Will, 100*l.*
Alderman *Delme*, 50 Guineas.
Mr. *John Williams*, by Will, a Freehold Houſe in *Threadneedle Street*, Yearly Income, 30*l.*
The Lady *Frances Buckingham*, 50*l.*
Mr. *Edmund Littlepage*, by Will, 500*l.*
Mr. *Jonathan James*, from a Perſon unknown, 100*l.*
Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, more, 50*l.*
Mrs. *Mary Hayes*, by Will, 50*l.*
And among Ten poor honeſt Tradeſmen, placed out of ths Houſe, who well deſerved their Apprentiſhips, 50*l.* that is, 5*l.* a Piece.

Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*, 50*l.* 171

Mr. *John*

Mr. *John Hollis*, for placing out Children Apprentices, 125*l.* Who gave 5 ſuch Gifts in all.
Mrs. *Priſcilla Arundel*, 150*l.*
Mr. *Nathaniel Lacy*, by Will, 100*l.*
Mr. *John Hollis*, for the Uſe above, 25*l.*
Mr. *Robert Foot*, by Will, for placing out Children, 100*l.*
*Samuel Powel*, Eſq; by Will, 100*l.*
Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knight and Alderman, more, 50*l.*
Mrs. *Eleanor Cutbert*, by Will, 50*l.*
Mr. *Bagſhaw*, from a Perſon unknown, 51*l.* 10*s.*
Mr. *Jonathan James*, from a Perſon unknown, more, 20 Guineas. 21*l.* 10*s.*
Mr. *Peter Ducane*, by Will, 40*l.*
Mrs. *Judith Wallinger*, more, 25*l.*
Sir *Peter Delme*, Knt. and Alderman, more, 100*l.*
Mr. *John Steel*, by Will, 100*l.*
Mr. *James Green*, by Will, 25*l.* having given more before.
Sir *John Parſons*, Knt. and Alderman, 13*l.* 14*s.* Having given before very liberally the Perquiſites of his Maioralty.

1715. A Perſon unknown by Mr. *Smith*, more, 5*l.*
Mr. *Joſeph Marſhal*, by Will, 50*l.*
Mr. *Henry Philips*, by Will, 50*l.*
Mr. *T. S.* more, 50*l.*
Sir *Gabriel Roberts*, by Will, 50*l.*
Mrs. *Elizabeth Goff*, by Will, 100*l.*
Mr. *Jeffrey Stains*, 25*l.*
Mr. *John Hollis*, more, towards placing out Children Apprentice, 25*l.*
*Edward Bovey*, Eſq; 500*l.*
Mr. *Henry Ulkin*, a *Dutch* Merchant, by Will, 50*l.*
Mrs. *Eſther Browning*, 50*l.*
Mr. *Francis Gillow*, 250*l.*
Mr. *John Hollis*, more, towards placing out Children Apprentices, 25*l.*

1716. A Perſon unknown by Mr. *Henry Cowdrey*, 50*l.*
*Thomas Hall*, Eſq; 300*l.*
*Francis Aſhton*, Eſq; late Deputy Uſher of the *Black Rod*, 1000*l.*
*John Hanger*, Eſq; more, 100*l.*
Sir *Samuel Moyer*, his Widow ſent 50*l.*
Sir *Francis Eyles*, Knt. and Alderman, by Will, 50*l.*
Mr. *Samuel Jackſon*, by Will, 40*l.*
Mr. *Cæſar Chamberlain*, by Will, 200*l.*
Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Knt. and Ald. more, 100*l.*
Mr. *John Raymond*, by Will, 50*l.*
Sir *William Scawen*, Knt. 100*l.*
Mr. *Samuel Porter*, 100*l.*
Mr. *John Mead* of *Aylesbury*, by Will, 100*l.*
Dr. *Daniel Williams*, by Will, between this Houſe, and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, an Eſtate at *Elſley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, of *per Annum* 55*l.*

BENEFACTORS to the *Workhouſe* this laſt Year, *viz.* 1718, By Legacies.

Dame *Sarah Pritchard*, 100*l.*
Sir *Richard Hoar*, late Preſident, 200*l.*
*Samuel Shepherd*, Eſq; 100*l.*
Sir *James Bateman*, Knt. 100*l.*

By Gift of Perſons now living, *viz.*

Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Knt. and Ald. 100*l.*
Sir *Peter Delme*, Knt. and Alderman, 50*l.*
*Thomas Hall*, Eſq; 200*l.* In Addition to, before given, 300*l.*

There be alſo other Benefactors, which muſt not be paſſed over without honourable mention, as Mr. *Abraham Chitty*, who gave a Tun of *Logwood*, and *Ralph Hartly* half a Tun. The Company of *Apothecaries* undertook to pay the whole Charge of the Phyſick for the Children and Servants of this *Workhouſe* for three Years from the 29th of *September*, *Anno* 1701. And Dr. *Frederick Slare*, Dr. *Richard Moreton*, Dr. *Joſhua Palmer*, and Dr. *Francis Upton*, undertook alternately to viſit all the ſick Children and Servants; and preſcribe ſuch Medicines for them as they from time to time ſhould judge moſt proper. And this *gratis.* And *Thomas Stanton*, Surgeon, to ſerve the ſaid Children and Servants in *Surgery* for three Years *gratis.* And add to the reſt, that *Anno* 1703, Sir *Edward Northey*, Her Majeſty's Attorney General, and *Duncan Dee*, Eſq; offered themſelves their ſtanding Counſil, and *Nicolas Baker*, their Atorney without Fee or Reward.

What the Right Reverend the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, ſaid in his Sermon on *Eaſter Monday*, *Anno* 1702, before the *Governors* of the Hoſpitals, concerning this *Workhouſe* may deſerve to be mentioned.

Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Cov.* Sermon, at *Eaſter.*

‘ I muſt not forget another publick Charity of admirable Uſe; and which for that Reaſon deſerveth the utmoſt Encouragement; I mean, the *Workhouſe* Erected for employing poor Children, and ſuch diſtreſſed Vagrant Children as are found within the City and the Liberties thereof. This by the Induſtry of the Preſidents and Governors of the Poor of the City, hath been carried ſo far, that 261 Children of ſeveral Pariſhes remained in the *Workhouſe* this Year; and 71 have ſince been received. Of Vagrants there remained 71, and 89 have ſince been taken in. All theſe, according to their Ages and Conditions are Clothed, and fed and inſtructed in the Principles of Religion, and in honeſt Arts and Trades. They are inured to Labour, kept Cleanly, and diſpoſed to Honeſty, by Encouragement and Diſcipline. I have not time to ſay of what wonderful Benefit theſe Places are, and may be to the Publick, if they can happily fall into the right Management of them: where the Refuſe of Mankind, they that would otherwiſe be the Bane and Scandal of the Commonwealth, are reſcued from Perdition, and made uſeful Members of it. But it is hardly poſſible for Men to be better employed than in this Work, or to be more charitable than in their Contributions towards it. And may it pleaſe Almighty God to enable thoſe that undertake it, to ſurmount all the Difficulties that croſs their Deſigns. They will then have (what one would wiſh to every good and publick ſpirited Man) the Comforts of their Labours in this Life; and when that is at an End, thoſe Labours will conduct them to the Joys of that Above; and that will for ever remain.

A Boy of this Houſe makes a Speech to the Queen.

One of theſe Boys was already ſo well diſciplined and improved in this Houſe, that the Governors ventured to let him make a Speech to the Queen, when ſhe had occaſion to come into the City ſome Years ago; which being but ſhort may not be amiſs to be here ſpecified.

### *The* SPEECH *of* JOHN TRUSTY, *Aged Eleven Years, a poor Boy belonging to the* Workhouſe *of the Corporation for the Poor of the City of* London; *To her Sacred Majeſty Queen* ANNE, *upon her coming into the City, to dine at the* Guildhall, *on* Thurſday, Octob. *the* 29. 1702. *being the* Lord Maiors Day.

‘ May it pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty:
‘ To pardon this great Preſumptin in Us poor

‘ Children, who throw our ſelves at your Royal Feet, among the reſt of your glad Subjects, that here in Crowds appear to behold your Sacred Majeſty.

‘ We, MADAM, have no Fathers, no Mothers, no Friends; or (which is next to none) thoſe who through their extreme Poverty cannot help us. * *Gods Providence is our Inheritance.* All the Support we have is from the unexhauſted Charities of your Loyal Citizens of *London*, and other your good Subjects, and the pious Care of our Governors, who are now teaching our little Hands to Work, and our Fingers to Spin.

* The Motto on their Badge which they wear at their Breaſts.

* ‘ Theſe Threads, MADAM, are ſome of the early Fruits of our Induſtry. We are all daily employed on the *Staple Manufacture* of *England*, learning betimes to be uſeful to the World. And there ſeemed nothing wanting to compleat our Happineſs, but the Opportunity which this Day affords us, of being the Objects of your tender Pity and Compaſſion. One gracious Smile from your Majeſty on this new Foundation will make us live. - - - - - - And live to call you Bleſſed.

* Holding ſome Yarn in their Hands.

‘ And may God Almighty long preſerve your Majeſty for the Good of theſe your Kingdoms, and your Royal Conſort the PRINCE. So pray we, your little Children: And let all your People ſay, *AMEN*.

The Good done here, 1704.

The Year ending 1704, were put forth Apprentices to Service, and diſcharged, 161. Several whereof were placed forth to Commanders of Ships, and others in the Queen's Service by Sea, to Merchantmen, Fiſhermen, and others. Buried 6. Remaining under the Charge of the Governors, 368. Of grown Vagrants and Beggars, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons, many whereof had Cloathing and other Relief, 653. Diſcharged the laſt Year 609. Many whereof went into her Majeſties Service, either by Land or Sea. Dyed 6. Remain 38.

This Order was publiſhed in the *Poſtman*, *Decemb.* 15. 1704, by the Preſident and Governors for the Poor of *London*, viz.

An Order for taking up idle People, from the Governors of this Houſe.

‘ Whereas the Steets, and Paſſages of this City are generally at this time of the Year much annoyed with Rogues, Vagabonds, and ſturdy Beggars; for prevention hereof for the future, the Preſident and Governors of the Poor of the City of *London*, do give notice, that if any Overſeer for the Poor, Conſtable, Beadle, Marſhalsman, Warder, or other Perſon, ſhall apprehend any Rogue, Vagabond, or ſturdy Beggar, and bring them before any Juſtices of the Peace, ſo that they may be brought and delivered to, and received by the Keeper of the *Workhouſe*, he ſhall receive 12*d.* for every ſuch.

Fewer young Criminals by means of this Workhouſe.

What a publick Benefit this Workhouſe hath already proved, may appear from a Preſentment of the *Grand Jury*, *May* the 8th, 1706, at *Juſtice Hall* in the *Old Baily*, wherein they repreſented to that Honourable Court, ‘ That in attending the Buſineſs of that Seſſions, they did not find any of thoſe young Criminals which formerly were uſed to be brought before them; and that their Attendance there was ſo very ſhort. Which they were ſenſible was owing, in a great meaſure, if not entirely, to the *Workhouſe* Erected in the City, which received therein all Poor and Vagrant Children, which lay up and down in the Streets, (commonly called by the Name of the *Black Guard*) and have been there educated, employed, and fitted for Trades, and other Employments, who had been before trained up to Wickedneſs and Vice; and after, having been frequently before this Court, and often pardoned on account of their tender Years, had at laſt (taking no Warning) made their *Exit* at the Gallows. Whereſore they returned their hearty Thanks to that Honourable Court, and the reſt of the Governors of that Houſe for their great Pains therein, *&c.*

This was the Condition of this Houſe of Charity divers Years paſt. As for the State of it more lately, take it as it was reported and given in *March* the 20th, 1715-16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Children in the Houſe at *Lady Day*, —— | 180 |
| Since admitted, —— | 032 |
| | 212 |
| Diſcharged, put forth Apprentice, or at Service in ſeveral good Families, —— | 054 |
| Buried, —— | 6 |
| Remaining, —— | 152 |
| | 212 |

Theſe are Religiouſly Educated, according to the Uſage of the *Church of England*; and are employed in Spinning Wool, Sewing or Knitting: They are Dieted and Cloathed, and duly taken care of in Sickneſs. They are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompt, whereby they are qualified for Services and honeſt Employments. And have, at their being placed out of the Houſe, a Suit of Cloaths, or 20*s.* in lieu thereof. But Freemens Children (and ſometimes others) have a larger Allowance out of Benefactions, directed to be appropriated to that Purpoſe.

*Note*, The Smallneſs of the real Eſtate belonging to this Houſe, and want of a ſuitable Supply, has prevented admitting Children in the uſual Manner; and the Undertaking is now reduced to great Streights and Neceſſities.

Vagabonds, Beggars, Pilfering, and other young Vagrants, Lewd, Idle, and Diſorderly Perſons, duly committed in the Year laſt paſt were 363; and 55 that remained at *Ladyday*, 1715, in all—418

| | |
|---|---|
| Diſcharged, —— —— | 356 |
| Buried, —— —— | 00 |
| Remaining, —— —— | 62 |
| | 418 |

Theſe Vagabonds, Beggars, *&c.* have proper Relief, and are employed either in beating Hemp, picking Oakum, or waſhing Linnen. And as to ſuch of them who are ſtrolling Vagrants and Beggars, after they have been thus for ſome time confined to hard Labour, and taught thereby how to ſubſiſt honeſtly, they are then, as the Law directs, ſent to their reſpective Settlements.

Of the Children here Educated ſince the Year 1701, there have been diſcharged and placed forth Apprentice to Officers of Ships, to Trades, and to Services in ſeveral good Families (beſides thoſe mentioned in the preſent Account) one Thouſand Four Hundred and Twenty; and within that time Six Thouſand Five Hundred Thirty Four Vagabonds, Beggars, *&c.* (among which were ſeveral notorious Impoſtors pretending to be Lame, Dumb, and Blind,) have been committed, and puniſhed with Confinement and hard Labour, in the manner above-mentioned. Of the Children there have Dyed 123; and of the Vagabonds, *&c.* 60.

The Children, and all others in this *Workhouſe*, are required to attend Divine Service Morning and Evening. Which, in a convenient Place, is there regularly and duly performed.

The preſent real Eſtate belonging to this Corporation (beſides the Ground on which the *Workhouſe* is ſituated) amounts to little more than 280*l.* *per Annum*. And the neceſſary Expence far exceeding the Yearly Income, had very much increaſed the Debts of the Houſe, and prevented the farther good Deſigns intended. And therefore it was recommended to good and well diſpoſed Perſons, to encourage by their Charity this moſt uſeful and beneficial Work.

I cannot but add here, that one of the Aldermen, now alive (whoſe Name I muſt conceal) was ſo ſenſible of the great Benefit of this Houſe to the whole City, that he told me, that rather than it ſhould ſink, he would contribute 1000*l.* himſelf to maintain it.

In the Year 1714, Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Maior, the Common Council reſolved (as they might by the Act of Parliament) to raiſe 5000*l.* upon the ſeveral Wards, for the neceſſary Suſtentation of the *Workhouſe*, and for the defraying the Expences and Debts thereof: In the Payment whereof ſome of the Wards are backward, as to their Proportions, even to this Year.

The preſent Treaſurer, a careful and diligent Man, by his Intereſt hath bought ſome Houſes adjoining to the *Workhouſe*, which coſt 1000*l.* and built two Houſes, fronting the Street, upon that Ground. Which are let for 40*l.* Rent each: which Rent is for the Uſe of the Houſe; having now alſo a very decent Frontiſpiece, with the Effigies of a poor Boy, and another of a Girl over the Gate.

reaſurer, and
ficers.

The preſent Treaſurer of this Houſe is *Samuel Webb* of *Hackney*, Eſq;

Theſe are alſo Officers of the ſame:

Mr. *Maine*, Steward.
Mr. *Chandler*, Secretary.
Mr. *Barret*, Chaplain and Schoolmaſter.
A Keeper of the Idle People and Vagrants.

All which eat at a common Table. This laſt is the Governor of the other Side, who hath under him Hempdreſſers by Trade. There is alſo a Writing Maſter, and School Miſtreſs, and a Porter to wait at the Gate, and to ſummon Courts.

Hall's
ital Ser-
n, *Anno*
18.

And now while we look back upon all theſe Hoſpitals, and conſider the noble Bounty wherewith the Numbers contained in them are upheld, we may well uſe the Words of a very Reverend Divine (afterward Biſhop of *Norwich*) which he ſpake long ago to the Citizens from the Pulpit, on the ſame Occaſion: ‘Bleſſed be God, as good Works
‘ have abounded in this Age [of the *Reformation*] ſo
‘ this Place [*London*] hath ſuperabounded in good
‘ Works. Be it ſpoken to the Glory of that God,
‘ whoſe all our good Works are; and to the Ho-
‘ nour of the Goſpel, to the Conviction of that
‘ lewd Slander of *Solifidianiſm*, [charged by the
‘ *Papiſts* upon the *Proteſtants*] *LONDON* ſhall
‘ vye good Works with any City upon Earth.

The Cauſe of the Sufferings of Mr. *Dugard* Maſter of *Merchant Taylors School*, *Anno* 1649.

* Some further and more particular Account of that worthy Maſter of *Merchant Taylors School*, *viz.* Mr. *Du Gard* (ſpoken of before in this Chapter) and of the *Cauſe* of his firſt Diſcharge from the Government of that School, and Commitment to *Newgate*, may be found in the *Regiſter* of his Scholars, now remaining in *Sion College*; and being tranſcribed thence by the preſent learned Library Keeper, and kindly communicated to me ſince, is as followeth:

*Will. Reading*, Biblioth. Sion. Cuſtos.

Ad *Februarij* 20, 1649.

‘ Atque hæc ſunt Nomina Diſcipulorum, quos
‘ ego *Gulielmus Dugard*, in Scholam liberam dig-
‘ niſſimæ Societatis *Mercatorum Sciſſorum* admiſi a
‘ *Maij*, 10. 1644, ad *Februarij* 20. 1649. Quo
‘ tempore a Concilio Novi Statûs *ab Archididaſca-
‘ latûs officio ſummotus, & in carcerem *Novæ*
‘ *Portæ* conjectus ſum; ob hanc præcipuè cauſam,
‘ quod *Claudij Salmaſij* Librum (qui inſcribitur,
‘ *DEFENSIO Regia pro* CAROLO *primo*
‘ *ad ſereniſſimam Regem* CAROLUM *ſecundum*,
‘ *Legitimum Hæredem & Succeſſorem*) typis man-
‘ dandum curaveram: Typographéo inſuper inte-
‘ gro ſpoliatus, ad Valorem mille Librarum, mi-
‘ nimùm. Nihil jam reliquum habens, unde
‘ Victum quæram Uxori & ſex liberis. Quos Dei
‘ miſericordis, & benigniſſimi Patris Providentiæ
‘ alandos, committo & commendo, per Jeſum
‘ Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum.

* *Council of State.*

E Carcere *Novæ*
*Portæ*, Martis
*7mo.* *Anno*
*Dom.* 1649.

GULIELMUS DUGARD.

Then follows immediately:

‘ Nomina Diſcipulorum, quos ego *Gulielmus*
‘ *Dugard* admiſi in privatam Scholam, quam ape-
‘ rui in vico vulgo dicto *Peters Hill*, in ædibus
‘ conductitiis ab *Aprilis* 15. ad *Septembris* 25.
‘ 1650. Quo tempore a digniſſima Societate *Mer-*
‘ *catorum Sciſſorum*, hortatu tamen *Concilij Status*,
‘ ad antiquam provinciam Scholæ *Mercatorum*
‘ *Sciſſorm* reſtitutus ſum.

So that in ſhort, his Caſe (as by this his own Relation) was; that he, having a Propriety in a Printing Preſs, printed there a Book in *Latin*, Intitled, *A Royal Defence* of K. *Charles* I. Dedicated to his Right and Lawful Heir K. *Charles* II. ſoon after that barbarous Act committed upon that King's Royal Perſon. For Printing this, he was deprived by the *Council of State*, of his School, and of Preſs, (which he reckoned a Thouſand Pounds Damage to him) and turned out into the wide World with Wiſe and Six Children; and himſelf impriſoned in *Newgate*. That afterwads he kept a private School on St. *Peters Hill*. But in the Year 1650 he was by the Company of *Merchant Taylors* reſtored to his former School; and that by the Motion of the *Council of State*, that had before puniſhed him after that ſevere manner.

Of his ſecond Deprivation in the Year 1661, he gives no Reaſon in his Regiſter; but hath only this ſhort Note of the Number of his Scholars, *viz.*

‘ Numerus admiſſorum in privatam Scholam a
‘ *Julij* 4to, 1661, ad Martii 25. 1662. 193.

Such a Reputation had he for his Ability in teaching Youth.

# CHAP. XXVII.

## St. Katharines. Suttons *Hoſpital, commonly called the* Charterhouſe. *The* Savoy. Trinity College *or Hoſpital.* Asks Hoſpital. Dulwich College. Chelſea College. Greenwich Hoſpital. *The Hoſpital at* Deptford. Morden College. *Sir* Robert Jeffreys Hoſpital *near* Shoreditch.

*J. S.*

NOW beſides theſe Hoſpitals, whereof the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens are Patrons, there be in or near the City, divers other moſt ample and charitable Foundations, wherein they are not concerned. Which we ſhall in the next Place lead our Stranger to. As firſt;

### St. KATHARINES *Hoſpital.*

The Foundation of it.

THIS antient Hoſpital (called alſo a Free Chapel or College) ſometime ſtiled St. *Katharine upon the Thames*, is ſeated a little *Eaſt* of the *Tower* of *London*, and communicates its Tutelary Saint to it, being ſtiled St. *Katharines Tower*. It had the Honour to be Founded and Endowed by Queen *Matilda*, or *Maud*, Wife to K. *Stephen*, the firſt Foundreſs. Q. *Eleanor*, Wife to K. *Edward* I. was next. And thirdly, *Philippa*, the right noble Conſort of K. *Edward* III. And let me add a fourth Queen, (Queen *Katharine Dowager*) late Patroneſs of the ſaid Hoſpital. It was founded for a Maſter, three Brothers, Chaplains, and three Siſters; Ten poor Women called *Bedes Women*, and Six poor Clarks; and ſome add, for the good Education of Children: But that is intermitted.

The Antiquities of this Hoſpital.

For the *Antiquities* of this Hoſpital, Pope *Honorius* granted Privileges to this Houſe by his Bull, extant in the *Exchequer*. More of the antient State thereof may be ſeen in *Portſoken Ward*, within the Bounds whereof it ſtands. Yet ſomething thereof in this Place.

Richly endowed.

The Maſters of this Hoſpital have formerly been of the Clergy, (and ſo the Foundation ſeems to require it) but the conſiderable Benefit accruing to the Maſters hath made it deſired and ſought for, by Perſons of Quality of the Laity; and ſuch have of later times enjoyed it. That it was richly endowed, we may conclude, ſince Noble Queens have given their Bleſſings to it. And beſides it hath enjoyed divers Benefactors. By a Rental of the Year 1649, communicated unto me by a Friend, ſome of the Eſtate may appear. The Sum Total of the Receipts at *Michaelmas* in Money came to 113*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Theſe Manors and Lordſhips are mentioned there; *Ruſhenden* and *Dandley* in *Minſter* in the Iſle of *Shipway*, given by Q. *Philippa*. Lands, Rents, and Tenements in the Towns of *Renham* and *Hartlip* in *Kent*. The Manor of *Chiſſingbury* Priory in *Wilts*. The Manor of *Quarles* in *Southhampton*. The Manors of *Queens Court* and *Bermgrave*, or *Bringrave*, and *Reinſham* in *Kent*. A Mill in *Rainham* in the ſame County. *Queensbury* in *Hertfordſhire*. Certain Annuities out of *Hampſhire*, and the *Exchequer*. Certain Acres of Meadow at *Blackwall*. Beſides *Claxton* and *Upchurch*, given by Queen *Eleanor*. There are mentioned above 80 Tenants, all paying ſmall Rents; the chief Benefit of the Hoſpital, I ſuppoſe, lying in renewing of the Leaſes.

A Royal Benevolence to be paid by the Maſter.

Out of a certain Charter, it appears that the Maſter of St. *Katharines* was bound to give Twelve poor Men every Day 12*d.* from the 16th of *November* [which is the Depoſition of *Edmund* Archbiſhop] till the Day of St. *Edmund*, [King and Martyr, which is the 20 Day of *November*] and alſo a Thouſand half Pence to a Thouſand poor Men that Day, being the Day K. *Henry* III. dyed.

Divine Se- vice ſaid her daily.

There is a very fair Church belonging to this Hoſpital, where Prayers are daily ſaid; and on the Lords Days Sermons preached conſtantly throughout the Year, performed by the three Brothers or Chaplains, or by their Procurement. Who were lately Dr. *Lake*, *Vernon*, and *Biſſet*.

A Viſitatio of this Ho ſpital.

The Maſters here made by far the greateſt Benefit, by renewing and granting of Leaſes, while the inferior Members were fain to content themſelves with the ancient Allowance; till of late upon Complaint, a Viſitation being made of this Hoſpital by the Lord *Somers* then Lord Chancellor, Sir *James Butler* being Maſter, divers Abuſes were redreſt, and reaſonable Additions made to the old Stipends.

Maſters of this Hoſpita

*Joh. Gibbo*, Blewmantl

It is not to be expected, that an exact Liſt ſhould be preſented of all the Maſters of this very antient Houſe. Yet ſome of them have been retrieved by the Induſtry and Reading of a Friend of mine, very ſtudious and knowing in Hiſtory and Antiquities, who kindly communicated the ſame unto me, and they are as follows:

*Thomas Lechbad*, *ſub Edwardo* I. as by Letters Patents of that Kings Mother, *Anno* 1273.

*Richard de Laſthal*, in the beginning of K. *Edward* III. And after him

*Richard de Buſli*, E codice quodam authentico.

*John Hermeſthorp*, in the time of *Edward* III. *Stow's Survey*, Pag. 927. Edit. 1633.

*Paulus de Monteflorio*, i. e. *Montfleur*.

*William de Kebdesby*, *Anno* 1377. 1 *R.* 2. when there was an *Inſpeximus*, concerning S. *Katharines*. And therein is mention of *Paulus* before-named, *Anno* 1435.

*Thomas Beckington*, that was afterwards Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*. He renewed the Charter. So *Godwin*.

*William Wernham*, Dr. of Divinity, *An.* 1484. 2 *R.* 3.

*Richard Paine*, Clerk, 14 *H.* 7. The Names of theſe two laſt communicated by *E. G.*

*John Preſton*, *An.* 1535. 27 *H.* 8. As appears by the Writing in the Glaſs Window, of the Houſe belonging to the Senior Brother, where Mr. *Gibbons* had long dwelt, to wit, from the 9th of *Febr.* 166$\frac{1}{2}$ till *May* 11. 1701. and ſome Years longer.] He had been Maſter long before, as appears by this Record, *Anno primo*, Hen. 8. Johannes Preſton *habet Cuſtodiam Hoſpitalis* Ste. Katherinæ, *Juxta Turrim* London: *ad vitam. Privat. Sigill.*

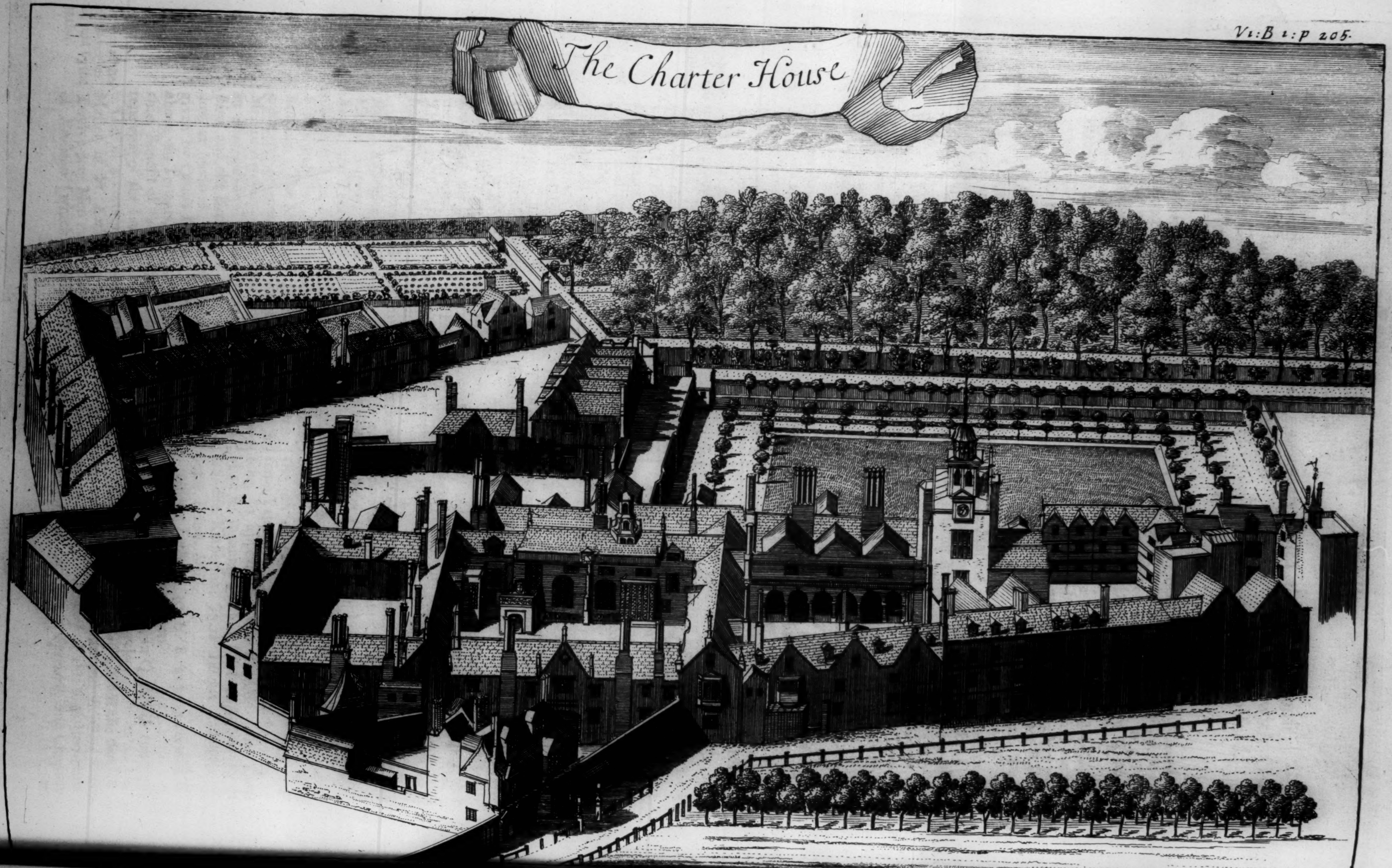
*Gilbert Latham*, 37. *H.* 8. as by a certain Inventory, which I have ſeen.

Dr. *Mallet*, *Anno* 1556, in Q. *Maries* time, and her Captain. *Fox's Martyrology.*

*George*, Biſhop of *Landaff*. What the time was that he was Maſter is unknown, *E. G.* [There was no Biſhop of *Landaff* of this Chriſtian Name but *George de Athaqua*, a *Spaniard*, and Chaplain

to

V1:B 1:p 205.



The Charter House

to Q. *Katharine* of *Spain*; who was Biſhop of this See, *Anno* 1516.]

*Thomas Wylſon*, Dr. of Law, in the time of Q. *Elizabeth*, her principal Secretary, of whom ſee *Stow*, ſpeaking of this Hoſpital of St. *Katharines*; and the Author of *Edwardus Confeſſor redivivus*, Publiſhed, *Anno* 1688. He had been Tutor to the two Sons of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, in *Edward* the VIth's Time. It is ſaid, that he diſſolved the Choir, *that might have equalled that of St.* Paul'*s*.

*Ralph Rookesby*, Eſq; *An.* 1596. *Stows Survey* in St. *Andrews Holborn*.

Sir *Robert Acton*, *An.* 1631. under K. *Charles I.*

Sir *Julius Cæſar*, Knt. Dr. of the Civil Law. He dyed *An.* 1636.

*Henry Mountague* ſucceeded him.

Dr. *Cox* ſucceeded him.

*George Mountague*, under K. *Charles* II. who dyed in *July* 1681.

Lord *Brunker* ſucceeded him. He dyed *Apr.* 5. 1684. Then followed

Sir *James Butler*: Extinguiſhed, *An.* 1698.

*Lewis Duras*, Earl of *Feverſham*, next Maſter.

e Liberty / this Ho- / al in dan- / of being / away, / 1565. / *Office.*

In the Year 1565, Dr. *Wylſon* being Maſter, the Precinct of St. *Katharines* was in danger of loſing its ancient Privileges; which occaſioned an earneſt Addreſs from the Inhabitants to Secretary *Cecyl*; complaining unto him againſt the ſaid Maſter; that he intended, as much as in him lay, for a pivate Gain of a Sum of Money, clearly for ever to ſell and make away to the Lord Maior of the City of *London*, and his Brethren and the Commonalty, the whole Liberty, Right, Franchiſes, Royalties, and Privileges belonging to the ſaid Houſe and Hoſpital, that did appertain and were part of the Dowry of the Queens of this Realm; which would be, as they ſet forth, an utter ſubverſion and extinguiſhing of the true Foundation thereof; and the impoveriſhing, Decay, and undoing of them and their Poſterity.

e Inhabi- / ts of St. / *tharines*, / ir Report / this Place.

And that the whole Intent and Purpoſe of theſe Orators might be the better conceived, they drew out divers Notes, or Articles, for the Secretary to conſider.

*Firſt*, That St. *Katharines* was an Hoſpital or Free Chapel, founded by Kings and Queens of this Realm above 300 Years ago, and the Foundation never ſince altered to any other Uſe or Purpoſe, than according to that Grant of the great Charter it was mentioned.

That the Maſters of the Hoſpital had been taken by the ſaid Charter, as *Cuſtodes* and Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, and as Upholders of the Privileges thereof; and not to alter the true Uſe and Right thereof. As no Maſter hitherto durſt or went about to infringe or break, to their Knowledge.

That it was always Parcel of the Dowry of the Queens of this Realm.

he Uſe and / tent of this / oſpital.

That the true Uſe of the Hoſpital was, for the Divine Service of God, to be a free, pure and perpetual Alms of the Poor; ſix Scholars to be maintained, and other Charges of the ſame Houſe by due means to be ſupported. And that they the ſaid Inhabitants ſhould inhabit, and dwell for evermore within the Circuit of the ſaid Hoſpital, as freely enjoying, and uſing the Privileges, Liberties, Tuition and Defences thereof.

That the Maſter, being but Governor, ought not to uſe, or abuſe any Liberties, Franchiſes, or Privileges, other than is preſcribed him in the ſaid Charter.

he Inhabi- / nts.

That a great Commodity and Profit was brought by them, the Inhabitants, to the Houſe. For whereas, before the Maſters ſtood to the Charges of Reparations of all the Tenements in the ſaid Precinct, the Farmers and Tenants now having Leaſes, did at their own Coſt bear the whole Charges by Building and Maintaining. They paid to the ſaid Houſe for Burials, Chriſtnings, Marriages, Four Offering Days, and Clerks Wages, orderly, as other Citizens did, ſaving privy Tithes, which they never paid. That they paid for Watch to the *Tower*, 28*s.* every Month, and were burthened at all Callings and Commandments to the *Tower* of *London*, about the Queens Buſineſs, as in Watching and other Attendencies.

They prayed, the Secretary would call before him the Comptroller, Surveyor, and Sergeant Plummer of the Queens Works, who of late had Surveyed the Houſe, and were able to inform him of other Abuſes of the ſaid Houſe. And this ſeemed to give a Stop to this Buſineſs.]

## SUTTON'*s* HOSPITAL, *commonly called the* Charterhouſe.

Sutton'*s Hoſpital or Charter-houſe.* *J. S.*

AND now we ſhall lead our Stranger to another Hoſpital of a later Foundation, (in the Reign of K. *James* I.) lying within the Limits of *London*, though out of the Liberties, ſituate near St. *Johns Street*, a little without *Smithfield Bars*, in the very Place where Sir *Walter Manny*, in the time of K. *Edward* III. Founded a Houſe of *Carthuſians*, called now corruptly *The Charterhouſe.*]

I have truly ſet down all this as it was delivered to me in Writing, by a Gentleman of good Worth and Credit. *A. M.*

This late diſſolved *Charterhouſe*, by *Weſt Smithfield*, belonging then to the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, after Lord Treaſurer of *England*, was ſufficiently known to be a very large and goodly Manſion, beautified with ſpacious Gardens, Walks, Orchards, and other Pleaſures, enriched with divers Dependencies of Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, and very aptly ſeated for wholeſome Air, and many other Commodities. All which Commodiouſneſs of Situation, and Largeneſs of Circuit, gave occaſion to a well minded Gentleman, Maſter *Thomas Sutton*, to affect that Houſe, as the only Place whereon to build the Foundation of his Religious Purpoſe. For, among other his Chriſtian Determinations, he had formerly intended to build an Houſe at *Hallingbury Bouchers* in *Eſſex*, to be an Hoſpital for ſuch poor Men and Children as he himſelf (in his Life-time, or future Governors for the ſame to be deputed) ſhould think fit to be lodged and relieved there: Alſo, for a Schoolmaſter and Uſher, to teach Children to read and write, and inſtruct them in the *Latin* and *Greek* Grammar, with a Learned Divine likewiſe to preach the Word of God to them all, and a Maſter beſide, to govern all thoſe People belonging to that Houſe.

His firſt Purpoſe at *Hallingbury* in *Eſſex.*

How he intended to tearme the Hoſpital.

To this bleſſed End and Purpoſe, he had procured (by earneſt Suit) Power by an Act of Parliament, to build ſuch an Hoſpital in the Town of *Hallingbury Bouchers*, and that the ſame ſhould be named, *The Hoſpital of King* James, *founded in* Hallingbury *in the County of* Eſſex, *at the humble Petition, and at the only Coſts and Charges of* Thomas Sutton, *Eſq*; appointing alſo ſuch Honourable, Reverend, and Worthy Perſons, as by the ſaid Act of Parliament were nominated and appointed, to be the firſt and inſtant Governors of the Lands, Poſſeſſions, Goods, and Revenues of the ſaid Hoſpital.

The *Charter-houſe* more convenient for an Hoſpital, than *Hallingbury.*

But afterward, upon more grounded Deliberation, and finding this goodly Houſe of the *Charter-Houſe*, to be much nore convenient for the Purpoſe, than that to be builded at *Hallingbury* could be; he became an earneſt Suiter to the Earl of *Suffolk*, to purchaſe that Houſe of him; acquainting his Honour

nour with the Alteration of his Mind concerning *Hallingbury*, and his earneſt deſire to make the *Charter-Houſe* his Hoſpital. The Earl being ſo honourably inclined to ſo godly a Motion, the Matter ſuſtained the leſs debating between them: but the Price being concluded on, the Bargin and Sale was aſſured. The Sum disburſed for this Purpoſe, amounted to 13000 l. which was paid down in Hand, before the enſealing of the Conveyance.

The firſt Governors appointed by Letters Patent, of King *James* his Hoſpital, founded in in the *Charter-houſe*.

Then he became Suiter again to his Majeſty, to perform all that at the *Charter-Houſe*, which he had formerly intended at *Hallingbury*: whereto the King readily yeilded, being graciouſly affected to ſo charitable a Work, and granted his Letters Patents to the ſame effect. And the Right Reverend Father in God, *George* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Thomas* Lord *Elleſmere*, Lord Chancellor of *England*; *Robert* Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; *John*, elect Biſhop of *London*; *Lancelot* Biſhop of *Ely*; Sir *Edward Coke*, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; Sir *Thomas Foſter* Knight, one of his Majeſties Juſtices of the Common Pleas; Sir *Henry Hobard*, Knight and Baronet, Attorney General; *John Overal*, Dean of *Pauls* in *London*; *George Mountaine*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*; *Henry Thursby*, Eſquire, one of the Maſters of the *Chancery*; *Geffrey Nightingale*, Eſquire; *Richard Sutton*, Eſquire; *John Law* Gentleman; *Thomas Brown*, Gentleman; and the Maſter of the Hoſpital of King *James*, founded in the *Charter-houſe*, within the County of *Middleſex*; at the humble Petition, and the only Coſts and Charges of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſquire, were elected, nominated and ordained by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in his Letters Patents granted, to be the firſt Governors of the Lands, Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Goods of the foreſaid Hoſpital, and continual Maintenance thereof in Form following.

All his Manors and Lordſhips of *Southminſter*, *Norton*, *Little Hallingbury*, alias *Hallingbury Bouchers*, and *Much Stanbridge*, in the County of *Eſſex*.

The Lands made over by Maſter *Sutton* for the maintenance of the ſaid Hoſpital for ever, in the County of *Eſſex*. In the County of *Lincoln*. In the County of *Wilts*. Lands and Paſture grounds in *Wilts*. In the Counties of *Cambridge*, *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*.

All his Manors and Lordſhips of *Baſtingthorpe*, alias, *Buſtingthorpe* and *Dunnesby* in the County of *Lincoln*.

All thoſe his Manors and Lordſhips of *Salthorp*, alias, *Saltrop*, alias, *Haltrop*, *Chilton* and *Blackgrove*, in the County of *Wilts*. And alſo all thoſe his Lands and Paſture Grounds, called *Blackgrove*, containing by eſtimation 200 Acres of Paſture, with the appurtenances in *Blackgrove* and *Wroughton*, in the ſaid County of *Wilts*. And alſo in that his Manor of *Miſſenden*, otherwiſe called the Manor of *Miſſunden*, in the Pariſhes of *Wroughton*, *Lydierde* and *Tregoſe*, in the ſaid County.

All that his Manor of *Elcombe*, and a Park, called *Elcombe Park*, in the ſaid County.

All that his Mannor of *Watelescote*, alias *Wigleſcete*, alias *Wigleskete*, in the ſaid County of *Wilts*.

All that his Manor of *Weſtcote*, alias, *Weſtcete*, with the appurtenances in the ſaid County of *Wilts*. And alſo all thoſe his Lands and Paſtures, containing by eſtimation 100 Acres of Land, and 60 Acres of Paſtures, with the appurtenances in *Wigleſcote* and *Wroughton*, in the ſaid County of *Wilts*. And all that his Manor of *Uffcote* with the appurtenances. And alſo thoſe his two Meſſuages, and 1000 Acres of Land, 2000 Acres of Paſture, 300 Acres of Meadow, and 300 Acres of Wood, with the appurtenances, in *Brodehinton*, in the ſaid County of *Wilts*.

All thoſe the Manors and Lordſhips of *Camps*, alias, *Campes Caſtele*, otherwiſe called *Caſtle Campes*, with the appurtenances, ſituate, lying, being, and extending in the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Eſſex*, or in either of them, or elſewhere within the Realm of *England*. His Manor of *Balſham*, in the County of *Cambridge*. And all his Meſſuages and Lands, which are in the Pariſhes of *Hackney* and *Totenham* in the County of *Middleſex*, or in either of them. And all and ſingular the Manors, Lordſhips, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Reverſions, Services, Meadows, Paſtures, Woods, Advowſons, Patronages of Churches, and Hereditaments of the ſaid *Thomas Sutton* whatſoever, ſituate, lying, or being within the ſaid County of *Eſſex*, *Lincoln*, *Wilts*, *Cambridge* and *Middleſex*, or in any of them, with all and every of their Rights, Members and Appurtenances whatſoever.

A brief Rehearſal of the former Grants.

Exceptions.

Except all his Manors or Lordſhips of *Littlebury* and *Haddeſtocke*, with their appurtenances in the County of *Eſſex*.

Legacies given to charitable uſes.

Beſides all this Bounty of his Hoſpital, behold! what Legacies he hath given to charitable Uſes.

To the poor People in *Berwick*, 100 Markes.

To the Poor of *Stoke-Newington*, 10 *l.*

To the poor Fiſhermen of the Town of *Oſtend* in the *Low-Countries*, 100 *l.*

All theſe Works to be done, and the Moneys paid within a Year after his deceaſe.

To the mending of the High-Ways between *Iſlington* and *Newington*, in the County of *Middleſex*, 40 Marks.

To the mending of the High-ways between *Aſhden* and *Walden*, called *Walden Lane*, in the County of *Eſſex*, 100 *l.*

To the mending of the High-Ways between *Great Lynton*, in the County of *Cambridge*, and the ſaid Town of *Walden*, 60 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Towards the mending of *Horſeth lane*. 60 *l.*

To the mending of the Bridges and ordinary High-Ways, between *Southminſter* and *Malden* in *Eſſex*, 100 l.

To Ten poor Merchants.

To the Chamber of *London*, 1000 l. to be yearly lent to Ten young Merchants, not having any great Stocks of their own. And thoſe Ten Men to be appointed by the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City for the Time being, and the Dean of *Pauls*: They are not to pay any Uſe for the Mony, nor any to enjoy it above the Space of one Year.

To the poor People of *Hadſtocke*, 20 *l.*

Legacies to the poor in ſundry Towns.

To the Poor of *Littlebury* and *Balſham*, 40 *l.*

To the Parſon and Church-Wardens of *Balſham*, for the Time being, towards the buying a Bell, to be hanged up in the Steeple, to amend the Ring there, 20 *l.*

To the Poor of *Southminſter*, 20 *l.*

To the Poor of *Little Hallenbury*, 20 *l.*

To the Poor of *Dunsby Com. Lincoln.* 20 *l.*

The poor Priſoners.

To the poor Priſoners in the Priſons of *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, the two Compters in *London*, the *Kings-Bench*, and the *Marſhalſea*, 200 l. to be paid and divided among the ſame Priſoners by even and equal Portions.

His love to Learning.

To the Maſter, Fellows and Scholars of the Corporation of *Jeſus* College in *Cambridge*, 500 Marks.

To the Maſter, Fellows and Scholars of the Corporation of *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, 500 *l.*

To his Hoſpital.

Towards the building of his intended Hoſpital, Chapel and School Houſe, Five Thouſand Pounds, if he lived not to ſee it performed in his Lifetime. Beſide, he hath given into the Treaſury or Store-Houſe of the ſame intended Hoſpital, to begin their Stock with, and to defend the Rights of the Houſe, 1000 *l.*

To every one of his Feoffees, put in Truſt about his intended Hoſpital, 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

To the Poor of *Beverley*, a Cloſe in *Cottingham.*

To the Poor of *Lincoln*, a Remainder of Years in the Rectory of *Glentham*, *Com. Lincoln.*

To Maſter *Hutton*, Vicar of *Littlebury*, 20 *l.*

To the Poor of *Camps Caſtel*, 10 *l.*

To the Poor of *Elcombe*, 10 *l.*

To M. *Floud*, Parſon of *Newington*, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8. *d.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh of *Hackney*, 10 *l.*

The whole number in the Houſe, with the Attendants, is 180.

His Hoſpital conſiſting of a Maſter, Governor, a Preacher, a Free School, with a Maſter and Uſher, 80 poor People, and 40 Scholars, is maintained with ſufficient Cloathing, Meat, Drink, Lodging and Wages: beſide Officers and Miniſters to attend on them; and the Number to increaſe, according as the Revenues upon the Expiration of the Leaſes is increaſed.

The greateſt and moſt commendable that ever was given in *England* by one Man, and to pious uſes.

This famous Hoſpital with the Value of the Lands laid unto it, the Purchaſe of the Houſe, Stock laid in, and Allowance towards the Building: Alſo, the remainder of his Goods unbequeathed, his large Gifts and Legacies to divers Honourable and worthy Friends, beſide great ſtore of far more inferior Account, ſurpaſſing my Capacity to Number, and the reſidue of 20000 Pounds left to the Diſcretion of his Executors; may well and worthily be ſaid to be the very greateſt and moſt bountifull Gift, that ever at any Time was given in *England*; no Abby (at the firſt Foundation thereof) excepted, or therewith to be compared, being the Gift of one Man only.

Mr. *Sutton* died before he could ſee his Hopes take their effect.

The Executors to Mr. *Sutton.*

But alas! what Perpetuity is there to be expected in this Life, where there is no other certainty than of Change? While all eyes ſtand gazing on this hopeful Intention, and every Ear liſtening to hear, when it would come to effect; that Enemy to infinite good and godly Purpoſes, Death, takes away the worthy Maſter Workman; yet not unprovided, as too many are; for he had his needful Occaſions, befitting proviſion for ſo long a Journey, readily ſealed up in the Peace of a good Conſcience: And that which the Tyrant Death had bereft him of, he left to the Performance of his faithful Executors, Maſter *Richard Sutton*, and Maſter *John Lawe*, Men of religious and upright Souls, and (God be thanked) the Work is accompliſhed. And on the Monday after *Michaelmas* Day, being the third Day of *October*, *An. Dom.* 1614. the Captains and Gentlemen entred into their famous prepared Hoſpital; to the Glory of God, Honour of the King's moſt Royal Majeſty, Credit of the Governors, Comfort of them appointed to it, and Joy of all good Minds to behold it.

Thus, though no Tongue or Pen can either ſo amply expreſs, or ſufficiently ſet down the great Deſerts of this ſo good and worthy a Man; yet Death having given a period to his Life, and laid him in a goodly Tomb, in the Chapel of his own Hoſpital, there we muſt now leave him, with this Inſcription thereon engraven.

A very coſtly and beautiful Tomb in the Weſt ſide of the Quire.

Sacred to the Glory of God, in grateful Memory of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq;

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Thomas Sutton, *late of* Caſtel Camps, *in the County of* Cambridge, *Eſq*; *At whoſe only Coſts and Charges this Hoſpital was founded, and endued with large Poſſeſſions, for the relief of poor Men and Children. He was a Gentleman, Born at* Knayth, *in the County of* Lincoln, *of worthy and honeſt Parentage, He lived to the Age of* 79 *Tears, and deceaſed the* 12. *Day of* December, *An. Dom.* 1611.

Maſters that have been of the Hoſpital.

Maſter *Hutton* was the firſt Maſter of this Hoſpital, according to the Mind of Mr. *Sutton*.

Mr. *Pearne* was the Second.

Mr. *Hooker* the Third, who died there in his Maſterſhip, and lyeth buried in the Chapel.

Mr. *John Law*, one of Mr. *Sutton*'s Executors, lyeth alſo there buried in the Chapel, and hath a Monument or Remembrance of him, fixed in the Eaſt Wall of the ſaid Chapel.

An Epitaph written by a Friend to Goodneſs.

Intended to be hung in a fair Table by the Tomb.

*When bad Men die, the Memory remains*
*Of their Corruptions and ungodly Ways:*
*As Merit to their miſapplyed Pains,*
*Out of ill Actions forming as ill Praiſe.*
*For Virtue wounded by their deep diſgrace,*
*Leaves Shame to their Poſterity and Race,*

*When good Men die, the Memory remains*
*Of their true Virtue, and moſt Chriſtian Ways;*
*As a due Guerdon to their godly Pains,*
*Out of good Actions forming as good Praiſe:*
*For Virtue cheriſht by their Deeds of Grace,*
*Leaves Fame to their Poſterity and Race.*

*Among thoſe good (if Goodneſs may be ſaid*
*To be among the Seed of Mortal Men)*
*In upright Balance of true Merit weigh'd,*
*Needs muſt we reckon famous* Sutton *then.*
*In whom, as in a Mirror doth appear,*
*That Faith with Works did ſhine in him moſt clear.*

*And let us not, as is a common Uſe,*
*Meaſure him by a many other more;*
*In Death, to cover their bad Life's abuſe,*
*To lance out then ſome bounty of their Store.*
*No,* Sutton *was none ſuch; his Hoſpital,*
*And much more elſe beſide, ſpeaks him to all.*

*For as God bleſt him with abundant Wealth,*
*Like to a careful Steward he employ'd it,*
*And ordered all Things in his beſt of Health,*
*As glad to leave it, as when he enjoy'd it.*
*And being prepared every Hour to die,*
*Diſpoſed all his Gifts moſt Chriſtianly.*

*In* Abrahams *Boſom ſleeps he with the Bleſt.*
*His Works, they follow him, his Worth ſurvives.*
*Good Angels guide him to eternal Reſt,*
*Where is no date of Times, for Tears or Lives.*
*Tou that are Rich, do you as he hath done,*
*And ſo aſſure the Crown that he hath won.*

A Sermon preached in Praiſe of this Foundation. *J. S.*

In the Year 1629. *Percival Burrel* (who was the Fourth ſettled Preacher of King *James*'s Hoſpital in the *Charterhouſe*,) preached a Sermon there, printed, and entitled *Sutton*'s Synagogue, or the *Engliſh Centurion, ſhewing the unparallel'd Bounty of Proteſtant Piety.* The Text was in *Luk.* VII. 5. *He hath built us a Synagogue.* It was dedicated to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the reſt of the Governors. This Sermon, Dr. *Goodall*, late Phyſician of the Charterhouſe ſhewed me; as he likewiſe very friendly communicated to me, divers other Writings and Inſtructions, relating to this noble Foundation.

What Perſons this Hoſpital conſiſts of. *R. B.*

By the Foundation Statutes, this Hoſpital is to conſiſt of a Maſter, or Governor, a Chaplain for preaching and ſaying divine Service Twice a Day, 80 decayed Men which ought to be Gentlemen, Merchants, or Soldiers, and 40 Scholars to be inſtructed in Learning by a Schoolmaſter and an Uſher, who are to be able and approved Scholars. All which have a plentiful Maintenance allowed them, in Lodging, Diet, Cloaths, and Phyſick, living in a collegiate Manner, beſides the Allowance of Money for private Expences, the Men having 6 or 7 *l. per Ann.* paid them, beſides each a new Gown every two Years, with a ſufficient quantity of Coals for firing in their particular Chambers, beſides the conveniency of the great Fires kept in the publick Halls, during the cold Seaſon.

The Scholars.

The Boys or Scholars, are habited alſo in Gowns, like the Men. And when any of them are fit for the Univerſities, and are elected, each one ſent thither, is to receive 20 *l. per Ann.* for 8 Years, to be paid out of the Revenues for their Maintenance. And as for thoſe Boys that are found more fit for Trades, there is a conſiderable Sum ſet apart to bind ſuch out Apprentices to good Trades; ſo that when they come to be Men, they may be in a Way to get their Livelyhood.

Scholars and old Men, how taken in.

And as any of theſe 40 Boys are diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, or die; (as likewiſe when any of the old Men die) others are placed in their Rooms by the Governors, each taking his Turn. And in Truth, happy are they that are ſo taken from the Cares and Sorrows of the World, and fixed for their Lives in ſo good a Place as theſe old Men are: having nothing to take care for, but the good of their Souls, to ſerve God, and to live in Brotherly Love together; that when they ſhall leave this their Terreſtrial Habitation of Content, they may be made Fellow Citizens in the heavenly *Jeruſalem.* Which God in his great Mercy grant to us all.]

The Endowment.

*J. S.*

In ſhort, we are told, that beſides the firſt Coſt, *viz.* 13000 *l.* the Charges afterwards laid out upon it, to fit it for its deſigned Purpoſe, amounted to 7000 *l.* more. That the Founder endowed it with 4000 *l. per Ann.* which is ſince improved to 6000 *l.* And to this Day it is a moſt flouriſhing and uſeful Foundation.

Benefices belonging to the Charter-houſe.

Account of the Charter Houſe by *Sam. Hern.*

For a further Benefit of the Scholars bred up in *Charterhouſe* School, to the Revenue of this Foundation are many Eccleſiaſtical Preferments appertaining; which are in the Diſpoſal of the Governors. As. I. The Maſterſhip of the Houſe. II. Theſe Rectories. I. *Balſham.* II. *Caſtle Camps.* III. *Horſehead.* IV. *Hallingbury.* V. *Dunsby.* VI. *Southminſter.* VII. *Cold Norton.* VIII. *Little Wigborow.* All good Livings. In the Promotion to which, ſuch as are bred in the Houſe, have the Preference before any other.

One endeavours by Law to recover the *Charterhouſe.*

But when *Sutton* was dead, this his moſt ſplendid Foundation received a dangerous Shock by the Means of a private Perſon, who endeavoured to ſwallow it up. For his only Siſter's Son, named *Simon Baxter*, attempted, as next Heir, to take poſſeſſion of it, and the whole Eſtate annexed to it. This Man entered an Action of Treſpaſs againſt the Executors of Mr. *Sutton*, and the Governors, the laſt Day of *Trinity Term*, 10. *Jac.* in the *Kings Bench*, for a violent Entry made by the ſaid Executors and Governors, *May* the 30. the ſame Year. The Cauſe had in it divers Points of Law ſtarted to overthrow the Settlement, *viz.* Ten Points. On the Plantiff's ſide, was Sir *Francis Bacon*, Sollicitor General, Mr. *Gualter* of the *Temple*, and Mr. *Yelverton* of *Grays Inn.* On the Defendants, *Hubbart*, Attorney General, *Hutton* Sergeant at Law, and *Coventry* of the *Inner Temple.* An Adjournment was made of the Cauſe, from the *Kings Bench* to the *Exchequer Chamber*, and there ſolemnly argued by the Judges of the Land. And at length it was here adjudged, with great Applauſe of all that heard it, for the Defendants, the Governors of the Hoſpital. The Plaintiff being but a Man of Ordinary Quality, was judged to have Reaſon to be contented with a tolerable Proviſion that had been made for him, and ſuitable to his degree: For he had allotted to him by Will, the Manor of *Turback* in *Lancaſhire*, conſiſting of a fair antient Houſe, two Parks, and large *Demeſnes*, plentifully ſtored with Timber, valued at 350 *l. per Ann.*

Orders eſtabliſhed for it.

There was an Eſtabliſhment of this Foundation, with excellent Orders, *Jun.* 21. 1627. and ſigned with King *Charles*'s Hand, *viz.*

*The Hoſpital of King* James, *founded in the Charterhouſe, in the County of* Middleſex, *at the humble Petition and only Coſt of* Thomas Sutton *Eſq*; This Stile to be inviolably obſerved and expreſt upon all Evidences, Conveyances, Leaſes, *&c.*

An Anniverſary Commemoration of the Founder to be kept every 12*th.* Day of *December*, with ſolemn Service and a Sermon, and Increaſe of Commons, as on other Feſtival Days.

The Governors jointly taken, to make the Head of this Body corporate; the poor Brothers and Scholars and Officers, as are mentioned in the Letters Patents, to be ſtiled the Members. They to be choſen within two Months after the Vacancy.

All other Officers of the Revenue or Houſhold, not mentioned particularly in the Letters Patents, to be reputed and taken as Members of Arbitrary Election: and in the Governor's Power to make them more or leſs, and to chuſe them ſooner or later.

No Member of the Foundation or of arbitrary Election that is lodged in the Houſe, to be a married Man, either at the Time of his Admiſſion, or after. And if he be, to be deprived.

The common Seal to be kept in the Evidence Houſe, and under Four Keys; to be kept as ſhould be directed. The Maſter of the Hoſpital to have the keeping of one.

The Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of the Hoſpital concluded upon by the Governors, and ratified by the common Seal, to be fairly, and twice engroſſed in Parchment: whereof the Original with the common Seal annexed, to be kept in the Evidence Houſe; and the other to be bound up in a Book, to remain in the Maſter's Cuſtody; and to be brought to the Table at every Aſſembly.

Theſe with many other Ordinances too large to be here ſet down, may be read in the Book of the Foundation of this Houſe written by *Herne*, printed *Anno* 1677. which are alſo tranſcribed (but imperfectly) in the *New View of London*, printed 1708. In theſe Ordinances are mentioned, the Qualifications of the Maſter, the Preacher, the Phyſician, the Regiſter, the Brethren, the Scholars, *&c.*

How Scholars are got in here.

The Way of getting Children into this School, is, that the Governors at an Aſſembly make a Liſt, and nominate their Lad, each of them, who being approved of, is certain to come into the Place, though it ſhould fall after the Governor's Death. And till the former Nomination and Warrant be ſerved, no other can have any Claim or Virtue; and therefore the beſt Way to get a Place for a young Lad is, to be early in making Application.

The Number maintained.

The Number maintained in the Houſe, when Mr. *Herne* wrote his Book, (which was *An.* 1676.) was 188 Perſons, beſides 29 Scholars at the Univerſities, and the ſtanding Council to the Houſe; who then were, Sir *William Jones* the King's Attorney-General, and Mr. *Dolben* of the *Temple*; who had retaining Fees from the Houſe.

Members how qualified.

At the Admiſſion of every Member, it is required, that he be Sober in Mind, and healthful in Body; of which latter, Information is to be given by the Surgeon, with the Approbation of the Phyſician, by an Order made, *Dec.* 10. 1613.

Salaries.

Of later Time, there hath been an Alteration of the Salaries, according to the Increaſe of the Revenues, by the great Wiſdom and Care of the Governors. At firſt 24 Boys were allowed at the Univerſity 20 *l. per Ann.* Five Scholars are added ſince, by the good Care and Providence of Mr. *Creſſet* the Maſter. At the firſt, Forty Boys were to be taken into the School: now Four more are added. The Maſter's Salary hath been raiſed from 50 *l. per Ann.* to 100 *l.* and lately to 200 *l. per Ann.* The Preacher's Salary from 40 *l. per Ann.* to an 100 *l.* The Schoolmaſter's from 30 *l.* to 100 *l. per Ann.* The Reader's from 20 *l.* to 30 *l. per Ann.* The Apprentices have their 20 *l.* doubled.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The antient Revenue came to, | 4493 | 19 | 10 | ob. |
| New purchaſed Lands. | 897 | 13 | 09 | ob. |
| Together the Revenues amount to, | 5391 | 13 | 08. | |

The

Loſſes of the Houſe.

The Houſe loſt near 8000 *l.* in the Time of *Beaumont* Maſter, and *Heyward* Regiſter, in the Years 1623, and 1624. And in the Year 1649. the Houſe was robbed of 1600 *l.* Set behind Hand again in the Time of *Gerard* another Maſter. And yet by God's Bleſſing conſiderable Additions have been made to the Eſtate and Revenues of the charitable Foundation, ſince the Year 1614. when it was firſt filled.

Orders for this Hoſpital.

Orders have been made by the Governors at ſeveral Times ſince the ſaid Hoſpital's firſt Foundation, and yet continuing in force; to be obſerved by the poor Men, Penſioners and Brothers. As namely,

No Man to be admitted, unleſs he ſhall appear to be clean and ſound of Body.

Not to wear long Hair, or any Weapon within the ſaid Houſe.

If any fall Sick and cannot come into the Hall, to have his Part in Diet in his Chamber, or his weekly Allowance in Money.

The Maſter of the Hoſpital, and every Officer, Poor Man and Member, to take their Diet in the Dining Halls appointed for that Purpoſe: unleſs in Time of Sickneſs.

No Officer, Penſioner or Member to ſend or carry away Bread, Beer or Meat from their Tables: but what remains, to be beſtowed upon Poor Men and Women that do ſervice in the Hoſpital.

One of the Poor Men in their ſeveral Turns, and the Maſter Cook, to go weekly to the Market with the Steward or his Man, to buy Proviſion of Fleſh and Fiſh for the Diet of the Hoſpital: To ſee it be good and ſweet: and ready Money paid for it.

The Maſter and all the Members, to take their Dinner and Supper in the Common Hall, and not in their Chambers. None to ſit down before Grace be ſaid, and the Maſter and chief Officers ſet: Nor to ariſe before Grace be ſaid.

All the Poor Brethren and other inferior Officers, to give dutiful Reverence to the Maſter of the Hoſpital, whenſoever they ſhall happen to be in his Preſence; and when he ſhall ſpeak to any of them, or they to him, to be uncovered.

None to give or receive any evil, reviling or railing Speeches of him before his Face, or behind his Back; and to be obedient to him in his lawful Commands and Injunctions

To be diligent in frequenting the Chapel twice a Day; and there to behave themſelves reverently. And to receive the Holy Communion thrice every Year, *viz.* at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter* and *Whitſuntide*.

None to draw any Weapon in the ſaid Hoſpital, to the intent to hurt any Member, or to ſtrike in Anger any of the Houſe; or be convict of any notorious Crime puniſhable by the Laws of the Realm, upon pain to be removed out of the Houſe.

None to intermeddle with any Buſineſs touching the Affairs of the Hoſpital, but to attend only to the Service of God, and take thankfully what is provided for them, without muttering, murmuring or grudging. None to wear any Weapon, long Hair, coloured Boots, Spurs, or coloured Shoes, Feathers in their Hats, or any Ruffian-like or unſeemly Apparel, but ſuch as becomes Hoſpital Men to wear.

None to lodge abroad out of his ordinary Lodging, or ſuffer any Stranger to lodge in any of their Lodgings.

Not to haunt Houſes ſuſpected of Incontinency, Gaming Houſes, common bowling Allies, Taverns, Alehouſes, by Day or Night, *&c.* neither to uſe Swearing, or taking God's holy Name in vain, nor railing at his Fellow Brethren; nor to be given to Drunkenneſs, or other notorious Vice.

None to go to any Tavern or Alehouſe with his Livery Gown on his Back.

Nor to have leave to paſs the Seas upon what Pretence ſoever, but by Petition to the Governors.

Nor to go into the Country to viſit their Friends, or other Buſineſs, without the Maſter's Leave: And that but for two Months at furtheſt.

None to paſs the Out-gate of the Hoſpital in their Livery Gowns, upon pain of a Month's Commons out of his Quarters Wages.

Not to undertake the following of other Mens Cauſes and Suits: nor to procure Moleſtation or Troubles to the King's Subjects.

Whenſoever any Petitioner, or Poor Man ſhall with or without Leave go into the Country, or be abſent; or ſhall lye in or about *London*, *Weſtminſter* or elſewhere; he ſhall have no Allowance at all in Money or otherwiſe, for his Commons during any ſuch Time.

Nor be ſuffered to be out of Commons; but to take and eat his Commons in the common Dining Hall, according to the Orders of the Houſe.

Other Orders there were made by the Governors, not ſo proper to be comprehended in this Table: but are with theſe abovementioned tranſcribed into a Book remaining in the Veſtry: whereunto any Penſioner may have recourſe, to ſee and read for his better Knowledge and Information.

Prayers.

For the Uſe of the Members of this Hoſpital, there are prepared very pious and well compoſed Prayers upon ſeveral Occaſions, ſuited for the private Devotion of the antient Gentlemen in this Houſe; as upon their Admiſſion: on the Founder's Day: upon the Deceaſe of a Penſioner: in the Morning before he ſtirs abroad: in the Evening: A Prayer before the Sacrament; another after receiving; in Time of Sickneſs: A Prayer to be ſaid by a young Scholar of the Houſe.

An Act for confirming this Houſe.

According to the Orders made in the Year 1627. beforementioned; wherein among other Things it was ordered, That all Diligence ſhould be uſed to obtain an Act of Parliament for the Confirmation of the Foundation, an Act was made 3. *Car.* I. the Title whereof was, *An Act for the eſtabliſhing and confirming of the Hoſpital of King* James, *founded in the Charter Houſe in the County of* Middleſex, &c. *and of the Poſſeſſions thereof.*

*Proviſo* for the Lord *North's* Houſe.

*Dudley* Lord *North* had a Manſion Houſe at or near the *Eaſt* End of the *Charter Houſe*; concerning which, the ſaid Act made a *Proviſo*, that it ſhould not extend to give any Title to the ſaid Hoſpital to poſſeſs it; and alſo other Meſſuages, Tenements or Hereditaments of the ſaid Lord *North*, being within or near the Precinct of the ſaid Hoſpital; but he, his Tenants and Aſſignes, to hold and enjoy the ſame againſt the Governors, Maſter and other Owners of the ſaid Hoſpital; according to the true Meaning of a Grant, Covenant, Clauſe, *&c.* in one Deed and *Feoffment* made by *Edward* Lord *North*, unto Sir *William Peter* Kt. and others, bearing date the *6th* of *Nov.* in the *5th* Year of Q. *Elizabeth*; and another Deed made by *Roger* Lord *North* and others to *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk*, bearing date the laſt Day of *May*, in the *7th* of the ſaid Queen.

And nothing in this Act contained any Ways to extend unto the Manſion Houſe of *Elizabeth* Viſcounteſs *Maidſton*, ſituate and being in the *Charterhouſe* Churchyard, near unto the ſaid Hoſpital, nor to any Buildings, Out-Houſes, *&c.* therewith uſed: Nor to any Manſion Houſes, Buildings, or Grounds therewith uſed, of any other Perſon or Perſons, within or near the Precinct of the ſaid Churchyard or Hoſpital, and not conveyed, or mentioned to be conveyed by the ſaid *Thomas Sutton* to the ſaid Governors.

Eighty poor Men maintained.

The Ancient Poor Men which this Houſe doth maintain are Eighty in Number: And they are choſen by each particular Governor, every one in their Order, taking his Turn to put in his Poor Man. The Sovereign only putteth in Two; the reſt One apiece in their reſpective Turns, as Places happen to be vacant. And this they do by a Warrant, ſent to the Maſter and Regiſter of the Houſe, under a Form thus ſuperſcribed: *To my Loving Friends, the Maſter and Regiſter of* Sutton's *Hoſpital.*

An Obſervation upon their Mortality.

From 1614, to 1676, (when Mr. *Hern*'s Book of this Hoſpital came forth) there had been admitted Five Hundred Fifty four Poor Men, and there alſo ended their Days. By which Account it was computed, That out of Eighty Aged Men, there died but Nine in a Year. Whence an Obſervation was made of the Healthfulneſs and Sweetneſs of the Place. To which another Obſervation may be made, of the Advantage of a regular, temperate Courſe, for Length of Days.

In a Plague the Houſe breaks up.

In caſe the City of *London* be viſited with the Peſtilence, or ſome ſuch infectious Diſtemper, the Houſe is diſſolved for a Time. And then every Penſioner ſhall have a Certificate, That neither the Bearer, nor any of the Society, had been yet viſited with the Contagion, or in danger thereof; but were in perfect Health and Soundneſs, as in former Times. And therefore, to will and deſire all Men, whom it might concern, to ſuffer *A. B.* quietly to paſs, and freely to ſtay at the Place of his intended Abode, or elſewhere, *&c.* And this to be ſigned from the *Charterhouſe*, by Order of the Lords and Governors.

Governors of the moſt Honourable Rank.

The King, or Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, are Governors of Courſe; and commonly other Perſons of the Court, or Higheſt Nobility, are named Governors of this Hoſpital. And it was the Founder's Wiſdom; who, in his Will, made choice of Men of Honour and Power to be the firſt Governors; that were able to maintain his Foundation by their Intereſt, and to grace it with their Honour.

## GOVERNORS *in the Reign of the late Queen* ANNE.

The QUEEN.
His Highneſs Prince GEORGE.
*Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord Treaſurer.
The Dukes of *Shrewſbury*, *Ormond*, *Leeds*, and *Buckingham*.
The Earls of *Pembroke*, *Clarendon*, and *Rocheſter*.
Lord *Somers*.
The Biſhops of *London*, *Wincheſter*, and *Ely*.
Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*.
Lord Chief Baron *Ward*.
Dr. *Burnet*, Maſter.

The Officers then were,

Dr. *Burnet*, the Maſter.
Dr. *King*, Preacher.
Dr. *Charles Goodal*, Phyſician.
Dr. *Walker*, Schoolmaſter.
Mr. *Tooke*, Uſher.
Mr. *Welſtead*, Reader.
Mr. *Hempſon*, Regiſter.
Mr. *Paine*, Receiver.
Mr. *Spur*, Auditor.
Mr. *Love*, Organiſt.
A Chapel Clark.
A Gardiner.

The preſent Governors and Officers are,

The KING.
GEORGE Prince of *Wales*.
The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
The Lord Chancellor.
The Dukes of *Somerſet*, *Shrewſbury*, and *Buckingham*.
The Earls of *Pembroke*, *Sunderland*, *Oxford*, and *Dartmouth*.
The Biſhops of *London* and *Wincheſter*.
The Lord *Harcourt*.
Lord Chief Juſtice *Pratt*.
Maſter, *John King*, D. D.
Phyſician, Dr. *Levett*.
Preacher, *Emanuel Langford*, D. D.
Regiſter, Mr. *William Hempſon*.
Receiver, *Richard Paine*, Eſq;
Schoolmaſter, *Thomas Walker*, LL. D.
Uſher, *Andrew Tooke*, M. A.
Reader, Mr. *Ralph Welſtead*.
Organiſt, Mr. *Love*.

## *The* SAVOY.

The Hoſpital of the Savo

J. S.

IN the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, ſituate in the *Strand*, leading to *Weſtminſter*, ſtood another famous Houſe of Charity, called *The* SAVOY. It was anciently a very Noble Houſe, built and inhabited by *Peter* Duke of *Savoy*, Uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, King *Henry* the Third's Queen. After him, it came to the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and was his Seat; being one of the moſt Magnificent Buildings in the Nation. Afterwards being burnt down in a Rebellion, *Anno* 1381, it lay in Aſhes and Rubbiſh, I know not how long: But in the latter End of King *Henry* the Seventh, he built it again; not now for an Houſe to be inhabited by Nobility, as it was before; but to be a Charitable Foundation, to harbour an Hundred poor People, Sick or Lame, or Travellers; to be furniſhed with Lodging, Food, Firing and Attendance, for a certain Time: Dedicating it to St. *John Baptiſt*, and Endowing it Royally.

The State Condition the *Savoy*.

And over the Gate entring in, was the King's Arms, and theſe Two Lines in old Characters engraven:

*King* Henry *the Seventh, to his Merit and Honour,*
*This Hoſpital founded, poor People to ſuccour.*

A Maſter Four Chaplains.

To this Hoſpital was afterwards added, (as it ſeems) by the laſt Will of K. *Henry* VII. a Maſter, and Four Chaplains, to pray for his and his Royal Conſort's Soul.

Out of an Extract of that King's Will, there was,

" *Item*, Land aſſured for the Hoſpital of the " *Savoy*, and Proviſion of Two Hundred Beds, " and other Things for the Chapel there, 500 " Mark Land.

“ *Item*, For Building and Finiſhing the ſaid
“ Chapel and Hoſpital, Money delivered to the
“ Dean and Chapter of *Paul's*, 10000 Mark in
“ Money.

*Monaſtic. Angl.* Vol. 2.

In Compliance wherewith, King *Henry* VIII. his Son, in the Second Year of his Reign, granted that Place, or Piece of Ground, called *The Savoy*, to *Richard* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Richard* Biſhop of *London*, and divers others, Executors of King *Henry* the Seventh's Will, for the Founding an Hoſpital. And by another Deed, *Anno Quarto*, granted Licenſe to the ſaid Executors, to found ſuch Hoſpital for Five Secular Chaplains, one of which to be Maſter; to pray for the good Eſtate of him, and *Katharine* his Conſort, and for the Soul of King *Henry* the Seventh, and *Elizabeth* his Conſort, and *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*. And to be called, *The Hoſpital of* Henry VII. *late King of* England, *at the* Savoy. And to be a Body Corporate; and to have a Common Seal, and yearly Revenues to the Value of 500 Mark by the Year, for the Maintenance of the ſaid Chaplains, and ſuch other Works of Mercy and Piety, as by the ſaid Executors ſhould be appointed.

A Commiſſion 5. *Edward* VI. to Viſit this Hoſpital.

But to give ſome further Light into this Foundation, as to the Revenues and Perſons belonging to it, and the Poor here relieved; I ſhall give a brief Account of a Commiſſion iſſued out from the King, 5. *Edward* VI. to Sir *Roger Cholmley*, Knight, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and certain others, to viſit this Hoſpital: Who were to make particular Enquiry into theſe Articles.

I. How, and in what Sort the Foundation Statutes and Ordinances of the ſaid Hoſpital were obſerved.

II. Wherein the ſame did agree with the common Orders and Proceedings of the Realm in Cauſes of Religion.

III. How the Miniſters, both Men and Women, gave Attendance, and did their Duties in their ſeveral Offices and Vocations.

IV. Of the State of the Houſe, and Order of the Lands.

The State and Condition of the *Savoy*.

Of which laſt, this was the Sum of the Report they gave in to the King and his Council.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Value and Iſſues of the Lordſhips, Manors, Lands, &c. the laſt Year amounted to | 541 | 5 | 5 *ob.* |
| Reprizals, Fees, Payments, Expences, Reparations, &c. | 746 | 7 | 7 *ob. q.* |
| So that the Expences exceeded the Revenue, by | 205 | 4 | 2 |

*Numerus Pauperum Ægrotantium.*

The Numbers of the Poor refreſhed within the ſaid Hoſpital, from *Michaelmas*, *Anno* 4. *Edward* VI. to the 24th of *September*, *Anno* 5. *Edward* VI. of Sick and impotent People, beſides others nightly lodged there, 8339

The yearly Fees and Salaries briefly ſtood thus:

| | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Maſter of the Hoſpital, | 30 | 00 | 0 |
| To the Four Chaplains, | 16 | 00 | 0 |
| Two Conducts, | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| Thirteen Siſters, | 52 | 06 | 8 |
| Ten Servants, | 22 | 06 | 8 |
| Other Officers, as Phyſician, Surgeon, Auditor, and Steward, | 28 | 00 | 0 |
| Expences upon poor People, | 133 | 06 | 4 *ob.* |

So that beſides the Damage this Houſe received by the firſt Maſter of all, (when the Treaſure appointed by Foundation and Statutes was by him totally conſumed, and nothing remained thereof) the *Savoy* was now become ruinous, and in a very declining Condition. Which inclined the King, upon a Motion made to him by the City of *London*, to diſſolve it; as he did; and granted the Beds and Furniture to the City, for the Uſe and Benefit of the Poor, to be harboured at *Bridewell*; and ſettled much of the Revenues of the ſaid Hoſpital upon it. So that the Charity did not ceaſe hereby, but was removed from one Place to another.

Diſſolved.

The Bedding and Revenue of the *Savoy* given to *Bridewell*.

Q. *Mary* founds it anew.

But Q. *Mary*, K. *Edward*'s Succeſſor, founded the *Savoy* anew, incorporated and endowed it; and placed one *Jackſon* Maſter of the Hoſpital. And then all the Court Ladies and Maids of Honour, in imitation of the Queens Charity, contributed their Parts and Shares towards it, by ſending ſufficient ſtore of Beds and Bedding, and other Things neceſſary, for Furniture of the Rooms where the Poor were to be harboured.

The Chapel now a Pariſh Church.

In the beginning of Q. *Elizabeth*, the Chapel became a Church, for the Inhabitants in and about the Parts of the *Strand* next the *Savoy*, to reſort to, to hear Divine Service and Sermons, and for the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments. And was ſo allowed and appointed by *Grindal* Biſhop of *London*, with the Conſent of the Maſter, and the Pariſh of St. *Clements*. And ſo the *Savoy*, which formerly ſtood within the Pariſhes of St. *Clements Danes*, and St. *Mary* the *Strand*, was now become a Pariſh it ſelf.

Viſited by Archbiſhop *Grindal*.

The *Savoy* had the bad Fortune to meet with another ill Maſter, *Thomas Thurland* by Name; who came in about Q. *Elizabeth*'s Acceſs to the Crown. He, beſides that he was a Papiſt, and of a ſcandalous Life, embezzelled the Goods and Revenues; and the Poor wanted Neceſſaries; and ran the Houſe above 2000*l.* in Debt. So that in the Year 1570. it was viſited by Archbiſhop *Grindal*, with others; and the Maſter was deprived; but upon Promiſe and Oath of better Behaviour was afterwards reſtored again about the Year 1575.

Rogues get Harbour here.

However this Houſe was founded and intended for charitable Relief, yet it was much abuſed. So that in Q. *Elizabeth*'s time, a great many Rogues and idle Beggars ſheltered themſelves here, upon pretence of being Needy, or Lame, or Sick, and to want Relief, according to the Order of the Foundation; which was, That the Maſter was ſworn to receive *Claudicantes*, *Ægrotantes*, *&* *Peregrinantes*. For *Anno* 1581, in the Month of *January*, a Search being made by the Recorder, in *London* and the Suburbs, for Rogues, he ſent the Conſtables of the Dutchy to the Hoſpital of the *Savoy*; and they brought to him to *Bridewell* Six tall Fellows, that were *Draymen*, belonging unto *Brewers*, and were neither Lame, Sick, nor travelling Perſons. The Conſtables, if they might have had their own Wills, would have brought as many more. But the Maſter wrote a very courteous Letter to the Recorder, and the other Juſtices to pardon them. But though he wrote thus charitably for them, they were all ſoundly paid and ſo ſent home to their Maſters. And it was obſerved, that the *Savoy* was a great Nurſery of theſe evil Perſons, and a Place as it was then uſed, not converted to any good Uſe or Purpoſe.

The Modern State of this Hoſpital.

The more Modern State of this Houſe is, That in the Reign of King *Charles* II. it was made uſe of in good part as a Gariſon; and Soldiers were here lodged; their Beds being placed as they uſually are in Hoſpitals. The other Parts of the Hoſpital are now turned into divers Dwelling Houſes, and granted away to private Perſons.

A *French* Church here.

Here was ſome Time ago a *French* Church ſet up, for the Uſe chiefly of the *French* Refugees: A neat Building, and conveniently large. The Miniſters, who are *French* Proteſtants, do uſe the Service Book uſed in the Church of *England*, being tranſlated into the *French* Language. And they have a Pair of Organs, that play when they ſing their *Pſalms*.

This Church is much frequented by *Engliſh*, as well as *French*.

Laſtly, For a Concluſion, let this be added concerning the *Savoy:*

An *Agency* to be ſet up here with Foreign Churches.

That about the Time of the Civil Wars, a Motion was made to convert this Houſe and the Revenue, to maintain an *Agency* for mutual Correſpondence between Godly and Learned Divines, for the advancing of the Treaties of Peace Eccleſiaſtical among the Churches. And the Reaſon thereof, urged in a Paper, was; 'That theſe 'Treaties were now more than ever neceſſary to 'be maintained, that the Churches Abroad might 'be brought to ſome good Intelligence and Correſpondence with us; which all this while (as 'the ſaid Paper went on) the Diſturbers of Publick Peace had hindred and ſtopped, to the 'great Grief of many who laboured to keep up 'good Correſpondency with them; to the great 'Diſadvantage of this Church: Which for want 'of good Intelligence with Foreign Proteſtants, 'hath ſuffered and loſt much of her ancient and 'good Reputation among them. Which to regain, and alſo to benefit and uphold the Publick Cauſe of Religion among all Proteſtants, 'againſt which the Papiſts unanimouſly conſpire, 'and work ſtrongly, both by Falſe Brethren 'within, and violent Attempts and miſchievous 'Plots without; and to prevent the dangerous 'Effects of their Attempts and Counſels, whereby they ſtudy to work the Overthrow of the 'Truth, by fomenting and increaſing the Diviſions of Proteſtants.

To prevent this, an Agency for the Treaties of brotherly Unity, and Correſpondence in Religious Matters, was greatly neceſſary between this Church and Foreigners. And the *Savoy* was allotted for the Place. But I cannot relate what Succeſs this good Purpoſe had.]

## *TRINITY COLLEGE,* or *Hoſpital.*

Trinity College for Sea Officers.

*J. S.*

THis is a very fair Structure of Brick and Stone, near *Mile-End*, *North* of the high Road, with a graceful Entrance; conſiſting of two Rows of Building one Story high, fronting each other; the Length whereof on both Sides paved with Free Stone, in the Middle a Graſs-Plat, encloſed with Palliſadoes, and ſet with young Fir Trees: And at the further End *Northward*, ſtands a very comely Chapel, with a Clock, aſcending with divers Steps; where Prayers are read on *Sundays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*. Which Chapel, on each End, is contiguous to two other Apartments.

It was founded in the Year 1695, for ſuch decayed or ancient Seamen as had been Maſters of Ships, or Pilots, or their Widows, and none other.

There are Pumps belonging to every Two Houſes.

Builder.

It was built by the *Trinity Houſe*, upon a Piece of Ground given for that Uſe by a Sea Captain of Note, named Captain *Mudd*, of *Ratcliff*, ſome time an Elder Brother of the Company: His Widow alſo contributing thereto.

The Expences of this Building aroſe from the Money of the Ballaſt Office, belonging to the *Trinity Houſe* by Act of Parliament; with which that Houſe continually performs great Charities, and gives Monthly Reliefs to poor needy Mariners, or their Widows, to the Number of Two Thouſand, and more.

This Hoſpital contains Twenty Eight Apartments, each conſiſting of Two Rooms one above another.

Penſions.

Every Perſon belonging to this Foundation at firſt received in Money, Weekly, after this Proportion: Some a Crown, ſome Four Shillings, ſome Three Shillings and Sixpence; according to the Need or Quality of the Perſon. But the Penſion now is ſettled at Twelve Shillings, payable every firſt *Monday* in the Month.

Beſides this Foundation for the Uſe and Benefit of Seafaring Men, there be Two others founded for the ſame End; the one at *Greenwich*, and the other at *Deptford*; which ſhall be mentioned in their Place.

And as this Hoſpital lies on the great *Eaſt* Road from *London*; ſo there is another as modern, ſituate at *Hoxton*, near the *Northern* Road; *Viz.*]

## *ASKE's* HOSPITAL.

*Aske's* Hoſpital for Twenty poor Men, and as many poor Boys.

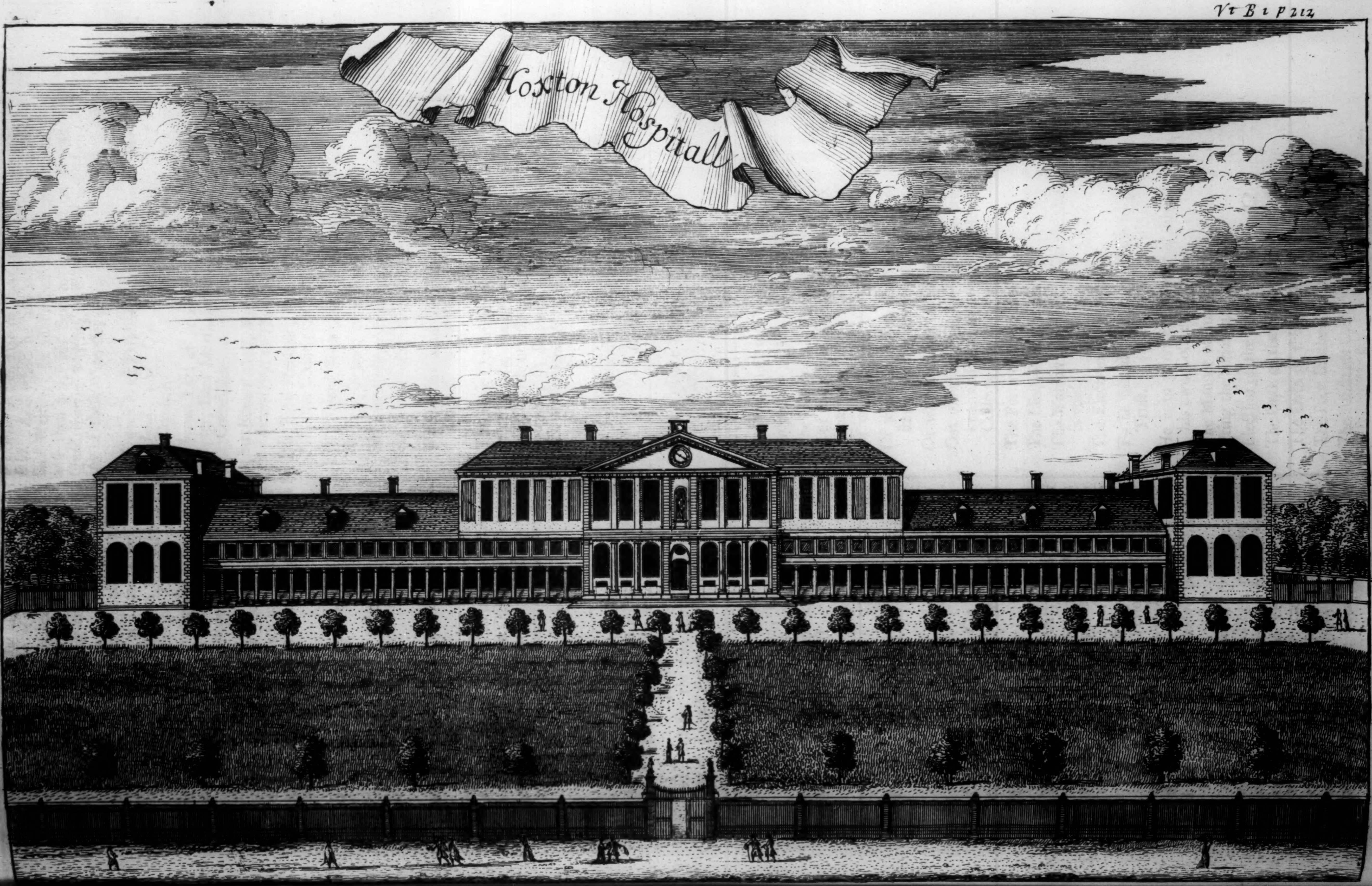
*J. S.*

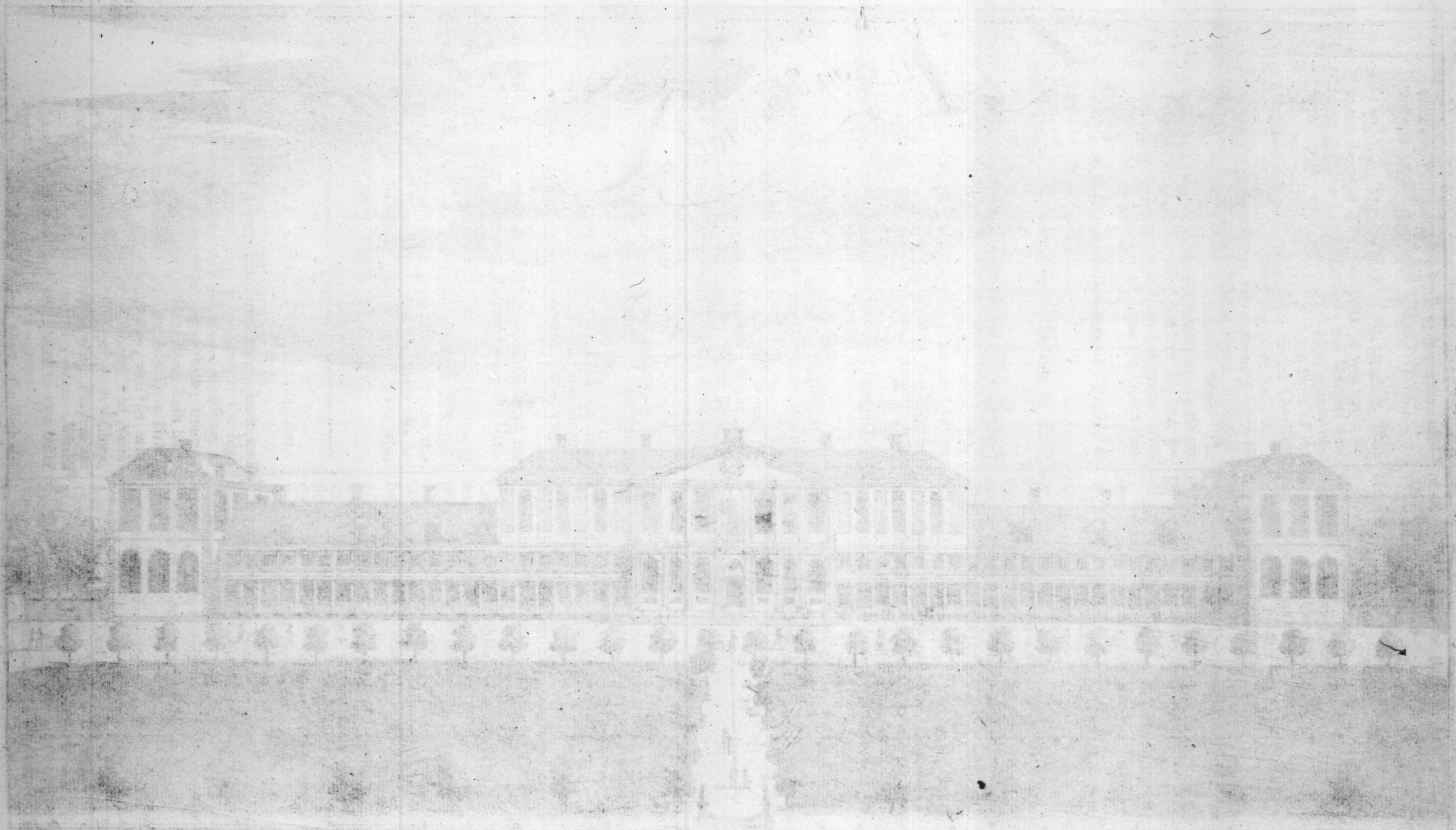
SO named from one Mr. *Robert Aſke*, an Haberdaſher that dealt in Raw Silk, born in *Yorkſhire:* Who dying in the Year 168---, was buried in *Aldermanbury* Church; in which Pariſh he lived. By his laſt Will, he left 20000 *l.* to the Company of Haberdaſhers, in Truſt, to Build and Endow an Hoſpital, for the Harbour and Relief of Twenty poor, decayed, ſingle Men of the Company. And then, after divers other Legacies and Charitable Bequeſts, the whole Remainder of his Eſtate he left to the ſaid Company: Which, as it held out, he gave them in Truſt for Twenty poor Boys, Sons of Haberdaſhers; to be likewiſe maintained, and have Learning in the foreſaid Foundation.

Conſequently, ſome of the Chief Members of the Company entred upon the Eſtate; which amounted to 30000 *l.* and upwards. And upon this fair Bottom, they reſolved to erect a very Creditable Structure, both for the Honour of the Founder, and their own. A Model of a Stately Building, as well as convenient for the Purpoſe, was drawn by Dr. *Hook*, the Learned Mathematician of *Greſham* College: By which, they purchaſing a convenient Piece of Land at *Hoxton*, built that Noble Hoſpital that ſtands there, at the Expence of 13 or 14000 *l.*

Here are now maintained upon this Foundation Twenty poor Citizens, who have each their Lodgings, Firing, and Diet at a common Table together; and every two Years a Gown; and 3 *l.* a Year in Money, which hereafter may be increaſed. Likewiſe as many Boys enjoy the ſame Benefit; and alſo are taught to Write and Cypher, to fit them for Callings.

Vt B 1 p 214


Hoxton Hospitall



Trinity Hospital [illegible] Hospital

To this Foundation belong alſo a School and a Chapel; where a Chaplain is provided to read Prayers twice a Day, and to teach the Children. For which he hath his Diet at the common Table, 40 *l.* a Year, and a very convenient Apartment.

The Hoſpital ſtands advantageouſly, with Graſs Plats before it, and Rows of Lime Trees. On the Peers of one of the great Gates going in, are Two Stone Statues, repreſenting Two of *Aſke*'s Hoſpital Men, in full Proportion.

The Building is ſuſtained with Stone Columns, with a handſome *Portico* underneath, the full Length of the Structure.

Under the Pediment, is the Effigies of the Founder in Stone; his Gown on, and a Roll of Parchment in his Hand, which ſeems to be his Laſt Will.

Underneath him is thus written:

*ROBERTO ASKE Armigero, hujus Hoſpitij Fundatori, Socie. Haberda. B. M. P. C.*

And on one Side of him this Inſcription:

*Anno Chriſti* MDCLXXXII. *Societas Haberdaſheorum de* London *hoc Hoſpitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Teſtamento* ROBERTI ASKE *Armigeri, ejuſdem Societatis; ad viginti Senum Alimenta, & totidem Puerorum Educationem.*

On the other Side this Inſcription:

*The Worſhipful Company of* Haberdaſhers *built this Hoſpital, purſuant to the Gift and Truſt of* R. ASKE, *Eſq; a late Worthy Member of it; for the Relief of Twenty Poor Members, and for the Education of Twenty Boys, Sons of decayed Freemen of that Company.*

There are ſome Colleges and Hoſpitals yet remaining to be ſhewn; which tho' they lye ſome little Diſtance from *London*, may nevertheleſs ſeem to come under the Skirts and Shadow of it; and therefore not impertinent to be brought in here. One of theſe is,]

---

## *DULWICH COLLEGE:*

Called

*The College of* GOD'S GIFT; *Founded, Raiſed, and Builded by* Edward Alleyn, *Eſq;* Anno Dom. 1614.

lwich Col-
ge.
*J. S.*

At *Dulwich*, in the County of *Surrey*, Four Miles from the Borough of *Southwark*, on the 3th of *September*, 1619, was erected a College, called *God's Gift*; (almoſt of the Nature of *Suton*'s Hoſpital) conſiſting of One Maſter, One Warden, and Four Fellows: Of which, Three are to be Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, and the Fourth a ſkilful Organiſt. Moreover, Twelve Aged poor People, and Twelve poor Children. The Founder was *Edward Alleyn*, Eſq; (ſome time a Player) who did publickly and audibly, in the Chapel of the ſaid College, read and publiſh one Writing Quadripartite in Parchment, bearing Date the Day and Year aforementioned: Whereby he did make, create, erect, found and eſtabliſh the ſaid College, according to the Power and Liberty given him by his Majeſties Letters Patents under the Great Seal, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 21ſt of *June*, in the Year aboveſaid. And when he had read and publiſhed the ſaid Writing, he ſubſcribed it with his Name, and then fixed his Seal to every Part of the Quadripartite Writing, in the Preſence and Hearing of theſe Witneſſes; *Viz.*

w eſta-
ſhed by the
under.

*Francis* Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and One of his Majeſties Privy Council.

*Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, Knight of the Garter, Earl Marſhal of *England*, and a Privy Counſellor.

Sir *Edward Cecil*, Knight, *alias* General *Cecil*; Second Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*.

Sir *John Howland*, Knight, and High Sheriff of the Counties of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*.

Sir *Edmund Bowyer*, of *Camberwell*, Knight.

Sir *John Grymes*, of *Peckham*, Kt.

Sir *John Bodley*, of *Stretham*, Kt.

Sir *John Tonſtal*, of *Caſhalton*, Kt.

With divers other Perſons of great Worth and Reſpect.

The Four Quadripartite Writings forenamed, were ordered to Four ſeveral Pariſhes; *Viz.* St. *Botolph*'s without *Biſhopſgate*; St. *Giles*'s without *Cripplegate*; St. *Saviour*'s in *Southwark*; and the Pariſh of *Camberwell*.

### *A brief Recital of the Particulars in the ſaid WRITINGS.*

Recital of the Letters Patents of King *James* the Firſt.

Recital of the Founder's Deed of Settlement Quadripartite.

Ordination of the Maſter, Warden, *&c.*

Ordination of the Aſſiſtant Members.

The Maſter and Warden to be unmarried, and of the Age of One and Twenty Years at leaſt.

Of what Degrees the Fellows ought to be.

Of what Condition the Poor Brethren and Siſters, and the Poor Scholars ought to be.

Of what Pariſhes the Aſſiſtants ought to be.

Out of what Pariſhes the Poor are to be taken, and ſuch as are to be Members of the College.

The Form of their Election.

The Election of the Maſter.

The Warden to ſupply, when the Maſter's Place is void.

The Election of the Warden.

To be bound by Recognizance to perform his Truſt.

He is to provide a Dinner at his Election, of his own Coſt and Charges.

The Manner of Inveſting the Fellows, and of Electing the Scholars.

Election of the Poor of *Camberwell*.

The Oath of the Maſter and Warden.

The Oath of the Fellows.

The Poor Brothers and Siſters Oath.

The Aſſiſtants Oath.

The Pronunciation of Admiſſion.

The Office of the Maſter, of the Warden, of the Fellows; of the Poor Brothers and Siſters; of the Matron; of the Poor Scholars.

The Porter's Office.

The Office of the Thirty Members.

Of Reſidency.

Orders for the Poor, and their Goods.

Of Obedience.

Orders for the Chapel, and Burial.

Orders for the School and Scholars, and Placing them forth.

Orders for Diet.

The Scholars Surplices and Coats.

Time for Viewing Expences.

Publick Audit, and Private Sitting Days.

Audit, and Treaſury Chamber.

Of Lodgings.

Orders about the Lands and Woods.

The Maſter and Warden allowed Diet for one Man each.

And what Servants for the College; and their Wages.

Diſpoſition and Diviſion of the Revenues.

Diſpoſition of the Rent of the Blue Houſe.

The Poor to be taken out of any other Pariſh or County, in caſe none be found capable in the Pariſhes preſcribed.

The Diſpoſition of the Forfeitures.

The Statutes to be read over Four ſeveral Times in the Year.

The Diſpoſition of certain Tenements in St. *Saviour*'s Pariſh, and *Southwark*.]

The Revenue is reckoned to be of the Value of 700 *l. per Annum*.

The Maſter of this College muſt always be of the Founder's Name, *viz. Allen*.

There belong to this Foundation Two Schoolmaſters, whoſe Salaries are each 10 *l. per Annum*; and a Chaplain, whoſe Salary is 12 *l. per Ann.*

They have very good Chambers, and dine together at a common Table; and their Fare plentiful.

There was an Epigram made by the great Poet *Ben. Johnſon*, upon this *Allen*.]

---

## *CHELSEA COLLEGE:*

### Called

### *The* ROYAL HOSPITAL.

*Chelſea* College. *J. S.*

CHELSEA COLLEGE was alſo founded in the Reign of King *James* the Firſt; not ſo much a College of Charity, as of Learning, *viz.* for the Entertainment of Learned Men and Writers. And therefore, under that Conſideration it comes not under our preſent Cognizance, but hath been ſpoken of already in its proper Place. But of later Times, (the Ground eſcheating to the King) it hath been founded anew for the Ends and Purpoſes of a Charitable Relief of Soldiers, and ſtiled, *The Royal Hoſpital of Chelſea*. And as ſuch, we ſhall declare a few Things concerning it.

The preſe State of i

In Dr. *Edward Chamberlain*'s *Preſent State* of *England*, and in a late Deſcription of the Town and Church of *Chelſey*, ſome particular Account is given of this Royal Hoſpital. Whence theſe Matters briefly taken may be worthy to be noted. For what Uſe and Service this Houſe is deſigned, appears from a fair Inſcription in Capitals upon the Cornice of the Piazza, *viz.*

*Iu Subſidium et Levamen Emeritorum Senio,*
*Belloque fractorum, Condidit CAROLUS* II.
*Auxit JACOBUS* II. *Perfecere GULIELMUS &*
*MARIA Rex & Regina*, MDCXC.

This Hoſpital conſiſteth of two Wings, each 360 Foot long, and near 80 broad. It is three Stories high. On the *North* it is joyned by a Chapel and Hall near the ſame Dimenſions; and lyeth open toward the *South*, having a pleaſant View of the Gardens adjoining, of the *Thames*, and of *Surry* beyond it.

It hath 16 Wards for the Accommodation of above 400 Men. Several Buildings are adjoining, that make two other large Courts, and are Apartments for the Officers and Servants of the Houſe, as *Bakers*, *Launders*, *&c.* for old maimed Officers of Horſe and Foot, and the *Infirmary* wherein to lodge the Sick.

Beſides the Buildings is a large Piece of Ground incloſed, planted and made into Walks for the Diverſion of the Soldiers. And before it very good Gardens and Canals, running down to the *Thames* ſide. It conſiſts of Forty Acres of Ground, and was deſigned by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Surveyor General of the Queen's Works. The Charge of Building is computed to be 150000*l.* There be now in this Houſe near 500 Men, which with the Officers, Servants, and Out-Penſioners, make near 800. The vaſt Charges are defrayed out of the Poundage of the Army, which comes to 12000*l.* a Year and more: beſides one Days Pay of each Officer, and of each common Soldier, once every Year, which amounts to above 3000*l.* as Dr. *Chamberlain* accounted.

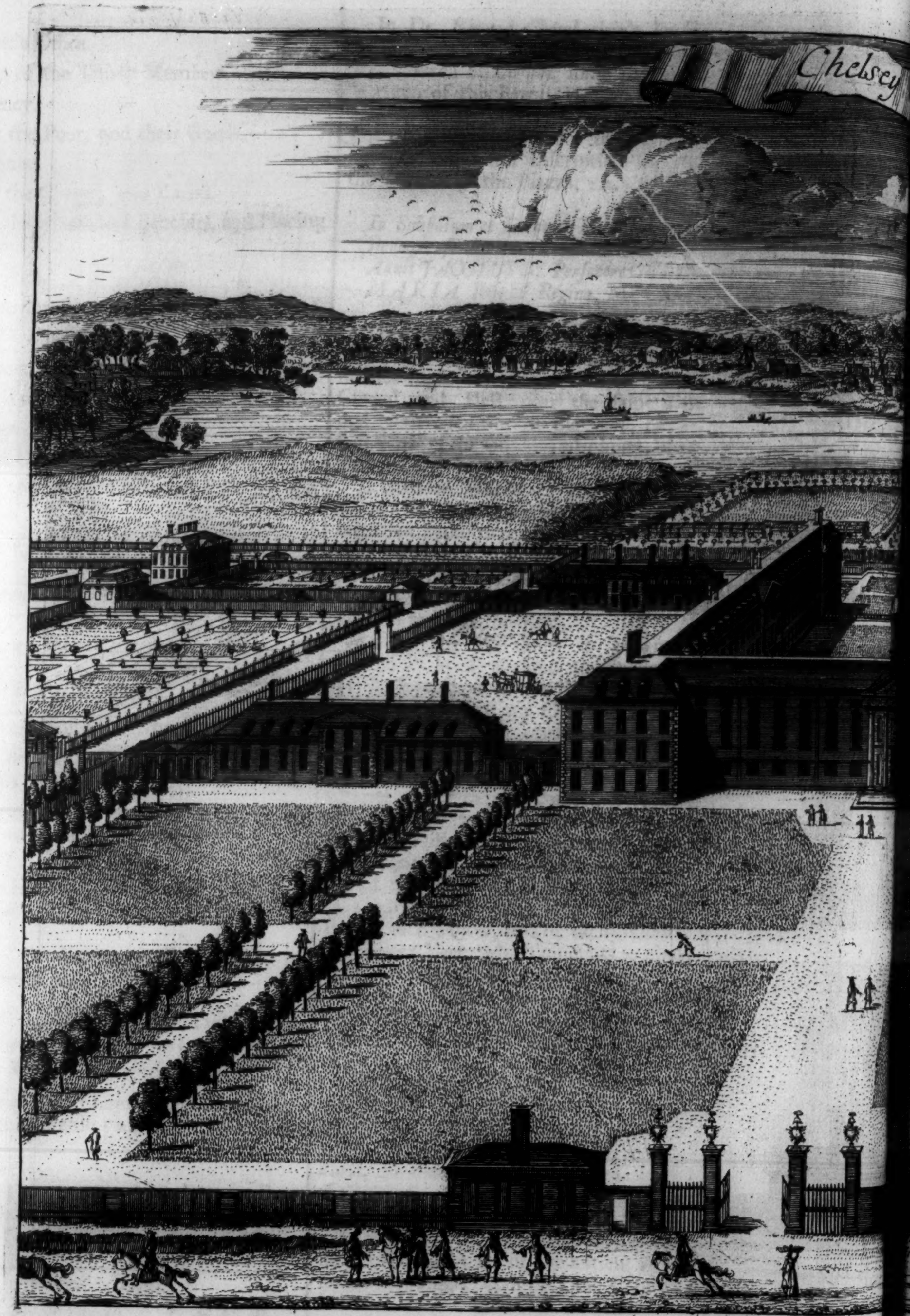
Chaplains.

There be Prayers twice a Day. The Chaplains are two, who have each 100*l.* a Year Salary. The Furniture and Plate of the Chapel were given by K. *James*. They all Dine in common in the Hall. The Officers by themſelves at a ſeparate Table. Over Head is a noble Piece of Painting of K. *Charles* II. on Horſeback, with ſeveral others as big as the Life, deſigned by *Signor Vario*, finiſhed by Mr. *Cook*; the Gift of the Earl of *Ranelagh*. The Pavement of the Chapel and Hall are Black and White Marble.

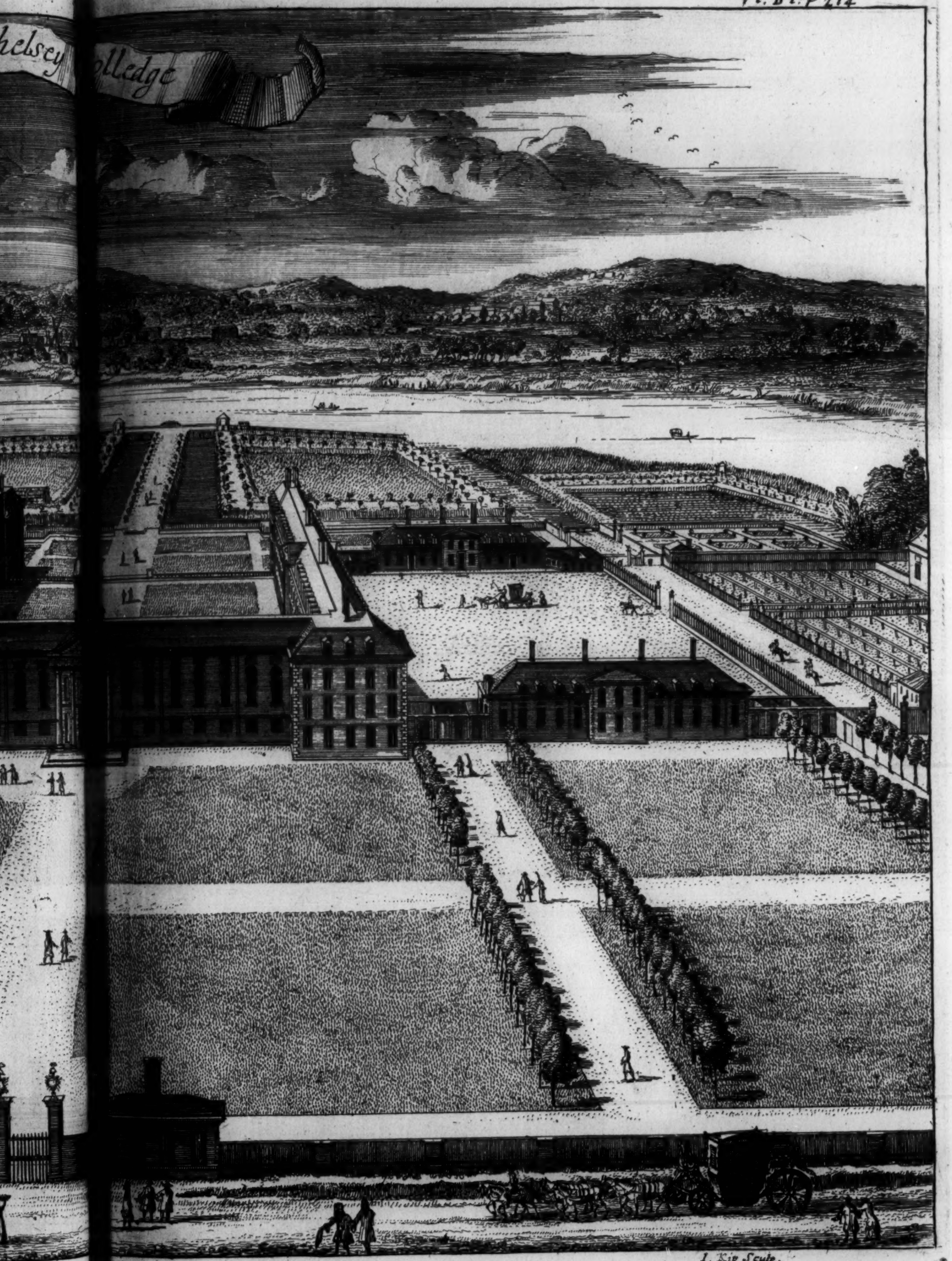
In the midſt of the Quadrangle is a Braſs Statue of K. *Charles* II. in the antient *Roman* Dreſs, ſomewhat bigger than the Life, ſtanding upon a Marble Pedeſtal, given by *Tobias Ruſtat*. It coſt, they ſay, 500*l.*

Who are admitted.

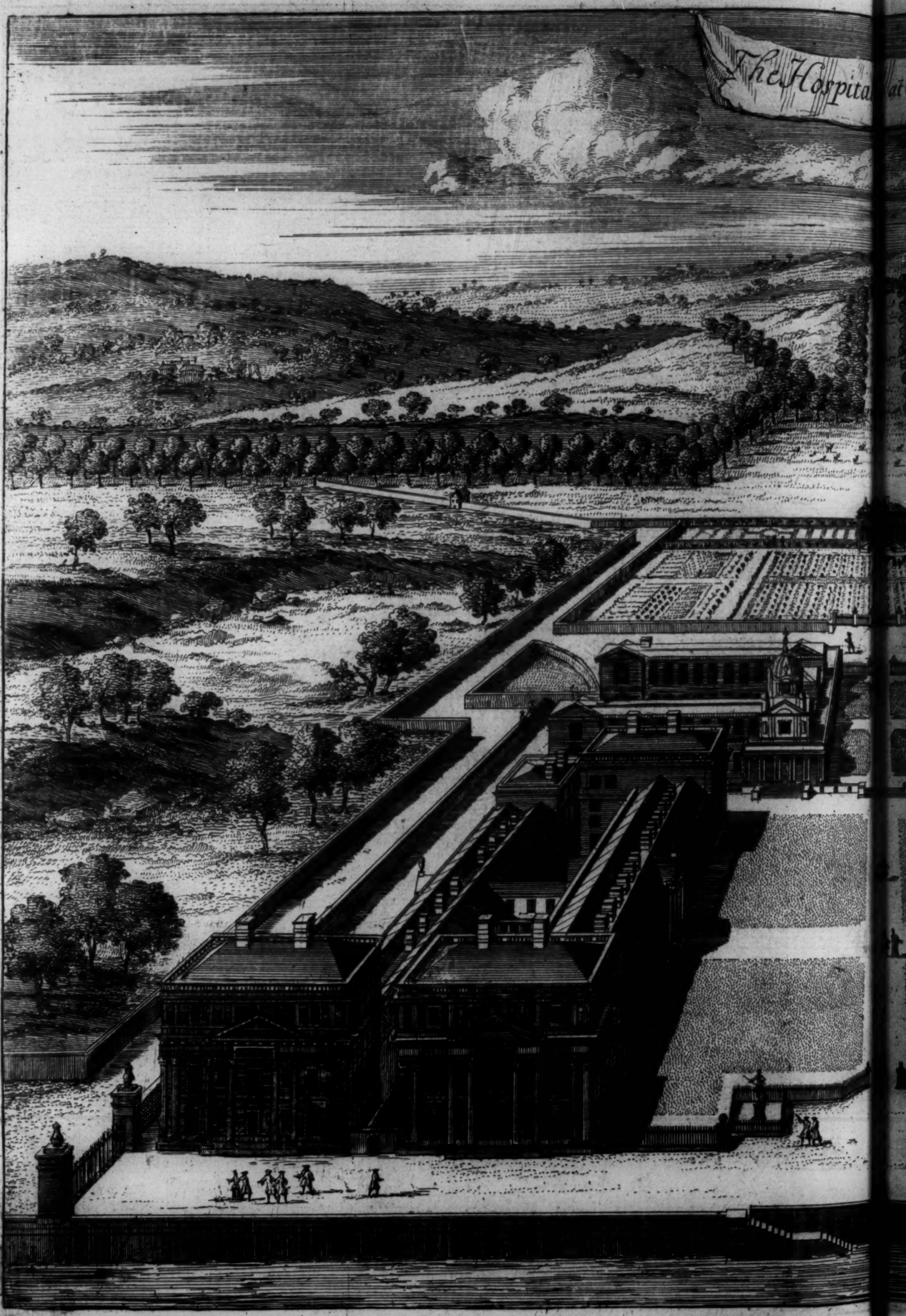
He that is capable of Admiſſion into this Society, is one that is maimed and diſabled in the Service of the Crown, or that hath ſerved the Crown Twenty Years. They wear red Coats lined with Blue; and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Woollen; and have plentiful Diet, clean Lodging, Waſhing, and Firing. In ſhort, they live ſo eaſily and conveniently, that ſome Soldiers coming to ſee this Hoſpital, (as Dr. *Chamberlain* hath related) have almoſt longed to be Old enough or Lame enough, to be admitted into the Society.


Chelsey

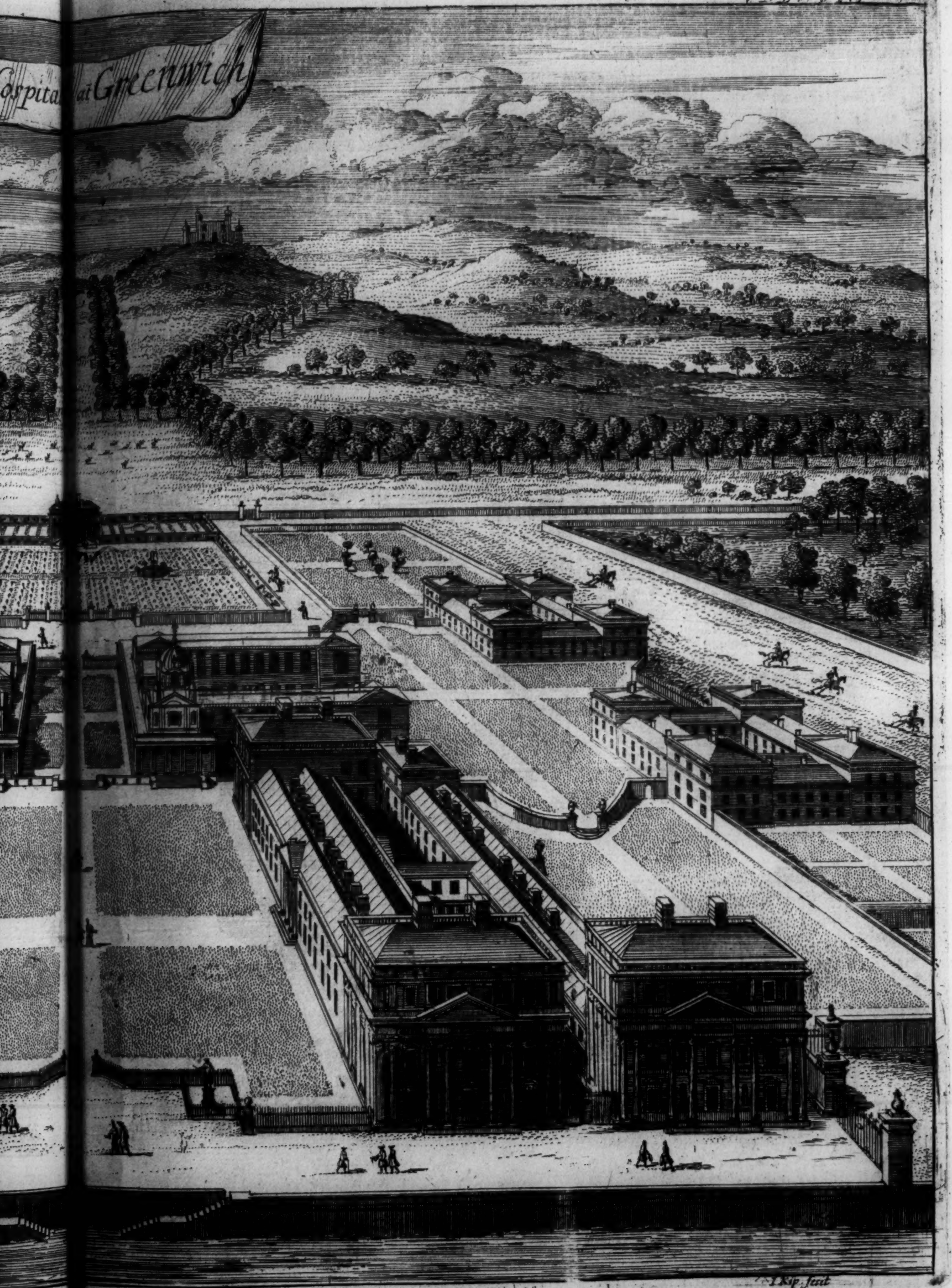
V1: B1: P 214


helsey olledge

I. Kip Sculp.


The Hospital at

V 1: B 1: p 215


ospital at Greenwich

I Kip fecit

nors.

Their Governors, and Officers, and Servants, are all theſe following:

A Governor, who is Colonel *Hyde*, and hath Yearly 500*l.* Salary.

A Lieutenant Governor, Commiſſary *Crawford*, whoſe Salary is 200*l.*

A Major, 150*l.*

A firſt Chaplain; and a ſecond Chaplain; a Phyſician; a Secretary and Clark; a Deputy Treaſurer. All theſe have 100*l.* a Piece.

Theſe following have leſſer Salaries; a Comptroler; Steward; Surgeon; Apothecary; Surgeon's Mate; Clark of the Works; Wardrobe Keeper; Maſter Cook; Second Cook; Maſter Butler, and Servant; three Under Cooks; Scullery Man, and Servant; Sexton; Uſher of the Hall; Porter; two Sweepers; Houſekeeper; 24 Matrons; Barber; Canal Keeper; and Turnlock; Yeoman of the Coal Yard; Gardiner, and Servants; Water Engine Keeper; Lanthorn Keeper; Organiſt; Bucket-mender; Clockmaker for cleanſing the Clock; Adjutant; Supernumerary Matron. Total of the Salaries come to 2621*l.* 9*s.*

ries. The

There be Five Commiſſioners appointed to take care of this Royal Foundation, who are *John How*, Eſq; ——— *Bridges*, Eſq; Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knt. the Governor, aud the Lieutenant Governor.

This Houſe is called a *Garriſon*; and all the Members of it are obliged to Duty in their reſpective Turns. All theſe Things conſidered, ſome have concluded it the richeſt endowed Hoſpital that ever was founded by any King of *England*.

lempers in
Eyes of
ſe Soldiers
red *gratis*,
Sir *Willi-*
*Read*, O-
liſt.

It muſt here be inſerted, to the Commendation of Sir *William Read*, the Queen's Oculiſt, that he hath publickly declared himſelf ready to aſſiſt ſuch of this Hoſpital, as have come to any Diſeaſe or Accident in their Sight, by publick Service in her Wars; and hath accordingly helped a great Number. Which hath been teſtified in publick Advertiſements, by the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital; as in *Auguſt*, *An.* 1705. this following:

'We the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor 'of her Majeſties Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, 'having by our Certificates, recommended to Sir '*William Read*, her Majeſties Oculiſt, in *Durham* '*Yard* in the *Strand*, *London*, ſeveral Penſioners, 'and Out-Penſioners, for Cure of Diſtempers in 'their Eyes, which they got in her Majeſties 'Service; This is therefore to ſatisfy the Pub'lick, that the ſaid Sir *William Read* (according 'to his uſual Charity to her Majeſties Soldiers) 'hath performed the ſaid Cures *gratis*, without 'any Expence of Medicines to the Patients. 'Which is atteſted by us for the publick Service, 'as well as an Acknowledgment of Sir *William*'s 'Generoſity.

*Jo. Hales*, Governor.
*D. Crawford*, Lieut. Governor.

The Gover-
nors.

At this Time, the Governor of this Royal Hoſpital is the Honourable Major General *Stanwix*.

Lieutenant Governor, Colonel *Thomas Chudleigh.*
*Richard Betteſworth*, Eſq; Major.
Dr. *Emanuel Langford.* } Chaplains.
Mr. *Henry Bland.* }
Dr. *John Smart*, Phyſician.
*James Frazier*, Eſq; Secretary and Regiſter.]

---

### *The Royal Hoſpital at* Greenwich.

Greenwich Ho-
ſpital for poor
Seamen.
*J. S.*

THE Proviſion aforeſaid hath our Nation made now (by the good Providence of God) for Decayed, Aged, and Maimed Soldiers, that have ſerved their King and Country in Land Services. In like manner, for thoſe that have been employed in the like good Services by Sea in the Royal Navies, and are reduced to the like Straits, another Royal and Stately Foundation is Erected at *Greenwich* upon the *Thames*, on the *South-Eaſt* Side of *London*; where formerly ſtood a Houſe of Pleaſure for our Kings, and where the ever memorable and proſperous Q. *Elizabeth* was born.

Founded by
K. *William*,
and Q. *Mary*.

This Hoſpital was of K. *William* and Q. *Maries* Foundation; who in the Year 1694, *Octob.* 25. iſſued out their Letters Patents; wherein they gave and granted to Sir *John Somers*, Lord Keeper, *Thomas* Duke of *Leeds*, Preſident of the Privy Council, *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Privy Seal, *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, one of the principal Secretaries, *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and divers others, their Heirs and Aſſigns, that Piece or Parcel of Ground ſituate within the Pariſh of *Eaſt Greenwich*, being part of their Majeſties Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*, containing in the whole Eight Acres, two Roods, and Thirty two Square Perches; and all that Capital Meſſuage lately built, or in building by K. *Charles* II. and ſtill remaining unfiniſhed, commonly called *The Palace* at *Greenwich*, and ſeveral other Edifices and Buildings. To the intent that every Part thereof ſhould be converted and employed unto, and for the Uſe of an Hoſpital, for the Relief of Seamen, their Widows and Children, and Encouragement of Navigation.

A Commiſſi-
on for this
Hoſpital.

The Year after, the King again (the Queen being dead) iſſued ont his Letters Patents, dated the 12th of *March*, *An.* 1695, and in the Seventh of his Reign, for a Commiſſion for this Hoſpital. Wherein firſt, was ſet forth the Reaſon of his founding this Hoſpital; namely, that nothing would more effectually contribute to the Trade, Navigation, and Naval Strength of this Realm, than the endeavouring to increaſe the Number of *Engliſh* Seamen. And that the Seafaring Men of this Kingdom, had for a long time diſtinguiſhed themſelves throughout the World for their Induſtry and Skilfulneſs in their proper Employments, and by their Courage and Conſtancy, manifeſted in Engagements and Hazards for the Defenſe and Honour of their Native Country. And that nothing was more likely to continue their antient Reputation, and to have greater Numbers to betake themſelves to the Sea, than the making ſome competent Proviſion, that Seamen, who by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, ſhould become diſabled for further Service at Sea, and ſhould not be in a Condition to maintain themſelves comfortably, might not fall under Hardſhips and Miſeries, but might be ſupported at the publick Charge: and that the Children of ſuch diſabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of ſuch Seamen as ſhould happen to be ſlain in the King's Service, might in ſome reaſonable manner be provided for and educated. And that therefore, both he himſelf and the Queen deceaſed, having frequently reflected upon the Premiſſes ſince their Acceſſion to the Crown, had determined to erect and eſtabliſh an Hoſpital for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

Therefore in theſe Letters Patents laſt mentioned, he commiſſioned Prince *George* Hereditary of *Denmark*, the Archbiſhop for the time being, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the time being; alſo the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the time being; and a great Number more of the Nobility, the Biſhops, the Aldermen of the City, Commiſſioners of the Navy, Sea

Captains, *Trinity Houſe*, and other Gentlemen, or ſome of them; To meet together from time to time, for the executing of this Commiſſion. As, to conſider of proper Methods to be obſerved in executing the ſame, by empowering Seven or more of them (whereof one or more to be of the Privy Council, of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, *&c.*) to call others to their Aid and Aſſiſtance, and to appoint and conſtitute Sub-Committees, and to call to them the King's Surveyor General of his Works, and other Artiſts, to conſider what Part of the Structures and Buildings now ſtanding, will be unfit or not ſerviceable for the Hoſpital; and in what manner ſuch of the preſent Structure as ſhall be thought fit to ſtand may be fitted and prepared for Uſe and Service: Likewiſe to prepare Models of the Building, with ſuch Schemes and Draughts as may beſt explain the ſame; and to preſent ſuch Models and Schemes to the King for his Royal Approbation. Likewiſe to prepare a Charter or Charters of Foundation, and alſo ſuch Statutes, Conſtitutions and Orders, as may be proper for it; and to receive the King's Yearly Allowance towards this Building; and alſo all Gifts and Subſcriptions, Sums of Money, Goods, or Chattels, Manors, Lands, Rents, or other Matters or Things whatſoever, that any other well diſpoſed Perſons ſhall contribute towards it.

And that the King's Intentions in the Premiſſes might be the better known, the Commiſſioners were moreover to cauſe publick Notification of theſe Intents to be made in their Places, or by ſuch Ways and Means as they ſhould think fit. And to certify to the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, the Names of Perſons that ſhall ſubſcribe, or contribute, with the Sums of Money, Goods, Chattels, *&c.* ſo given.

*Evelyn*, Firſt Treaſurer.

*John Evelyn*, Senior, Eſq; is nominated and appointed in theſe Letters Patents, to be Treaſurer and Receiver General of all the Money, or other Profits ſubſcribed or contributed for the Building, Furniſhing or Endowing of the ſaid Hoſpital. For which he is to have 200*l.* Yearly. And upon his Death or Removal, the Commiſſioners to appoint one or more fit Perſons for Treaſurer. And divers other particular Orders and Directions are given the Commiſſioners, for the ſpeedier and more honeſt and effectual Execution and Eſtabliſhment of this charitable Work.

For the carrying on and perfecting this Work, the King gave 2000*l.* Yearly, payable out of the *Exchequer*, on the Feaſt of the Birth of our Lord, or at other times as the Commiſſioners ſhould think convenient.

Settled by Act of Parliament.

After this Commiſſion, the Parliament made an Act for the more effectual forwarding this excellent and royal Deſign, and bringing it to perfection, and providing a ſufficient Endowment of it. The Sum of which Act was, "That every "able Mariner, Seaman, Waterman, Fiſherman, "Lighterman, Bargeman, Keelman, or Seafaring "Man, being above the Age of Eighteen, and "under the Age of Fifty, that ſhould be willing "to enter and regiſter himſelf, for the Service of "his Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors in the "Fleet, giving his Chriſtian and Surname, Age "and Place of Abode, unto an Officer appointed "by the King for the Regiſtring of Seamen at "the Navy Office in *London*: And theſe ſo Regiſtred to be ready upon Orders, iſſuing from "the Lord High Admiral, from time to time in "in each Year, for the Service of the Fleet: "That theſe thus entred (not being above the "Number of 30000) ſhould receive the Bounty "of Forty Shillings Yearly over and above their "Pay; and beſides many other Privileges and "Benefits there mentioned, granted to theſe Regiſtred Seamen, above others not Regiſtred, "ſhould be admitted and placed in the ſaid Hoſpital, and be provided each, during his Life, "with convenient Lodging, Meat, Drink, Clothing, and other Neceſſaries; upon a Certificate "of the Captain, Maſter, and Surgeon of the "Ship, under their Hands, of their being diſabled "for future Service, unto the Governor of the "Hoſpital. And the Widows of ſuch as ſhould "be ſlain or drowned in the Sea Service; and "their Children, being not of Ability to provide "comfortably for themſelves, ſhould be received "into the Hoſpital, and there be provided for, "and the Children have Education, according as "the Hoſpital ſhould be capable to receive them, "and as the Revenues thereof would extend.

A Regiſter of Seamen.

"And for the providing a ſufficient Revenue for "this Hoſpital, it was enacted in the ſame Act, "That every Seaman that ſhould ſerve his Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, in any of his "Ships, ſhould allow out of his Wages 6*d. per* "*menſem*, for the better Support of the ſaid Hoſpital, and to augment the Revenues thereof.

Again, by an Act the Year after, *viz.* 1697. It was declared and enacted, "That each Perſon "regiſtred ſhould enjoy the Benefit of *Greenwich* "Hoſpital, and be received into it in Succeſſion "one after another, as the Perſon Regiſtred ſhall "be and appear in Courſe and Order of time to "be upon the Regiſter Book; and the Widows "and Children of the Perſons longeſt regiſtred, "always to be preferred. And that ſuch Seamen, who are 50 Years of Age, if they have "ſerved in any of his Majeſties Ships for Seven "Years before, might regiſter themſelves.

They had about 10 or 12 Years ago, admitted into the Hoſpital an 100 poor decayed Seamen; now the Number of them is increaſed to 400. Who have a common Table, and eat together, and have about 20*l.* a Year allowed each. It is ſaid that there is 6000*l.* a Year allotted now to bear the Expences of the Hoſpital. The whole Revenue coming in from the Seaman's Pay amounts to 14000*l. per Annum*; that is, reckoning 6*d.* a Month out of every Seaman's Wages. And the Captains and Officers pay no more. It would have given more Content, and have much advanced the Revenue, if the Tax had been laid with more Equality. This ſtately Hoſpital is deſigned to contain 2000 Men.

It was reckon'd divers Years ago to have coſt about 50000*l.* in Building; and may coſt 15000*l.* more, before it be finiſhed.

An Hundred diſabled Seamen received, *An.* 1705.

In the Month of *December*, *Anno* 1705, it was reſolved, That an Hundred Seamen more, beſides thoſe already taken into this Royal Hoſpital; ſuch namely, as had been diſabled in the Service of the Navy, ſhould be received in there, and provided for. And his Royal Highneſs, Lord High Admral of *England*, commanded Notice to be given thereof in the *Gazette*; That all ſuch Perſons, whoſe Condition intitled them to the Benefit of the ſaid Hoſpital, might attend at the Admiralty Office on *Friday* the 28th of the ſaid Month.

Gifts to this Hoſpital by *De la Fountain*, and *Osbaldſton*.

*John De la Fountain*, deceaſed, *An.* 1708. an honourable Gentleman of *Leiceſterſhire*, gave to this Royal Hoſpital 2000*l.* Mr. *Osbaldſton*, late of *Highgate*, deceaſed, bequeathed about 22000*l.* to this and another charitable Fund, *viz.* For the *Augmentation* of ſmall Vicarages.

For a Liſt of the preſent Commiſſioners, Directors and Officers of this Hoſpital, I refer the Reader to the *Preſent State* of *Great Britain*, ſet forth, *Anno* 1716.

Q. *Anne* iſſued out a Commiſſion, Dated *Apr.* 8. *Anno Reg. tertio*, for the carrying on and finiſhing the Building of the ſaid Royal Hoſpital, for Relief of the indigent and diſabled Seamen; according

cording to the Scheme then begun, or that ſhould be afterwards thought fitting to be carried on: And alſo to ſtate the Accounts for the Works of the ſaid Hoſpital, and to make Payment from Time to Time for the ſame: And to perfect all other Matters and Things whatſoever, relating to the Building, Carrying on, and Finiſhing it. And alſo to provide for ſuch Perſon or Perſons, by Penſions or Proviſions for the ſaid Hoſpital, as ſhould be thought neceſſary, with regard to the Acts of Parliament then made, or that ſhould after be made, for the Encouragement of Seamen.

This Commiſſion was directed to Prince *George*, Hereditary of *Denmark*; *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *John* Archbiſhop of *York*; *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*; *John* Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*; *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*; *James* Duke of *Ormond*; *John* Duke of *Marlborough*; and many others; whom She nominated and appointed her Commiſſioners, or Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital.

And theſe were continued, according to a Statute ſometime made and provided, and a Proclamation for that Purpoſe iſſued, until her Succeſſor ſhould declare his further Pleaſure concerning the ſame.

K. *George's* Commiſſion for the ſame Hoſpital.

King George, in the Firſt Year of his Reign, ſet forth a Commiſſion, dated the 19th of *January*, for Carrying on, Building, and Providing for the ſaid Hoſpital: Therein revoking and determining the former Commiſſion, or Letters Patents, and their Continuance; and the former Governors in the ſaid Office he removed. ‘ And ‘ having duly weighed and taken into his Prince- ‘ ly Conſideration, (as the Commiſſion ran) of ‘ how great Importance ſo good and neceſſary ‘ a Work would be to his Service, and of that ‘ tender Regard he had for the Good and Wel- ‘ fare of his Loving Subjects; and being ex- ‘ tremely deſirous to promote and carry on the ‘ ſame; He nominated, authorized and appointed ‘ theſe. Firſt, *George Auguſtus*, his dearest Son, Prince of *Wales*; the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York* for the Time being; Lord *Cowper*, Baron of *Wingham*, Lord Chancellor; *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Preſident of the Privy Council; and thoſe great Officers for the Time being; with a great Number beſides, to be Commiſſioners for the ſaid Hoſpital. Theſe he ordered, directed and appointed, from Time to Time to meet together, at ſome convenient Place, for the Execution of this Commiſſion.

That any Seven or more of them ſhould make a Court: Whereof the *Quorum* to be the Lord High Admiral, or one of the Privy Council. Power is given them to proceed and finiſh the Building, according to the Scheme begun, or that ſhould be thought fitting hereafter to be further carried on. To ſtate the Accounts for the Works; and to make Payment from Time to Time. To provide for the Maintenance of ſuch Perſons, as ſhould be neceſſary, with Regard to the Acts of Parliament for Encouragement of Seamen. That a General Court ſhould be held Quarterly, or oftner, if found neceſſary by the Lord High Admiral. The Governor, Deputy Governor, and Treaſurer, to aſſiſt at the Meeting of that General Court, or of the *Directors* of the Hoſpital hereafter mentioned.

The General Court, to recommend all Officers for the Hoſpital to the Lord High Admiral. The Lord High Admiral to appoint all the Officers, except the Governor and Treaſurer. All Officers, or others, to be admitted for the future, to be Seafaring Perſons. The General Court, with the Aſſiſtance of the Attorney General, and Solicitor General, to prepare a Charter and Statutes for the perpetual Government of the Hoſpital.

Directors.

Four and Twenty Directors were appointed and named (whereof Five to be a Court) *viz. Mat. Aylmer*, *Rob. Robinſon*, *Galfridus Walpole*, Sir *Joſeph Hodges*, Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, Sir *Gregory Page*, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Sir *Jonathan Andrews*, &c. to be a ſtanding Committee, and to be ſtiled *Directors*. Theſe, or any Five, or more, to meet once a Fortnight, or oftner, if Occaſion require, attended by the Secretary. They are empowered to carry on the Building; to ſtate the Account for the Works; to make Contracts for Proviſion, and all other Neceſſaries for the Houſe; to take in Perſons by the Approbation of the Lord High Admiral.

All Proceedings of the *Directors* to be laid before the General Court of Commiſſioners at their Quarterly Meetings. The *Directors* to receive 20*s.* for every actual Attendance, to be paid to ſuch Directors, as ſhall think reaſonable to demand it; the ſame to be paid out of the Revenue of the ſaid Hoſpital. The Lord High Admiral, or General Court, when aſſembled, to Nominate, and Fill up the Number of *Directors*, in place of ſuch as dye, or refuſe to act.

The Governors and Officers, not to be concerned in any Contracts, or buying Proviſion, or other Matters. The Government of the Houſe to be by the Governor with a Council of Officers, to be appointed by the Lord High Admiral. The Commiſſioners empowered to receive any Gifts, or Bequeſts of Land, Monies, or other Eſtate, for the Uſe of the Hoſpital. Publick Notice to be made of this Commiſſion, by ſuch Ways and Means as they ſhall think moſt conducible to the Furtherance of the ſaid Charity. Power to appoint Perſons to take Subſcriptions; and to collect Money given, and to make Checks and Comptrols of them. To certify to the Lord Treaſurer the Names of the Contributors, and Sums given, to the End a perpetual Memorial be made of ſuch well diſpoſed Perſons.

Treaſurer.

*Galfridus Walpole*, Eſq; nominated and appointed to be *Treaſurer* and *Receiver General*, of all the Monies and other Profits to be ſubſcribed, contributed, given, bequeathed, &c. The *Treaſurer*, to be ſubject to ſuch Inſpection and Comptrol, as ſhall be appointed by the General Court, or any Seven of them. No Money to be applied to other Uſes than the Charity hereby intended, and the neceſſary Charges relating thereto.

The General Court of Commiſſioners, by Warrant in Writing, are to direct the Payment of all Sums for Building, Proviſions, Salaries for Servants, and all Incidents. To make Rules for keeping of the Monies brought into the Treaſury; and alſo for keeping the Stores and Proviſions, and iſſuing the ſame; and for keeping of Books and Accounts; and for auditing the ſame; and to conſider and determine all Matters, for the full compleating the Deſign of this Commiſſion. The Commiſſioners to be accountable every one for his own Acts only.

The *Treaſurer* to receive 200*l.* a Year Salary. And Laſtly, the Commiſſioners to finiſh all Matters left undetermined by the late Commiſſion.

An Act for collecting Duties for this Hoſpital.

*Anno* 1712, 10 *Regin. An.* an Act was made for the better collecting, and receiving the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, and for the further Benefit thereof. Some of the Contents whereof are:

Act. 12 Regin. *Ann.*

That every Seaman ſerving the Crown or any Subject, and every Perſon employed on Boats upon the Coaſt of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, in taking Fiſh which are brought freſh to Shore, and in Boats which trade from Place to Place, ſhall pay *6d. per* Month: and ſo proportionably during the Time they ſhall be employed, for the better Support of this Hoſpital.

That the Maſter of every Ship or Veſſel, not in the Service of the Crown, may detain out of the Wages of the Seamen *6d. per Month*, and ſhall pay the ſame to the Perſon that ſhall be appointed by the Admiralty to receive it.

That the Admiralty may appoint a fit Perſon to be Receiver of the ſaid Duty; and authorize him to appoint the Collector of the Cuſtoms of the ſeveral Out Ports, or any other Perſon to collect the ſame.

That the Receiver may ſummon any Maſter or Owner of a Ship or Veſſel, not in the Service of the Crown, to appear at his Office, *&c.* Who may examine him, as to the Number and Time of Service of the Perſons employed in his Ship or Veſſel. And if he ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the Money due to the Hoſpital, within 14 Days after they be cleared inwards, by the Officer of the Cuſtoms, the Offender to forfeit 20*l.* for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal.

There be Laws likewiſe about Prizes and the Captors (as relating to this Hoſpital) in ſeveral Paragraphs. Further,

That whereas no Seamen had yet been admitted into the Hoſpital, but ſuch as ſerved in the Royal Navy; the Admiralty and thoſe that have the Power to direct the Admiſſion of any Seamen into the Hoſpital, may admit any Seamen, who ſhall produce an Authentick Certificate of his being wounded, maimed or hurt, in defending any Ship of her Majeſties Subjects againſt the Enemy; or in taking any Ship from the Enemy, and thereby diſabled for Sea Service.

Some, heartily affected towards this noble good Work, and Proviſion for poor diſabled Mariners, are uneaſy that ſo much of the Income of this charitable Foundation, goes out yearly in Salaries, Fees, Gratuities, *&c.* and regret the Deſigns (of needleſs Coſt) in making the Buildings ſo ſplendid and ſtately.

The Chapel.

The *Chapel* is now under deliberation for building. Which by ſome beautiful Model propounded, to render the Structure the fairer, may advance the Expence to 10000*l.* whereas (as they alledge) a plainer (but as capacious and convenient) Building might be finiſhed at half that Charge.

Here follow *Extracts* of ſome Acts of Parliament relating to *Greenwich Hoſpital*, communicated to me by one of the preſent Commiſſioners and Directors.

Some Extracts of Acts for this Hoſpital *W. Daw. Eſq.*

*Anno.* 7°. and 8°. *Gulielmi* 3. *Chap.* 21. *Sect* 3. Hoſpital to be erected at *Eaſt Greenwich* in *Kent* for the relief of Seamen. *Sect* 4. Letters Patent 10 *Sept.* 1695. Commiſſioners named. Grant of an annual Sum payable out of the Treaſury, with divers Directions, Powers and Authorities, for carrying on and perfecting the ſaid Hoſpital, and the Endowment and Maintenance thereof, and of the Perſons to be placed therein.

*Sect* 7. Regiſtred Seamen diſabled, on Certificate to the Governor of *Greenwich Hoſpital*, to be taken in and provided for during Life. Widows and Children of Seamen drowned or ſlain in the Service, to be received and provided for.

*Sect* 10. Six Pence *per Menſem* to be paid out of all Seamens Wages towards the Support of *Greenwich Hoſpital*, Which Monthly Allowance ſhall and may be collected, levied and recovered by ſuch Officers, and according to ſuch Rules and Methods as ſhall in that behalf be appointed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for executing the Office of High Admiral of *England*, or any three or more of them, or by the Lord High Admiral of *England* for the Time being.

*Anno* 8°. *Gulielmi* 3. *Chap.* 17. *Sect* 6. Commiſſioners for Regiſtering Seamen, may oblige Maſters of Ships to declare upon Oath their Numbers of Men and their Wages.

*Anno* 10°. 11°. *Gulielmi* 3. *Chap.* 17. *Sect.* 5. *Quere*, if any Advantage accrued to *Greenwich Hoſpital*, by this Charitable Adventure.

12. *Gulielmi* 3. *Chap.* 13. *Sect* 6. King's Power to grant more Lands, *&c.*

4 *Annæ Chap.* 12. *Sect* 14. *Kidd's* Effects, *L.* 6472. 1 *s.*

2 *Annæ Chap.* 6. *Sect* 7. Apprentices under 18, exempted from paying 6 *d. per Menſem.*

2 *Annæ Chap.* 6. *Sect* 14. *Cuſtom-Houſe* Officers to inſert at bottom of Cockets Numbers of Men.

2 *Annæ Chap.* 6. *Sect.* 19. Any Seamen may be admitted by Lord High Admiral, *&c.*

6 *Annæ* C. 13. §. 11. 12. 13. } Captors Shares remain in Agents Hands.
*Quere.* Whether any, and what Advantage hath ariſen by this Act?

*Anno* 10. *Annæ Reginæ.* 1*ſt.* Paragraph. All Perſons in *England* and *Ireland*, to pay the *6d. per menſem*, except thoſe therein excepted.

— 2. *Par.* Maſters and Owners impowered to detain the ſaid Money in their Hands; and ſhall pay it to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Lord High Admiral, *&c.*

— 3. *Par.* Lord High Admiral to appoint a Receiver, who is to depute Collectors of Cuſtoms in all Out Ports of *England* and *Ireland*, to Collect the ſame. Who are required ſo to do, and the Lord High Admiral to make them ſuch Allowance as he ſhall think reaſonable.

— 4 *Par.* Receivers of the ſaid Duties to ſummon Maſters or Owners; to Adminiſter Oaths, and ſtop Ships till the Duty be paid.

— 5 *Par.* Quakers Affirmation, to ſtand good.

— 6 *Par.* No private Contract to avail to prevent the Hoſpital of the Sixpences.

— 7 *Par.* Publick Act, and treble Coſt to the Defendent.

— 8 *Par.* This Act, not to extend to Hoys with Proviſions betwixt *Northforeland* and *London.*

— 9 *Par.* Agents for Captors obliged to render Account to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital.

— 10 *Par.* Penalty againſt the Agents in Caſe of neglect or refuſal, *viz.* 100 *l.*

— 11 *Par.* Frauds and Colluſions by Agents 100*l.* Penalty. 50 *l.* to the Hoſpital, 50 *l.* to the Informer.

— 12 *Par.* *Nihil.*

— 13 *Quere* whether 6000*l.* and 1200 *l.* paid to the Hoſpital.

— 14, 15 *Nihil.*

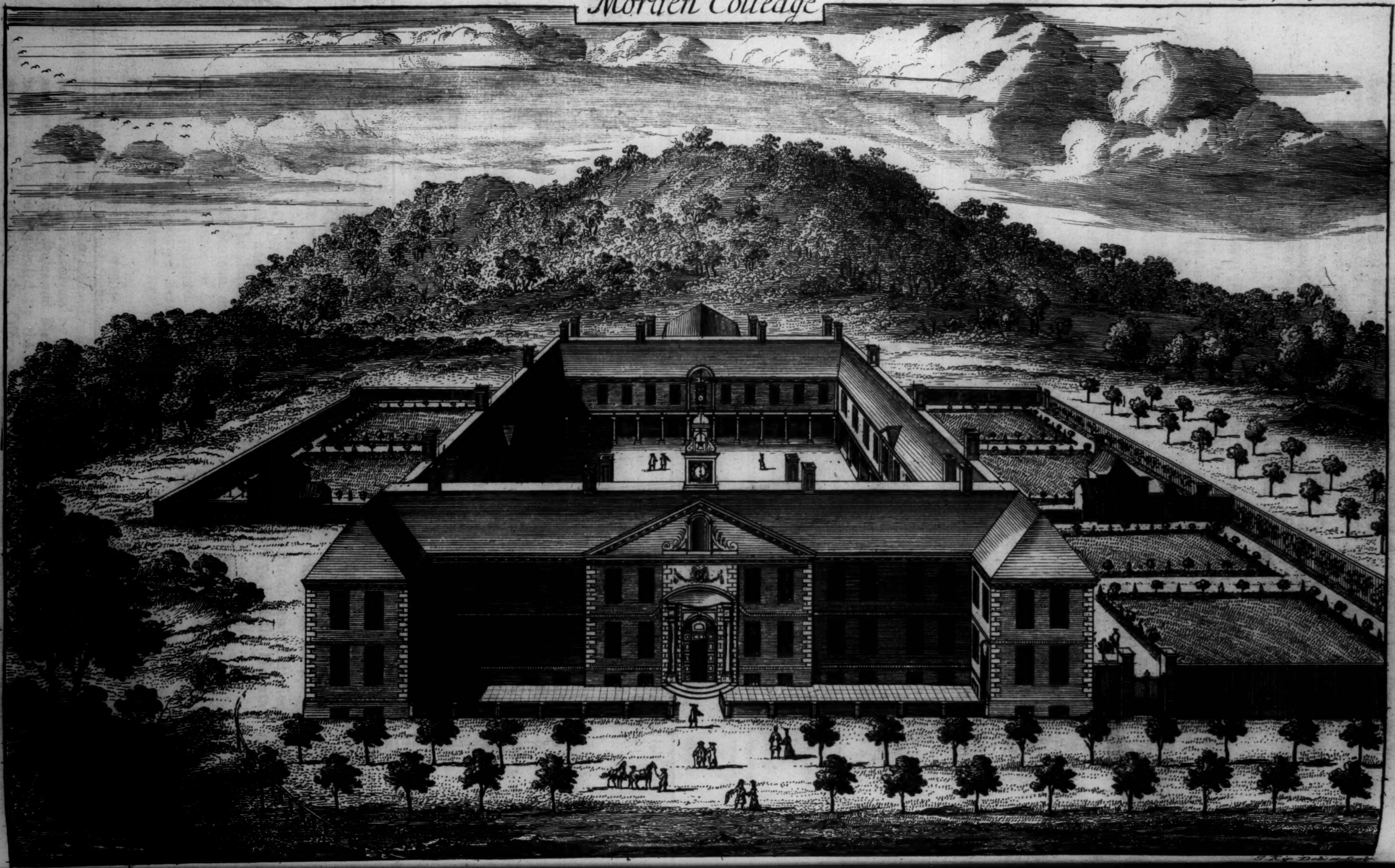
— 16 *Par.* Receivers of Prizes to pay all Money in their Hands after 24 *June* 1713, to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital.

— 17 *Par.* Likewiſe all Money coming to the Hands of Receivers after the 25 *March* 1713, to be paid to Treaſurer of the Hoſpital.

18 *Par.*

V1 B1 p219

## Morden Colledge



I. Kip Deli: et Sculp:

— 18 *Par.* Treaſurer of the Hoſpital to repay out of the Revenues of the Hoſpital, Monies to Captors, not exceeding the 6000 *l.* and 1200 *l.* before mentioned.

— 19 *Par.* All Moneys due to Captors, in the Hands of the Receivers, during the Reign of King *William*, to be paid to the Hoſpital, and the Captors debarred of any Right.

— 20 *Par.* Seamen Wounded or Maimed on Board of Merchants Ships may be admitted.

— 21 *Par.* Merchants Ships riding at Queen's Moorings to forfeit 10 *l.* a Tyde, half to the Hoſpital.

## *DEPTFORD HOSPITAL.*

Hoſpital at *Deptford.*

TO this Royal Foundation for Seamen, I muſt ſubjoin another hard by at *Deptford*, belonging to the Corporation of the *Trinity Houſe*: by whom it was founded. It is a long Courſe of Building, conſiſting of three Sides, Graſs-plats in the middle. The lower Part being built in the Year 1671, and 1680. In theſe Alms Houſes 59 decayed Maſters of Ships and Pilots, or the Widows of ſuch, are by the ſaid Corporation maintained.

*Morden* College for decayed Merchants.

But a little diſtant from theſe Hoſpitals at *Greenwich* and *Deptford*, is one other late worthy Foundation; appropriated to another Rank of elderly decayed Perſons; whoſe Employments alſo are highly neceſſary to this Kingdom's Wealth and Strength, namely, *Merchants.* And this called,

## *MORDEN COLLEGE.*

The Founder Sir *John Morden*, Bar.
*J. S.*

SO named from the right generous and Chriſtian Founder, Sir *John Morden* of *Wrickleſmarſh* in the Pariſh of *Charleton* in the County of *Kent*, *Bar.* a Citizen born, and a *Turkey* Merchant. Who brought home with him from *Aleppo* a very fair Eſtate. Divers Years before his Death he erected a very fair and ſpacious Structure, in Form of a College, at his ſole Charge, in a Field, called *Great Stone Field*, near *Blackheath*, not far from his own Habitation; and called it *Morden College*: for reception and harbour of poor, decayed, honeſt Merchants; taking Pattern by the College at *Bromley* not far off, founded by a Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for Miniſters poor Widows: which he went to ſee to make his Obſervation of, for his own better Direction, when he had this Religious Purpoſe in his Mind towards ſuch reduced Gentlemen. For whoſe Relief, of all the charitable Foundations, in and about *London*, for diſtreſſed People of all Sorts, there had been none erected hitherto.

The Endowment.

He endowed it moſt amply and liberally with his whole Real, Copyhold and Perſonal Eſtate, after his Lady's Deceaſe: which may amount to about 1300 *l. per Ann.* And in his Lifetime placed twelve ſuch poor Merchants there. By Death, or Expulſion, now reduced to Four or leſs (the Number not filled up with other decayed Merchants) by reaſon of very great Loſſes before and ſince the Founder's Death, to the impairing of the ſaid Eſtate; the Lady *Morden* being forced to retrench the Expences of the Houſe, on account of her own Share allotted her by the laſt Will of Sir *John* for her Life.

Truſtees and Viſitors.

He appointed by his ſaid Will my Lady *Morden*, his Executrix, and three others of good Rank, and Integrity, all *Turkey* Merchants, to be both Truſtees of his Eſtate ſo ſettled, and likewiſe Viſitors of his College Yearly or oftner, as they ſhould ſee Need or Occaſion. And due Proviſions to be made for them there, when they ſhould come to viſit. And they to have the ſole Management of the Affairs thereof. Theſe firſt Truſtees upon the deceaſe of any of them, to chuſe and nominate others, to the Number of Seven; all to be *Turkey* Merchants; the Survivors of them, rechuſe others of the ſame Company from Time to Time, to fill up the ſaid Number upon the Deaths of any of the Former. Or if at any Time hereafter, there ſhould chance to be a Failure in the *Turkey* Company; then the Election of the Seven Truſtees to be made out of the *Eaſt India* Company, of which Sir *John Morden* was alſo a Member. And in caſe of a Failure in that Company, Proviſion was made by the Will for others.

A Treaſurer.

To this College, belongs alſo a Treaſurer; whoſe Salary is 40 *l.* a Year. Whoſe Office is to receive the Rents and Revenues: and to keep Books of the Accounts and Disburſements of the College: and to be accountable to the Viſitors.

A Chaplain.

And alſo a Chaplain. He to be a Man in Holy Orders, who is to read Prayers in the Chapel twice, Morning and Evening, every Day, and to preach twice on the Lord's Days. His Salary is 30 *l.* a Year.

Theſe with the poor Merchants are to have a Common Table in the Hall, to eat and drink together at Meals; And each have their convenient Chambers and Apartments, with Cellars.

The Number of ſuch as are to be admitted.

The exact Number of ſuch as are to be admitted there, is not appointed; but to be more, and augmented according as the Eſtate will bear, and the neceſſary Expences allow of. But it is thought the Number may at leaſt amount to Forty Perſons; there being Harbour for that Number.

The Penſion allowed to each.

The Penſion allowed to each Perſon admitted there, is 20 *l. per Ann.* for their Commons, Firing and other Neceſſaries. Each to wear Gowns in the College with the Badge of the Founder, and to be 50 Years of Age at leaſt.

The Chapel Conſecrated.

The Chapel within the College, which is wainſcotted, and hath a very fair and coſtly Altar Piece, was Conſecrated by the late Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dr. *Sprat* (in whoſe Dioceſe the College ſtands) being alſo preſent, Dr. *Teniſon*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with the Founder, together with many others; when Dr. *Friend* preached the Dedication Sermon; and an Anthem ſung by the ſinging Boys of the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*; brought by the ſaid Biſhop, Dean alſo of that Church. Afterwards all were entertained in the College at a ſplendid Dinner, at the Founder's Coſt, amounting to 50 *l.* or upwards.

Burying Place.

There is alſo a Burying Place adjoyning to the College: Conſecrated alſo by Biſhop *Sprat*, for ſuch of the College as Dye there.

The Lady *Morden's* pious Deſign.

The Lady *Morden*, ſtill living, intendeth to be a further Benefactor to this College, *viz.* To enlarge the Salary of the Chaplain, to as much more as it is at preſent; conſidering his Duty of daily Attendance, for his better Encouragement. And to give a further Addition to the 10 *l.* appointed yearly, for the Repairs, which is ſcarce ſufficient for that Purpoſe.

Sir *John Morden* buried in his own College.

Sir *John Morden* dyed *Anno* 1708. And lyeth interred, according to his Deſire, in a Vault under the Communion Table of the Chapel of his own College: Whither he was brought with a Decency ſuitable to his Worth. There is intended to be a handſome Statue of him to be ſet over the Gate coming in, in a Niech there for that Purpoſe.

The preſent Truſtees are,
The Lady *Morden*,
Sir *Peter Delme* Kt.

Sir *Charles Cooke*, Kt.
Mr. *Papillon.*
Mr. *Hanger.*
Mr. *Morſe.*
Mr. *Chiſwell.*

And now, laſtly, to confirm what is related befo[illegible] and to give a more particular and diſtinct Knowledge of this Foundation; here follows an Authentick Abſtract of the Founder's laſt Will, as far as it relates thereunto: Which was kindly communicated to me by Mr. *Thomas Brand*, Brother to the Lady *Morden*, and Father of the preſent Treaſurer; *Viz.*

Mr. *Nathaniel Brand*, Principal of *Thavies* Inn, Nephew to the Lady *Morden.*

### *An Abſtract of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Sir* John Morden, *Baronet; who departed this Life the* 6th *Day of* September, Anno Dom. 1708. *So much thereof as concerns the Liberal Gifts he left to Charitable Uſes, and particularly to his College in* Black-heath.

First, To be interred in his Chapel, in his College; at the Diſcretion of Dame *Suſan* his Wife, and his Truſtees, without Pomp or Singing Boys; but decently.

Gives and deviſes unto his ſaid Wife, Dame *Suſan Morden*, 600 *l. per Annum*, clear of all Charges, Repairs, Parliament Taxes, and all other Taxes, Deductions and Abatements whatſoever, during her natural Life; to be retained by her, or paid to her by his Truſtees, out of all his Real, Copyhold, or Perſonal Eſtate whatſoever; Quarterly; at *Chriſtmas*, *Lady-Day*, *Midſummer*, and *Michaelmas*. The firſt Payment to begin and be retained, or paid to her at ſuch of the ſaid Feaſts, or Days of Payment, which ſhall firſt happen after his Deceaſe. And for the true Payment thereof, Doth charge all his Eſtate, Real, Copyhold and Perſonal, during her natural Life; to be taken in Lieu and Diſcharge of all Contracts of Marriage, Thirds, Claims and Demands whatſoever: Except what is hereby further deviſed to her.

*Item*, Gives and bequeaths unto her for Life, his Manſion Houſe called *Wrickles Marſh*; with all the Orchards, Gardens, Vineyards, Fiſhponds, Yards, Stables, Barns, Outhouſes, and the Avenue or Cloſe leading to the ſame, from the Road, and the Cloſe adjoining, wherein the Horſepond is: And the Cloſe and Walk, called *Mount Eccho Walk*, and all Appurtenances; Together with ſo many Acres of Land, Meadow and Paſture, next adjoining to the ſaid Houſe, as will amount to the yearly Value of 100 *l.* at the leaſt: To be ſet out and allotted to her by Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, or the Survivors or Survivor of them, according to their Diſcretions.

*Item*, Gives and bequeaths to his Wiſe 100 *l.* for Mourning.

*Item*, Gives and bequeaths to her his beſt Coach and Chariot, and Four of his beſt Horſes, and the Furniture thereof: And all his Cows and Dairy. And alſo one Moiety, or Half Part (the ſame into Two equal Parts to be divided) of all his Houſhold-ſtuff, Furniture, Utenſils, Plate, Jewels, *China* Ware, Cabinets, Linnen, Woollen, Hangings, Bedding, Pewter, Copper and Braſs, and all other his Ornaments and Houſhold-ſtuff whatſoever; as well in the Country as in *London*: To diſpoſe of at her Will and Pleaſure. And alſo gives unto her, during Life, the Uſe and Wearing of the other Moiety of the ſaid Houſhold-ſtuff, &c. And his Will is, That an Inventory and Valuation of all the ſaid Houſehold Goods, Plate, Jewels, be made and delivered to the ſaid Truſtees, Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*; ſome, or one of them; To preſerve the ſame for the Uſes hereaſter mentioned.

And then, after divers Legacies to his Relations and other Perſons, and to the Poor of St. *Martin Outwich*, and of the Pariſh of *Charlton*; He gives to *Chriſt's Church* Hoſpital 200 *l.* formerly lent; and diſcharges them thereof. To St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital 100 *l.* Which he ſubſcribed and paid; and diſcharges the ſame. Gives 200 *l.* to be laid out by his Executrix, to diſcharge Priſoners out of the *King's Bench* Priſon, *Marſhalſea*, *Fleet* and *Ludgate*, and both the *Counters*: Not paying above 3 *l.* to any one. And alſo 100 *l.* to be diſtributed to Blind Perſons. To ſuch as were born blind, 40 *s.* apiece; and to other blind Perſons, 20 *s.* apiece, &c. To Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, 20 Guineas apiece for Mourning.

[These were Truſtees for his College.]

Makes his Wife, Dame *Suſan Morden*, Sole Executrix.

Gives and deviſes unto Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, and the Survivor of them, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, All his Real and Copyhold Eſtate, of which he was or ſhould be ſeized, during his Life, and not before otherwiſe diſpoſed of, ſubject to the Payment of the ſaid Annuity of 600 *l. per Annum* to his Wife for Life. To hold the ſame unto the ſaid Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, their Heirs and Aſſigns; In Truſt for the Uſes following; *Viz.*

Wills and Orders, That there be placed in his College in *Charlton*, as many poor, honeſt, ſober and diſcreet Merchants, as the clear yearly Rent and Revenue of his ſaid Real or Copyhold Eſtate of Inheritance will maintain, according to the Allotments and Proviſo's following. Which Merchants he directs to be of the Age of Fifty Years apiece at leaſt, and have loſt their Eſtates by Accidents, Dangers and Perils of the Seas, or by any other Accidents, Ways and Means, in their honeſt Endeavours to get their Living by Merchandizing.

Gives and allows each [ſuch] Merchant a Penſion of 20 *l.* a Year; to be paid and laid out in manner after appointed.

Wills, That out of the ſaid Penſions of 20 *l.* apiece, a conſtant Table and Commons be kept in the Hall of the College, for the Suſtenance of the poor Merchants, to Dine and Sup together, ſuch as are able to come out of their Chambers, every Day in the Year. And for ſuch as are not able to come out of their Chambers, ſuch Proviſion ſhall be made and ſent to them, as is neceſſary for them in their Conditions.

Wills, That the ſaid Merchants ſhall always in the ſaid College wear Gowns, all alike. And that out of their ſaid 20 *l. per Annum* apiece, ſhall yearly be allowed 40 *s.* apiece to buy their new Gowns;

Gowns ; and alſo 20*s.* apiece to buy each of them a Chaldron of Coals, for Firing in their Chambers. And the remaining 17*l.* apiece to be applied to the Maintenance of their and Commons : And for Buying and Dreſſing their Proviſions : And for Bread and Beer, and Coals for their Kitchen and Hall, and all other Neceſſaries. And if any Overplus of their Penſions be left, after all Commons and Neceſſaries paid for ; the ſame to be equally divided amongſt them, for Cloaths, and other Neceſſaries.

Wills, That each of them have a Lodging appointed, and be conſtantly reſident in the ſaid College.

Wills, That a Perſon be appointed to be *Treaſurer*, to receive for the Uſe of the College all the Rents, Revenues, Sum and Sums of Money belonging to the College ; for Proviſions, Repairs, Wages, and other Expences whatſoever, in ſuch manner as hereby is directed. And ſhall prepare and keep Books fairly written of all his Receipts and Diſburſments ; to be peruſed, and allowed of, and ſigned by the Viſitors after named, once a Year at leaſt ; and oftner, whenever the Viſitors, after named, ſhall call for the ſame. And for his Pains and Trouble therein, ſhall have an Allowance either out of the ſaid Real or Copyhold Eſtate, or ſuch other Eſtate as is hereby given for the Endowment of the College, the Penſion or Sum of 40 *l. per Annum*, by the Viſitors, upon Peruſal of his Accounts.

Wills, That the Chapel in the ſaid College be Conſecrated : And that there be a ſober, devout, and diſcreet Perſon, in Holy Orders, appointed to be Chaplain to the College, to read Divine Service there, according to the preſent Liturgy of the Church of *England*, as now by Law eſtabliſhed, Twice every Day, Morning and Evening. And alſo to preach Sermons twice a Day, every *Sunday* in the Year ; and duly to Adminiſter the Holy Sacraments, and Viſit the Sick, and Bury the Dead : And to do all Things according to his Duty and Place. And for his ſo doing, ſhall have alſo out of ſuch Eſtate given for Endowing the College, 30 *l.* a Year. And the Chaplain and Treaſurer ſhall have their Diet with the Merchants, in the Hall of the College : And alſo their Lodging in the College. And the ſame ſhall be anſwered out of the Eſtate allotted for Endowing the College.

Wills, That the Chaplain be always reſident, to do his Duty in the College. And that all the Merchants do conſtantly go to Chapel and Divine Service twice every Day without fail, if they are able. And that the Merchants, by Majority of Votes, ſhall chuſe one or more at a time, and as often as they pleaſe, out of their own Number, to buy in all the Prcviſions and other Neceſſaries for the College ; and take care thereof, and deliver out the ſame to the Cook and others of the College, as Occaſion ſhall require ; without any or Advantage for his, or their Pains. Believing, ſince he gives the Money, they will not think it a Burthen to buy their own Proviſions and Neceſſaries.

Diſcharges his Executrix from being ſubject to any Miſcarriage, in caſe, what ſhould be done by her was well intended. And further, directs his Executrix to make Sale of any Ships, or Parts of Ships, in which he is intereſted, if ſhe thinks fit. Deſires her, ſpeedily to ſell his Perſonal Eſtate, that the Produce thereof may come in Aid of his Real Eſtate, for Endowing the College.

Wills, That the ſole Government and Management of the College be in the Viſitors, after mentioned, and their Succeſſors for ever. And firſt appoints his Wife, Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, to be ſole Viſitors thereof. And they, and the Survivors of them, or the major Part of them, or of the Survivors of them, to have the ſole Management thereof : To place and diſplace the Merchants, Chaplain, Treaſurer, and all Officers and Perſons within the College : And to make Orders and Rules for the well governing thereof, as they, or the major Part of them ſhall think fit. And that they, or the major Part of them, Viſit the College once a Year at the leaſt ; and oftner, if they think fit. And that they, or the major Part of them, ſhall then ſtate and take the Treaſurer's Accounts, and peruſe and ſign the ſame, if they approve thereof : And if not, to call the ſaid Treaſurer to Account for all ſuch Moneys as ſhall come to his Hands, and not be diſpoſed of according to this his Will. And then examine into the well governing of the College, and into the Behaviour of every one within the ſaid College. And if they find that the Treaſurer, Chaplain, or any other of the Officers of the College, do not behave themſelves according to their Duty ; then to diſplace them, and appoint others in their Rooms, by Writings under their reſpective Hands and Seals, or the Hands and Seals of the major Part of them. And alſo examine into the Manners of all the Merchants ; whether they keep conſtant to Chapel, and are reſident in the College. And if they find them guilty of any Sort of ill Behaviour ; not keeping ſtrictly to the Rules and Orders of the College, or guilty of Swearing, Drunkenneſs, or any other Debauchery ; that then, by Writing under the Hands and Seals of them, or the major Part of them, to diſplace and turn them out ; and put in other Merchants at their Diſcretions. And then view all Repairs done, or to be done in the College ; or Utenſils of Houſhold-ſtuff : And give ſuch Orders therein, as to them ſhall ſeem meet.

Gives 10 *l. per Annum* for ever, to be expended in a Dinner for the Viſitors in the ſaid Hall, on the Day of their Viſitation ; and for Hay and Corn for their Horſes. And after they have dined, all the Proviſions remaining to be given to the Merchants within the College.

Wills, That Rooms be prepared for their Reception. And that immediately after the Deceaſe of any Two of the Viſitors, that Sir *John Buckworth*, Sir *Humphry Edwin*, *John Morice*, Eſq, Mr. *William Faulconer*, and Mr. *Juſtus Otgher*, *Turkey* Merchants, ſhall be Truſtees, and Viſitors of the College during their Lives ; together with the then ſurviving Viſitor, or Viſitors. And that then all the Truſtees or Viſitors do Viſit the College, and execute all the Powers, above given to the firſt Truſtees. And that then, when any one of the ſaid Viſitors dies, all the ſurviving Viſitors, or the major Part of them, ſhall meet ; and under their Hands and Seals conſtitute and appoint ſome one of the *Turkey* Company, to ſupply the Place of the deceaſed Viſitor, to be Viſitor with them during his Life. Or if more than one happen to be dead, then to conſtitute and appoint ſo many of the *Turkey* Company to be Viſitors for their Lives, in the Place of thoſe deceaſed, as will keep up the Number of Seven Viſitors ; to have always the ſole Management of the College according to his Will.

Wills, That if all the Viſitors of the College ſhould dye, without chuſing others to ſucceed them ;

them; then the *Turkey* Company to chuſe Seven diſcreet Perſons, Members of their Company, to be Viſitors of the College for their Lives: And they to chuſe them Succeſſors accordingly, in manner aforeſaid, for ever. And if the *Turkey* Company fail, that there cannot be Viſitors choſen out of them; then the ſurviving Viſitors, or major Part of them, ſhall conſtitute and appoint ſo many of the *Eaſt India* Company, as will fill up the Number Seven. And if that Company fail; then out of the Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* be [as many] Viſitors for their Lives, as will make up their Number Seven Viſitors for ever. And ſo the ſurviving Viſitors, as often as any ſhall dye, ſhall chuſe fit and diſcreet Perſons out of the Court of Aldermen. And if the Court of Aldermen fail; then the ſurviving Viſitors, when any one or more ſhall dye, to conſtitute one or more to fill up their Number Seven, of diſcreet and grave Perſons, Gentlemen of the County of *Kent*, as the ſurviving Viſitors, or major Part of them ſhall think fit, to be Viſitors for their Lives: And ſo to chuſe Viſitors ſucceſſively out of the Gentlemen of *Kent*, to make up their Number Seven for ever. But ſo long as there ſhall be a *Turkey* Company, or when they ſhall be reſtored, the Viſitors to be choſen out of them.

Directs, That the Truſtees and Viſitors, when they ſhall be reduced to Two in Number, in whom the Inheritance of the Eſtate deviſed, or to be purchaſed, ſhall be veſted; ſhall convey and aſſure the Inheritance and Fee ſimple of the ſaid Eſtates to the Uſe of themſelves, and all other the then preſent Viſitors, and of their Heirs and Aſſigns, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid. And that the Charges of ſo conveying and transferring the ſaid Eſtates, and all other Charges and Expences in or about making Purchaſes, and ordering and managing the Eſtate or Revenues wherewith the College is endowed, (other than the Expences of Viſitations, which are already provided for) ſhall be allowed and deducted out of the Eſtates and Revenues aforeſaid.

Wills, That ſo often as any of his Name, or his own or Wife's Relations, ſhall be qualified to be Chaplain, or otherwiſe qualified to perform any of the Offices in the College, or be within the Intention of this Will, to receive the Charity of the College; that they be upon an Election preferred before others, and be put into the ſaid Offices of the College for which they are qualified, and put in to receive the Charity thereof, before any Perſon whatſoever.

Revokes all former Wills; and declares this to be his laſt.

Dated the 15th of *October*, 1702.

Signed

*JOHN MORDEN.*

Witneſſes,

**HENRY RADMAN.**
**JOHN CURRIER.**
**THO. WOODFORD.**
**JOHN STUDLEY.**

### *Abſtract of the* Codicil *annexed.*

Whereas by his Will of the 15th of *October*, 1702, he mentions a College erected for Poor Merchants; and thereby gave a yearly Penſion of 20 *l.* to every Merchant; And attended the Houſe of Commons, for an Exemption for the College from Paying Taxes, but could not prevail: Does therefore declare, That the Penſion of 20 *l.* yearly to each Merchant, be reduced to the yearly Penſion of 15 *l.* to iſſue out of the yearly Allowance of 20 *l.* by Will allowed. In all other Things, confirms his ſaid Will.

Dated the 9th of *March*, 170--r.

In the Hall is hung up a TABLE, containing in Writing the Orders of the College: Which are as follow.

## *The* ORDERS *to be Obſerved in* MORDEN *COLLEGE.*

I. *Imprimis*, It is Ordered, That no Perſon or Perſons be elected, or admitted into this College, but ſuch Poor Merchants as are fallen into Decay by Accidents of the Seas, or otherwiſe, in their way of Merchandizing; being honeſt, ſober and diſcreet Members of the Church of *England*, as now by Law eſtabliſhed; and being ſingle Perſons, of the Age of Fifty Years at the Time of their Admiſſion into the ſaid College. And if by Miſinformation, Miſtake or otherwiſe, any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, or any common Swearers, Drunkards, quarrelſome, looſe, lewd, unruly, debauched or diſorderly Perſons, or any Perſon or Perſons infected with any infectious Diſeaſe, ſhall be placed or put into the ſaid College; that then all, and every ſuch Perſon, ſhall be immediately expelled, and put out of the ſaid College for ever.

II. Ordered, That no Friends, Relations or Acquaintance, of any of the ſaid Merchants or Servants, (unleſs in Caſe of Sickneſs, or the like, to take care of them) ſhall reſide, live or lodge in the ſaid College. And every Perſon or Perſons offending againſt this Order, ſhall forfeit for his firſt Offence all his and their Commons, during the Time any ſuch Perſon ſhall reſide, live or lodge with them in the ſaid College, and for one Month longer. And for the Second Offence, Six Months longer. And for the Third Offence, ſuch Merchants and Servants ſhall be expelled, and turned out of the ſaid College for ever.

III. Ordered, That every Member of the ſaid College ſhall be conſtantly reſiding and dwelling within the ſaid College; and ſhall not be wandring, and miſpending their Time in publick and diſorderly Houſes; but ſhall employ themſelves in Acts of Piety and Devotion. Nor ſhall abſent themſelves, without Leave, for Twenty four Hours, from the ſaid College; unleſs by unavoidable Accident, or Neceſſity; under Pain of being expelled the College.

IV. Ordered, That all the Gentlemen of the ſaid College be daily in Commons, in the Hall of the ſaid College; unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, or other ſuch like Indiſpoſition. And that their daily Allowance be, to each of them, a Pound of Meat, two Quarts of Beer, a Threehalfpeny Loaf, beſides Cheeſe and Butter. That the Time of Dining be Twelve of the Clock; and of Supper, be Six of the Clock. And in Caſe of Sickneſs, (inſtead of ſuch their Allowance) there ſhall be provided for them, and ſent to their Chambers, ſuch other Proviſions and Neceſſaries, as ſhall be convenient and neceſſary for them in their Condition. And that no Gentleman of the ſaid College ſhall ſend, or carry away any Bread, Beer, or Victuals from Table at Dinner time; nor ſhall ſit down to, or riſe from Table, before Grace be ſaid.

V. Ordered, upon the ſeveral and reſpective Deaths, Departure, or Expulſions of every one of the Merchants of the ſaid College, that their and every of their Places ſhall remain, and continue vacant, and undiſpoſed of for Twelve Months, next after the Quarter Day then next enſuing. And their and every of their Yearly Allowances during ſuch Vacancies, ſhall be applied and diſpoſed of, for and toward the Repair and Support of the ſaid College.

VI. Ordered, that the College Gates be kept locked at Dinner and Supper times; and that all the Gates of the ſaid College be locked at Nine of the Clock every Night in the Summer, and at Eight in the Winter. And that the Key be carried and delivered to the Chaplain to be kept by him in his Lodging. And if any Member of the ſaid College be out after the Gates are locked up, he ſhall forfeit his next three Days Commons, for every ſuch his Offence.

VII. Ordered, that the Chaplain of the ſaid College be a Devout, Pious, Sober, Modeſt, Good Man, in Holy Orders; and that he do read Divine Service according to the now Uſage of the *Church of England*, twice every Week Day in the Year, in the Chapel of the ſaid College, at the Hours of Eleven in the Morning, and at Three in the Afternoon; and do read Prayers, and Preach twice every *Sunday* in the Summer time, and ſo likewiſe in the Winter, unleſs he ſhall be diſpenſed with by the Founder, or Foundreſs, or Viſitors for the time being, or the major Part of them, to preach but once a Day, during any Part of the two Winter Quarters. And during ſuch Diſpenſation, the ſaid Chaplain ſhall expound the Scriptures, and inſtruct the Congregation in Matters of Faith, and the Doctrine of the Church.

And it is further ordered, that the Chaplain ſhall be always reſident and abiding in the ſaid College, and not abſent himſelf above one ſingle Day at one time, and that but very ſeldom, without leave of the Founder or Foundreſs, or Viſitors, or major part of them, for the time being. And then the Chaplain to find one to do his Duty in every Thing there, according to his Place and Function in the ſaid College, during his Abſence; and alſo, that the Chaplain do adminiſter the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at leaſt Four times in the Year; that is to ſay, at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, or ſome *Sunday* or *Lords Day* after *Trinity*, at the Diſcretion of the Chaplain; and that he do Viſit and Pray with the Sick within the ſaid College; and likewiſe exhort and prepare all the Members of the ſaid College to be worthy Partakers of the Holy Communion.

VIII. Ordered, That the Clerk of the Chapel do every Day ring the Bell, to call the Members to Prayer, ſome convenient time before the Chaplain do begin; and do attend in the Chapel in his Gown, and duly make his Reſponſes; and do his Duty there, and keep the Pews and Chapel clean and neat, upon pain of the Forfeiture of 9*s.* 4*d.* for every ſuch his Omiſſion or Offence, to be deducted out of his Yearly Salary and Wages.

IX. Ordered, that all the Merchants belonging to the ſaid College do attend and come to Prayers, Morning and Afternoon, in the Chapel of the ſaid College in their Gowns, with their Common Prayer Books; and do behave themſelves there reverently, with great Piety and Devotion, and duly make their Reſponſes, upon pain of forfeiting their next and three Days Commons for every Breach of this Order. And do likewiſe receive the Holy Sacrament in the ſaid Chapel at leaſt Four Times every Year, upon pain of forfeiting Ten Days Commons, for every ſuch their Default and Neglect, without reaſonable Cauſe to the contrary, to be allowed by the Founder or Foundreſs, or Viſitors for the Time being, or the major Part of them: and alſo that they be conſtant, attending upon ſuch Evening Lectures or Expoſitions, as the Chaplain ſhall uſe in the publick Hall for their Benefit and Inſtruction.

X. Ordered, that all Diſputes and Differences ariſing between the Members of the ſaid College, or any of them, ſhall be referred to the Determination of the Chaplain of the ſaid College, if he can compoſe and end the ſame; if not, to the abſolute Determination of the Founder or Foundreſs, or the Viſitors for the Time being, or the major part of them, or of ſuch other Perſon or Perſons, as they ſhall appoint to determine the ſame.

XI. Ordered, That every *Monday* Noon, immediately after Dinner, one of the Merchants belonging to the ſaid College ſhall be choſen by the Majority of Voices then preſent, to be Caterer that Week. Who being ſo choſen ſhall go to Market, and ſee the Meat weighed and brought into the College; and that their due Proportion of Meat be delivered by the Butcher to the Cook; and that all other Proviſions and Neceſſaries be provided, and ſent in for the Uſe of the ſaid College. And if any one ſo choſen ſhall refuſe or neglect to do his Duty therein, without reaſonable cauſe ſhewn to the contrary, during that Week he ſhall be ſo choſen, he ſhall forfeit his Commons that Week for ſuch his Default or Neglect.

XII. Ordered, That no Servant ſhall cut, take, or carry away, or have any Commons from Table, before the Merchants have Dined, or Supped; or cut off any Meat before it be brought to Table, upon Forfeiture of a Week's Commons for every ſuch Offence.

XIII. Ordered, That all the Members of the ſaid College do demean and behave themſelves civilly and orderly in the ſaid College; and do not give any ill Language, or cauſe any Strife or Diſturbance between any of their Fellows; nor intermeddle with any Buſineſs of the College; contrary to the Intent of theſe Orders. And if any of them ſhall ſwear accidentally an Oath, or be Drunk, or commit any other immoral Act; for which he or they ſhall not be expelled; then they, and every of them ſo offending ſhall forfeit his, and their next Days Commons for ſuch their Offence.

XIV. Ordered, That if any of the Members of the ſaid College ſhall lye out of the ſaid College without leave from the Founder, Foundreſs, or Viſitors of the ſaid College, for the time being, or the Major Part of them; that every ſuch Member of the ſaid College ſhall forfeit one Weeks Commons for every Night he ſhall ſo lye out, without Leave or reaſonable Cauſe ſhewn for his ſo doing, to be allowed of by the Founder, or Foundreſs, or Viſitors, or the Major Part of them, for the time being.

XV. Ordered, That an Account in Writing, every firſt *Monday* in every Month, be delivered by the Butler to the Steward, or Receiver of the ſaid College, of the Commons of all abſent Members, with or without Leave; and alſo of all the forfeited Commons, within that Month then laſt paſt: And that the Steward, or Receiver, do keep a diſtinct Account thereof, entred into his Book; and take care that the ſame be employed and diſpoſed of, for and towards the Maintenance and Improvement of the Garden of the ſaid College.

XVI. Ordered, That the Chaplain do take notice of, and endeavour to regulate and prevent all Miſunderſtandings and Diſorders, within the ſaid College, by viſiting the Hall and Chambers of the Gentlemen, and others of the ſaid College, as oft as Occaſion ſhall require.

XVII. Ordered, That all the Members of the ſaid College do obſerve, and ſtrictly keep and obey all theſe Orders, and all ſuch other Orders as from time to time ſhall be made by the Founder, Foundreſs, or Viſitors, or the major Part of them, for the time being, for the well governing, ordering, and Management of the ſaid College.

---

## IRONMONGERS *Hoſpital.*

Sir *Robert Jeffrey*'s Hoſpital.

THE laſt Hoſpital of a larger and nobler Charity, extending to the Relief and Comfort of a great Number of Aged poor People, is that of Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Knt. late Alderman, and ſometime Lord Maior of the City, of the Company of *Ironmongers*, deceaſed. Who left by his laſt Will and Teſtament, Dated 10 of *Febr.* 1703. a great Sum of Money (among ſeveral other Demiſes to charitable Uſes) to the Truſt and Care of the ſaid Company, for the ſupporting and maintaining of as many Poor, as the ſaid Money, inveſted in Freehold Eſtate, either of Lands or Houſes, would amount to; allowing to each a certain Sum Annually, as is mentioned in the ſaid Will. And accordingly, they, the Maſter, Wardens, and Livery of the ſaid Company of *Ironmongers* of *London*, have now of late, out of the Produce and Profits of the ſaid Money, erected and finiſhed, a commodious, decent Building, near *Shoreditch*, for the Habitation and Reſidence of the ſaid poor People, both Men and Women, which as they ſay coſt 12000*l.* or upwards. There are admitted already 44 Perſons; but the Hoſpital capable of receiving many more, to the Number of Each have a Gown, and are paid Quarterly 30*s.* And, beſides their Rooms they have a Cellar. There is alſo a Chapel for the Reſort of the poor People to daily Prayers, and a Chaplain, who hath an Annual Salary, and Chambers allowed him.

Rules and Orders for this Hoſpital.

And for the better Government of theſe that are, or ſhall be admitted to dwell in the ſaid Almshouſe, and enjoy the Benefits thereof, it was Ordered and Appointed, at a General Court, held by the ſaid Company at their Hall, *Nov.* 17. 1715. that certain Rules and Orders to be put in Print, ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved by the ſaid Almsfolks; and divers Penalties annexed for Breach or Neglect of them, (even to Expulſion in ſome Caſes) comprized in xxix Articles. Which being ſo well contrived for the maintaining of Sobriety, Peace, good Order, mutual Help and Society, Religion and Vertue among them, may deſerve to be here ſet down for good Example ſake, and for the Direction of any other well diſpoſed Perſons, that are or ſhall be minded, to lay out their Chriſtian Devotion and Charity that Way.

*Imprimis.* It is Ordered. That upon the Death of any Perſon, that is, or ſhall be choſe into the ſaid Almshouſe, to partake of the ſaid Charity, there ſhall at the next Quarterly Court, or at furtheſt, at the ſecond Quarterly Court, after the Death of the ſaid Perſon, be another Perſon choſe in the Room of the ſaid Perſon ſo deceaſed.

II. That any Relation of the ſaid Benefactor, that is a proper Object, ſhall be preferred to any other Petitioner. And in defect of any ſuch Relation petitioning, It is Ordered, That any Member, or their Widow, that have been Liverymen or Freemen of the Company of *Ironmongers*, who is a proper Object, ſhall be preferred to any other Petitioner. But in Defect of any ſuch Petitioning, the greateſt Object that ſhall Petition, ſhall be choſe without Favour or Affection.

III. That ſuch Perſon be choſe in, for his or her Life; he or ſhe obeying and fulfilling all the following Orders; but be liable to be expelled, upon being guilty of ſuch Crimes as are hereafter mentioned to be puniſhed with Expulſion.

IV. That it be a general Rule to be obſerved, that no Perſon ſhall be choſe under Fifty ſix Years of Age (not to be diſpenſed with) unleſs upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion.

V. That no Perſon choſe ſhall have the Uſe and Benefit of more than one Room and Partition in the Cellar, which ſhall be aſſign'd them by either of the Wardens.

VI. That if any Perſon choſe be a Married Man, it may be lawful for his Wife to cohabit with him, ſhe obſerving and obeying all theſe Orders. But upon the Huſband's Deceaſe, his Widow is to relinquiſh the Almshouſe, unleſs being qualified by her Age ſhe ſhall be elected herſelf.

VII. The Honour and Service of Almighty God being above all Things to be reſpected, it is Ordered, That all abiding in the ſaid Almshouſe, Men and Women, being in Health, and well able to walk, ſhall every Lord's Day, and Days of Publick Faſt or Thankſgivings in the Year, go either to their Pariſh Church, or ſome other Place where Service to Almighty God is performed: And abide there to hear, attend and perform Divine Worſhip: And for neglect thereof, ſhall forfeit Four Pence for every Offence, to be deducted out of the next Payment of their Penſions.

VIII. That if any of the ſaid Alms People ſhall uſe any Blaſphemous Words, tending to the Diſhonour of Almighty God, he or ſhe for the firſt Offence ſhall forfeit Six Pence, for the ſecond Twelve Pence; and for the third Offence ſhall be expelled the Almshouſe for ever.

IX. That if any of the ſaid Alms People ſhall commit Adultery, Fornication, or ſuch like Uncleanneſs; or ſhall ſteal within the Houſe or without; or ſhall uſually beg in any Place without the Houſe; or ſhall commonly frequent any Houſe or Houſes ſuſpected of Lewdneſs; or admit or receive commonly to his or her Room, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, which are or have been infamous for lewd Lives; he or ſhe ſo offending, and being duly proved, ſhall be expelled the Almshouſe for ever.

X. That if any of the ſaid Alms People ſhall at any Time or Times, either within the Houſe or without, be drunk, he or ſhe ſo offending (beſides the Penalty of the Law in this Behalf provided) ſhall for the firſt Offence forfeit Four Pence, for the ſecond Eight Pence, for the third Sixteen Pence, and for the Fourth ſhall be expelled the Houſe for ever.

XI. That none of the poor Alms People ſhall give any railing, bitter, or uncharitable Speeches, or give any Stripe or Blows to any of their

Fellows, upon Forfeitnre of a Months Pay for the firſt Offence, and Expulſion for the ſecond.

XII. That none but ſuch as are of good Life and Converſation, certified by Certificates, ſigned by known and reputable Perſons, no common Swearers, known Adulterers or Fornicators; no Thief, common Drunkards, Scolds, or unquiet Perſon or Perſons, ſhall be elected or continued in the ſaid Almshouſe.

XIII. That if any of the ſaid Alms People ſhall lye out of the ſame by Night, without Licenſe of the Maſter or one of the Wardens, or ſome lawful Excuſe to be approved of by them, for the firſt Offence ſhall forfeit out of their Pay Four Pence, for the ſecond Offence double, or repeating the ſame Offence above three times in one Year, to be expelled.

XIV. That none of the ſaid Alms People ſhall Harbour or Lodge any Stranger, young Child, or Children, in his or her Chamber, nor take any Woman to attend him or her, but in time of Sickneſs only, and no other but his or her Siſter, Daughter, or ſome near Relation, or ſome Woman of good Converſation, not under Fifty Years of Age; on pain to loſe or forfeit for every Night any Perſon be Harboured or Lodged contrary to this Order Five Shillings, to be ſtopped out of their Penſion.

XV. That none of the Poor of the ſaid Almshouſe ſhall make any Alteration in their Room, under colour to amend their Lodging, or on any Pretence whatſoever, without Direction of the Maſter or Wardens; upon pain of Expulſion.

XVI. That none of the Alms People ſhall ſpoil or break down any Walls or Fences or Trees planted, or to be planted; upon Penalty to forfeit Twelve Pence, beſides to make good the ſame at their own Charge.

XVII. That none of the ſaid Alms People ſhall caſt or lay any Rubbiſh, Duſt, or any noiſome Thing whatſoever, within any Part of the ſaid Alms Houſe, or any Ditch adjoining thereto, or any the Walks or Paſſages thereof, to the Annoyance of any of their Fellows: but ſhall keep their Rooms and the Walks, Ways and Paſſages before their Doors ſweet and clean; or for every Offence herein to forfeit Four Pence.

XVIII. That none of the Alms People ſhall ſell or vend any Strong Beer, Ale, Brandy, Spirits, or other Liquors, either publickly or privately; upon pain of Expulſion.

XIX. That none of the ſaid Alms People ſhall teach School, or exerciſe any Trade, or Occupation that may be prejudicial or dangerous to the Building, or any Annoyance or Diſturbance to their Fellows, or that ſhall require the Aſſiſtance of any other Perſon; on Forfeit of Twelve Pence *per* Week, ſo long as they tranſgreſs.

XX. That all Perſons belonging to the ſaid Alms Houſe ſhall return and come to their ſaid ſeveral Lodgings (except licenſed by the Maſter or one of the Wardens to be abſent for ſome ſhort time) between the firſt Day of *October* to the firſt Day of *March* Yearly, at or before the Hour of Seven of the Clock in the Evening of thoſe Days. And between the firſt Day of *March*, and the firſt Day of *October* Yearly, at or before the Hour of Nine of the Clock, upon forfeit of 4*d.* for the firſt Offence, for the Second 8*d.* for the Third 12. and for the Fourth to be expelled.

XXI. That once every Quarter, all the Offences that are puniſhable by Forfeitures, ſhall be heard and decided and fined by the Maſter, or one of the Wardens of the Company of *Ironmongers*, aſſiſted by any Three or more of the Livery, in hearing of as many of the Alms People, as can be got together, for Example ſake.

XXII. That all the Offences aforeſaid that are puniſhable by Expulſion, ſhall be heard and judged by the Maſter, Wardens, and Livery in a General Court aſſembled at their Hall. And whoſoever by the Majority of the ſaid Court, ſhall be ordered to be expelled, ſhall never after be capable to be choſe again, or to be admitted into the ſaid Alms Houſe: but a Padlock ſhall be put upon their Door, and their Goods delivered to them, or placed in the Cellar under the great Room, till they fetch them away. And any of the ſaid Alms People that ſhall lodge them afterwards in their Chamber, ſhall forfeit Twelve Pence for every Night they ſhall entertain them.

XXIII. That if any of the ſaid Alms People die, their Gowns ſhall be for the Benefit of ſuch Perſon as ſhall be choſe in their Room; upon penalty of loſing what Penſion ſhall be due at the time of their Deceaſe.

XXIV. That if any of the ſaid Alms People die, the Charge of their Burial ſhall be defrayed by their Friends and Relations before they move their Goods.

XXV. That none of the Alms People ſhall refuſe to be Aiding and Aſſiſting to one another; and in caſe of Sickneſs, 'tis expected they ſhall by Turns attend, aſſiſt, and be helpful to each other: and live in Peace and Unity one with the other; and which of them ſhall refuſe their good Offices to each other in their Sickneſs, ſhall upon good Proof be expelled the Houſe.

XXVI. That a proper Perſon ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Company at a Court, to keep the Key of the Gates from Time to Time at their Pleaſure. Who ſhall be required to give a juſt and impartial Account of all Offences committed againſt any the Orders herein contained.

XXVII. That the Forfeitures be divided into three Parts; one to the Informer, the other two Parts to be put into a common Box, and be divided every *Chriſtmas* amongſt the Poor of the ſaid Alms Houſe, at the Diſcretion of the Maſter and Wardens, or any two of them.

XXVIII. That theſe Orders being fairly Printed, ſhall be hung up in the great Room, and read publickly there in the preſence of the Alms People, twice in the Year yearly; *viz.* on or near the 25th of *March*, and 29th of *September*; and that another Copy be kept by the Clerk of the *Ironmongers* Company to have reſort to upon Occaſion.

XXIX. That ſuch further Orders as the Company ſhall make, ſhall be binding.

Theſe are the Chief Colleges and Hoſpitals in or near the City. Yet there be divers others of leſs Note in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or in the Confines, which will be taken notice of in their due Places.

# CHAP. XXVIII.

## *An Account of the dreadful Fire of* London, *Ann.* 1666. *the Damage done by it; Computed. The Rebuilding thereof; With the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made for that Purpoſe. The Contents of them. An Act of Common Council, for preventing and ſuppreſſing Fires. Inſurance of Houſes from Fire.*

*London* conſidered in its late Ruins by Fire.
*J. S.*

WE have hitherto been employed in a general Perambulation of our City; walking as it were about it from Place to Place, to view and obſerve the publick and moſt remarkable Parts and Buildings of it. In the next Place we ſhould take another and a more particular Cognizance of the ſaid City, in every Ward, and of every Street, Lane, Church, Hall and more notable Houſe in each. But before we come to do that, we ſhall enter into one Conſideration more of *London*, repreſenting it not as before we ſaw it, in its Strength and Glory, but in its Ruins: and ſhew yon a rueful Spectacle of this noble *Metropolis* in Flames, and ſoon after lying flat in its Aſhes.]

The Extent of the Fire.
*R. B.*

For as in the Year 1665. it pleaſed God to ſend a ſweeping Plague upon this City, by which there dyed in *London* and the Liberties, in one Year, 68596 Perſons, beſides thoſe that dyed of other Diſeaſes: So the very next Year a ſad and lamentable Fire brake out on a *Sunday* Morning, being the Second Day of *September*: which by *Wedneſday* Morning, being the Fifth Day, burned down to the Ground all the Buildings and Edifices which ſtood upon the Quantity of 300 Acres of Ground.]

*J. S.*

But in the Inſcriptions on the Monument, ſet up in remembrance of this Fire, it is computed to be 436 Acres lying in Ruines.

### *Of the Beginning, Progreſs, and End of this Fire.*

Out of a true exact Relation, print. 1666.
*J. S.*

How and whither it ſpread.

It was about one or two a Clock in the Morning, this ſad and deplorable Fire happened firſt of all at a Baker's Houſe in *Pudding-Lane* near *New Fiſh-Street*. Which, falling out in a Part of the City cloſe built with Wooden Houſes, and a narrow Lane, propagated it ſelf ſo far before Day, and with ſuch Violence, that it bred a kind of Diſtraction and Stupidity in the Inhabitants and Neighbours near it; ſo that they took not that Care which they might otherwiſe have done, to ſtop the further Diffuſion of it, by pulling down Houſes, as ought to have been done. Whereby it came to paſs, that in a ſhort Time it grew too big to be maſtered by any Engines or other Labour. And being fomented by a violent *Eaſterly* Wind, it kept burning in ſuch a raging manner all *Sunday* and *Sunday* Night, that it ſpread it ſelf by *Monday* Morning, up *Graſs-Church ſtreet* to *Lombard ſtreet*, and to St. *Swithins* Church in *Candlewick ſtreet*, and downwards from *Candlewick ſtreet* to the Waterſide, as far as the *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*; and *Eaſtward*, tho' more ſlowly it crept beyond *Belinſgate*. The Vaſtneſs of this Fire was ſuch, that it made the amazed and diſtracted People, mind only to preſerve their own Goods and Commodities, and to ſecure their particular Concerns (and even that few could do by Reaſon of the haſty Rage of the Flames) none ſcarcely making any Attempts now to quench it. It continued all *Monday* and *Tueſday* with ſuch Impetuoſity, that by Ten of the Clock on *Tueſday Night*, the Houſes and Churches all along *Cornhill*, *Cheapſide*, *Pauls Church Yard*, *Ludgateſtreet*, *Fleetſtreet*, and ſo almoſt all the Breadth of the City from *South* to *North*, to St. *Dunſtan's* Church on this ſide *Temple Bar*, were utterly conſumed. About which Time the Wind ſlackened, and that Night by the Vigilancy, Induſtry and indefatigable Pains of his Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, calling upon all People, and encouraging them by their Perſonal Aſſiſtances, and blowing up of Houſes, at length a Stop was put to the Fire in *Fleetſtreet*, the *Inner Temple* and *Fetter Lane*; at *Holbornbridge*, *Pie Corner*, *Alderſgate*, *Criplegate*, at the lower End of *Baſinghalſtreet*, by the *Poſtern*, at the upper End of *Colemanſtreet*, at the End of *Biſhopsgateſtreet*, and *Leadenhallſtreet*, at the Standard in *Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fanchurchſtreet*, in *Mincing Lane* near *Clothworkers Hall*, about the middle of *Marklane*, and at the *Tower Dock*. But on *Wedneſday* Night it ſuddenly brake out afreſh in the *Inner Temple*. Which happened, as is ſuppoſed, by Flakes of Fire falling into the Gutters of the Buildings. But his Royal Highneſs in Perſon fortunately watching there that Night, and by his ſeaſonable Commands for the blowing up ſome of the ſaid Buildings, it was extinguiſhed before Day, after it had laid level with the Ground *Tanfield Court*, *Parſons Court*, and the Buildings in the Churchyard, and done ſome little damage in the Church and Hall.

The Monument erected in Memory of the Fire.

Upon *New Fiſhſtreethill Eaſtward*, near the Place where the Fire began, is erected a moſt noble and lofty Triumphal Column, (commonly called the *Monument*) reſting upon a Square Baſis of Stone, having large Inſcriptions engraven on it of the Story of the Fire. Wherein among other Things is mentioned, that the City was ſet on Fire by Popiſh Treachery. Which Words were afterwards by publick Order erazed. But upon the Revolution they were engraven again: and ſo they ſtand.]

The Damage done by the Fire.
*R. B.*

The Damage done by this Fire is thus computed. Burned and conſumed Twelve Thouſand Houſes, within the Walls of the City, and above one Thouſand more without the Walls, but all of them within the Freedom and Liberty of *London*; that is, in all 13000, or as others 13200 Houſes. There were alſo deſtroyed the Cathedral Church of St. *Pauls*, which at that Time was new building, and as to the Stone Work, almoſt finiſhed: Alſo eighty ſeven Pariſh Churches, and Six conſecrated Chapels; moſt of the principal and publick Edifices: As the great *Guild Hall*, wherein were nine ſeveral Courts belonging to the City; the *Royal Exchange*; the Kings *Cuſtom Houſe*; *Juſtice Hall*, where the Seſſions were kept Eight or Nine Times in the Year for the Trial of Murderers, Felons and other Malefactors; the Four Priſons; Four of the principal Gates of the City; and Fifty Halls of Companies: moſt of which were moſt magnificent Structures and Palaces. The whole Damage ſuſtained by this Fire is almoſt incredible. Yet to make ſome Computation, that which follows is the Method that hath been taken.

### *An Account of the vaſt Damage and Spoil made by the forementioned Conflagration.*

A Computation of the Damages ſuſtained by the Fire.

That the Reader may the better judge of the Damages done by this Fire, ſome have computed the Thirteen thouſand odd hundred Houſes burnt and deſtroyed, to be worth one with another 25 *l.* Yearly Rent; which at the low Rent of 12 Years Purchaſe, will in the whole amount unto Three Millions and Nine Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling, and upwards.

An eſtimate of Loſſes.

And for the other Works of publick Concern, they have been thus moderately eſtimated.

### *A Table of Eſtimates.*

*J. Leyburn.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Houſes burnt as aforeſaid | 3 | 900 | 000 |

In Churches and other Publick Edifices as follow:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The 87 Pariſh Churches, at 3000 *l.* each | 69 | 6 | 000 |
| Six Chappels, at 2000 *l.* each | | 12 | 000 |
| The Royal Exchange, at | | 50 | 000 |
| The King's Cuſtom-Houſe, at | | 10 | 000 |
| The 52 Halls of Companies, 1500 *l.* | | 73 | 000 |
| Three of the City Gates, at 3000 *l.* each | | 9 | 000 |
| The Goal of *Newgate* | | 15 | 000 |
| Four Stone Bridges, | | 6 | 000 |
| The *Seſſions Houſe* | | 7 | 000 |
| The *Guild Hall*, and Courts and Offices belonging to it | | 40 | 000 |
| *Blackwell Hall* | | 3 | 000 |
| *Bridewell* | | 5 | 000 |
| *Poultry Counter* | | 5 | 000 |
| *Woodſtreet Counter* | | 3 | 000 |
| | | 939 | 000 |

To which add,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Towards the Building of St. *Paul's* Cathedral, | 2 | 000 | 000 |
| The Wares, Houſholdſtuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, loſt and ſpoiled, may probably amount to | 2 | 000 | 000 |
| In the Hire of Porters, Carts, Wagons, Barges, Boats, *&c.* for Removing, Carrying and Recarrying of Wares, Houſholdſtuff and the like, during the Time of the Fire and ſome ſmall time after; may well be reckoned at | | 200 | 000 |
| In Printed Books, and Paper in ſeveral Shops and Warehouſes | | 150 | 000 |
| In Wine, Tobacco, Sugar, Plumbs, *&c.* of which the City was at that Time very full. | 1 | 500 | 003 |
| | | 5850 | 000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Publick Works Enjoyned by Act of Parliament. | | |
| For cutting a Navigable Channel from the *Thames* to *Holborn Bridge* | 27 | 000 |
| For a Monument to be erected near to the Place where the Fire began. | 14 | 500 |
| | 41 | 500 |

Melioration Money paid to ſeveral Proprietors, who had their Ground taken away, for the making of Wharfs, enlarging of Streets, making of new Streets and Market Places, *&c.*

All which Particulars, *viz.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Houſes burnt | 3 | 900 | 000 |
| For Publick Edifices burnt | | 939 | 000 |
| For Loſſes ſuſtained in Moneys and in Goods Burnt, and in Carriage and removing, and by St. *Paul's* Church being then almoſt new Built | | 5850 | 000 |
| For Publick Works enjoyned to be done by Act of Parliament | | 41 | 500 |
| For Melioration | | | |
| The Sum of all | 10 | 73 | 0500 |

### *Of the ſtrange Concurrence of ſeveral Cauſes, (hapning at the ſame time) occaſioning the Fire ſo vigorouſly to ſpread and increaſe.*

BEſides the ſupine Negligence of the People (whether Maſter or Servants) of the Houſe, where this dreadful Conflagration began; Next unto God's juſt Judgments for the heinous crying Sins of this Nation and City in particular; Some have made Enquiry into other natural Cauſes, which might occaſion ſuch a general Ruin, from ſo ſmall a Beginning: And

1. *Firſt*, They conſider the Time of the Night when it firſt began, *viz.* between One and Two of the Clock after Midnight; when all were in a dead Sleep.

2. *Secondly*, It was *Saturday* Night when many of the moſt eminent Citizens, Merchants, and others were retired into the Country, and none but Servants left to look to their City Houſes.

3. *Thirdly*, It was in the long Vacation, being that particular Time of the Year, when many wealthy Citizens and Tradeſmen are wont to be in the Country at Fairs, and getting in of Debts, and making up Accounts with their Chapmen.

4. *Fourthly*, The Cloſeneſs of the Building, and Narrowneſs of the Steeet in the Places where it began, did much facilitate the Progreſs of the Fire; by hindring of the Engines to be brought to play upon the Houſes on Fire.

5. *Fifthly*, The Matter of which the Houſes, all thereabouts, were; *viz.* Timber, and thoſe very old.

6. *Sixthly*, The Dryneſs of the preceeding Seaſon; there having been a great Drought even to that very Day, and all the Time that the Fire continued, which had ſo dryed the Timber, that it was never more apt to take Fire.

7. *Seventhly*, The nature of the Wares and Commodities ſtowed and vended in thoſe Parts, were the moſt Combuſtible of any other ſold in the whole City: As Oyl, Pitch, Tar, Cordage, Hemp, Flax, Roſin, Wax, Butter, Cheeſe, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, *&c.*

8. *Eighthly*, An *Eaſterly Wind*, (which is the dryeſt of all others) had blown for ſeveral Days together before; and at that Time very ſtrongly.

9. *Ninthly*, The unexpected failing of the Water thereabouts at that Time; For the Engine at the *North End* of *London Bridge*, called the *Thames Water Tower*, (which ſupplyed all that Part of the City with *Thames* Water) was out of Order, and in a few Hours was it ſelf burnt down, ſo that the Water Pipes, which conveyed the Water

from thence through the Streets, were ſoon empty.

10. *Laſtly*, An unuſual Negligence at firſt, and a confidence of eaſily quenching it, and of its ſtopping at ſeveral probable places afterwards ; turned at length into a Confuſion, Conſternation and Deſpair ; People chuſing, rather by flight to ſave their Goods, than by a vigorous oppoſition to ſave their own Houſes and the whole City.

To all which Reaſons muſt not be paſt over the general Suſpicion, that moſt then had of Incendiaries, laying combuſtible Stuff in many Places, having obſerved divers diſtant Houſes to be on Fire together. And many were then taken up upon Suſpicion.

Having now given the Reader this brief View and Account of the Condition the City of *London* was in, until *Anno* 1666. And how in that Year, by a dreadful *Conflagration*, the greateſt Part of it was Buried in its own Aſhes : and illuſtrated the ſame in a ſmall Map thereof made, and here inſerted : let it reſt in this ruinous Condition ; till I acquaint you how, and by what Means it came to be Re-builded, in that Magnificent, Subſtantial and Beautiful Manner, as now it is : With its Cathedral and Parochial Churches, Gates, Halls, Publick Edifices, &c. And of all ſuch Aditional Buildings, New Streets, Markets, Courts, and other Ornaments enjoyned, ſuch as the like before were never erected : And this ſhall be our next Work.

## *Several Things Premiſed, and Enacted before the beginning of the Re-building of the City of* London ; *neceſſary thereunto*, Anno XIX. & Anno XXII. Caroli II. Regis.

### I. For the Levelling of Hills, Streets and Lanes.

FOR the preventing Inundations, and for eaſineſs of Aſcent, be it enacted, that the Street called *Thames-Street* ; and all the Ground between the ſame Street and the River of *Thames*, ſhall be raiſed and made higher by Three Foot at the leaſt, above the Surface of the Ground as now it lieth.

Now therefore, for the bringing of the Ground unto a nearer Level then formerly it was, At a Meeting of the Commiſſioners and Surveyors *Anno* 1667. appointed by Act of Parliament, there were by them made and iſſued out, Theſe following,

### *Rules and Directions preſcribed and made, for the Pitching and Levelling the Streets and Lands of the City of* London, *and Liberties, for the more eaſy and convenient Current, and Conveyance of the Water thereof : as alſo, for the eaſier paſſing of Carts, Coaches,* &c.

1. TOWER-DOCK in *Thames-ſtreet* is to be raiſed 3 foot. At 147 foot upwards from *Thames-ſtreet* to be raiſed 2 f. 10 inches : at the higheſt Part in *Tower-ſtreet* againſt the middle of St. *Alhollows Barking* Church-yard, to be ſunk 6 inches.

2. *Beer-Lane* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* 8 f. at 90 f. upwards 4 f. And to be abated at 192 f. upwards, 3 inches. and at *Tower-ſtreet* 6 inches.

3. *Water-Lane* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* 6 f. at 83 f. upwards nothing : and to be abated at 128 f. upwards, 1 f. 11 inches : at *Tower-ſtreet* abate 2 f.

4. *Harp-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 7 f. at 100 f. upwards, 4 f. 7 inches : and to be abated at 180 f. 1 f. 6 inches : at 270 f. 3 f. 4 inches : at *Tower-ſtreet* 2 f. 6 inches.

5. *Idle-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 7 f. at 90 f. upwards, 4 f. 2 inches : and to be abated at 165 f. upwards 2 f. 3 inches : at 262 f. 3 f. 10 inches in *Tower-ſtreet* 2 f. 6 inches.

6. St. *Duſtans-Hill*, beginning at *Idle-Lane*, is to be raiſed 4 f. 2 inches : at 76 f. upwards, 3 f. 3 inches, at 126 f. 1 f. and to be abated at 226 f. 2 f. 1 inch. at *Tower-ſtreet* 1 f. 10 inches.

7. St. *Mary-Hill* is to be raiſed in *Thamesſtreet* 5 f. at 87 f. upwards, 2 f. 6 inches : and to be abated at 187 f. 1 f. 8 inches, at 287. 5 f. 8 inch. at 387. 5 f. at little *Eaſt Cheap* 1 f. 6 inches.

8. *Love-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thamesſtreet* 4 f. at 100 f. upwards, 2 f. 6 inches, at 200 two f. 3 inches : and to be abated at 270 f. 3 f. 10 inches ; at 370 f. 3 f. at 470 f. 2 f. at *Eaſt Cheap* 3 f. 10 inches.

9. *Buttolphs-Lane* is to be raiſed at *Thamesſtreet* 4 f. at 133 f. upwards 4 f. 5 inches, at 233 f. 10 inches, and to be abated at 333 f. 2 f. at 433 f. 2 f. at *Eaſt Cheap* 3 inches.

10 *Pudding-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 6 f. at 115 f. 4 f. 5 inches, at 212 f. 1 f. 8 inches, and to be abated at 300 f. 1 f. at 400 f. 2 f. at *Eaſt Cheap* 5 f. 9 inches.

11. *New-Fiſh-ſtreet-Hill* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* 2 f. at 80 f. upwards, 2 f. and to be abated at 280 f. nothing, at 380 f. 1 f. 9 inches at *Eaſt Cheap*, 3 f.

12 St. *Michaels-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 7 f. at 80 f. upwards, 6 f. 9 inches at 280 f. 6 f. 6 inches, at 380 f. 2 f. 10 inches, and to be abated at 480 f. 8 inches at *Eaſt Cheap*, 5 inches the Current of it is 13 inches upon 20 f.

13. St. *Martins-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 6 f. at 103 f. 6 f. at 203 f. 4 f. 3 inches at 303 f. 2 inches, and to be abated at 403 f. 2 f. 1 inch, at *Cannon-ſtreet*, 1 f.

14. St. *Laurence-Pountney-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. at 157 f. 3 f. 7 inches, and abated at 261 f. 11 inches at 361 f. 4 f. at *Cannon-ſtreet*, 1 f.

15. *Green Lettice* and *Ducks-field-Lanes* are to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* 3 f. at 135 f. 1 f. 10 inches, and abated at 235 f. 2 f. 11 inches, at 297 f. 4 f. 5 inches, at 397 f. 4 f. 5 inches at *Cannon-ſtreet* 10 inches.

16. *Suffolk-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 3 f. at 110 f. upwards, 2 inches, and to be abated at 190 f. 3 f. 6 inches at 290 f. 7 f. 9 inches at the entrance into *Ducks-field-Lane*, 4 f. and 4 inches.

17. *Buſh-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 103 f. 2 f. and to be abated at 203 f. 8 inches, at 303 f. 4 f. 4 inches, in *Cannou-ſtreet*, nothing.

18. *Dowgate* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 134 f. 1 f. 4 inches, raiſed at *Budg-row*, 1 f.

19 *Colledge-Hill* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 216 f. 3 inches, the Current 1 upon 35.

20. *Garlick-Hill* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 216 f. 11 inches, the Current 1 upon 26.

21. *Little-Trinity-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. at 75 f. 2 f. 11 inches, and to be abated at 150 f. 1 f. 4 inches, at 250 f. 2 f. at *Great Trinity Lane*, 1 f. 6 inches.

22. *Huggen-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. at 63 f. 3 f. 1 inch and abated at 153 f. 1 f. 10 inches, at 253 f. 5. 7. at *Trinity-Lane*, 2 f.

22. *Bread-ſtreet-Hill* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. at 53 f. 3 f. at 153 f. 3 inches and abated at 253 f. 2 f. 11 inches, at *Trinity-Lane* end 2. 0.

24. *Old Fiſh-ſtreet-Hill* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. and abated at *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* 1. 0.

25. *Lambeth-Hill* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtret*, 4 f. at 73 f. 11 inches, and to be abated at 173 f. 3 f. 6 inches, at *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, 3 f. Current 1 upon 17½.

26. The *Old Chonge* is to be abated at *Fiſhſtreet* 1 foot 4 inches, and ſo gradually upwards.

27. St. *Paul's Chain*, or St. *Bennet's Hill*, is to be raiſed in *Thamesſtreet* 8 f. at 100 f. 3 f. And to be abated, at 190 f. 2 f. 5 inches; at 340 f. 3 f. at 490 f. 1 f. In St. *Paul's* Churchyard, as it was.

28. *Thamesſtreet*, at the Foot of *Addle Hill*, is to be raiſed 6 f. and ſo gradually up the Hill.

29. *Puddle Dock* is to be raiſed at *Thamesſtreet* End 8 f.; at 56 f. 6 f. 2 inches; at 196 f. 3 f. 3 inches; at 286 f. 3 f. 3 inches; at 386 f. 9 inches. And to be abated at *Carter Lane*, 1 foot 7 inches.

30. *Creed Lane*, at *Carter Lane* End, is to be abated 2 f. and ſo gradually to *Ludgate Hill*.

31. *Ludgate Hill* is to be raiſed at *Fleetbridge* 6 f.; at 200 f. upwards, 8 f. 7 inches; at 300 f. 5 f. 2½; at 400 f. 11 inches. And to be abated at *Ludgate* 10 inches, at *Ave Mary Lane* End, 1 f. 8 inches; at St. *Paul's* Churchyard, o. o.

32. *Mark Lane* is to be abated at the Ending in *Towerſtreet*, 2 f.; and ſo gradually to about 100 f. up the Lane.

33. *Rood Lane* is to be abated all the Length of it. In *Eaſt Cheap*, 1 f. 6 inches. In *Fenchurchſtreet*, o. o.

34. *Grace Church Street* is to be ſunk at *Eaſt Cheap* 3 f.; at the Conduit, 1 f.; at *Lombardſtreet* End, o f.

35. *Cannon Street* is to be abated in *Eaſt Cheap*; at *Grace Church Street*, 3 f. The higheſt Ground, at 200 f. within the Street, near St. *Michael's Lane* End. The other Parts of it are to be ſunk, according to the Endings of the Streets before mentioned.

36. *Breadſtreet* is to be abated at *Trinity Lane* End 2 f.; at *Watlingſtreet*, o. o.

37. *Friday-ſtreet* is to be abated at *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* 2 f.; at *Watlingſtreet*, o f.

38. *Cheapſide*, about *Woodſtreet* End, is to be raiſed 2 f.; and ſo gradually *Eaſtward* and *Weſtward*; and that raiſing to end at the *Old Change Weſtward*, and *Soper Lane Eaſtward*.

39. The *Stocks* to be abated 2 foot; and that Abatement to be gradually extended into *Cornhill*, *Lombard-ſtreet*, *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, and the *Poultry*, and a little way into *Walbrook*; which about the *South* End of the Churchyard of St. *Mary Woolchurch* is to be raiſed about 2 foot, that the Current of the Water that way may be ſtopped, and turned back towards the *Stocks*; whence it is to be conveyed by a grated Sewer into the main Sewer, not far diſtant.

40. *Baſinghall-ſtreet* is to be raiſed at *Maſons Alley* 2 foot; and ſo gradually, *Northward* and *Southward*.

41. The Street of *Aldermanbury*, from the *North* Side of *Aldermanbury* Church, to the *North* Side of *Addle Street*, is to be gradually ſunk.

42. *Colemanſtreet* is to be raiſed, at the Church, 3 foot; and that Raiſing to be gradually extended to *London* Wall on the *North*, and to *Lothbury* on the *South*.

43. *Queenſtreet* is to be raiſed, at *Three Crane Stairs*, 3 foot; and ſo gradually to *Soper Lane* End, the Deſcent of the Current is 1 upon 34.

## II. *For the Opening and Enlarging of ſeveral Streets and Publick Paſſages.*

WHereas many Ancient Streets and Paſſages within the City of *London* and Liberty thereof, were narrow and incommodious for Carriages and Paſſengers, and prejudicial to the Trade and Health of the Inhabitants; and are neceſſary to be enlarged, as well for the Conveniency as Ornament of the City: It is therefore enacted by this preſent Parliament, (*Caroli II. Decimo Nono*) that theſe Streets and Places following ſhall be enlarged; *Viz.*

1. The Street called *Fleetſtreet*, from the Place where the *Greyhound Tavern* ſtood, to *Ludgate*; and from thence to *Paul's* Churchyard.

2. The Street leading from the *Eaſt* End of St. *Paul's* Church, into *Cheapſide*.

3. The Street and Paſſage at the *Eaſt* End of *Cheapſide*, leading into the *Poultrey*.

4. The Street and Paſſage out of the *Poultrey*, leading into the *Weſt* End of *Cornhill*; at or near the Place late called *The Stocks*.

5. The Street called *Blow-bladder Street*, leading from the *Weſt* End of *Cheapſide* towards *Newgate Market*. And to enlarge the Street and Paſſage from thence towards *Newgate Market*, by laying the Ground where the *Middle Row* in the *Shambles* there lately ſtood, into the ſaid Street; and in like manner, to enlarge the Paſſage from *Newgate Market* towards *Newgate*, by laying the Ground of the Four late Houſes, between *Warwick Lane* End and *Newgate Market*, and the late *Bell Inn* there, into the Street.

6. The Lane, called *Ave Mary Lane*, leading from *Pater-Noſter-Row* to *Ludgate Street*.

7. And the Street or Paſſage at the End of St. *Martins Le Grand*, towards *Blow-bladder Street*, aforeſaid.

8. And alſo the Paſſage from St. *Magnus* Church, to the Conduit in *Grace Church Street*; and the *North* End of *Grace Church Street* alſo.

9. *Thames-ſtreet*, from the *Weſt* Corner of St. *Magnus* Church, to the *Tower Dock*.

10. To enlarge *Old Fiſhſtreet*, by laying the *Middle Row* there into the Street.

11. And whereas the Way or Paſſage of *Holborn Bridge* is now too ſtrait and incommodious for the many Carriages and Paſſengers daily uſing and frequenting the ſame; and is therefore neceſſary to be enlarged: Be it therefore enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of *London*, ſo to enlarge and make wider the ſame, as that the ſaid Way and Paſſage may run in a Level Line, from a certain Timber Houſe on the *North* Side thereof, commonly called or known by the Name or Sign of the *Cock*; unto the Front of the Buildings of a certain Inn, called the *Swan Inn*, ſituate on the *North* Side of *Holborn Hill*, as aforeſaid.

12. That the Lord Maior and Aldermen of *London* may and ſhall open and enlarge a Street or Paſſage, called *Water Lane*, leading from *Fleetſtreet* to *White Fryars Dock*, by the River of *Thames*:

13. And open and enlarge one other Street or Paſſage through *Mincing Lane*, by St. *Dunſtan's* in the *Eaſt*, to *Thamesſtreet* near the *Cuſtomhouſe*. And to make the ſaid Streets or Paſſages Twenty four Foot in Breadth; for the Conveniency of Trade, and better Paſſage of Carts, and other Carriages, to and from the River of *Thames*.

14. That the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Common Council, alſo ſhall and may, by Virtue of this preſent Act, enlarge and make wider any other ſuch ſtrait and narrow Paſſages within the ſaid City, as are leſs than Fourteen Foot in Breadth.

And of ſuch there have been many enlarged; too many here to be enumerated: Which, by comparing the Maps before and ſince the New Buildings, will be to an intelligent Perſon very conſpicuous.

### III. *For the Making of New* Streets *and* Wharfs, Market Places, *and other Publick* Monuments.

1. THAT the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen are by this Act enabled to make, or cauſe to be made, a New Street, leading and extending from the *Guildhall* of the ſaid City, into *Cheapſide*; the ſame Street to be of ſuch Breadth and Wideneſs, as they ſhall judge meet and convenient.

2. That they ſhould alſo open and enlarge a Street or Paſſage to the River of *Thames*, from *Cheapſide* through *Soperlane*, and thence to *Thames-ſtreet*, and thenceforth to the River of *Thames*: And from *Three Cranes* to the *Thames* aforeſaid. And to make the ſame Streets and Paſſages Four and twenty Foot in Breadth.

3. That they ſhall alſo cauſe a Street to be opened, Fourteen Foot wide, from the *Weſt* End of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, down to *Lothbury*.

4. And it is enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That (for the better Benefit and Accommodation of Trade, and for other great Conveniencies) there ſhall be left a convenient Tract of Ground, all along from the *Tower Wharf* to *London Bridge*, and from *London Bridge* to the *Temple*, of the Breadth of Forty Foot, from the *North* Side of the River of *Thames*; to be converted to a Key, or publick and open Wharf. And that (in order thereunto) all Buildings, Sheds, Pales, Walls, Incloſures, and other Obſtructions and Impediments whatſoever, now ſtanding or being within Forty Foot *Northward* of the ſaid River of *Thames*, between the Places aforeſaid, (Cranes, Stairs and Docks only excepted) ſhall be taken down and removed, and the ſaid Ground cleared and levelled: And that from henceforth there ſhall be no Building or Erection whatſoever, (except Cranes, Stairs and Docks) placed or ſet within or upon the ſaid Forty Foot of Ground, or any Part thereof, between the Places aforeſaid.

5. And that all Buildings that ſhall hereafter immediately border upon any Part of the ſaid Ground, upon the *North* Side thereof, ſhall front and be placed in the Line that ſhall be ſet out for the Bounds of the Breadth of the ſaid Forty Foot of Ground *Northward*. And that the Buildings that ſhall be built upon that Line, and fronting the River of *Thames*, ſhall be of the *Second* or *Third Sort or Rate of Buildings*, hereafter mentioned in the *Act for the Rebuilding of the City of* London, Except *Common Halls* for Companies, and other Buildings; which ſhall be otherwiſe allowed of by the King's Majeſty.

6. And that all the ſaid Tract of Ground of the Breadth of Forty Foot from the ſaid River, ſhall be open and at large, without any Diviſion or Separation: And that the Bounds of each Proprietor's Ground therein, ſhall be diſtinguiſhed only by *Denter-Stones*, to be placed in the Pavement thereof.

7. And be it further enacted, That for the further Convenience of Trade, the Channel of *Bridewell Dock*, from the Channel of the River of *Thames* to *Holborn Bridge*, ſhall be ſunk to a ſufficient Level, whereby to make it Navigable: And that the Ground to be ſet out for the Breadth of the ſaid Channel, and of the Wharfs on each ſide thereof, ſhall not be leſs in Breadth than One Hundred Foot; nor ſhall exceed One Hundred and twenty Foot in Breadth.

8. And that the Line of the ſaid Channel, and Wharfs and Levels thereof, together with the Cranes and Stairs to be placed thereon, ſhall be aſcertained by the Lord Maior, *&c.* And that all the ſaid Wharf Ground on each ſide the River, ſhall lie open and at large, (Cranes and Stairs only excepted) without any Diviſion or Separation; and each Perſon's Propriety therein, to be diſtinguiſhed only by *Denter-Stones* in the Pavement thereof.

9. And that all Buildings bordering upon each ſide of the ſaid Wharfs, ſhall front and be placed in the Line, that ſhall be ſet out for the Bounds of the Breadth of the Wharfs from the Channel. And that the ſaid Buildings ſhall be of the Second Rate of Building, mentioned in the Act for Rebuilding the City, *&c.*

10. Whereas by a late Act of this preſent Parliament it was enacted, That the Pariſhes to be rebuilded within the ſaid City of *London*, in Lieu of thoſe which were demoliſhed by the late dreadful Fire, ſhould not exceed the Number of Thirty Nine: But foraſmuch as upon an exact Survey taken of the Number of Houſes to be rebuilded, and of the Extent of the reſpective Pariſhes neceſſary to be ſettled and continued within the ſaid City, it doth appear, That the Pariſhes to be ſettled and continued, and the Pariſh Churches to be rebuilded within the ſaid City, in Lieu of thoſe demoliſhed or conſumed by the ſaid late Fire, cannot conveniently, by Union or otherways, be reduced to a leſs Number than Fifty one. Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Number of Pariſhes to be ſettled, and the Pariſh Churches to be rebuilded, within the ſaid City of *London*, ſhall be Fifty one: The former Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

11. And that the Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors, for all the Time to come, may retain the Memorial of ſo ſad a Deſolation, and reflect ſeriouſly upon their manifold Iniquities, which are the unhappy Cauſes of ſuch Judgments: Be it therefore enacted, That the Second Day of *September* (unleſs the ſame happen to be *Sunday*; and if ſo, then the next Day following) be yearly for ever hereafter obſerved, as a Day of *Publick Faſting* and *Humiliation* within the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof; to implore the Mercy of Almighty God upon the ſaid City; to make devout *Prayers* and *Supplication* unto him, to divert the like Calamity for the Time to come.

12. And the better to preſerve the Memory of this dreadful Viſitation: Be it further enacted, That a *Column*, or *Pillar* of *Braſs* or *Stone*, be erected *on*, or as *near* unto the Place where the ſaid Fire ſo unhappily began, as conveniently may be; in perpetual Remembrance thereof:

of: With ſuch *Inſcription* thereon, as hereafter by the Maior and Court of Aldermen, in that behalf, be directed.

### *Of the Rebuilding of the City of* London *ſo Speedily, Subſtantially, and Splendidly effected.*

built with- 4 or 5 Years.

NOtwithſtanding the extraordinary Loſſes by the forementioned Fire, the devouring Peſtilence in this City the Year preceding, and the chargeable War with the *Dutch* at that Time depending; yet, by the King's Grace, the Wiſdom of the Parliament then ſitting at *Weſtminſter*, the Diligence and Activity of the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commoners of the ſaid City (who were almoſt the only Loſers by that fatal Accident) it was in the Space of Four or Five Years well nigh rebuilded. Divers Churches, the ſtately *Guildhall*, many Halls of Companies, and other Publick Edifices; all infinitely more Uniform, more Solid, and more Magnificent than before: So that no City in *Europe* (nay, ſcarcely in the World) can ſtand in Competition with it, at leaſt in Twenty Particulars; as by a Parallel between It and the moſt eminent of Them, to this Work ſubjoined, will be made to appear.

### *How the Alterations and Augmentations enjoined; As alſo the Rebuilding of Fifty One Parochial Churches, and the Cathedral of St.* Paul, *ſhould be accompliſhed.*

THE forementioned Alterations and Augmentations, to be made in the Rebuilding of the City of *London*, being by Act of Parliament enjoined; they took it then into their Conſiderations, By what Means Money might be raiſed for the carrying on of thoſe Works, by them preſcribed and enacted. And in their Seſſion, *Anno* XIX. *Caroli* II. *Regis*, they enacted as followeth.

For the Enabling of the Lord Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, to perform and accompliſh the Works in this Act mentioned; Be it enacted by the Authority hereof;

1. That for all Sorts of Coals, which from and after the 24th Day of *June*, 1667, and before the 24th Day of *June*, 1677, ſhall be imported and brought into the Port of the City of *London*, or the River of *Thames*, within the Liberty of the ſaid City of *London*, upon the ſame River to be ſold by the Chaldron or Tun, there ſhall be paid by way of Impoſition thereupon, (over and beſides all other Impoſitions and Duties, due and payable for any Sort of the ſaid Coals, by virtue of any Law or Statute now in Force) according to the Rates hereafter mentioned. That is to ſay, For ſuch Sorts of Coals as are uſually ſold by the Chaldron, for every Chaldron thereof, containing Thirty ſix Buſhels *Wincheſter* Meaſure, the Sum of Twelve Pence. And for all ſuch Sorts of Coals as are ſold by the Tun, for every Tun thereof, containing Twenty Hundred Weight, the like Sum of Twelve Pence. Which ſaid Impoſition of Twelve Pence for every Chaldron or Tun of Coals, ſhall, during the Time aforeſaid, be anſwered and paid unto the Maior and Commonalty, and Citizens, or their Deputy or Deputies, by the Maſter, Owner or Owners, or other Perſons taking Charge of the Veſſel, before they ſhall break Bulk, or have a Meter aſſigned for the Meaſuring or Weighing of any Coals aforeſaid. The which Impoſition of Twelve Pence, to be paid at ſuch Place or Places, as by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen ſhall from Time to Time be appointed for the Receipt thereof.

2. That all and every ſuch Sum and Sums of Money, which ſhall be raiſed upon the Receipt of the ſaid Impoſition of Twelve Pence for every Chaldron or Tun of Coals, ſhall in the firſt place be applied and diſpoſed unto, and for the Satisfaction of ſuch Perſons, whoſe Grounds ſhall be taken and employed for the Enlarging of the Streets and narrow Paſſages within the City. And after Satisfaction given for the ſame; the Reſidue ſhall be applied, and diſpoſed unto and for the Satisfaction of ſuch Perſons, whoſe Grounds ſhall be employed for the making of Wharfs or Keys on the *North* Side of the River of *Thames*; and upon each Side of the Shore, called by the Name or Names of *Bridewell Dock*, *Fleet Ditch*, and *Turn-Mill Brook*. And alſo for the building and making of ſuch Priſons within the ſaid City, as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſafe Cuſtody and Impriſonment of Felons, and other Malefactors.

### *Anno* XXII. *Caroli* II. *Regis.*

But foraſmuch as it doth and will require far greater Sums of Money, to give Satisfaction for the Ground to be taken and employed for the Enlarging of the Streets, by this and the foreſaid Act appointed to be enlarged, and for Publick Market-Places, and other the Publick Uſes and Purpoſes in this Act mentioned: Therefore,

3. For the further Enabling the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, to perform the Works in this and the ſaid Act mentioned; and alſo for the Rebuilding of the Pariſh Churches by this Act appointed; Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for all Sorts of Coals, which (from and after the Firſt Day of *May*, 1670, and before the Twenty Ninth Day of *September*, which ſhall be in the Year of our Lord, 1687) ſhall be imported and brought into the ſaid Port of the City of *London*, or River of *Thames*, within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon the ſaid River; there ſhall be paid, by way of Impoſition thereupon, according to the Rates hereafter mentioned. That is to ſay, For all ſuch Coals as ſhall be there imported and brought in, from and after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May*, 1670, and before the Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, 1677, there ſhall be paid for every Chaldron or Tun thereof, Two Shillings, over and beſide the aforeſaid Impoſition of Twelve Pence the Chaldron, or Tun, by the former Act appointed to be paid. —— And for all ſuch Coals which ſhall be there imported and brought in, from and after the 24th Day of *June*, 1677, and before the ſaid 29th Day of *September*, 1687, there ſhall be paid for every Chaldron or Tun thereof, Three Shillings. And the ſame ſhall, by virtue of this Act, be collected, levied and paid, in ſuch ſort and manner, in all and every reſpect, as in and by the ſaid Act is limited and appointed, for the Collecting of the Twelve Pence upon the Chaldron or Tun. All which Monies ſo to be received upon Account of the reſpective Impoſitions, or either of them, ſhall from Time to Time be paid into the Receipt of the Chamber of *London*; and from thence ſhall be iſſued and paid, according to the Direction and Appointment of this preſent Act, and not otherwiſe.

4. And be it further enacted, That all and every Sum and Sums of Money, which ſhall be raiſed upon the Receipt of the ſeveral Impoſitions aforeſaid, ſhall be employed and diſpoſed in Manner and Form following. That is to ſay, Three Fourth Parts of all the Monies, which from and after the Firſt Day of *May*, 1670, and before the 24th Day of *June*, 1677, ſhall be raiſed, or payable, upon the Receipt of the aforeſaid Impoſition of Two Shillings for every Chaldron or Tun of Coals; ſhall be employed and diſpoſed of, for and towards the Rebuilding, Erecting or Repairing of the Pariſh Churches, according to ſuch Order and Direction, as by the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Biſhop and Lord Maior of *London*, or any Two of them, ſhall be given in that behalf. And the ſame ſhall from Time to Time be iſſued out, and paid accordingly. And the other Fourth Part, Reſidue thereof, ſhall be employed for and towards the giving Satisfaction for Grounds, ſet out and employed for the enlarging of Streets, making of Wharfs, Keys, Publick Market Places, and other Publick Uſes, in this and the aforeſaid Act mentioned and appointed.——And that one Moiety of all the Monies, which from and after the ſaid 24th Day of *June*, 1677, ſhall be raiſed, or payable upon the aforeſaid Impoſition of Three Shillings the Chaldron or Tun, ſhall be employed and diſpoſed, for and towards the Rebuilding, Erecting and Repairing of the Pariſh Churches; by ſuch Order and Direction, and to be iſſued and paid by ſuch Warrant of the ſaid Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Biſhop and Lord Maior of *London*, for the Time being. And the other Moiety thereof ſhall be employed and diſpoſed, for the giving of Satisfaction for Ground, ſet out and employed as aforeſaid; and ſuch other Publick Uſes and Purpoſes, as in this and the aforeſaid Acts are mentioned and appointed.

5. And be it enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Biſhop of *London*, and Lord Maior of *London*, or any Two of them, as aforeſaid, to employ or diſpoſe, for and towards the Building and Repairing the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, One Fourth Part of the Money by this Act given and appointed, for the Building, Erecting, or Repairing the Pariſh Churches aforeſaid.

### *For the avoiding of Suits of Law, and other Differences that might ariſe between* Landlords *and* Tenants, &c. *after this General Calamity by the Fire.*

FOR the avoiding of ſuch Inconveniencies, which would of Neceſſity ariſe concerning the Repairing and new Building of Houſes, and Payment of Rents; which, if they ſhould not be determined with all Speed, and without Charge, would much obſtruct the Rebuilding of the ſaid City: Wherefore, the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, made an Act for the Reconciling of ſuch Differences, entitled,

*An Act for Erecting a Judicature, for the Determination of Differences, touching Houſes burned or demoliſhed, by reaſon of the late Fire which happened in* London.

Wherein it was enacted;

1. That the Juſtices of the Courts of *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, and the Barons of the Coif of the *Exchequer*, or any Three or more of them, are authoriſed to hear and determine all Differences and Demands whatſoever, which have or may ariſe between Landlords, Proprietors, Tenants, Leſſees, Under-Tenants, or late Occupiers of any of the Buildings, or other Things by the ſaid Fire demoliſhed.

2. For or concerning the Payment, Defalcation, Apportioning, or Abatement of any Rent or Rents, other than Arrears of Rent only due before the firſt Day of *September*, 1666; or for or touching any Covenant, Condition or Penalty relating thereunto; or for, touching or concerning the Prefixing or Limiting of any Time for ſuch Repairs or new Building; or any Rate or Contribution to be born, or paid thereunto by any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate intereſſed in the Premiſes, and all Incidents relating thereunto.

3. That they, without the Formalities of Proceedings in Courts of Law or Equity, ſhall and may, upon the Verdict or Inquiſition of Jurors, Teſtimony of Witneſſes upon Oath, Examination of Perſons intereſſed, or by all or any of the ſaid Ways, or otherwiſe according to their Diſcretions, proceed to the Hearing and Determining of the Demands or Differences between the ſaid Parties concerning the Premiſes. And that the Definitive Order of the ſaid Juſtices and Barons ſhall be final; from which there ſhall be no Appeal, or Review. Nor ſhall any Writ of *Error*, or *Certiorari*, lie for the Removal, or Reverſal of the ſame.

4. The ſaid Juſtices and Barons are hereby empowered, where they ſhall think it convenient, to order the Surrendring, Increaſing, Abridging, Ceaſing, Determining, or Charging of any Eſtates in the Premiſes; or to order new or longer Leaſes or Eſtates, not exceeding Forty Years, to be made of any of the Premiſes, by the Proprietors or Owners thereof, or other Perſons intereſſed therein, to any Tenant or Sub-Tenant, or late Occupiers of the ſame; their Heirs, or Aſſigns; at ſuch Rents and Fines, or without any Rent or Fine, as they ſhall think fit.

5. That all Orders made as aforeſaid, according to the Tenors thereof, ſhall be obeyed by all Perſons concerned therein reſpectively; and ſhall conclude and bind them, their Heirs, Succeſſors, Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, reſpectively.

6. That upon the Complaint or Requeſt of any Perſon or Perſons concerned, in any of the ſaid Houſes or Buildings, and other the Premiſſes, ſhall iſſue out Notes or Warrants under their Hands, warning the Party or Parties therein named to appear before them at ſuch Time and Place, as in ſuch Note or Notes ſhall be ſpecified; and upon Appearance, or Default of Appearance, the ſaid Juſtices and Barons may proceed to make ſuch finite and definite Orders as aforeſaid.

7. That for the Matters, and according to the Powers herein before mentioned, ſhall be, and ſhall be taken to be a Court of Records: And that the Judgments, and Determinations that ſhall be made between Party and Party, by Authority of this Act, ſhall be recorded in a Book provided for that Purpoſe; which Book, ſo Recorded and Signed, ſhall be placed and intruſted in the Cuſtody of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City of *London* for the time being, to be kept

with the Records of the ſaid City, and to remain as a perpetual and ſtanding Record.

8. That none of the ſaid Juſtices and Barons ſhall take any Fee or Reward whatſoever, directly or indirectly, for any Thing to be done by them, by Virtue or Colour of this preſent Act.

9. And for a Reward of the Officers to be employed herein, the ſaid Juſtices and Barons, are to Order and Direct a Table of ſuch reaſonable Fees to be made, as may carry on and effect the Purport and Intent of this Act.

This Act was to continue in force till the laſt Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord, 1668, and no longer—— But all Differences in that time not being ended, the former Act was continued till the 29th of *September*, 1671, and afterwards till the 29th of *September* 1672.

### *Rules and Directions to be obſerved in the Rebuilding of the City of* London.

FOR the ſpeedy Reſtauration, and for the better *Regulation*, *Uniformity*, and *Gracefulneſs*, of ſuch new Buildings as ſhall be Erected for Habitations ; and to the intent that all Encouragement and Expedition may be given unto, and all *Impediments* and *Obſtructions* that may retard and protract the Undertaking, or carrying on a Work ſo neceſſary, and of ſo great *Honour* and *Importance* to his *Majeſty*, this *Kingdom*, and this *City* in particular, may be removed ;

Be it therefore Enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the *Rules* and *Directions* here preſcribed be duly obſerved by all Perſons therein concerned.

1. That no Building whatſoever be hereafter erected within the Limits of the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, but ſuch as ſhall be purſuant to ſuch Rules and Orders of Building, add with ſuch Materials as are hereby particularly appointed ; and according to ſuch Scantlings, as are ſet down in a Table in this preſent Act ſpecified : And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall preſume to build contrary thereunto ; that then, and in ſuch Caſe, the ſaid Houſe ſo irregularly built, ſhall be deemed a common Nuſance, and the Builder thereof ſhall enter into Recognizance, for Abatement and Demoliſhing the ſame in convenient time ; or to amend the ſame according to ſuch Rules and Orders as aforeſaid ; and in default of either, the Offender to be committed to the Common Goal of the City, there to abide, without Bail or Mainprize, till he ſhall have demoliſhed, or otherwiſe amended, the ſame——.

And that ſuch irregular Buildings may be the better prevented, the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, are authoriſed to nominate and appoint diſcreet and intelligent Perſons in the Art of Building to be the Surveyors or Superviſors, to ſee the ſaid Rules and Scantlings well and truly obſerved. Unto which Surveyors or Superviſors, the Maior and Aldermen in their Court of Aldermen, are empowered to adminiſter an Oath upon the Holy Evangeliſts for the true and impartial Execution of their Office in that Behalf.

Four Sorts of Building.

2. That there ſhall be only four Sorts of Buildings and no more ; and that all manner of Houſes ſo to be Erected ſhall be of one of thoſe four Sorts of Building, and no other.

The firſt and leaſt ſort of Houſes fronting By-Streets or Lanes. The ſecond Sort of Houſes fronting Streets or Lanes of Note. The third Sort of Houſes fronting high and principal Streets. The Fourth and laſt, of Manſion Houſes for Merchants, Citizens, or other Perſons of extraordinary Quality, not fronting either of the three former Ways. And the Roofs of each of the firſt three Sorts of Houſes reſpectively ſhall be uniform.

3. That all the Outſides of all Buildings in and about the ſaid City be henceforth made of Brick or Stone, or of Brick and Stone together, except Door Caſes and Window Frames, The Breſt Summers, and other Parts of the firſt Story to the Front, to uſe ſubſtantial Oaken Timber inſtead of Brick or Stone, for conveniency of Shops. And that the ſaid Doors, Breſt Summers, and Window Frames, be ſufficiently diſcharged of the Burthen of the Fabrick, by Arch Work of Brick or Stone, either Streight or Circular.

4. That there ſhall be Party Walls, and Party Peers ſet out equally on either Builder's Ground, to be built upon by the firſt Beginner of ſuch Building : And that convenient Toothing be left in the Front Wall by the ſaid firſt Builder, for the better joining of the next Houſe that ſhall be built to the ſame. And that no Man be permitted to build on the ſaid Party Wall, or on his own contiguous Ground, until he hath fully reimburſed the ſaid firſt Builder the full Moiety of the Charges of the ſaid Party Wall and Peers ; together with Intereſt for the ſame, after the Rate of 6 *per Cent. per Annum* for forbearance thereof, to be accounted from the beginning of the ſaid firſt Building.

5. That the Houſes of the leaſt ſort of Building, fronting By-Streets or Lanes, ſhall be of two Stories high, beſides Cellars and Garrets ; the Cellars thereof to be Six Foot and a half high The firſt Story Nine Foot high from the Floor to the Cieling ; and the ſecond Story Nine Foot. That all Walls in Front and Rear (ſo high as the firſt Story) be of the full Thickneſs of two Bricks at length ; and upwards to the Garrets of the thickneſs of one Brick and a half ; and the Walls at the eves of the Garrets not to be leſs than one Brick.

6. That the Houſes of the ſecond Sort of Building, fronting Streets and Lanes of Note, and the River of *Thames*, ſhall conſiſt of three Stories high, beſides Cellars and Garrets. That the Cellars thereof be Six Foot and an half high ; the firſt Story Ten Frot high ; the Second Ten Foot high ; the Third Nine Foot from the Floor to the Cieling ; That all the Walls in Front and Reer, as high as the firſt Story be two Bricks and an half thick ; and upwards, to the Garret Floor, one Brick and half thick ; the thickneſs of the Garret Walls at the diſcretion of the Workman. And alſo, that the Thickneſs of the Party Walls be two Bricks thick ſo high as the firſt Story, and upwards to the Garrets one Brick and an half thick.

7. That the Houſes of the Third Sort of Buildings, fronting the High and Principal Streets, ſhall conſiſt of Four Stories high, beſides Cellars and Garrets. The Firſt Story to contain full Ten Foot, from the Floor to the Cieling : The Second, Ten Foot and an half : The Third, Nine Foot ; and the Fourth, Eight Foot and an half.——That all the Walls in Front and Rear, as high as the Firſt Story, be two Bricks and a half thick ; and from thence upwards to the Garret Floor, one Brick and a half thick. And that the Thickneſs of the Party Walls between every Houſe, be two Bricks thick, ſo high as the Firſt Story ;

and thence upwards to the Garrets, of the Thickneſs of one Brick and half.—— The Scantlings for Timber and Stone, to be as in the Table following is expreſſed.

8. That all Houſes of the Fourth Sort of Building, being Manſion Houſes, and of the greateſt Bigneſs, not fronting any of the Streets or Lanes aforeſaid, ſhall bear the ſame Scantlings of Timbers, as in the following Table are ſet down for the ſame; And that the Number of Stories, and the Heights of them be left to the diſcretion of the Workman or Builder, ſo as he exceed not Four Stories.

9. And for the greater Grace and Uniformity of the Buildings in the high and principal Streets, it is Enacted, That all Houſes hereafter to be Erected in any of them ſhall have Balconies Four Foot broad with Rails and Bars of Iron, equally diſtant from the Ground. Every of which Balconies ſhall contain in length two Parts of the Front of the Houſe on which it ſhall be placed, in three Parts to be divided; and the remaining Vacancy of the Front ſhall be ſupplyed with a Pent-Houſe of the Breadth of the Balcony, to be covered with Lead, Slate, or Tile, and to be Cieled with Plaiſtering underneath. And that the Water-falling, as well from the Tops of the ſaid Houſes, as from the ſaid Balconies and Pent-Houſes, be conveyed into the Channels, by Party Pipes on the Sides or Fronts of the ſaid Houſes: And that Pavements under every of the ſaid Balconies and Penthouſes, be made of good and ſufficient broad flat Stone, at the Charge of the Builder.

10. That no Builder of any of the Houſes, fronting any of the high Streets, Streets or Lanes of Note, be permitted to lay his firſt Floor over the Cellar, more than 13 Inches above the ſaid Street, or leſs than Six, with one circular Step to lead up thereunto, to be placed without the Building. And that no Trap Doors, or open Grates, be in any wiſe ſuffered to be made into any ſuch Cellar or Warehouſe, without the Foundations of the Front; but that all Lights to be made into any of them be henceforth made upright, and not otherwiſe. And that no Bulks, Jetties, Windows, Poſts, Seats, or any Thing of like Sort, ſhall be made or erected, in any Streets, Lanes, or By-Lanes, to extend beyond the ancient Foundation of Houſes. Nor that any Houſe be ſet farther into the Street than the ancient Foundation; ſaving only, that in the high and principal Streets, it ſhall be lawful for the Inhabitants, to ſuffer their Stall Boards (when their Shop Windows are ſet open) to turn over and extend Eleven Inches, and no more from the Foundation of their Houſes into the Streets, for the better conveniency of their Shop Windows.

*A Table of the Heights of Stories, and Thickneſs of Walls, in all the three Sorts of Buildings, within the City and Liberties of* London *to be obſerved.*

I. For the firſt and leaſt ſort of Houſes, fronting By-Streets and Lanes,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Heighth of the | Cellar | ſhall be | 6 Foot 6 Inch. |
| | Firſt Story | | 9 Foot. |
| | Second Story | | 9 Foot. |
| | Garret | | |

And the Thickneſs of the Walls of the

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cellar | In the Front Reer | 2 Bricks, | 1 Br. ½. | between Houſe & Ho. |
| Firſt Story | | 1 Br. ½. | 1 Br. ½. | |
| Second Story | | 1 Br. ½. | 1 Br. ½. | |
| Garret | | 1 Br. | 1 Br. | |

II. For the Second Sort of Houſes, fronting Streets and Lanes of Note, and the River of *Thames.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Heighth of the | Cellar | ſhall be | 6 Foot 6 Inch. |
| | Firſt Story | | 10 Foot. |
| | Second Story | | 10 Foot. |
| | Third Story | | 9 Foot. |
| | Garret | | |

And the Thickneſs of the Walls of the

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cellar | In the Front and Rear | 2 Br. ½. | Between Houſe & Houſe | 2 Br. |
| Firſt Story | | 2 Br. | | 1 Br. ½. |
| 2d. Story | | 2 Br. | | 1 Br. ½. |
| 3d. Story | | 1 Br. ½. | | 1 Br. ½. |
| Garret | | 1 Br. | | 1 Brick. |

III. For the Third Sort of Houſes, fronting high Streets, Lanes, and Places of Note.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Height of the | Firſt Story | ſhall be | 10 Foot |
| | Second Story | | 10 Foot 6 Inch. |
| | Third Story | | 9 Foot. |
| | Fourth Story | | 3 Foot 6 Inch. |
| | Garret | | |

And the Thickneſs of the Walls of the

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ſt Story | In the Front and Rear | 2 Bricks ½. | Between Houſe and Houſe | 2 Br |
| 2d Story | | 1 Br. ½. | | 1 ½. |
| 3d Story | | 1 Br. ½. | | 1 ½. |
| 4th Story | | 1 Br. ½. | | 1 ½. |
| Garret | | 1 Br. | | 1 Br. |

*Scantlings* of Timbers for the firſt Sort of Houſes.

| | | | Inch. | Inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the Floors | Summers | under 15 Foot long | 12 and | 8. |
| | Wall Plates | | 7 | 5. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Roof | Principal Rafters under 15 Foot long | at Foot 8 | 6 Inches. |
| | | at Top 5 | |
| | Single Rafters, 4 Inch. 3 Inch. | | |

Joiſts to 10 Foot long, 3 and 7 Inches:
Or for Garret Floors, 3 and 6 Inch.

*Scantlings* of Timbers, for the other two Sorts of Houſes.

For the Floors,

| | Feet. | | | Br. Inches. | Deep. | | Inch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summers or Gird. which bear in Len. from | 10 | 15 | Ought to be | 11 | 8 | And Joiſt 10 F bear. | 3 | 6 |
| | 15 | 18 | | 13 | 9 | | 3 | 7 |
| | 18 to | 21 | | 14 | 10 | | 3 | 7 |
| | 21 | 24 | | 16 | 12 | | 3 | 8 |
| | 24 | 26 | | 17 | 14 | | 3 | 8 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Diſcharges upon Peers, in the firſt Stories, in the Fronts, | 13 | and | 12 | Inches. |
| | 15 | | 13 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Binding Joyſt with their Trimming Joyſt, | 5 Inches thick, and equal to their own Floors. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall Plates, or Raiſing Pieces, and Beams. | 10 | and | 6 | Inches. |
| | 8 | | 6 | |
| | 8 | | 5 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lintels of Oak, in the | 1ſt and 2d | Story | 8 | and | 6 | Inches. |
| | Third | | 5 | | 4 | |

For the Roofs.

| | From | to | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Rafters, from | 15 | 18 | at | Foot 9 | Top 7 | 7 Thick. |
| | 18 | 21 | at | Foot 10 | Top 8 | 8 Thick. |
| | 21 | 24 | at | Foot 12 | Top 9 | 8½ Thick. |
| | 24 | 26 | at | Foot 13 | Top 9 | 9 Thick. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Purlines, From | 15 to 18 | are to be | 9 | and | 8 | Inches. |
| | 18 to 21 | | 12 | | 9 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single Rafters, not exceeding in Length, | 9 Foot | muſt be | 5 | and | 4 | Inches. |
| | 6 Foot | | 4 | | 3½ | |

*Scantlings* for Sawed Timber and Laths, uſually brought out of the Weſt-Countrey; not leſs than

| | | Broad | | Thick | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single Quarters | 8 Foot long, muſt be | 3½ | | 1½ | |
| Double Quarters | | 4 | and | 3½ | Inch. |
| Sawed Joyſts of | | 6 | | 4 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laths in Length | 5 Foot | muſt be | 1¼ Inches | Thick. |
| | 4 Foot | | 0 1qu. and ½q. | |

Where *Stone* is uſed in the Building; theſe Scantlings are to be obſerved.

I. For the Firſt ſort of Houſes.
Corner Peeres, 18 Inches Square,
Middle, or Single Peers, 14 Inches, and 12 Inches.
Double Peers, between Houſe and Houſe 14 Inches and 18 Inches.
Door-Jaums and Heads, 12 Inches and 8 Inches.

II. For the Second and Third ſorts of Houſes,
Corner Peers, 2 Foot 6 Inches Square.
Middle, or Single Peers, 18 Inches Square.
Double Peers, between Houſe and Houſe 2 Foot and 18 Inches.
Door-Jaums and Heads, 14 Inches and 10 Inches.

Scantlings for Sewers.

Sewers, 3 Foot Wide, and 5 Foot High;
The Walls 1 Brick and half thick.
The Arch, 1 Brick on End.
The Bottom Paved plain, and then 1 Brick an edge Circular.

### *Other general Rules, neceſſary to be obſerved in Building.*

IN every Foundation, within the Ground, add one Brick in Thickneſs to the Thickneſs of the Wall mentioned in the Table, next above the Foundation, to be ſet off in three Courſes equally on both ſides.

That no Timber be laid within 12 Inches of the foreſide of the Chimney Jambs. And that all Joyſts on the Back of any Chimney, be laid with a Trimmer, at Six Inches diſtance from the Back of the Chimney.

That no Timber be laid within the Tunnel of any Chimney, upon penalty to the Workman for every default Ten Shillings, and Ten Shillings every Week it continues unreformed.

That no Joyſts or Rafters be laid at greater diſtances from one to the other, than Twelve Inches, and no Quarters at greater diſtance than Fourteen Inches.

That no Joyſts bear at longer Length than Ten Foot; and no ſingle Rafters, at more in Length then Nine Foot.

That all Roofs, Window-Frames, and Cellar Doors be made of Oak.

The Tile Pins of Oak.

No Summers or Girders, to lie over the Head of Doors and Windows.

No Summer or Girder, to lie leſs than Ten Inches into the Wall; no Joyſts than Eight Inches; And to be laid in Loam.

But here the Reader may take Notice, that although the Fronts of the Houſes which are next the Street, and lie open thereunto (the moſt of which are Shop-keepers and Tradeſmen) yet the Principal Buildings within this City, and ſuch are the Halls of Companies, great Merchants Houſes, Eminent Taverns, *&c.* are built backwards, and have as good Fronts as thoſe on the Street Side, many of them having fair Court Yards before them, and pleaſant Gardens behind them, with fair ſpacious Rooms and Galleries in them, little inferior to ſome Princes Palaces. And theſe lie for the moſt part backwards, and cannot be taken notice of by Strangers. But as *Hercules* Body may be judged by his Foot, the Reader Stranger may view the Front of the Hall of one of the Companies of *London*, namely the *Mercers*: which ſtands in *Cheapſide*, the Entrance thereof only; the Hall, Chapel, *&c.* being all backwards.

### *Of the Four Score and Seven Parochial Churches, Demoliſhed or conſumed by the Fire, (beſides the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul. *Of the Re-building the Cathedral, and One and Fifty of the other; And of the Uniting of Two or more of the remaining Thirty Six Pariſhes into the One and Fifty, whoſe Churches are Re-builded.*

ANNO *Viceſimoſecundo*, Caroli II. *Regis.* It is hereby enacted, that the Pariſh Churches to be Re-builded within the City of *London*, in lieu of thoſe which were demoliſhed by the late Fire, ſhall be in Number Fifty One: The which ſhall be ſet out and appointed by, and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhop of *London* for the Time being: Provided that the Sites and Materials of ſuch Churches as are not intended to be Rebuilt, together with the Churchyards belonging to the ſaid Churches, ſhall be, and are hereby veſted in the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City of *London*, for the Time being; to the end, ſo much of the ſaid Ground, as ſhall not, upon the Re-building of the City, be laid into the Streets, be ſold and diſpoſed of by the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen for the Time being, with the Conſent of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of *London*; and the Money raiſed by ſuch Sale, ſhall by the ſaid Maior and Aldermen, be diſpoſed of, and employed for, and towards the Re-building of ſuch Pariſh Churches, as by this Act are intended to be Re-built; and for no other Uſe whatſoever.

Churches re-builded, 51.

And it is enacted that the Fifty one Pariſh Churches, to be Re-builded ſhall be ſuch as hereafter followeth; *viz.*

St. *Alhallows Lumbardſtreet*,
St. *Bartholomew Exchange*,
St. *Bridgets*, alias *Brides*,
St. *Bennet Fink*,
St. *Michaels Crooked Lane*,
St. *Chriſtophers*,
St. *Dionis Back Church*,
St. *Dunſtan's* in the *Eaſt*,
St. *James Garlike Hithe*,
St. *Michael Cornhil*,
St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*,
St. *Margaret Lothbury*,
St. *Mary Aldermanbury*,
St. *Martin Ludgate*,
St. *Peter Cornhill*,
St. *Stephen Coleman Street*,
St. *Sepulchres*.

Theſe Seventeen Pariſhes ſhall Remain and Continue as heretofore they were; and the reſpective Pariſh Churches to each of the ſaid Pariſhes belonging, ſhall be Re-Builded; and continue for the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſhes as formerly they did.

And that the ſeveral Pariſhes hereafter mentioned, ſhall be reſpectively united into One Pariſh, in manner hereafter following: That is to ſay,

| The Pariſh of | Shall be United to the Pariſh of | Which Church is to be Re-builded; and to be the Pariſh Church of the ſaid Pariſhes ſo United. |
|---|---|---|
| St. *John Evangeliſt*, | *Alhallows Breadſtreet* | |
| *Alhallows* the *Leſs*, | *Alhallows* the *Great* | |
| St. *Olaves Silverſtreet*, | St. *Albans Woodſtreet*, | |
| St. *John Zachary*, | St. *Anne* and *Agnes*, | |
| St. *Faiths*, | St. *Auguſtines*, | |
| St. *Anne Black-Fryers*, | St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, | |
| St. *John Baptiſt*, | St. *Antholins*, | |
| St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap*, | St. *Bennet Grace Church*, | |
| St. *Peter's Pauls Wharf*, | St. *Bennets Pauls Wharf*, | |
| St. *Leonard Foſter Lane*, | *Chriſt Church*, | |
| St. *Nicolas Acons*, | St. *Edmond* the *King*, | |
| St. *Buttolph Billingſgate*, | St. *George Buttolph Lane*, | |
| St. *Magdalen Milkſtreet*, | St. *Lawrence Jury*, | |
| St. *Margaret New Fiſhſtreet*, | St. *Magnus*, | |
| St. *Martins Vintry*, | St. *Michael Royal*, | |
| St. *Peters Cheap*, | St. *Matthew Friday Street*, | |
| St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, | St. *Margaret Pattens*, | |
| St. *Andrew Hubbard*, | St. *Mary Atthil*, | |
| St. *Mary Wool-Church*, | St. *Mary Woolnoth*, | |
| St. *Martins Orgars*, | St. *Clements Eaſtcheap*, | |
| St. *Lawrence Poultney*, | St. *Mary Abb-Church*, | |
| St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, | St. *Mary Aldermary*, | |
| St. *Pancras Soper Lane*,<br>St. *Alhallows Honey Lane*, | St. *Mary le Bow*, | |
| St. *Mary Cole Church*, | St. *Mildreds Poultrey*, | |
| St. *Mary Staining*, | St. *Michael Woodſtreet*, | |
| St. *Margaret Moſes*, | St. *Mildred Breadſtreet*, | |
| *Trinity*, | St. *Michael Queen Hith*, | |
| St. *Gregories*, | St. *Ma. Magdalen Old Fiſhſtreet*, | |
| St. *Mary Mounthaw*, | St. *Mary Somerſet*, | |
| St. *Nicholas Olaves*, | St. *Nicholas Cole Abby*, | |
| St. *Martins Pomroy*,<br>alias *Ironmonger-lane*, | St. *Olaves Jury*, | |
| St. *Bennet Sher-hogg*, | St. *Stephen Walbrook*, | |
| St. *Mary Bothaw*, | St. *Swythin*, | |
| St. *Michael Quern*, | St. *Vedaſt*, alias St. *Foſter*, | |

And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, that the ſaid reſpective Churches, to be Re-builded within the ſaid City of *London* and Liberty thereof, ſhall be Built and Erected according to ſuch Models, and of ſuch Dimenſions, and in ſuch Manner and Form in all reſpects, as by the ſaid Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, and Lord Maior of *London* for the Time being (with his Majeſties Approbation thereof) ſhall direct and appoint.

And the ſaid reſpective Pariſhes herein before mentioned and appointed to be United as aforeſaid, ſhall for ever hereafter remain and continue ſo United, and Conſolidated and Annexed unto the ſeveral and reſpective Pariſh Churches, by this Act appointed to be Rebuilded as aforeſaid: And the reſpective Pariſhioners and the Inhabitants of the ſaid ſeveral Pariſhes ſo to be United, ſhall hereafter reſort to the ſaid Churches reſpectively, as to their proper Pariſh Church.

And it is hereby Enacted, That notwithſtanding ſuch Union as aforeſaid, each and every of the Pariſhes ſo United, as to all Rates, Taxes, Parochial Rights, Charges and Duties, and all other Privileges, Liberties and Reſpects whatſoever, ſhall continue and remain diſtinct, and as heretofore they were.]

Acts of Common Council. *J. S.*

There was further, for the Conveniency and Beauty of the Buildings of the City, an Order of Common Council made *April* 29. 1667. Which was laid before the King and Council and by them approved. And is as followeth.

At the Court at *Whitehall* the Eighth of *May* 1667.
Preſent, The King's moſt Excellent *Majeſty*,

His *Royal Highneſs* the Duke of YORK,
Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*,
Lord Chancellor,
Lord Privy-Seal,
Duke of *Albemarle*,
Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*,
Lord *Chamberlain*,
Earl of *Bridgwater*,
Earl of *Berkſhire*,
Earl of *Bathe*,
Earl of *Carliſle*,
Earl of *Craven*,
Earl of *Lauderdale*,
Earl of *Middleton*,
Lord *Arlington*,
Lord *Aſhley*,
Mr. Comptroller,
Mr. Secretary *Morice*,
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy,
Sir *William Coventry*.

*An ORDER made by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of* London, *of the* 29. *of* April *laſt paſt, in the enſuing Words,* (viz.)

For Ornament and Convenience.

IT is Ordered, that the Surveyors take ſpecial care, that the Breaſt-Summers of all Houſes do range of an equal height, Houſe with Houſe, ſo far as ſhall be convenient, and there to make Breaks by their Directions.

And that they do encourage and give Directions to all Builders for Ornament ſake, that the Ornaments and Projections of the Front-Buildings be of rubbed Bricks; and that all the naked part of the Walls may be done of rough Bricks neatly wrought, or all rubbed, at the Diſcretion of the Builder. or that the Builders may otherwiſe inrich their Fronts as they pleaſe.

That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall deſire in any Street or Lane of Note to Build on each ſide of the Street or Lane (oppoſite one to the other) ſix or more Houſes of the Third Rate, or that the upper Rooms or Garrets may be flat Roofs encompaſſed with Battlements of Bricks covered with Stone, or Table ends, or Rails, and Banniſters of Iron or Stone, or to vary their Roofs for the greater Ornament of Building; The Surveyors, or one of them, ſhall certify their Opinions therein to the Committee for Rebuilding, who ſhall have liberty to give leave for the ſame, if they ſee Cauſe.

That in all the Streets no Sign-poſts ſhall hang croſs, but the Signs ſhall be fixed againſt the Balconies, or ſome other convenient Part of the Side of the Houſe.

It is Ordered that a Poſtern ſhall be made on the North-ſide of *Newgate* for Conveniency of Foot-paſſengers; and that *Holborn-Bridge* ſhall be enlarged to run ſtraight on a bevil Line from the Timber-Houſe on the North-ſide thereof, known by the Sign of the *Cock*, to the Front of the Buildings at the *Swan* Inn on the ſaid North-ſide of *Holborn-hill*.

Foraſmuch as it is Provided in the late Act for Rebuilding, That the Surveyors ſhall take care for the equal ſetting out of all Party-Walls and Peers, and no Perſon be permitted to build till that be done; therefore, for prevention of any Exaction in the taking of ſuch Surveys, and of all Quarrels and Contentions that may ariſe between the Builders, It is Ordered, that no Builder ſhall lay his Foundation, until the Surveyors, or one of them, (according to the Act) ſhall view it, and ſee the Party-Walls and Peers equally ſet out, and that all Perſons obſerve the Surveyors Directions concerning the Superſtructure to be erected over the ſaid Foundation.

And that for the defraying that, and all other incident Charges of Meaſuring, Staking out, taking the Level, and Surveying the Streets and Ground, each Builder, before he lay his Foundation, or ſuch Survey ſhall be taken, do repair to the Chamber of *London*, and there enter his Name, with the Place where his Building is to be ſet out, and to pay to the Chamberlain the Sum of Six Shillings eight Pence for every Foundation to be re-built. For which Mr. Chamberlain ſhall give Acquittances: upon Receipt of which Acquittances the Surveyors ſhall proceed to ſet out ſuch Perſons Foundations.

And it is Ordered, That all Perſons who have already laid any Foundations, ſhall forthwith pay into the Chamber of *London* Six Shilling Eight Pence for every Foundation.

And this Court is conſenting, and deſirous that all ſtreight and narrow Paſſages, which ſhall be found convenient for common Benefit and Accommodation, and ſhall receive his Majeſties Order and Approbation, ſhall and may be enlarged and made Wider, and otherwiſe Altered, before the 20*th* Day of *May*, now next enſuing, as ſhall be fitting for the Beauty, Ornament, and Conveniency thereof, and ſtaked and ſet out accordingly.

Several late Inhabitants of *Fleetſtreet*, intending to Re-build their Houſes which did formerly ſtand backward of other Foundations near adjoyning, and deſiring liberty to advance their Houſes, that the whole Front may run on a ſtraight Line; the Committee did agree to the ſame, if the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England* and the other Lords ſhall approve thereof, and procure his Majeſties Approbation to the ſame: and the Committee do deſire liberty may be given for other Perſons in other Places, where it ſhall be found convenient.

And it is Ordered, That the Committee for Re-building, do preſent the Particulars aforeſaid to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England* and the other Lords, and that the ſame (if they receive his Majeſties Approbation) ſhall be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

‘Which being this day repreſented to the Board by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, the ſame was allowed and approved of; and it was Ordered that the ſame be punctually obſerved in every Part thereof. And all Perſons concerned are required and commanded to yield due obedience and conform themſelves thereunto. And that the ſaid Order be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

*EDW. WALKER.*

Act of Common Council for Fires.
*J. S.*

And for the better preventing and ſuppreſſing any Fires for the Time to come, happening within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, was this good Act of Common Council made, *Anno* 1667. Sir *William Peake* Kt. Maior. and reprinted 1677.

*Commune Concilium tent' in Camera* Guilhald' *Civitatis* London, *die* Veneris, *decimo quinto die* Novembris, *Anno Domini* 1667. *Annoque Regni Domini noſtri* CAROLI *Secundi, Dei Gratia,* Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ *&* Hiberniæ *Regis, Fidei Defenſoris,* &c. *decimo nono, coram* Willielmo Peak *Milite, Majore Civitatis* London, Thoma Aleyn *Milite & Baronetto, Aldermanno,* Johanne Laurence, Thoma Bloudworth, Willielmo Bolton, Willelmo Turner, Willielmo Hooker, *Militibus, Aldermannis,* Franciſco Aſty *Armigero, Aldermanno, ac* Dionyſio Gauden *&* Thoma Davies *Militibus, Aldermannis, & Vicecomitibus ejuſdem Civitat', nec non majore parte Communiariorum de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitat' tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.*

WHereas the late fierce and outragious Fire which happened in this City (continuing violently, to the great Aſtoniſhment of all Beholders, more than the Space of four Days and four Nights) burnt, deſtroyed and conſumed the greateſt Part of the Churches and Dwelling-houſes, rendring very many of the Inhabitants calamitous, and much impoveriſhed by the great Loſſes they ſuſtained, and is by all juſtly reſented as a moſt ſad and diſmal Judgment of Heaven; For the Prevention, avoiding and ſuppreſſing (as much as human Prudence is capable of) the like deplorable (and ſtill too too viſible) Events, and dreadful Danger of Fire for the future within this City, and Liberties thereof, Be it ordained, enacted and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the

Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, in manner and form following; that is to ſay,

I. That the City, and the Liberties thereof, ſhall be divided and appointed into four equal Parts or Quarters; and the *Eaſt* Part or Quarter to contain theſe Wards following, *viz. Portſoken*, *Aldgate*, *Tower*, *Billinſgate*, *Bridge*, *Langborn*, and *Lime Street*. The *Weſt* Part or Quarter to contain *Farringdon within*, *Farringdon without*, *Caſtle Baynard*, *Cheapſide*, and *Alderſgate*. The *North* Part or Quarter to contain *Cornhil*, *Broad-ſtreet*, *Colemanſtreet*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Biſhopſgate*, and *Cripplegate*. And the *South* Part or Quarter to contain *Queenhith*, *Bread-ſtreet*, *Vintry*, *Cordwainer*, *Dowgate*, *Walbrook*, and *Candlewickſtreet*.

II. *Item*, That every of the ſaid Quarters ſhall be furniſhed and provided at or before the Feaſt of the Birth of our Lord God next enſuing, of Eight hundred Leather Buckets, Fifty Ladders, *viz.* Ten, forty two Foot long; Ten, thirty Foot long; Ten, twenty Foot long; Ten, ſixteen Foot long; and Ten, twelve Foot long; as alſo of ſo many Hand-Squirts of Braſs, as will furniſh two for every Pariſh, four and twenty Pickax Sledges, and forty Shod Shovels.

III. *Item*, That every one of the Twelve Companies provide and keep in readineſs Thirty Buckets, One Engine, Six Pickax Sledges, Three Ladders, and Two Hand Squirts of Braſs.

IV. *Item*, That all the other inferior Companies provide and keep in readineſs Buckets and Engines, proportionable to their Abilities. Of which thoſe leaſt able, to provide portable Engines to carry up Stairs into any Rooms or Tops of Houſes. The Number of which Buckets and Engines to be from time to time preſcribed and allotted by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermens Direction.

V. *Item*, That every Alderman who hath paſſed the Office of Shrievalty, provide Four and twenty Buckets, and One Hand Squirt of Braſs. And all thoſe who have not been Sheriffs, Twelve Buckets and One Hand Squirt of Braſs, to be kept in their reſpective Dwellings. And all other principal Citizens and Inhabitants, and every other Perſon, being a Subſidy Man, or of the Degree of a Subſidy Man, ſhall provide and keep in their Houſes a certain Number of Buckets, according to their Quality.

VI. *Item*, That the ſeveral Inhabitants and Furniture of each reſpective Quarter ſhall remain and abide within their own Quarters, and not go out farther; excepting only ſuch ſerviceable Perſons of other Quarters fit to take Pains in that behalf: who may be called to yield their Help as need ſhall require; and none other Perſons or Furniture, without ſpecial Order of the Lord Maior and Sheriffs for the Time being.

A Bellman.

VII. *Item*, It is farther ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, that in every of the ſaid Quarters or Parts of this City, by the Advice of the Aldermen and Common Council of each ſeveral Ward within that Quarter, there ſhall be choſen, retained, and appointed for each Ward, One honeſt and ſufficient Perſon, dwelling within the ſame, to be Bellman there. Who ſhall from henceforth every Night, from the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, until the Annunciation of St. *Mary*, diligently walk up and down within the ſame Ward, from Ten of the Clock in the Night, till Five of the Clock next Morning. Their Wages or Salaries to be levied within their reſpective Wards, according as the ſame ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Common Council of the ſame Ward, or the greateſt Part of them.

VIII. *Item*, That every Houſholder, upon any Cry of Fire, ſhall place a ſufficient Man at his Door well armed, and hang out a Light at his Door, if in the Night-time; upon default whereof, every Party offending ſhall forfeit Twenty Shillings.

IX. *Item*, That every Houſholder ſhall, during the Time of any Fire, have Water in a Veſſel ready at his Door to quench and ſuppreſs all farther Increaſe of the Fire.

A noted Bell to be rung.

X. *Item*. That in every of the ſaid Four Quarters or Parts of this City, a noted Bell be rung from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas* at Ten of the Clock every Night, and at Five of the Clock every Morning; and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady Day*, at Eight of the Clock every Night, and at Seven of the Clock every Morning. At which reſpective Hours the Watch ſhall punctually ſit and riſe, who as ſoon as they are met together, one out of every Watch ſhall be ſent the Rounds into every Part of the Ward. And at his Return another ſhall be ſent out, and ſo ſucceſſively all Night long without Intermiſſion, for Prevention of Fire, Robbing, or other Inconvenience.

XI. *Item*, That every Inhabitant prepare ſome ſecure Place in their Dwellings (not under or near any Staircaſe) to lay in their Seacoal-Aſhes, Embers, or any other ſort of Fire-Aſhes; and that the ſaid Aſhes be quenched with Water every Night before they go to Bed. And that all Conſtables make Enquiry of the Security of Hearths, Ovens, and Stoves, and Places for laying Fire-Aſhes in, twice every Year.

XII. *Item*, That Plugs be put into the Pipes in the moſt convenient Places of every Street, whereof all Inhabitants may take Notice; that breaking of the Pipes in diſorderly manner may be avoided.

XIII. *Item*, That as many Wells as can be found may be provided in every Street, with Pumps placed conveniently for furniſhing of Water, eſpecially in froſty Weather, when other Water may be ſcarce.

XIV. *Item*, That the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, as alſo the Deputies and Common Council-Men of ſuch Ward where any Fire ſhall happen, have ſpeedy Notice thereof by ſeveral Meſſengers to be diſpatched from the Conſtables upon the firſt Diſcovery.

XV. *Item*, That at all ſuch times the Lord Maior be attended with all his Officers, with the Marſhals and all their Men, as alſo the City Workmen, and their Labourers, the Bridge Maſter, with the Officers and Workmen, and their Labourers: Who are all upon Notice of any Fire forthwith to repair to the Lord Maior, and to obſerve ſuch Directions as ſhall be given them; the Sheriffs alſo to be attended with all their Officers, upon Pain to them of forfeiting Three Pounds in default of ſuch their Attendance.

XVI. *Item*, That the ſeveral Companies of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plaiſterers, Painters, Maſons, Smiths, Plumbers, and Paviers, do yearly for each Company elect two Maſter-Workmen, four Journeymen, eight Apprentices, and ſixteen Labourers, to be ready upon all occaſions of Fire to attend the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, for quenching the ſame.

XVII. *Item*, That all Workmen and Labourers belonging to any publick Water-Works within the City, the Seacoal-Meeters, Porters, *Blackwel-Hall* Porters, *Leadenhall* Porters, Ticket-Porters, and Package-Porters, do conſtantly attend the Lord Maior and Sheriffs in ſuch Services. And that a Liſt of all the Names of the aforementioned Perſons, with the Places of their Abode, be brought yearly in a Table to the Lord Maior Elect upon the Firſt Day of *October*, to be placed in the Hall of the ſaid Lord Maior to publick View. And that henceforth the Admittances of all ſuch Perſons may be upon the ſame Condition.

XVIII. *Item*, That all Perſons, unleſs ſuch as are employed or allowed by the Lord Maior or Sheriffs, Aldermen, Deputies, or Common Council-Men, do keep (during the time of any Fire) within their own Dwellings, until they are ſummoned to give their Aid; that ſo Diſorder and Confuſion in the Streets may be prevented.

XIX. *Item*, That all the Conſtables and Watchmen of the Ward where any Fire happens, aſſemble immediately at ſuch a Place, and there attend on the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, and follow their Directions.

XX. *Item*, That all Brokers on the *Exchange* (according to their Obligation at their Admittance) do attend, in order to take care for ſuch Goods and Houſhold-ſtuff as may be removed.

XXI. *Item*, That yearly there be choſen ſome able Citizen and ſkilful Engineer, to attend the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, or any of them, upon ſuch Accident. Who, by their Advice, is to give his Aſſiſtance, and to blow up by their Direction ſuch Houſes, whereby the Increaſe of the Fire may be moſt probably prevented; and that Labourers be appointed to attend ſuch Engineer.

XXII. *Item*, That the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs, Deputies, Common Council-Men, Engineer, and all Perſons appointed and required by the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, to be aiding in ſuppreſſing and extinguiſhing the Fire, by blowing up, or pulling down Houſes, ſhall be indemnified by this Court.

XXIII. *Item*, That all Perſons whoſe Houſes ſhall be blown up, or otherwiſe demoliſhed, for the Prevention of the Increaſe of Fire, ſhall have ſuch Damages as the Common Council ſhall award; and that all Perſons labouring therein ſhall be awarded, as by Order of the Court of Aldermen ſhall be appointed; and that a Rate be laid by the Common Council on the remaining Houſes of the City and Liberties, for the ſatisfying thereof.

XXIV. *Item*, That once a Quarter the Deputy and Common Council of every Ward return Certificates to the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, of the Numbers and Condition of their Buckets, Engines, Ladders, and all other Neceſſaries of that nature. And the Engineer to examine the ſame: that on all Occaſions they may be found in readineſs; and that the Certificates of *Michaelmas* Quarter be returned as well to the Lord Maior Elect, as to the Lord Maior.

XXV. *Item*, That ſuch Quantities of Powder as ſhall be thought fit by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, ſhall be provided by the ſeveral Wards, and the ſeveral Companies of this City reſpectively, and laid up in ſuch convenient Places as the ſaid Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen ſhall from time to time direct and appoint; and that the principal Engineer make Trial of all ſuch Powder, that being ſatisfied of the Strength and Goodneſs thereof, he may the better uſe it accordingly.

XXVI. *Item*, That no Perſon whatſoever be henceforth permitted at any time to make, or cauſe to be made any ſort of *Fire-works*; or to fire, or cauſe to be fired any ſuch *Fire-works*, within the City or Liberties thereof; except ſuch Perſons only as ſhall be thereunto appointed by his Majeſty, or any lawful Authority under him.

XXVII. *Item*, That no Gunpowder be kept within the Walls of the City (except as aforeſaid) but in ſuch ſecure Places as ſhall be allowed and approved by the Court of Aldermen.

XXVIII. That no Perſon lay Hemp, Flax, Wax, Gunpowder, Pitch, Tar, Brimſtone, Roſin, or the like combuſtible Commodities, in any Cellar, Warehouſe, or other Place on that ſide next the Street, which by the ſhaking of Links, Torches, or caſting in of other Fire at the Windows next the Street, may be in danger of ſuch Fire.

And it is farther enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, that all and ſingular the Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures, which ſhall be forfeited or incurred by virtue of this Act, ſhall be obtained, levied and recovered, either by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, in the King's Majeſty's Court holden in the Chamber of the *Guild Hall* of the ſaid City, before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time being. In which no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant. And the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, in all Suits to be proſecuted by virtue of this Act againſt any Offender or Offenders, ſhall recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit, to be expended in or about the Proſecution of them, or any of them. And that all ſuch Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures (the Charges of Suit for Recovery thereof being firſt deducted) ſhall be divided into two equal Parts, one Moiety whereof to be paid unto the Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital for the Time being, to be employed toward the Maintenance of the poor Children harboured and kept in the ſaid Hoſpital; and the other Moiety to him or them that will ſue for the ſame, any other Act or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

*AVERY.*

The City propounds to inſure Houſes from Fire.

And as the Government of *London* had taken the beſt Orders they could for the preventing and ſuppreſſing of Fires; ſo in the Year 1681, they ſet themſelves upon contriving the Inſurance of Houſes in caſe of Fire. At a Meeting of the Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of the City, they declared how they had for many Years under their Conſideration the better ſecuring and inſuring the Inhabitants of this City and Liberties from dangerous Accidents happening by Fire; and now were reſolved forthwith to engage a ſufficient Fund, and undoubted Security, by the Chamber, in Lands and good Ground Rents, for the Performance thereof. And that a Committee, thereunto appointed, ſhould meet from Day to Day in the *Guildhall*, every Afternoon, from Three to Six, to perfect the ſame Undertaking; to the good Satisfaction of all Perſons, both Citizens and others, that have, or ſhall have Intereſt in any Building there.

This Notice was publiſhed in Print; being dated at *Guildhall*, the 15th of *October* 1681.

A Fund of 100000 *l.* to be ſettled for it.

Purſuant to this, at a Common Council, Sir *John Moore* Maior, *November* 16. 1681. it was agreed, That Books ſhould be prepared by the Firſt of *December* following, and lodged in the Chamber of *London*, for Receiving and Entring Subſcriptions: And that Lands and Ground Rents belonging to the City, to the Value of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, ſhould be forthwith ſettled as a Fund, to enſure ſuch Houſes as ſhould be ſubſcribed for. And that hereafter, as Subſcriptions ſhould be made, a further additional Fund, by the *Præmium* which ſhould be received, ſhould be made. The *Præmium* for Enſuring Brick Houſes, to be 4 *l. per Cent.*; and for Timber Houſes, 8 *l. per Cent.*

But this would not take; perhaps, becauſe the Credit of the City at this Time was but low.

The Puniſhments of Servants, by whoſe Careleſneſs Fires happen.

Theſe ſad Accidents in the City by Fire, occaſioned oftentimes by the Negligence of Servants taking Tobacco, or not putting out their Candles, or putting Live Embers in dangerous Places, or otherwiſe; moved the Parliament, in the Seventh Year of Queen *Anne*, to make an Act; wherein was a Clauſe for the Puniſhment of ſuch Servants. And by an Act of Common Council, Sir *William Withers* Maior, it was thought fit to be printed and made publick, and to be ſent into all the Wards of the City; that all Perſons whatſoever might be the better acquainted with it. And was as followeth.

*Martis*, viij° *Die Junij*, *Anno Dom.* 1708.
*Annoque Regni Reginæ* ANNÆ, *Magnæ Britanniæ*, &c. *Septimo.*

‘IT is this Day ordered by this Court, That the Clauſe relating to Servants in a late Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for the better Preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire*, be forthwith Printed, and ſent into the ſeveral Wards of this City, and by the Beadles delivered to every Houſekeeper; that all Servants may be acquainted with the ſame, and know the Penalties therein contained: Which Clauſe hereafter follows; *Viz.*

“AND WHEREAS Fires often happen by the Negligence and Careleſneſs of Servants, Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Menial, or other Servant or Servants, through Negligence or Careleſneſs, ſhall Fire, or cauſe to be Fired, any Dwelling Houſe, or Out-Houſe or Houſes; ſuch Servant or Servants, being thereof Lawfully Convicted, by the Oath of one or more credible Witneſſes, made before Two or more of Her Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall Forfeit and Pay the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, unto the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh where ſuch Fire ſhall happen; to be diſtributed amongſt the Sufferers by ſuch Fire, in ſuch Proportions as to the ſaid Churchwardens ſhall ſeem juſt. And in caſe of Default, or Refuſal to pay the ſame immediately after ſuch Conviction; the ſame being lawfully demanded by the ſaid Churchwardens; That then, and in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Servant or Servants ſhall, by Warrant under the Hand of Two or more of Her Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace, be committed to ſome Workhouſe, or Houſe of Correction, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think fit, for the Space of Eighteen Months; there to be kept to hard Labour.

GIBSON.

Engines to be kept in every Pariſh.

A Statute was made, 7. *Regin. Annæ*, Cap. 17. for Preventing of Fires; That Engines ſhould be provided and kept in every Pariſh, and Stockblocks, and Fire Cocks, and other Implements and Materials for that Uſe. But that if the Veſtries within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, ſhall think it neceſſary to have more than one great Engine, or Hand Engine, they may provide it at the Pariſh Charge, by Aſſeſſment to be made.

Party Walls.

And concerning *Party Walls*, in the ſame Statute it was enacted, That they be wholly of Brick or Stone, excepting the Houſes built upon *London Bridge*. And that all Houſes to be built on old or new Foundations, within the Bills of Mortality, except on *London Bridge*, and on the River *Thames* below Bridge, ſhall have *Party Walls* between Houſe and Houſe, wholly of Brick or Stone; except Door Caſes, Windows, Lentils, *&c.*

All *Party Walls* to be built Nine Inches on each Man's Ground, *&c.*

State of the City, by means of the Rebuilding of it.
*J. Woodward*, M. D. Concerning *Rom.* Antiq. digged up near *Biſhopſgate.*

The Splendor and Advantages to which the City is now advanced, tho' by means of that ſad Providence, Dr. *Woodward*, of *Greſham College*, (excellently ſkilled in *Roman* and Ancient Learning, as well as in his own Science of Phyſick) hath expreſſed in a private Letter to Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; ‘That the Fire of *London*, however diſaſtrous it might be to the then Inhabitants, had proved infinitely Beneficial to their Poſterity, and to the Increaſe and vaſt Improvement, as well of the Riches and Opulency, as of the Buildings. And how by the means of the common Sewers, and other like Contrivances, ſuch Proviſion was made for Sweetneſs, for Cleanneſs, and for Salubrity; that it is not only the Fineſt and Pleaſanteſt, but the moſt Healthy City in the World. Inſomuch that for the Plague, and other infectious Diſtempers, with which it was formerly ſo frequently annoyed; and by which ſo great Numbers of the Inhabitants were taken off, but the very Year before the Fire, (*viz. Anno* 1665) an Experience of above Forty Years ſince hath ſhewn it ſo wholly freed from, that he thought it probable it was no longer obnoxious to, or ever again likely to be infeſted by thoſe ſo fatal and malicious Maladies.

CHAP.

# CHAP. XXIX.

## *Ancient Cuſtoms for Trade and Merchandiſe. Whirlicotes. Great Houſekeeping in* London *: And Hoſpitality. Sports and Paſtimes. Comedies and Stage Plays ; reſtrained. Shooting in the Bow. Juſts. Cock-fighting. Watches. The Watch at* Midſummer. *The March then through the City. Cuſtomary Puniſhments ; Funerals ; Weddings ; Chriſtenings.*

A Tranſition to divers old Cuſtoms and Uſages.

*J. S.*

BY way of *Appendix* to this Firſt Book, here ſhall be added ſome other Things, that will afford a further Light into the Conſtitution and Practices of this City, in ancient Times: Some whereof *Fitzſtephen*, a Writer in the Reign of King *Henry* II. hath taken notice of. As, In what Streets and Parts of the City, the ſeveral Citizens had their Shops, and uſed their Trades. Next, From their Buſineſs and Employment, to deſcend to their Sports and Paſtimes, wherein, in thoſe Times, they exerciſed themſelves. And becauſe herein many Exorbitances often happened, therefore *Watches* were appointed. Some Things ſhall be ſhewn concerning thoſe *Watches*. And, Laſtly, The *Memory* of many brave Citizens ſhall be revived, and their Noble and right Chriſtian Acts be mentioned, for their Honour, and the Imitation of Poſterity.

Trades and Merchandiſe.

And firſt, Concerning the ſeveral Streets and Places appropriated for each Trade and Merchandize. Under which, ſome other Occaſional Matters will fall in, from the Relation of *Fitzſtephen*, concerning the Orders and Cuſtoms of this City in old Time.]

Men of all Trades in diſtinct Places.

*Fitzſtephen* ſaith as followeth. ‘Men of all Trades, Sellers of all Sorts of Wares, Labourers in every Work, every Morning are in their diſtinct and ſeveral Places.

Wine in Ships, and Wine in Taverns.

*Cooks Row* in *Thamesſtreet.*

‘Furthermore, in *London*, upon the River ſide, between the Wine in Ships, and the Wine to be ſold in Taverns, is a common Cookery, or *Cooks Row*; where daily, for the Seaſon of the Year, Men might have Meat, roaſt, ſod, or fryed: Fiſh, Fleſh, Fowls, fit for Rich and Poor.

‘If any come ſiddenly to any Citizen from afar, weary, and not willing to tarry till the Meat be bought and dreſſed; while the Servant bringeth Water for his Maſter's Hands, and fetcheth Bread, he ſhall have immediately (from the River ſide) all Viands whatſoever he deſireth.

‘What Multitude ſoever, either of Soldiers, or Strangers, do come to the City; whatſoever Hour, Day or Night, according to their Pleaſures, may refreſh themſelves. And they which delight in Delicateneſs, may be ſatisfied with as delicate Diſhes there, as may be found elſewhere.

‘And this *Cooks Row* is very neceſſary to the City: And, according to *Plato* and *Gorgias*, Next to Phyſick, is the Office of Cooks, as Part of a City.

*Smithfield* a plain ſmooth Ground, ſo called from *Smeth*, or *Smethie.* Market for Horſes and other Cattle.

‘Without one of the Gates is a *ſmooth* [or *Smethe*] Field, both in Name and Deed; where every *Friday*, unleſs it be a ſolemn bidden Holy-day, is a notable Shew of Horſes to be ſold. Earls, Barons, Knights and Citizens, repair thither to ſee, or to buy. There may you of Pleaſure ſee Amblers, pacing it delicately. There may you ſee Trotters, fit for Men of Arms, ſetting more hardly. There may you have notable young Horſes, not yet broken: May you have ſtrong Steeds, well limbed Geldings, which the Buyers do eſpecially regard for Pace and Swiftneſs. The Boys which ride theſe Horſes, ſometime Two, ſometime Three, do run Races for Wagers; with a Deſire of Praiſe, or Hope of Victory.

‘In another Part of that Field are to be ſold, all Implements of Husbandry, as alſo fat Swine, Milch Kine, Sheep and Oxen. There ſtand alſo Mares and Horſes, fit for Ploughs and Teams, with their young Colts by them.

Merchants of all Nations traded at this City, and had their ſeveral *Keys* and *Wharfs.*

‘At this City, Merchant Strangers of all Nations had their Keys and Wharfs. The *Arabians* ſent Gold; the *Sabeans*, Spice and Frankincenſe; the *Scythians*, Armour: *Babylon*, Oyl; *India*, Purple Garments: *Egypt*, precious Stones: *Norway* and *Ruſſia*, Ambergreaſe and Sables; and the *Frenchmen*, Wine.

The Author's Opinion of this City; the Antiquity thereof.

‘According to the Truth of Chronicles, this City is ancienter than *Rome*; built by the ancient *Trojans*, and by *Brute*, before that was built by *Romulus* and *Remus*; and therefore uſeth the ancient Cuſtoms of *Rome*.

This City divided into *Wards*, more than 400 Years ſince; and alſo had then both *Aldermen* and *Sheriffs*.

‘This City, even as *Rome*, is divided into *Wards*. It hath yearly *Sheriffs*, inſtead of *Conſuls*. It hath the Dignity of *Senators*, in *Aldermen*. It hath Under-Officers, Common Sewers, and Conduits in Streets. According to the Quality of Cauſes, it hath General Courts and Aſſemblies upon appointed Days.

Cuſtoms of *London.*

‘I do not think that there is any City, wherein are better Cuſtoms, in Frequenting the Churches, in Serving God, in Keeping Holydays, in Giving Alms, in Entertaining Strangers, in Solemnizing Marriages, in Furniſhing Banquets, Celebrating Funerals, and Burying dead Bodies.

Plagues of *London*, Quaffing and Fire.

‘The only Plagues of *London*, is immoderate Quaffing among the fooliſh Sort, and often Caſualties by Fire.

Biſhops, Abbots, *&c.* had their Houſes here.

‘Moſt Part of the Biſhops, Abbots, and Great Lords of the Land, have Houſes there; whereunto they reſort, and beſtow much, when they are called to Parliament by the King, or to Synods by their Metropolitan, or otherwiſe by their private Buſineſs.’

Thus far *Fitzſtephen*, of the Eſtate of theſe Things in his Time. Whereunto may be added the preſent; by Comparing whereof, the Alteration will eaſily appear.

Changes ſince *Fitzſtephen's* Time.

Men of Trades, and Sellers of Wares in this City, have oftentimes ſince changed their Places, as they have found their beſt Advantage. For whereas *Mercers* and *Haberdaſhers* uſed wholly then to keep their Shops in *Weſt Cheap*; of later Time, they held them on *London Bridge*, where partly they do yet remain.

The *Goldſmiths* of *Gutherons Lane*, and the *Old Exchange*, are now (for the moſt part) removed into the *South* ſide of *Weſt Cheap*.

The *Pepperers* and *Grocers*, of *Soper Lane*, are now in *Bucklersbury*, and other Places, diſperſed.

The *Drapers*, of *Lombardſtreet*, and of *Cornhill*, are ſeated in *Candlewick-ſtreet*, and *Watling-ſtreet*.

The *Skinners*, from St. *Mary Pellipers*, or *at the Axe*, into *Budge-Row* and *Walbrook*.

The *Stock Fiſhmongers*, in *Thames-ſtreet*. *Wet Fiſhmongers*, in *Knight-riders-ſtreet*, and *Bridge-ſtreet*.

The *Ironmongers*, of *Ironmongers Lane*, and *Old Jury*, into *Thames-ſtreet*.

The *Vintners*, from the *Vinetree*, into divers Places.

But the *Brewers* (for the moſt part) remain near to the friendly Water of *Thames*.

The *Butchers*, in *Eaſt Cheap*, and St. *Nicholas Shambles*, and the Stocks *Market*.

The *Hoſiers*, (of old time) in *Hoſier Lane*, near unto *Smithfield*, are ſince removed into *Cordwainer Street*, the upper Part thereof, by *Bow Church*; and laſt of all, into *Burchovers Lane*, by *Cornhill*.

The *Shoemakers* and *Curriors*, of *Cordwainer Street*, removed, the one to St. *Martins Le Grand*, the other to *London Wall*, near to *Moorgate*.

The *Founders* remain by themſelves in *Lothbury*.

The *Cooks*, or *Taſtelars*, (for the more part) in *Thames-ſtreet*; the others diſperſed into divers Parts.

The *Poulters*, of late, removed out of the *Poultry*, betwixt the *Stocks* and the great Conduit in *Cheap*, into *Graſs Street*, and St. *Nicholas Shambles*.

*Bowyers*, from *Bowyers Row*, by *Ludgate*, into divers Parts; and almoſt worn out with the *Fletchers*.

The *Pater-noſter Bead Makers*, and *Text Writers*, are gone out of *Pater-noſter Row*, and are called *Stationers* of *Paul*'s Churchyard.

The *Patten Makers*, of St. *Margaret Pattens Lane*, clean worn out.

*Labourers*, every Work-day are to be found in *Cheap*, about *Sopers Lane* End.

*Horſe-Courſers*, and Sellers of *Oxen*, *Sheep*, *Swine*, and ſuch like, remain in their old Market of *Smithfield*, &c.

Merchants of all Nations

That Merchants of all Nations had their *Keys* and *Wharfs* at this City, whereunto they brought their Merchandiſes, before, and in the Reign of *Henry* the Second, mine Author wrote (of his own Knowledge) to be true; though for the Antiquity of the City, he took the common Opinion.

Antiquity of the Government.

Alſo, That this City was (in his Time, and before) divided into *Wards*; had yearly *Sheriffs* and *Aldermen*, *General Courts* and *Aſſemblies*, and ſuch like Notes by him ſet down, in Commendation of the Citizens, (whereof there is no queſtion:) He wrote likewiſe of his own Experience; as being born and brought up amongſt them.

Antiquity of *Merchandiſe* in *London*.

*Tho. Clifford.*

And [to confirm his Opinion] concerning *Merchandiſes* then hither tranſported, whereof haply may be ſome Argument; *Thomas Clifford* (before *Fitzſtephen*'s Time) writing of King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, ſaith to this Effect. 'King *Edward*, 'intending to make his Sepulchre at *Weſtminſter*, 'for that it was near to the famous City of *London*, and the River of *Thames*, which brought 'in all Kinds of Merchandiſes from all Parts of 'the World, *&c.*'

*W. Malmeſb.*

And *William* of *Malmſbury*, that lived in the Reigns of *William* the Firſt and Second, *Henry* the Firſt, and King *Stephen*, calleth this *a Noble City, full of wealthy Citizens; frequented with the Trade of Merchandiſes from all Parts of the World.*

Alſo I read in divers Records, That (in old Time) *no Woad was ſtowed or harboured in this City; but all was preſently ſold in the Ships; except by Licenſe purchaſed of the Sheriffs.* Till of more later Time, to wit in the Year 1236, *Andrew Bokerell*, being Maior, by Aſſent of the principal Citizens, the Merchants of *Amiens*, *Nele* and *Corby*, purchaſed Letters, enſealed with the Common Seal of the City, That they, when they come, might harbour their Woads; and therefore ſhould give the Maior, every Year, 50 Marks Sterling. And the ſame Year they gave an Hundred Pound, toward Conveying of Water from *Tyburn* to this City.

Merchants Strangers privileged.

Alſo the Merchants of *Normandy* made Fine, for Licenſe to harbour their Woads; till it was otherwiſe provided, in the Year 1263; *Thomas Fitz Thomas* being Maior, *&c.* Which proveth, That then (as before) they were here, among other Nations, privileged.

It followeth in *Fitzſtephen*, *That the Plagues of* London (*in that Time*) *were*, *Immoderate Quaffing among Fools, and often Caſualties by Fire.*

Quaffing an ancient Vice here.

For the firſt, to wit of *Quaffing*, it continueth as afore, or rather, is mightily increaſed, though greatly qualmed among the poorer Sort; not of an holy Abſtinency, but of mere Neceſſity: Ale and Beer being ſmall, and Wines, in Price, above their Reach.

Caſualties by Fire.

*Lib. Conſtitut.*
*Lib. Horne.*
*Lib. Clerkenwell.*

As for Prevention of Caſualties by Fire, the Houſes in this City being then builded all of Timber, and covered with Thatch of Straw, or Reed; it was long ſince thought good Policy in our Forefathers, wiſely to provide; namely, in the Year of Chriſt, 1189, the firſt Year of *Richard* the Firſt; *Henry Fitzalwin* being then Maior; That all Men, in this City, ſhould build their Houſes of Stone, up to a certain Height; and to cover them with Slate, or Brick, or Tile. Since which Time, Thanks be given to God, there hath not happened the like often conſuming Fires in this City, as before.

Purpreſture in and about this City.

But now, in our Time, inſtead of theſe Enormities, others are come in place, no leſs meet to be reformed. And firſt and namely, Purpreſtures, or Encroachments on the High Ways, Lanes, and common Grounds, in and about this City. Whereof a learned Gentleman, and grave Citizen, hath (not many Years ſince) written and exhibited a Book, as I hear, to the Maior and Commonalty; which Book, whether the ſame hath been by them read, and diligently conſidered upon, I know not: But ſure I am, nothing is reformed ſince concerning this Matter.

*W. Pattens.*

Carts and Drays, not well governed in this City, dangerous.

Then the Number of Cars, Drays, Carts and Coaches, more than hath been accuſtomed (the Streets and Lanes being ſtreightened) muſt needs be dangerous, as daily Experience proveth.

The Coachman rides behind the Horſe Tails, laſheth them, and looketh not behind him. The Drayman ſitteth and ſleepeth on his Dray, and letteth his Horſe lead him home.

I know, that by the good Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, ſhod Carts are forbidden to enter the ſame; except upon reaſonable Cauſes, (as Service of the Prince, or ſuch like) they be tolerated. Alſo, That the Fore-Horſe of every Carriage ſhould be led by Hand. But theſe good Orders are not obſerved.

Riding in *Whirlicotes*.

Of old Time, Coaches were not known in this Iſland, but Chariots, or *Whirlicotes*, then ſo called; and they only uſed of Princes, or Men of

great

*Lib. S. Mary Aborum.*

great Eſtates, ſuch as had their Footmen about them. And for Example to note, I read that *Richard* II. being threatned by the Rebels of *Kent*, rode from the Tower of *London* to the *Miles End*, and with him his Mother, becauſe ſhe was ſick and weak, in a *Whirlicote*, the Earls of *Buckingham*, *Kent*, *Warwick*, and *Oxford*, Sir *Thomas Percie*, Sir *Robert Knowles*, the Maior of *London*, Sir *Aubery de Vere* that bare the King's Sword, with other Knights and Eſquires attending on Horſeback. But in the Year next following the ſaid *Richard*, who took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter to the King of *Bohemia*, that firſt brought hither the riding upon Side-ſaddles; and ſo was the riding in thoſe *Whirlicotes* and Chariots forſaken, except at Coronations, and ſuch like Spectacles. But now of late Years, the Uſe of Coaches, brought out of *Germany*, is taken up, and made ſo common, as there is neither Diſtinction of Time, nor Difference of Perſons obſerved; for the World runs on Wheels with many, whoſe Parents were glad to go on Foot.

Women firſt Riding on Side Saddles, that were wont to ride aſtride. Riding in Coaches.

*W. Fitzſtephen.* Lords Houſes, and great Houſekeeping in *London.*

Laſt of all, mine Author, in this Chapter hath theſe Words: *Moſt part of the Biſhops, Abbots and great Lords of the Land, as if they were Citizens and Freemen of* London, *had many fair Houſes to reſort unto, and many Rich and Wealthy Gentlemen ſpent their Money there.*

Some Noble Mens Houſes in the City. *J. S.* *Peter Le Neve Norroy. MSS. prædict. Cauſæ penes illum.*

To mention here a few of theſe Noblemens Houſes, and the Streets where they ſtood. In the Depoſitions in the great Cauſe of Arms between *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, and Sir *Edward Haſtings*, in the Time of *Henry* IV. it appears, that *John* the laſt Earl of *Pembroke*, who dyed at *Woodſtock*, had a Houſe and lived in *London*, in the Pariſh of ——— juſt by the Priory of St. *Helens*; and *John* his Father, Earl of *Pembroke*, lived in a Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Attehil* [i. e. St. *Mary-Hill*.] And *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, his Manſion Houſe was in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* by *Eaſtcheap*, in the 10th Year of that King. And *William Beauchamp* had a Houſe and Chapel by *Pater Noſter* Row, *London*. And in the Time of *Richard* II. Sir *Harry Percy* had a Houſe in *Woodſtreet*, of that ſpaciousneſs, that he was able there to entertain the King, two Dukes, of *Lancaſter* and *York*, two Earls, Earl Marſhal and his Father the Earl of *Northumberland*, and divers others. And many other Manſions of the Great Men of the Kingdom will be met with, in the Proceſs of this Hiſtory.]

*Dugdale's Warw.* P. 743.

Young Men exerciſe Martial Feats.

And in another Place, he hath theſe Words: *Every* Sunday *in* Lent, *a freſh Company of young Men come into the Fields on Horſeback, and the beſt Horſemen conduct the reſt. Then march forth the Citizens Sons, and other young Men with diſarmed Launces and Shields, and practiſe Feats of War. Many Courtiers likewiſe, and Attendants upon Noblemen, repair to this Exerciſe, And whilſt the Hope of Victory doth inflame their Minds, they do ſhew good Proof, how ſerviceable they would be in Martial Affairs,* &c. Again he ſaith, *This City, in the troubleſome Time of King* Stephen, *ſhewed at a Muſter* 20000 *armed Horſemen, and* 40000 *Footmen, ſerviceable for the Wars,* &c.

All which Sayings of the Author, well conſidered do plainly prove, that in thoſe Days the Inhabitants and Repairers to this City (of what Eſtate ſoever, Spiritual or Temporal) having Houſes here, lived together in good Amity with the Citizens, every Man obſerving the Cuſtoms and Orders of the City, and choſe to be contributary to Charges here, rather than in any Part of the Land wheresoever. This City being the Heart of the Realm, the King's Chamber, and Princes Seat, whereunto they made Repair, and ſhewed their Forces both of Horſes and of Men, which cauſed in troubleſome Time, as of King *Stephen*, the Muſters of this City to be ſo great in Number.

The Cauſes of greater Shews, and Muſters in this City of old time, more than of late.

## *Great Families of old Time kept.*

Great Families of old time kept.

And here (by way of Digreſſion) to touch ſomewhat of great Families and Houſholds kept in former Times by Noblemen, and great Eſtates of this Realm, according to their Honours and Dignities: I have ſeen an Account made by *Henry Leiceſter*, Cofferer to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, for one whole Year's Expences in the Earl's Houſe, from the Day next after *Michaelmas*, in the Seventh Year of *Edward* II. until *Michaelmas* in the Eighth Year of the ſame King, amounting to the Sum of Seven thouſand nine hundred fifty ſeven Pound, thirteen Shillings, four Pence Halfpenny, as followeth.

The Earl of *Lancaſter*, his Houſekeeping and Charge thereof for one Year. Record of *Pontefract*, as I could obtain of M. *Cudnor*.

To wit, in the Pantry, Buttery, and Kitchen, 3405*l.* &c.

For 184 Tons, one Pipe of Red or Claret Wine, and one Ton of White Wine, bought for the Houſe, 104*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

For Grocery Ware, 180*l.* 17*s.*

For ſix Barrels of Sturgeon, 19*l.*

For 6800 Stock Fiſhes, ſo called, and for dried Fiſhes of all ſorts, as Lings, Haberdines, and other, 41*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

For 1714 Pound of Wax, with Vermilion and Turpentine to make Red Wax, 314*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* *ob.*

For 2319 Pound of Tallow Candles for the Houſhold, and 1870 of Lights for *Paris* Candles, called Perchers, 31*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

Expences on the Earl's great Horſes, and the Keeper's Wages, 486*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* *ob.*

Linnen Cloth for the Lord and his Chaplains, and for the Pantry, 43*l.* 17*d.*

For 129 Dozen of Parchment, with Ink, 4*l.* 8*s.* 3 *ob.*

Sum, 1230*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* *ob.*

159 Cloths in Liveries againſt *Chriſtmas*.

*Item*, For two Cloths of Scarlet for the Earl againſt *Chriſtmaſs*, one Cloth of Ruſſet for the Biſhop of *Anjou*, 70 Cloths of Blue for the Knights (as they were then termed) 15 Cloths of Medley for the Lord's Clerks, 28 Cloths for the Eſquires, 15 Cloths for Officers, 19 Cloths for Grooms, 5 Cloths for Archers, 4 Cloths for Minſtrels and Carpenters, with the Sharing and Carriage for the Earl's Liveries at *Chriſtmas*, 460*l.* 15*d.*

*Item*, For 7 Furs of variable Miniver (or powdred Ermin) 7 Hoods of Purple, 395 Furs of Budge, for the Liveries of Barons, Knights, and Clerks, 123 Furs of Lambs for Eſquires, bought at *Chriſtmas*, 147*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

104 Cloths in Liveries in Summer.

*Item*, 65 Cloths Saffron Colour, for the Barons and Knights. In Summer, 12 Red Cloths mixt for Clerks, 26 Cloths Ray for Eſquires, 1 Cloth Ray for Officers Coats in Summer, and four Cloths Ray for Carpets in the Hall, 345*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

*Item*, 100 Pieces of Green Silk for the Knights, 14 Budge Furs for Surcoats, 13 Hoods of Budge for Clerks, and 75 Furs of Lambs for the Lords Liveries in Summer, with Canvas and Cords to truſs them, 72*l.* 19*s.*

*Item*, Saddles for the Lords Liveries in Summer, 51*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

*Item*, For one Saddle for the Earl of the Prince's Arms, 2*l.*

Sum, 1079*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

*Item*, For things bought, whereof nothing can be read in my Note, 241*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* *ob.*

For Horſes loſt in Service of the Earl, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Fees paid to Earls, Barons, Knights, and Eſquires, 623*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

In Gifts to Knights of *France*, the Queen of *England*'s Nurſes, to the Counteſs of *Warren*, Eſquires, Minſtrels, Meſſengers, and Riders, 92*l.* 14*s.*

*Northern* Ruſſet, half Yard and half Quarter broad, I have ſeen ſold for Four Pence the Yard, and was good Cloth of a mingled Colour.

*Item*, 168 Yards of Ruſſet Cloth, and 24 Coats for poor Men, with Money given to the Poor on *Maundy Thurſday*, 8*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

*Item*, 24 Silver Diſhes, ſo many Sawcers, and ſo many Cups for the Buttery, one Pair of *Pater-Noſters*, and one Silver Coffin, bought this Year, 103*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

To divers Meſſengers about the Earl's Buſineſs, 34*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

In the Earl's Chamber, 5*l.*

To divers Men for the Earl's old Debts, 88*l.* 16*s.* *ob. q.*

Sum, 1207*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* *ob. q.*

The Counteſs's Expences.

The Expences of the Counteſs at *Pickering*, for the Time of this Account, as in the Pantry, Buttery, Kitchen, and other Places, concerning theſe Offices, 285*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *ob.*

In Wine, Wax, Spices, Cloaths, Furs, and other things for the Counteſs's Wardrobe, 154*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* *ob.*

Sum, 439*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* *q.*

*Summa totalis of the whole Expences*, 7957*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *ob.*

Thus much for this Earl of *Lancaſter*.

Record *Tower*. *Hugh Spencer* the Elder's Proviſion for Houſekeeping. Which ſheweth a great Family to be kept in Houſhold.

More, I read, that in the 14th of the ſame *Edward* II. *Hugh Spencer* the Elder (condemned by the Commonalty) was baniſhed the Realm. At which Time it was found by Inquiſition, that the ſaid *Spencer* had in ſundry Shires 59 Mannors: He had 28000 Sheep, 1000 Oxen and Steers, 1200 Kine with their Calves, 40 Mares with their Colts, 160 drawing Horſes, 2000 Hogs, 300 Bullocks, 40 Tons of Wine, 600 Bacons, 80 Carkaſſes of Martilmaſs Beef, 600 Muttons in Larder, 10 Tons of Cyder. His Armour, Plate, Jewels, ready Money, better than 10000 Pounds; 36 Sacks of Wooll, and a Library of Books. Thus much the Record. Which Proviſion for Houſhold, ſheweth a great Family there to bekept.

*Robert Fabian*, Manuſcript. Great Noblemen came up to *London*.

Nearer to our Time, I read in the 36th of *Henry* VI. that the greater Eſtates of the Realm being called up to *London*,

The Earl of *Salisbury* came up to *London* with 500 Men on Horſeback, and was lodged in the *Herber*.

*Richard* Duke of *Tork*, with 400 Men, lodged at *Eaynard's Caſtle*.

The Dukes of *Exceſter* and *Somerſet* with 800 Men.

The Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Egremont*, and the *Lord Clifford*, with 1500 Men.

*Nevell* Earl of *Warwick*'s Houſe-keeping.

*Richard Nevell*, Earl of *Warwick*, with 600 Men, all in Red Jackets, embroidered with ragged Staves before and behind, and was lodged in *Warwick Lane*. In whoſe Houſe there was oftentimes ſix Oxen eaten at a Breakfaſt; and every Tavern was full of his Meat. For he that had any Acquaintance in that Houſe, might have there ſo much of ſodden and roſt Meat, as he could prick and carry upon a long Dagger.

*Richard Redman*, Biſhop of *Ely*.

*Richard Redman* Biſhop of *Ely*, *Anno* 1500, the 17th of *Henry* VII. beſides his great Family, Houſekeeping, Alms-diſh, and Relief to the Poor whereſoever he was lodged; In his travelling, when at his coming or going to or from any Town, the Bells being rung, all the Poor would come together, to whom he gave every one Sixpence at the leaſt.

The great Houſekeeping of *Thomas Woolſey*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.

And now to note of our own Time ſomewhat. Not omitting in this Place *Thomas Woolſey*, Archbiſhop of *Tork*, and Cardinal: His Servants daily attending in his Houſe were about 400, omitting his Servants Servants, which were many. You ſhall underſtand, that he had in his Hall continually three Tables or Boards, kept with three principal Officers; to wit, a Steward, who was always a Prieſt; a Treaſurer, a Knight; and a Comptroller, a Squire. Alſo a Cofferer, being a Doctor; three Marſhals, three Yeomen Uſhers in the Hall, beſides two Grooms and Almners. Then in the Hall Kitchen, two Clerks of the Kitchen, a Clerk Comptroller, a Surveyor of the Dreſſer, a Clerk of the Spicery; all which together kept alſo a continual Meſs in the Hall. Alſo, in his Hall Kitchen he had of Maſter Cooks two, and of other Cooks, Labourers, and Children of the Kitchen, twelve Perſons; four Yeomen of the ordinary Scullery, four Yeomen of the Silver Scullery, two Yeomen of the Paſtry, with two other Paſtelers under the Yeomen.

*A. M.* Taken from *Stow*'s Annal.

Officers for the Hall Kitchen. Maſter Cooks, and other.

For the Privy Kitchen.

Scalding Houſe. Pantry, Buttery, Chandery. Wafary. Wardrobe of Beds.

Laundery.

Bakehouſe. Wood-yard. Barn. Garden. Barge.

Stable.

Porters.

In the Privy Kitchen, he had a Maſter Cook, who went daily in Velvet and Sattin, with a Chain of Gold about his Neck, and two other Yeomen, and a Groom. In the ſcalding Houſe, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Pantry, two Yeomen. In the Buttery two Yeomen, two Grooms, and two Pages. In the Chandery, two Yeomen. In the Wafary, two Yeomen. In the Wardrobe of Beds, the Maſter of the Wardrobe, and ten other Perſons attending. In the Laundery, a Yeoman, a Groom, thirty Pages, two Yeomen Purveyors, and one Groom. In the Bake Houſe, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Wood Yard, a Yeoman and a Groom. In the Barn, one. In the Garden, a Yeoman and two Grooms: A Yeoman of his Stage; a Maſter of his Horſe; a Clerk of the Stable; a Yeoman of the ſame; the Saddler; the Farrier; a Yeoman of his Chariot; a Sumpterman; a Yeoman of his Stirrop; a Muleter; and Sixteen Grooms of his Stable; every one of them keeping four Geldings; Porters at his Gate; two Yeomen, and two Grooms: In the Armoury a Yeoman and a Groom.

The Order of his Chapel.

In his Chapel he had a Dean, a great Divine, and a Man of excellent Learning; a Subdean, a Repeater of the Quire, a Goſpeller, a Piſteler; of ſinging Prieſts, Ten; a Maſter of the Children; Twelve Seculars, being ſinging Men of the Chappel; Ten ſinging Children, with a Servant to attend upon the Children. In the Reveſtry, a Yeoman and two Grooms, over and beſide divers Retainers, that came thither at principal Feaſts.

The rich Furniture of his Chapel.

Croſs-bearers and Pillar-bearers. His Privy Chamber.

Gentlemen Waiters. Lords and their Attendants.

For the Privy and Great Chamber.

For the Furniture of his Chapel, it exceedeth my Capacity to declare, or to ſpeak of the Number of coſtly Ornaments and rich Jewels that were uſed in the ſame continually. There hath been ſeen in Proceſſion about the Hall, Four and Forty very rich Copes worn, all of one Suit, beſides the rich Croſſes and Candleſticks, and other Ornaments belonging to the Furniſhment of the ſame. He had two Croſs-Bearers, and two Pillar-Bearers in his great Chamber; and in his Privy Chambers theſe Perſons; firſt, the chief Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain: Of Gentlemen Uſhers (beſide one in his Privy Chamber) he had twelve daily Waiters; and of Gentlemen Waiters, in his Privy Chamber, he had ſix; of Lords Nine or Ten, who had (each of them) two Men allowed to attend upon them, except the Earl of *Darby*, who always was allowed five Men. Then had he of Gentlemen Cupbearers, Carvers, Sewers, both of the Privy Chamber, and of the great Chamber, with Gentlemen (daily Waiters there) 40 Perſons: Of Yeomen Uſhers 6: Of Grooms in his Chamber 8: Of Yeomen in his Chamber 45 daily. He had alſo Alms Men, ſometime more in Number, than at other times.

Daily Attendants on his Table.

Officers of the Chancery.

There was attending on his Table daily, of Doctors and Chaplains, (beſide them of his Chapel) 16. A Clerk of his Cloſet, two Secretaries, two Clerks of his Signet, and four Counſellors learned in the Laws. And foraſmuch as it was neceſſary to have divers Officers of the *Chancery* to attend upon him; that is to ſay, the Clerk of the Crown, a riding Clerk, a Clerk of the Ham-

His Footmen.

A Herald and Serjeant at Arms.

Surveyor of *York*, and Clerk of the Green Cloth.

Young Lords and Gentlemen.

Attendants allowed in the Houſe.

per, and a Clerk of the Wax, then a Clerk of the Check, (as well upon the Chaplains, as on the Yeomen of his Chamber,) he gave Allowance to them all. He had alſo four Footmen, who were clothed in rich running Coats whenſoever he rode on any Journey. Then had he an Herald at Arms, a Serjeant at Arms, a Phyſician, an Apothecary, four Minſtrels, a Keeper of his Tents, an Armourer, an Inſtructor of his Wards, two Yeomen of his Wardrobe of Robes, and a Keeper of his Chamber continually in the Court. He had alſo in his Houſe the Surveyor of *York*, and a Clerk of the Green Cloth. All theſe were daily attending, down lying and upriſing, as we uſe to ſay, and at Meals. He kept in his great Chamber a continual Table for the Chamberers and Gentlemen Officers; having with them a Meſs of the young Lords, and another of Gentlemen. And beſides all theſe, there was never an Officer, Gentleman, or other worthy Perſon, but he was allowed in the Houſe, ſome three, ſome two, and all other, one at the leaſt, which grew to a great Number of Perſons.

Thus far out of the Check Roll: Beſides other Officers, Servants, and Retainers, and Suiters, that moſt commonly dined in the Hall.] So that the Order of his Houſe and Houſhold paſſed all other Subjects of his Time.

*Weſt*, Biſhop of *Ely*. *Lib. Ely.*

*Nicholas Weſt*, Biſhop of *Ely*, in the Year 1532, kept continually in his Houſe 100 Servants, giving to the one half of them 53*s.* 4*d.* a Piece Yearly; to the other half each 40*s.* a Piece; to every one for his Winter Gown Four Yards of broad Cloath, and for his Summer Coat three Yards and an half. He daily gave at his Gates, beſides Bread and Drink, warm Meat to two Hundred poor People.

*Edward* Earl of *Derby*.

The Houſekeeping of *Edward* late Earl of *Darby* is not to be forgotten, who had 220 Men in Check Roll; his feeding Aged Perſons twice every Day, 60 and odd; beſide all Comers thrice a Week, appointed for his dealing Days, and every *Good Friday* 2700, with Meat, Drink, and Money.

*Thomas* Lord *Audley*.

*Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor, his Family of Gentlemen before him, in Coats garded with Velvet, and Chains of Gold, his Yeomen after him, in the ſame Livery not garded.

Every Livery Coat had three Yards of Broad Cloth.

*William Powlet* [or *Pawlet*] Lord great Maſter, Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, kept the like Number of Gentlemen, and Yeomen, in a Livery of *Reading* tawny; and great Relief at his Gate.

*Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*.

*Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, kept the like or greater Number in a Livery of gray Marble, &c. the Gentlemen garded with Velvet, the Yeomen with the ſame Cloth: Yet their Skirts large enough for their Friends to ſit upon them.

Theſe, as all other of thoſe Times, gave great Relief to the Poor; and I have oft ſeen in that declining time of Charity, at the Lord *Cromwell*'s Gate at *London*, more than 200 Perſons ſerved twice every Day with Bread, Meat, and Drink ſufficient.

Duke of *Somerſet*.

*Edward*, Duke of *Somerſet*, was not inferior in keeping a Number of tall Gentlemen and Yeomen; though his Houſe was then in Building, and moſt of his Men were lodged abroad.

Earl of *Oxford*.

The Earl of *Oxford*, Father to him that now liveth, hath been noted within theſe Forty Years, to have rid into this City, and ſo to his Houſe by *London Stone*, with Fourſcore Gentlemen, in a Livery of *Reading* Tawny, and Chains of Gold about their Necks, before him; and one Hundred tall Yeomen in the like Livery to follow him without Chains, but all having his Cognizance of the Blue Boar, embroidered on their left Shoulder.

Theſe, I ſay, and all other Men of Honour and Worſhip then lodging in this City, or within the Liberties thereof, did without grudging bear their part of Charges with the Citizens, according to their eſtimated Eſtates, without the which thoſe Muſters of old Time could not have been ſo great.

## *Of Charitable Alms in old time given.*

*Bede.*

Alms Diſh.

Theſe Noble Men before-mentioned obſerved that ancient and charitable Cuſtom, of liberal Relief of the Poor at their Gates: as all Prelates, Noblemen, or Men of Honour and Worſhip their Predeceſſors had done before them; whereof ſomewhat to note for Example: Venerable *Bede* writeth, that Prelates of his time, having peradventure but Wooden Churches, had (notwithſtanding) on their Board at their Meals one Alms Diſh, into the which was carved ſome good Portion of Meat out of every other Diſh brought to their Table. All which was given to the Poor, beſides the Fragments left; inſomuch as in a hard time, a poor Prelate wanting Victuals, hath cauſed his Alms Diſh, being Silver, to be divided amongſt the Poor, therewith to ſhift as they could, till God ſhould ſend him better Store.

Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Saying touching the Relief of the Poor.

Such a Prelate was *Ethelwald*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the Reign of K. *Edgar*, about the Year of Chriſt 963. He in a great Famine ſold away all the Sacred Veſſels of his Church for to relieve the almoſt ſtarved People, ſaying, *That there was no reaſon that the ſenſleſs Temples of God ſhould abound in Riches, and lively Temples of the Holy Ghoſt to lack it.*

Biſhop of *Norwich* ſold his Plate.

*Walter de Suffilde*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, was of the like Mind, about the Year 1245. In a time of great Dearth he ſold all his Plate, and diſtributed it to the Poor, every Pennyworth.

Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Charity.

*Robert Winchelſey*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1093, beſides the daily Fragments of his Houſe, gave every *Friday* and *Sunday* to every Beggar that came to his Gate, a Loaf of Bread ſufficient for that Day; and there were uſually every ſuch Alms Day in time of Dearth to the Number of 5000, and otherwiſe 4000, at the leaſt. More, he uſed every great Feſtival to give 150 Pence to ſo many poor People, and ſent daily Meat, Bread, and Drink, to ſuch as by Age, or Sickneſs, were not able to fetch his Alms, and did ſend Meat, Money, and Apparel, to ſuch as he thought needed it.

*Pater de Joham.*

Ten thouſand poor People daily fed and ſuſtained by *Henry* II.

I read in 1171, that *Henry* the Second, after his Return into *England*, did Penance for the Slaughter of *Thomas à Becket*. By whom (a ſore Dearth then increaſing) Ten Thouſand Perſons, from the firſt of *April* till new Corn was inned, were daily fed and ſuſtained.

Record of the *Tower*.

*Henry* III. fed 6000 poor People in one Day.

More I find recorded, that in the Year 1236, the 20th of *Henry* the Third, *William de Haverhall*, the King's Treaſurer, was commanded, that upon the Day of the Circumciſion of our Lord, 6000 poor People ſhould be fed at *Weſtminſter*, for the State of the King, Queen, and their Children. The like Commandment the ſaid King *Henry* gave to *Hugh Gifford*, and *William Brown*, that upon *Friday* next, after the *Epiphany*, they ſhould cauſe to be fed in the great Hall at *Windſor*, at a good Fire, all the poor and needy Children that could be found; and the King's Children being weighed and meaſured, their Weight and Meaſure to be diſtributed for their good Eſtates. Theſe few Examples for Charity of Kings may ſuffice.

*Richard de Berry*, Biſhop of *Durham*.

I read in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, that *Richard de Berry*, Biſhop of *Durham*, did Weekly beſtow for Relief of the Poor, Eight Quarters of Wheat made into Bread, beſides his Alms Diſh, Fragments of his Houſe, and great Sums of Money given to the Poor, when he journied. And that theſe Alms Diſhes were as well uſed at the Tables of Noblemen, as of the Prelates, one Note may ſuffice in this Place.

I read in the Year 1452, that *Richard* Duke of *York* then claiming the Crown, the Lord *Rivers* ſhould have paſſed the Sea about the King's Buſineſs, but ſtaying at *Plymouth* till his Money was ſpent, Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Alms-Diſh.

ſpent, and then ſending for more, the Duke of *Somerſet* ſent him the Image of St. *George* in Silver and Gold, to be ſold with the Alms Diſh of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, which was alſo of great Price, for Coin had they none.

*Tho. Cromwell* at the great Muſter.

But let Men call to mind Sir *Thomas Cromwell*, then Lord Privy Seal, and Vicar general, lying in the City of *London*, he bare his Charges to the great Muſter [there [*Anno* 1599.] conſiſting of 15000. beſides Whifflers and other Waiters, all in bright Harneſs, with Coats of white Silk or Cloth, and Chains of Gold in three great Battels.

He ſent his Men (in great Number) to the *Miles end*, and after them their Armour in Carrs, with their Coats of white Cloth, and the Arms of this City, to wit, a red Croſs and a Sword on the Breaſt and Back, which Armour and Coats they wear amongſt the Citizens, without any difference, and marched thorough the City to *Weſtminſter*.

The great Exceſs at Maiors and Sheriffs Tables. *J. S.*

But now in the Concluſion, to return to the Houſe-keeping in the City.

The Expences of the Maiors and Sheriffs, and other publick Feaſting in the City on ſolemn Days, were ſo great in former Times, that an Act of Common Council was made, 1 and 2 *Phil.* and *Mar.* for retrenching them, and other Charges in Attendants and Liveries. And theſe Expences continuing to our Times, it was reprinted *Anno* 1680, and recommended to the preſent Obſervation.

Retrenched by an old Act of Common Council.

The Preamble ſet forth the Reaſon, that our ancient wiſe Foreſathers had many times attempted the Redreſs and Amendment of the great Exceſs in Fare and other Things, in Maiors and Sheriffs Houſes, *viz.* the Dearth of Victuals, and the Charges of theſe Offices, which were ſo huge, that almoſt all good Citizens fled and refuſed to ſerve in this Honourable City; only becauſe of the great Exceſs, and chargeable Fare and Diet in the ſaid Offices. Hence it was Enacted, That no Maior or Sheriff ſhould have at their Table at Dinner or Supper any more Courſes than one. And no more ſundry Diſhes at one Courſe, upon the *Sunday* or other Feſtival Day, being a Fleſh Day, than Six, whether the ſame be hot or cold. Every Holy Day, being a Fiſh Day, Seven Diſhes of Meat, and not above. And every Working Day, being a Fleſh Day, Five Diſhes. And Fiſh Days, Six Diſhes of ſeveral Meats; Provided, that neither Brawn, Collops with Eggs, Sallads, Pottage, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, Herrings, Sprats, Shrimps, or any Shellfiſh, nor no kind of Fruit unhaſhed, ſhall be accounted for any of the ſaid Number of Diſhes of Meat aboveſaid. And that the Maior may at his pleaſure have, at the ſaid one Courſe, one Diſh of Meat, either Fiſh or Fleſh more than before limited.

That neither the Serjeants, nor other Officers of the Lord Maior's Houſe; nor the Serjeants Yeomen, or other Officers of the Sheriffs Houſes, ſhall have more ſundry Diſhes, either at Dinner or Supper, upon the Fleſh Days, than Three, and upon Fiſh Days than Four.

None of the Aldermen or Commoners of this City to exceed or paſs the Number of Diſhes of Meat, above limited and appointed for the Sheriffs in their own proper Manſion Houſes, Brawn, Sallads, and other Things as aforeſaid, excepted.

Nor in any of the Halls or Companies at any Feaſt or Time. Nor that there be any Swan, Crane, or Buſtard, which were wont to be called *Head Pools*, to be ſpent at any Feaſt in any of the Halls or Companies, upon pain of Forfeiture of 40*s. toties quoties.*

And for the eaſe of the Aged Perſons, and for the avoiding of great Uneaſineſs, that often happens at Feaſts, a certain convenient Number of the Cloathing [*i. e.* Livery] as well of the principal Crafts, as of the meaner Companies, which were accuſtomed to dine at the Maiors Feaſt, ſhall be abated. And ſuch a certain Number of every Company as hath been accuſtomed to dine at the ſaid Feaſt, the Number to be Yearly appointed by the Lord Maior and his Brethren the Aldermen; and they to be ſerved but with one Courſe, and the ſame Number of Diſhes, *viz.* of Six or Seven.

Provided, That when any Ambaſſador, or any of the Privy Council ſhall be at the ſaid Feaſt, then for their Board only to be amended and ordered by the Diſcretion of the ſaid Maior and Sheriffs. And no Banquet after Dinner except Ipocras and Wafers, as in time paſt hath been uſed.

The Feſtival Days, that were wont to be kept by the Maior and Sheriffs in their Houſes; that is to ſay, the three Holidays after *Whitſunday*, and the Dinners kept at *Bartholomewtide*, from henceforth to be left and laid down. And the Feaſts of *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, with the Holy Days next after, to be uſed and kept by the Maior and Sheriffs, as heretofore hath been accuſtomed, and to keep the Order as is foreſaid.

The Sheriffs of this City from henceforth ſhall have but Fourteen Serjeants, and Fourteen Yeomen apiece. The Sheriffs to give to every of their Serjeants and Yeomen two Crowns at the time accuſtomed, and no other Liveries. And to every other, Clerks of the Counters, and ſuch as have been accuſtomed to have had Gowns at *Chriſtmas*, to have only one Livery Gown, and no more.

That from henceforth there ſhall be no *WYTH* fetcht home at the Maior's or Sheriffs Houſes. Neither ſhall they keep any Lord of Miſrule in any of their Houſes.

And foraſmuch, as the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, ſhortly after their Entrance into their ſeveral Offices and Rooms, be Yearly at great and exceeding Expences, by reaſon of the ſumptuous Feaſts, which they for the Honour and Renown of the ſame do keep and make in *Guildhall*, called *The Maior and Sheriffs Feaſts*, as well to and for ſuch Noblemen of the Kings and Queens moſt Honourable Council, Ambaſſadors of foreign Realms and Potentates, as are bidden and deſired to come unto the ſame; and alſo to and for the Aldermen, and Worſhipful Commons and Citizens; Therefore it was Ordained and Enacted, That the ſaid Maior and Sheriffs ſhould Yearly thenceforth, at the time of the making their ſaid Feaſts, have, of the Free Gift of the City out of the Chamber, of the common Store and Treaſure of the City there, towards the Relief of their ſaid Charge and Expence, the Sum of an 100*l.* This preſent Act to be a ſufficient Warrant and Diſcharge unto the Chamberlain for the Yearly Payment of the ſaid 100*l.*

This Act of Common Council was Printed again in the Year 1680, with Reaſons added; as therein is ſhewed, that the Fifth Part of the Charge of a Shrievalty is in the Wine.

The Modern Feaſts now, *viz.* the *Checker* and *Spittal* Feaſts; the firſt coſteth in Wine 80*l.* The latter coſteth above 300*l.* to each Sheriff.]

And thus I end touching Orders and Cuſtoms of this City.

## *Sports and Paſtimes of old Time uſed in this City.*

* Of Sports & Paſtimes in this City. Every thing hath his Time, a Time to weep, a Time to laugh, a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance. *Eccleſ.* 3.

* *Let us now* (ſaith *Fitzſtephen*) *come to the Sports and Paſtimes, ſeeing it is fit that a City ſhould not only be commodious and ſerious, but alſo merry and*

*and ſportful. Whereupon, in the Seals of the Popes, until the Time of Pope* Leo, *on the one ſide was Saint* Peter *fiſhing, with a Key over him, reached as it were by the Hand of God out of Heaven, and about it this Verſe :*

Tu pro me navem liquiſti, ſuſcipe clavem.

*You left the Ship for me, take you the Key.*

*And on the other ſide was a City, and this Inſcription on it,* Aurea Roma. *Likewiſe to the Praiſe of* Auguſtus Cæſar *and the City, in reſpect of the Shews and Sports, was written,*

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt ſpectacula mane, &c.

All Night it Rains, and Shows
  at Morrow Tide return again,
And *Cæſar* with almighty *Jove*
  hath matcht an equal Reign.

Stage Plays.

*But* London *for the Shows upon Theaters, and Comical Paſtimes, hath holy Plays, Repreſentations of Miracles, which holy Confeſſors have wrought ; or Repeſentations of Torments, wherein the Conſtancy of Martyrs appeared.*

*Every Year alſo on* Shrove Tueſday, *(that we may begin with Childrens Sports, ſeeing we all have been Children) the School Boys do bring Cocks of the Game to their Maſter, and all the Forenoon they delight themſelves in Cock-fighting. After dinner, all the Youths go into the Fields to play at the Ball.*

Cockfighting. Ball play.

*The Scholars of every School have their Ball, or Baſtion in their Hands. The Antient and wealthy Men of the City come forth on horſeback, to ſee the Sport of the Young Men, and to take Part of the Pleaſure, in beholding their Agility.*

Exerciſes of warlike Seats on horſeback with diſarmed Lances.

*Every Friday in* Lent, *a freſh Company of Young Men comes into the Field on Horſeback, and the beſt Horſemen conduct the reſt. Then march forth the Citizens Sons, and other Young Men with diſarmed Lances and Shields, and there they practice Feats of War.*

*Many Courtiers likewiſe, when the King lyeth near, and Attendants on Noblemen, do repair to theſe Exerciſes ; and while the hope of Victory doth inflame their Minds, they ſhew good Proof how ſerviceable they would be in martial Affairs.*

Battel on the Water.

*In* Eaſter *Holydays, they fight Battels on the Water. A Shield is hanged on a Pole, fixed in the midſt of the Stream ; a Boat is prepared without Oars, to be carried by violence of the Water, and in the forepart thereof ſtandeth a Young Man, ready to give charge upon the Shield with his Launce. If ſo be he break his Launce againſt the Shield and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy Deed. If ſo be without breaking his Launce, he runneth ſtrongly againſt the Shield, down he falleth into the Water ; for the Boat is violenlty forced with the Tide ; but on each ſide of the Shield ride two Boats, furniſhed with Young Men, which recover him that falleth, as ſoon as they may. Upon the Bridge, Wharfs and Houſes by the River ſide, ſtand great Numbers to ſee, and laugh thereat.*

Fighting of Bores and Bulls.

*In the Holydays all the Summer, the Youths are exerciſed in leaping, dancing, ſhooting, wreſtling, caſting the Stone, and practiſing their Shields. The Maidens trip with their Timbrels, and dance as long as they can well ſee. In Winter, every Holiday before dinner, the Boars prepared for Brawn are ſet to fight, or elſe Bulls or Bears are baited.*

*When the great Fenn or Moor, which watereth the Walls of the City on the North ſide, is frozen, many Young Men play upon the Ice ; ſome ſtriding as wide as they may, doe ſlide ſwiftly : others make themſelves Seats of Ice, as great as Milſtones. One ſits down, many (Hand in Hand) do draw him, and one ſlipping on a ſudden, all fall together. Some tye Bones to their Feet, and under their Heels, and ſhoving themſelves by a little picked Staff, do ſlide as ſwiftly as a Bird flyeth in the Air, or an Arrow out of a Croſs-Bow. Sometimes two run together with Poles, and hitting one the other, either one or both do fall, not without Hurt ; ſome break their Arms, ſome their Legs : but Youth (deſirous of Glory) in this ſort exerciſeth it ſelf againſt the Time of War. Many of the Citizens do delight themſelves in Hawks and Hounds. For they have liberty of hunting in* Middleſex, Hertfordſhire, *all* Chiltron, *and in* Kent *to the Water of* Cray. Thus far *Fitzſtephen* of Sports.

Hawking and Hunting.

Theſe or the like Exerciſes, have been continued till our Time, namely in Stage Plays, whereof we may read, in *Anno* 1391. a Play to be played by the Pariſh Clarks of *London* at the *Skinners* Well beſides *Smithfield* ; which Play continued three Days together, the King, Queen, and Nobles of the Realm being preſent. And of another played in the Year, 1409. which laſted Eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World. Whereat was preſent moſt part of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, &c.

A Stage Play that continued 3 Days.

A Stage Play that laſted 8 Days.

Of late Time, inſtead of thoſe Stage Plays, have been uſed Comedies, Tragedies, Interludes and Hiſtories, both true and fained. For the acting whereof, certain publick Places, as the *Theatre*, the *Curtein*, &c. have been erected. [They played alſo at *Inns*, as the *Croſskeys*, *&c.*]

Comedies Tragedies of later Time.

This which was once a Recreation, and uſed therefore now and then occaſionally, afterwards by Abuſe became a Trade and Calling, and ſo remains to this Day. In thoſe former Days, ingenious Tradeſmen and Gentlemens Servants would ſometimes gather a Company of themſelves, and learn Interludes, to expoſe Vice, or to repreſent the Noble Actions of our Anceſtors in former Times : And there they played at certain Feſtival Times, and in private Houſes at Weddings, or other ſplendid Entertainments, for their own Profit ; acted before ſuch as were minded to divert themſelves with them. But in proceſs of Time it became an Occupation ; and many there were that followed it for a Livelihood. And which was worſe, it became the Occaſion of much Sin and Evil ; great Multitudes of People, eſpecially Youth, in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, reſorting to theſe Plays ; and being commonly acted on Sundays and Feſtivals, the Churches were forſaken, and the Playhouſes thronged. And great Diſorders and Inconveniences were found to enſue to the City thereby. It occaſioned Frays and evil Practices of Incontinency. Great Inns were uſed for this Purpoſe, which had ſecret Chambers and Places, as well as open Stages and Galleries. Here Maids, eſpecially Orphans and good Citizens Children under Age, were inveigled and allured to privy and unmeet Contracts. Here were publiſhed unchaſt, uncomely and unſhamefac'd Speeches and Doings. There was an unthrifty Waſte of the Money of the Poor ; Sundry Robberies by picking and cutting of Purſes ; uttering of popular and Seditious Matters : Many Corruptions of Youth, and other Enormities ; beſides ſundry Slaughters, and Maimings of the Queen's Subjects, by Ruins of Scaffolds, Frames and Stages, and by Engines, Weapons, and Powder, uſed in the Plays. And in Time of God's Viſitation by the Plague, ſuch Aſſemblies of the People in Throngs and Preſſes were very dangerous for ſpreading the Infection.

Acting Plays became a Trade.
*J. S.*

The Conſideration of theſe Things occaſioned the expreſs Prohibition of Plays by the Queen and the Lord Maior. And Sir *James Hawes* Maior, in the Year 1574. by an Act of Common

Plays regulated by Common Council.

Council regulated theſe Plays; leſt the People,
upon God's gracious withdrawing of the Sickneſs,
ſhould with ſudden forgetting of the Viſitation,
without fear of God's Wrath, and without ſome
reſpect of thoſe good and politick Means (as
the Words of the Act ran) that he had ordained
for the Preſervation of the Commonwealth and
People in Health and good Order, return to the
undue Uſe of ſuch Enormities. Therefore for
the lawful, honeſt, comely Uſe of Plays, Paſtimes
and Recreations in good ſort permitted, by the
Authority of the Common Council, it was enacted,
That no Play ſhould be openly played within
1. the Liberty of the City, wherein ſhould be uttered
any Words, Examples, or Doings of any Un-
chaſtity, Sedition, or ſuch like unfit and uncomely
Matter, upon pain of Impriſonment by the ſpace
of 14 Days, and 5 *l.* for every ſuch Offence.
And that no Innkeeper, Tavernkeeper, or other
2. Perſon whatſoever, within the Liberties of the
City, ſhew or play, or cauſe to be ſhewed or
played within his Houſe or Yard, any Play,
which ſhall not firſt be peruſed and allowed by
the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermens Order.
And no Perſon ſhall ſuffer any Plays to be played
3. in his Houſe or Yard, whereof he then ſhall have
Rule, but only ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch Places
as upon good Conſideration, ſhall be thereunto
permitted and allowed by the Lord Maior and
Aldermen. Nor ſhall take and uſe any ſuch
4. Benefit or Advantage of ſuch Permiſſion, until
ſuch Perſon be bound to the Chamberlain of
*London* in certain Sums, for the keeping of good
Order, and avoiding of Diſcords and Inconve-
niences. Neither ſhall uſe or exerciſe ſuch Li-
5. cence or Permiſſion at any Time, in which the
ſame ſhall be by the Lord Maior and Aldermen
reſtrained, or commanded to ſtay and ceaſe, in
any uſual Time of Divine Service on the *Sunday*
or Holiday, or receive any to that Purpoſe in
Time of Service, to the ſame, upon Pain to
forfeit for every Offence 5 *l.* And every Perſon
6. to be licenſed, ſhall, during the Time of ſuch
Continuance of ſuch Licenſe, pay to the Uſe
of the Poor in Hoſpitals of the City, or of the
Poor viſited with Sickneſs, ſuch Sums and Pay-
ments, as between the Maior and Aldermen and
the Perſon to be licenſed ſhall be agreed upon;
upon pain that on the Want of every ſuch Pay-
ment, ſuch Licence ſhall be utterly Void. All
7. Sums and Forfeitures to be incurred for any
Offence againſt this Act, and all Forfeitures of
Bonds, ſhall be employed to the Relief of the
Poor of the Hoſpitals, or of the Poor infected
or diſeaſed in the City. And the Chamberlain
in his own Name ſhall have and recover the
ſame to the Purpoſes aforeſaid, in the Court of
the Utter Chamber of *Guildhall London*, called the
Maiors Court.

Provided, that this Act ſhall not extend to Plays ſhewed in private Houſes, Lodgings of a Nobleman, Citizen or Gentleman, which ſhall have the ſame then played in his Preſence, for the Feſtivity of any Mariage, Aſſembly of Friends, or other like Cauſe, without publick, or common Collection of Mony of the Auditors or Beholders.

Another Act of common Council puts down Plays.

But theſe good Laws and Orders concerning Players were not ſo well obſerved as they ſhould have been. For after this, the lewd Matters of Plays increaſed: And in the Hands of them were found many Dangers for Religion, the State, Honeſty of Manners, Unthriftineſs of the Poor, for Infection, *&c.* And the Preachers daily exclaimed againſt them to the Maior and Aldermen. Therefore in an Act of Common Council for Relief of the Poor, no Interludes were allowed in *London*, in open ſpectacle, but in private Houſes only, at Marriages, or ſuch like. And Suit was made, that they might be likewiſe baniſhed from all Places adjoining to the City.

The Lords forbid them on *Sundays.*

Since which Time, and upon the Ruin at *Paris-Garden*, Suit was made to the Lords, to baniſh Plays wholly in the Places near *London*. And Letters were obtained of the Lords to baniſh them on the Sabbath Days.

The Queen's Players petition the Lords for playing in *London.*

Upon theſe Orders againſt the Players, the Queen's Players petitioned the Lords of the Council, That whereas the Time of their Service drew very near, ſo that of neceſſity they muſt needs have Exerciſe to enable them the better for the ſame, and alſo for their better help and relief in their poor Livings, the Seaſon of the Year being paſt to play at any of the Houſes without the City; Their humble Petition was, that the Lords would vouchſafe to read a few Articles annexed to their Supplication, and in Conſideration, the Matters contained the very Stay and State of their Living, to grant unto them the Confirmation of the ſame; or of as many as ſhould be to their Honours good liking; and withal, their favourable Letters to the Lord Maior, to permit them to Exerciſe within the City; and that their Letters might contain ſome Orders to the Juſtices of *Middleſex* in their Behalf. But there were ſome that preſently anſwered both their Supplication and Articles.

Remedies for the Players.

In fine, the Buſineſs of the Players at laſt came to this Iſſue: and they were permitted on theſe Conditions; which were ſo many Remedies of their former Exorbitancies, *viz.* That they hold them content with playing in private Houſes at Weddings, *&c.* without publick Aſſemblies. That if it were thought good they ſhould be tolerated, that, then they be reſtrained to the Order in the Act of Common Council made in the Time of *Hawes* Maior. That they play not openly till the whole Deaths have been by twenty Days under 50 a Week, nor longer than ſhall ſo continue. That no Plays be on the Sabbath. That no Plays be on Holydays but after Evening Prayer; nor any received into the Auditory, till after Evening Prayer. That no Playing be in the Dark, nor continue any ſuch Time, but as any of the Auditors may return to their dwellings in *London* before Sun ſet, or at leaſt before it be dark. That the Queen's Players only be tolerated: and of them their Number and certain Names to be notified in the Lord Treaſurer's Letters to the Lord Maior and to the Juſtices of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*: And thoſe her Players not to divide themſelves into ſeveral Companies. And that for breaking any of theſe Orders their Toleration ceaſe.

Players often complained of, and reſtrained.

But all theſe Preſcriptions were not ſufficient to keep them within due Order, but their Plays, ſo abuſive oftentimes of Virtue; or particular Perſons, gave great Offence, and occaſioned Diſturbances. Whence they were now and then ſtopt and prohibited. So in the Year 1589. *Hart* Maior, Complaint was made of them to the Lord Treaſurer: who ſignified the ſame to the Maior. And he ſent for all the Players in Town, (and there were ſome Companies of them then, as one belonging to the Lord Admiral, and another to the Lord *Strange*) and charged them to forbear till further Order.

Theſe Collections concerning the State of Stage Plays in former Times may not be amiſs to be inſerted here.

Many Playhouſes built.

In ſhort, the Citizens of later Times ſeemed mightily to be delighted with Interludes and Plays, acted upon the Stage, repreſenting viſibly the Hiſtories of former Times, or the Manners of Men, ſo that as beforetime Stage Players uſed to go about the Country to Noblemens Houſes, and at ſome ſet Times only, to act their Plays; now Houſes were built or bought, or hired, and ſet apart only for that Purpoſe. And no leſs than Seventeen common Play Houſes were built in and about *London* within Threeſcore Years, (as an Hiſtorian that was alive 1629, obſerved) the laſt whereof was built the ſaid Year, near *White Fryars*. Five Inns or common Oſteries were turned to Play Houſes; one Cockpit: St. *Paul's* Singing School: the *Globe* on the Bankſide: the *Fortune* near *Golding-Lane*: One in *Black-Fryars*, one in *White-Fryars*, &c. Beſides the new built *Bear-Garden*, built as well for Plays, as Fencers, Prizes, and Bull baiting. Before the Space of the ſaid Threeſcore Years, ſcarce any ſuch Theatres were heard of. And this ſort of Recreations hath continued to this Day; tho' the Houſes not ſo many; yet greatly complained of for the corrupting of Youth, and for the inſtilling looſe and Atheiſtical Principles into the Spectators Minds.

*E. Howes.*

*Juſts at Weſtminſter.*

*Juſts* and Torneaments was a Court Recreation in former Days at ſolemn Times: and laſted to the beginning of Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign. In the Month of *April*, 1560. were great Juſts at *Weſtminſter*, and running at the Tilt. There rode the Trumpeters blowing their Trumpets with Scarfs of White and Black Sarcenet: Alſo the two Kings of Arms, and the Haralds, *Somerſet*, *Lancaſter*, *Richmond*, *York*, *Rouge Dragon*, and more of them, having Scarfs of White and Black Sarcenet, about their Necks. And the Sevennight after were the like Juſtings at Court. The Earl of *Suſſex*, Lord *Robert Dudley* and three more, againſt the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Ambroſe Dudley*, and the Lord *Hunſdon*, and Mr. *Cornwallys*. Many Staves were broken. There ſtood in the ſtanding as Judges, Lord Marqueſs *Northampton*, Lord of *Rutland*, and Lord of *Pembroke*, and the *French* Ambaſſador. And by the Chance of the breaking of a Staff, a Piece flew up where the Judges ſat, and hit my Lord of *Pembroke*.]

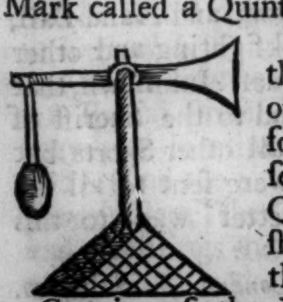
Cockfight.

Alſo, *Cocks* of the Game are yet cheriſhed by divers Men for their Pleaſures; much Money being laid on their Heads, when they fight in Pits: whereof ſome be coſtly, made for that Purpoſe.

The Ball at Tennis play.

The *Ball* is uſed by Noblemen and Gentlemen in Tennis Courts, and by People of meaner ſort in the open Fields and Streets.

The Youths of this City, and other Young Men Time out of Mind, have left off to Practiſe the diſarmed Launce and Shield on Horſe back, in the Fields, Man againſt Man; but in their City they have uſed on Horſe back, to run at a dead Mark called a Quinten.



Running at the Quinten, for Prizes. *Mat. Paris.*

For note whereof, I read, that in the Year of Chriſt 1253. the 38 of *Hen.* 3. the Youthful Citizens, for an Exerciſe of their Activity, ſet forth a Game to run at the Quinten, and whoſoever did beſt, ſhould have a Peacock, which they had prepared as a Prize.

The Kings Servants deriding the Citizens, were ſore beaten, but the Citizens were fined by the King.

Certain of the King's Servants, becauſe the Court lay then at *Weſtminſter*, came, as it were, in deſpite of the Citizens, to that Game, and giving reproachful Names to the *Londoners*, which for the dignity of the City, and the ancient Priviledge which they ought to have enjoyed, were called *Barons*: the ſaid *Londoners* being wrongfully abuſed, fell upon the King's Servants, and beat them ſhrewdly, ſo that upon complaint made to the King, he fined the City to pay a Thouſand Marks. This Exerciſe of running at the Quinten, was practiſed by the Youthful Citizens, as well in Summer as in Winter; namely, in the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*. I have ſeen a Quinten ſet upon *Cornhill*, by the *Leaden Hall*, where the Attendants on the Lords of merry Diſports have run, and made great paſtime: for he that hit not the broad End of the Quinten, was of all Men laughed to ſcorn; and he that hit it full, if he rode not the faſter, had a ſound blow in his Neck with a Bag full of Sand, hanged on the other end.

Quinten upon *Cornhill.*

This Sport was called alſo Quintane, or Quintain, from the Latin *Quintus*, becauſe as *Minſhew* fancies, it was one of the ancient Sports uſed every Fifth Year among the *Olympian* Games.

A Roman Exerciſe. *J. S.*

It was alſo corruptly called *Whintane* and *Quintal*. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a *Roman* Exerciſe, and left here in this Iſland ever ſince their Time. The learned Dr. *Kennet*, (now Ld. Bp. of *Peterburgh*) in his *Parochial Antiquities* from Dr. *Plot*, deſcribes this thus: 'That they ſet up a Poſt perpendicularly into the Ground, and then placed a ſlender piece of Timber on the Top of it on a Spindle, with a Board nailed to it on one end, and a Bag of Sand on the other. Againſt this Board they anciently rode with Spears. Dr. *Plot* writes, that he ſaw it at *Deddington* in *Oxfordſhire*: where only ſtrong Staves were uſed. Which violently bringing about the Bag of Sand, if they made not good ſpeed away, it ſtruck them on the Neck and Shoulders, and ſometimes perhaps knocked them off their Horſes. The great Deſign of this Sport was to try the Agility both of Horſe and Man, and to break the Board. Which whoſoever did was for that Time accounted *Princeps Juventutis*; i. e. the Prince, or Chief of the Youth. This Cuſtom is uſed to this Day at a Village called *Blackthorn*; which the ſaid Dr. *Kennet* concludes they had from the *Romans*, (through which Village the *Roman* Way lay) being uſual at their Weddings on the Common Green with much Solemnity and Mirth.

Dr. *Wh. Kennet.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 19.

*Matthew Paris* his Words, where he mentions this Exerciſe, are, *Eo tempore juvenes* Londinenſes, *ſtatuto Pavone pro Bravio, ad ſtadium quod* Quintena *dicitur, Vires proprias & equorum Curſus ſunt experti.*

*Sub init.* Ann. 1253.

When Q. *Elizabeth* was at *Kenelworth* Caſtle in *Warwickſhire*, the Earl of *Leiceſters* Seat, among other Sports for her Entertainment, was ſhewn a ſolemn Country Bridal: when in the Caſtle Yard was pight a comely Quintane, for Feats at Armes. Where, in a great Company of Young Men and Laſſes, the Bridegroom had the firſt courſe at the firſt Quintane, brake his Spear *treshardiment*. But his Mare in his Manage did a little ſtumble, that much adoe had his Manhood to ſit in his Saddle. But after the Bridegroom had made his Courſe, ran the reſt of the Band a while in ſome Order: but ſoon after Tag and Rag, Cut and long Tail. Where the ſpecialty of the Sport was to ſee, how ſome for his ſlackneſs had a good Bob with the Bag: and ſome for his haſt to topple down right, and come tumbling to the Poſt. Some put forth with Spurs, would run his Race-byas among the thickeſt of the Throng, that down came they together Hand over Head. Another, while he directed his Courſe to the Quintane, his jument would carry him to a Mare among the People. Another would run, and miſs the Quintain with his Staff: and hit the Board with his Head. As it is related merrily in a little Tract, by way of Letter: giving a Relation of this Entertainment by the Earl of *Leiceſter*.]

The Quinten Sport before the Queen at *Kenelworth.*

I have ſeen alſo in the Summer-Seaſon ſome upon the River of *Thames*, rowed in Wherries with Staves in their Hands flat at the fore End, running one againſt

Running with Staves on the *Thames.*

another, and for the moſt part either one or both overthrow, nand well ducked.

Leaping, dancing, ſhooting, wreſtling.

On the Holy Days in Summer, the Youths of this City have in the Field exerciſed themſelves, in leaping, dancing, ſhooting, wreſtling, caſting of the Stone or Ball, *&c.*

The Exerciſe of Shooting. *J. S.*

This *Shooting* in the long Bow, as it formerly was an Exerciſe of War, ſo afterwards it became an Exerciſe of Recreation alſo. And the Citizens uſed to go out into the Fields bordering upon the City with their Bows, where divers Butts and Marks ſtood for the Purpoſe. And being ſo uſeful and healthful an Exerciſe, it had the Countenance and Encouragement of ſeveral Princes, *viz.* King *Henry* VIII. King *James* I. and King *Charles* I.

King *Henry*'s Patent for a Fraternity of Shooting.

King *Henry* VIII. *Anno Regni* 29°. granted by Patent to Sir *Chriſtopher Morris*, Maſter of his Ordinance, *Anthony Knevyt* and *Peter Mewtas*, Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber (who were Overſeers of the Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*) that they ſhould be Overſeers of the Science of Artillery, that is, for long Bows, Croſs Bows, and Hand Guns: and others were appointed to be Maſters and Rulers of the ſaid Science. And for the Continuance of the ſame, he granted that the ſaid Maſters and Rulers, and their Succeſſors, Maſters and Rulers, might begin, found and eſtabliſh a perpetual Fraternity of St. *George*, and full Power to admit into the Fraternity all honeſt Perſons, whoſoever they were; and to be a Body Corporate. And for the better Increaſe and Maintenance of this Science, they might for their Diſport and Paſtime, from Time to Time, uſe and exerciſe ſhooting at all Manner of Marks and Butts, and at the Game of the Propinjay, and other Games; as at Fowl and Fowls, as well in the City as Suburbs, and in all other Places. And there was one remarkable Paſſage in this Charter, that in Caſe any Perſon were ſhot and ſlain in theſe Sports, by ſome Arrow ſhot by any of theſe Archers, he was not to be ſued nor moleſted, if he had immediately before he ſhot uſed that common Word, FAST.

Fraternity of St. *George*.

A ſpecial Privilege.

King *James* I. his Commiſſion in Favour of the Archers.

King *James* I. in the Eighth, of his Reign granted a Commiſſion to a great many Perſons of Quality, in behalf of the Archers: mentioning divers good Statutes, Ordinances, Proviſions and Proclamations made by Kings on their behalf. This Commiſſion was to ſtop a Practice then begun to be uſed, of encloſing the Ground formerly uſed for this Exerciſe, by making of Banks and Hedges in ſuch Fields and Cloſes, as Time out of Mind were allowed to be ſhot in; and by plucking up the old Marks of ancient Time ſtanding in the ſaid Cloſes: or where the Banks and Hedges being of indifferent Heighth, the Ditches were made ſo broad and deep, that wanting Bridges the Archers were much hindred thereby. The Commiſſioners therefore were empowered to go upon theſe Places, and to view and ſurvey, in ſuch Grounds next adjoyning to the City of *London*, and the Suburbs within two Miles Compaſs: And the ſame to reduce in ſuch Order and State for the Archers, as they were in in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and to cauſe the Banks, Ditches and Quickleſs to be made plain, and reformed.

King *Charles* I. his Commiſſion.

There was alſo another Patent of King *Charles* I. to certain Commiſſioners, concerning Archery, to the ſame Import with the former.

Shooting at *Mile End*.

In King *Henry* VIII. his Time, the Citizens uſed to exerciſe their Sport of Shooting at *Mile-End*. The chief of theſe Archers was called Prince *Arthur*, and the reſt of them his Knights. The Exerciſe whereof was ſo manly and uſeful, that as that King uſed it himſelf, ſo he diſdained not ſometimes to come to *Mile-End*, and ſee and commend it.

The Captain of the Archers of *London* called Duke of *Shoreditch*.

And another Time, at a ſhooting Match at *Windſor*, the King was preſent: and the Game being well nigh finiſhed, and the Upſhot thought to be given, one *Barlo*, a Citizen and Inhabitant of *Shoreditch*, ſhot and won them all. Whereat the King greatly rejoyced, and told him he ſhould be named *The Duke of Shoreditch*. On which account the Captain of the Company of Archers of *London*, for a long Time after, was ſtiled by that Name.

The Show of the Archers *Septem.* 17. 1583.

In the Year 1583. on the 17*th* of *September*, the Citizens ſet forth at their great Charge a ſhooting Match with much State, the Duke of *Shoreditch* and all his Nobility and Officers marching through the City of *London* to the ſhooting Place. And firſt, he gave a Summons to all his Marquiſſes, Earls and Barons, with all their Trains of Archery in and about the City of *London*, to be in a readineſs to accompany him into the Field, every one with a long Bow and Four Shafts, on the aforeſaid Day, to meet him in *Smithfield*. And ſo they did. The Duke with his Company ſet forth from *Merchant Taylors Hall*. There repaired unto him all thoſe that were appointed for conducting of his Perſon to the Place of Meeting; as his Barons, and a multitude of good Archers in their Habits, under his own Enſign: Who with Sound of Trumpet, Drums, and other Inſtruments, paſt along *Broadſtreet* (where the Duke dwelt) through *Merefields* to *Finsberry*, and from thence to *Smithfield*. There was alſo the Marqueſs *Barlo*, and the Marqueſs of *Clerkenwell*, with Hunters, who wound their Horn; and the Earl of *Pancridge*, and the Marqueſs of *Iſlington*, and the Marqueſs of *Hogsden*, and the Marqueſs of *Shakelwel*, and other ſuch Nobility, with all their Trains, making a ſurprizing Show. For they marched in very great Pomp odly habited, through ſeveral Places and chief Streets of *London*. The Number of Archers that now ſhot were 3000. The Number of them that accompanied the Archers, as Whifflers, and thoſe that guarded them with Bills, was 4000, beſides Pages and Hencemen. Their Attyre was very gorgeous, a great many wearing Chains of Gold; the Number of theſe Chains were 942. But he that will have the Deſcription of the whole Show, muſt read it in an old Book, intitled the *Bowman's Glory*, reprinted 1682.

The Bowman's *Glory*.

King *Edward* 3*d.* to the Sheriffs of *London*, concerning Shooting in the Bow.

But tho' the *Engliſh* Nation were ſuch Maſters in Archery, yet it was as much as ever Kings and Laws could do to make that Exerciſe prevail. For even in the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, who got ſuch Victories over *France* by his Bows; yet in the Progreſs of his Reign, the Exerciſe grew much into Diſuſe, and in the Room thereof Hurling of Stones, and Wood and Iron, and Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy Ball, Cockfighting and other Sports, came altogether into requeſt; Inſomuch, that the ſaid King ſent a Command to the Sheriff of *London*, to forbid the Citizens all other Sports but that. And the like Letters were ſent to all the Sheriffs of *England*. The Letter was to this Tenor:

Ars Sagittandi. Rot. Claus. 39. E. 3. m. 23. dors. *G. Holmes.*

‘Rex Vicecomitibus *London*, Salutem. Quia Populus Regni noſtri, tum Nobiles quam Ignobiles, in Jocis ſuis artem ſagittandi ante hæc tempora communiter exercebant, unde toti regno noſtro honorem & commodum, nobis in Actibus noſtris guerrinis, Dei adjutorio cooporante, ſubventionem non modicam dignoſcitur proveniſſe: ac jam dicta arte quaſi totaliter dimiſſa, idem populus ad jactus Lapidum, Lignorum & Ferri; & quidam ad pilam manualem, pedinam, & baculorem, & ad Cambucam & Gallorum pugnam: quidam etiam ad alios ludos inhoneſtos minus utiles aut valentes

‘ ſe indulgent ; Per quod dictum regnum de Sa-
‘ gittariis, infra breve, deveniet veriſimiliter, quod
abſit, deſtitutum ;

‘ Nos volentes ſuper hoc Remedium apponi op-
‘ portunum, vobis præcipimus, quod in locis in
‘ Civitate prædicta, tum infra Libertates quàm
‘ extra, ubi expedire videritis, publicè faciatis
‘ proclamari, quod quilibet ejuſdem Civitatis in
‘ corpore potens, dieb. feſtivis cum vacaverit, ar-
‘ cubus & ſagittis, vel pilettis aut boltis in jocis
‘ ſuis utatur, artemq; ſagittandi diſcat & exerceat,
‘ omnibus & ſingulis ex parte noſtra inhibentes,
‘ ne ad hujuſmodi jactus Lapidum, Lignorum,
‘ Ferri, Pilam manualem, pedinam vel bacula-
‘ rem, vel cambucam, vel gallorum pugnam,
‘ aut alios ludos vanos hujuſmodi, qui valere non
‘ poterunt, ſub pœna Impriſonamenti, aliqualiter
‘ intendant, aut ſe inde intromittant. TR. apud
‘ *Weſtmonaſter.* 12 die *Junij.*

‘ Conſimilia Brevia diriguntur ſinguli s Vice-
‘ comitibus *Angliæ.*

*In Engliſh thus :*

The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. Becauſe the People of our Realm, as well of good Quality as mean, have commonly in their Sports, before theſe Times, exerciſed the Skil of Shooting Arrows, whence it is well known, that Honour and Profit have accrued to our whole Realm ; and to us, by the Help of God, no ſmall Aſſiſtance in our Warlike Acts. And now the ſaid Skil being as it were wholly layed aſide, the ſame People pleaſe themſelves in hurling of Stones and Wood and Iron ; and ſome in Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy-Ball, and in Cambuck*, and Cock-fighting ; and ſome alſo apply themſelves to other diſhoneſt Games, and leſs profitable or uſeful ; whereby the ſaid Realm is likely in a ſhort Time to become deſtitute of Archers :

* Qu.

We willing to apply a ſeaſonable Remedy to this, command you, that in Places in the foreſaid City, as well within the Liberties as without, where you ſhall ſee it expedient, you cauſe publick Proclamation to be made, that every one of the ſaid City, ſtrong in Body, at leiſure Times on Holydays, uſe, in their Recreations, Bows and Arrows, or Pellets or Bolts, and learn and exerciſe the Art of Shooting ; forbidding all and ſingular on our behalf, that they do not after any manner apply themſelves to the Throwing of Stones, Wood, Iron, Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy-Ball, Cambuck or Cock-fighting, or ſuch other like vain Plays, which have no profit in them ; or concern themſelves therein, under pain of Impriſonment. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 12 Day of *June*.

The like Letters were ſent to all the Sheriffs in *England*.]

Games of Defence.

And for defence and uſe of the Weapon, there is a ſpecial Profeſſion of Men that teach it. You may read in mine *Annals*, how that in the Year 1222. [and the 6. of King *Henry* the 3. on Saint *James's* Day,] the Citizens kept Games of defence and wreſtlings near to the Hoſpital of *Matilda*, at St. *Giles* in the Field, where they challenged and had the Maſtery of the Men in the Suburbs, and other Commoers, *&c.*

A Game at *Weſtminſter* on *Lammas* Day. *A. M.*

The Bailliff of *Weſtminſter* deviſing to be revenged, proclaimed a Game to be at *Weſtminſter* upon *Lammas* Day ; whereunto the Citizens willingly repaired.

When they had played a while, the Bailliff, with the Men of the Suburbs, harneſſed themſelves treacherouſly, and fell to ſuch fighting, that the Citizens (being ſore wounded) were forced to run into the City, where they rung the common Bell, and aſſembled the Citizens in great Number. When the Matter was declared, every Man wiſhed to revenge the Fact : but the Lord Maior of the City, being a wiſe and quiet Man, willed them firſt to move the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* in the Matter, and if he would promiſe to ſee amends made, it was ſufficient. But a certain Citizen, named *Conſtantine Fitz Arnulit*, willed that all the Houſes of the Abbot and Bailliff ſhould be pulled down. Which deſperate Words were no ſooner ſpoken, but the common People (as unadviſedly) iſſued forth of the City without any Order, and fought a cruel Battel, *Conſtantine* pulling down divers houſes ; and the People (as praiſing *Conſtantine*) cryed, *The joy of the Mountain, the joy of the Mountain* ; God help, and the Lord *Lodowike*.

The Advice of the Lord Maior.

The bad Council of *Conſtanoine Fitz Arnutil* as bad followed.

A few Days after this Tumult, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* came to *London*, to *Philip Dawbeny*, one of the King's Council, to complain of the Injuries done to him : The *Londoners* perceiving it, beſet the Houſe about, and took by violence twelve of the Abbot's Horſes away, cruelly beating his Men, *&c.*

*Chron. Don.* The Abbot of *Weſtminiſter* put to his Shifts.

But whilſt the ſaid *Dawbeny* laboured to pacify the uprore, the Abbot got out at the back Door of the Houſe, and ſo, by a Boat on the *Thames*, hardly eſcaped ; the Citizens throwing Stones after him in great abundance.

Theſe Things being thus done, *Hubert de Burge*, chief Juſtice of *England*, with a great Army of Men, came to the Tower of *London*, and ſent for the Maior and Aldermen, of whom he enquired for the Principal Authors of this Faction. *Conſtantine*, being conſtant in the Sedition, was more conſtant in the Anſwer ; affirming, that he had done it, and that he had done much leſs than he meant to have done.

The Lord Chief Juſtice entred the City of *London* with an Army.

The Juſtice took him, and two other with him, and that Morning ſent him to *Faulcatius* by Water, with a great Number of armed Men, who brought *Conſtantine* to the Gallows.

But when he ſaw the Rope about his Neck, he offered for his Life Fifteen Thouſand Marks, yet it would not ſeem to ſave him: ſo he was hanged, with *Conſtantine* his Nephew, and *Galfrid* that proclaimed his Proclamation, on the 16*th* of *Auguſt*.]

*Conſtantine* and others hanged.

Alſo in the Year 1453. of a Tumult made againſt the Maior, at the wreſtling beſides *Clerks Well*, &c. Which is ſufficent to prove, that (of old Time) the exerciſing of wreſtling, and ſuch like, hath been much more uſed than of latter Years.

Wreſtling.

The Youths of this City alſo have uſed, on Holidays, after Evening Prayer, at their Maſters Doors, to exerciſe their Waſters and Bucklers : and the Maidens, one of them playing on a Timbrel, in ſight of their Maſters and Dames, to dance for Garlands, hanged thwart the Streets. Which open Paſtimes in my Youth being now ſuppreſſed, worſer Practices within Doors are to be feared.

Playing at the Bucklers.

Dancing for Garlands in the Streets.

As for the *baiting* of Bulls and Bears, they are till this Day much frequented, namely in Bear Gardens on the Bank ſide, wherein be prepared Scaffolds for Beholders to ſtand upon.

Bear and Bull Baiting.

Sliding on the Ice is now but Childrens Play : but in Hawking and Hunting many grave Citizens at this preſent have great delight, and do rather want leiſure than good will to follow it.

Sliding. Hawking and Hunting.

Of Triumphant Shows made by the Citizens of *London*, ye may read in the Year 1236, the twentieth of *Henry* the Third, *Andrew Bockrel* then being Maior, how *Helianor*, Daughter to *Reymond* Earl of *Provence*, riding thorow the City toward *Weſtminſter*, there to be Crowned Queen of *England*, the City was adorned with Silks,

*Mat. Paris.* Shews for Triumphs.

Silks, and in the Night with Lamps, Creſſets, and other Lights, without Number; beſides many Pageants, and ſtrange Devices there preſented. The Citizens alſo rode to meet the King and Queen, clothed in long Garments embroidered about with Gold, and Silks of divers Colours, their Horſes gallantly trapped, to the Number of 360; every Man bearing a Cup of Gold or Silver in his Hand, and the King's Trumpeters before them. Theſe Citizens did miniſter Wine, as Bottelers, which is their Service at the Coronation.

The Citizens rode.

Imbroidered Garments.

The Citizens Bottelers at Coronations.

More in the Year 1298, for Victory obtained by *Edward* the firſt againſt the *Scots*, every Citizen, according to their ſeveral Trade, made their ſeveral Shew, but eſpecially the *Fiſhmongers*, which in a ſolemn Proceſſion paſſed thorough the City; having amongſt other Pageants and Shows Four Sturgeons gilt, carried on Four Horſes; then Four Salmons of Silver on Four Horſes; and after them Six and Forty Armed Knights riding on Horſes, made like Sluices of the Sea, and then one repreſenting St. *Magnus*, becauſe it was upon St. *Magnus* Day, with a Thouſand Horſemen, &c.

*Fiſhmongers* Proceſſion for triumph of Victory, more than 1000 Horſemen.

Of one other Shew, you may read in the Year 1377, made by the Citizens for diſport of the young Prince *Richard*, Son to the *Black Prince*, in the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*: and in this manner.

On the *Sunday* before *Candlemas*, in the Night, One Hundred and Thirty Citizens, diſguiſed and well Horſed, in a Mummery, with Sound of Trumpets, Sackbuts, Cornets, Shalms, and other Minſtrels, and innumerable Torch Lights of Wax, rode from *Newgate* thorough *Cheap*, over the Bridge, through *Southwark*, and ſo to *Kennington* beſides *Lambeth*; where the young Prince remained with his Mother, and the Duke of *Lancaſter* his Uncle, the Earls of *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Warwick* and *Suffolk*, with divers other Lords.

A Shew by Torch Light, being a Mummery of more than 100 Men on Horſeback.

In the firſt Rank did ride 48 in the Likeneſs and Habit of Eſquires, two and two together, cloathed in red Coats, and Gowns of Say or Sandall, with comely Vizors on their Faces.

After them came riding 48 Knights in the ſame Livery of Colour and Stuff.

Then followed one richly Arrayed like an Emperor; and after him at ſome diſtance, one ſtately tyred like a Pope; whom followed 24 Cardinals, and after them Eight or Ten with black Vizors, not amiable, as if they had been Legates from ſome foreign Princes.

Theſe Maskers, after they had entred the Manor of *Kennington*, alighted from their Horſes, and entred the Hall on Foot; which done, the Prince, his Mother, and the Lords, came out of the Chamber into the Hall, whom the ſaid Mummers did ſalute; ſhewing by a Pair of Dice on the Table, their deſire to play with the Prince; which they ſo handled that the Prince did always win when he caſt them.

Then the Mummers ſet to the Prince Three Jewels one after another; which were a Bowl of Gold, a Cup of Gold, and a Ring of Gold; which the Prince won at Three Caſts.

The Prince did win three Jewels of the Maskers.

Then they ſet to the Prince's Mother, the Duke, the Earls, and other Lords, to every one a Ring of Gold; which they did alſo win. After which they were feaſted, and the Muſick ſounded, the Prince and Lords danced on the one part with the Mummers, who did alſo dance. Which Jollity being ended, they were again made to drink, and then departed in Order as they came.

The like was to *Henry* IV. in the Second of his Reign, he then keeping his *Chriſtmas* at *Eltham*, twelve Aldermen of *London* and their Sons rode in a Mumming, and had great Thanks.

Thus much for ſportful Shows in Triumphs may ſuffice.

Of other Shows for Sports and Paſtimes yearly uſed.

Firſt, In the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas* there was in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he was lodged, a Lord of Miſrule, or Maſter of merry Diſports; and the like had ye in the Houſe of every Nobleman of Honour, or good Worſhip, were he Spiritual or Temporal. Among the which, the Maior of *London*, and either of the Sheriffs, had their ſeveral Lords of Miſrule, ever contending, without Quarrel or Offence, who ſhould make the rareſt Paſtimes to delight the Beholders. Theſe Lords beginning their Rule at *Alhallond* Eve, continued the ſame till the Morrow after the Feaſt of the *Purification*, commonly called *Candlemas* Day: In all which Space, there were fine and ſubtle Diſguiſings, Masks, and Mummeries, with playing at Cards for Counters, Nails, and Points; more for Paſtimes than for Gain.

Lord of Miſrule at *Chriſtmas*.

[Againſt the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*, every Man's Houſe, as alſo their Pariſh Churches, were decked with Holm, Ivie, Bays, and whatſoever the Seaſon of the Year afforded to be Green. The Conduits and Standards in the Streets were likewiſe garniſhed. Among the which, I read, that in the Year 1444, by Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, on the Firſt of *February* at Night, *Paul's* Steeple was fired, but with great Labour quenched; and towards the Morning of *Candlemas* Day, at the *Leaden Hall* in *Cornhill*, a Standard of Tree being ſet up in the midſt of the Pavement, faſt in the Ground, nailed full of Holme and Ivie, for Diſport of *Chriſtmas* to the People, was torn up, and caſt down by the malignant Spirit (as was thought) and the Stones of the Pavement all about, were caſt in the Streets, and into divers Houſes, ſo that the People were ſore agaſt at the great Tempeſts.

Tempeſts of Lightning and Thunder fire *Paul's* Steeple, overthrew the Standard at *Leadenhall*, and threw Stones of the Pavement into Mens Houſes.

In the Week before *Eaſter*, had ye great Shows made, for the fetching in of a twiſted Tree, or With, as they termed it, out of the Woods, into the Kings Houſe; and the like into every Man's Houſe of Honour or Worſhip.

Twiſted Trees fetched from the Woods.

In the Month of *May*, namely on *May* Day, in the Morning, every Man, except Impediment, would walk into the ſweet Meadows and green Woods, there to rejoice their Spirits with the Beauty and Savour of ſweet Flowers, and with the Noiſe of Birds, praiſing God in their Kind. And for more notable Example hereof, *Edward Hall* hath noted, that King *Henry* the Eighth, as in the Third of his Reign, and divers other Years, ſo namely in the Seventh of his Reign, on *May* Day in the Morning, with Queen *Katharine* his Wife, accompanied with many Lords and Ladies, rode a Maying from *Greenwich* to the high Ground of *Shooters Hill*; where as they paſſed by the Way they eſpied a Company of tall Yeomen, clothed all in Green, with green Hoods, and with Bows and Arrows to the Number of 200. One, being their Chieftain, was called *Robin Hood*, who required the King and all his Company to ſtay and ſee his Men ſhoot, whereunto the King granting, *Robin Hood* whiſtled, and all the 200 Arches ſhot off, loſing all at once; and when he whiſtled again they likewiſe ſhot again; their Arrows whiſtled by Craft of the Head, ſo that the Noiſe was ſtrange and loud, which greatly delighted the King, Queen, and their Company.

Maygames.

*Edward Hall.*

*Robin Hood* and his Men ſhoot before the King.

Moreover, this *Robin Hood* deſired the King and Queen, with their Retinue to enter the green Wood, where, in Arbors made with Boughs, and decked with Flowers, they were ſet and ſerved plentifully with Veniſon and Wine, by *Robin Hood* and his Men, to their great Contentment, and had other Pageants and Paſtimes, as ye may read in my ſaid Author.

I find alſo, that in the Month of *May*, the Citizens of *London* (of all Eſtates) lightly in every Pariſh, or ſometime two or three Pariſhes joining together, had their ſeveral *Mayings*, and did fetch in Maypoles, with divers Warlike Shews, with good Archers, Morice Dancers, and other Devices for Paſtime all the Day long ; and towards the Evening they had Stage Plays, and Bonefires in the Streets.

Biſhops Wood. Biſhops Hall by *Blethenhall Green.*

Of theſe *Mayings*, we read in the Reign of *Henry* the Sixth, that the Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London*, being on *May* Day at the Biſhop of *London*'s Wood in the Pariſh of *Stebunheath*, and having there a worſhipful Dinner for themſelves and other Comers, *Lydgate* the Poet that was a Monk of *Bury*, ſent to them by a Purſuivant a joyful Commendation of that Seaſon, containing Sixteen Staves in Metre Royal, beginning thus :

The pleaſant Month of *May* commended.

*Mighty* Flora, *Goddeſs of freſh Flowers,*
*Which cloathed hath the Soil in luſty green,*
*Made Buds ſpring, with her ſweet Showers,*
*By influence of the Sunſhine,*
*To do pleaſance of intent full clean,*
*Unto the States which now ſit here,*
*Hath* Ver *down ſent her own Daughter dear,*

*Making the Vertue, that dured in the Root,*
*Called of Clerks, the Vertue vegetable,*
*For to aſcend, moſt wholeſome and moſt ſoote,*
*Into the Top, this Seaſon ſo agreeable :*
*The Bawmy Liquor is ſo commendable,*
*That it rejoiceth with his freſh Moiſture,*
*Man, Beaſt, and Fowl, and every Creature,* &c.

*A. M.*

The Number of Strangers in *London* miſliked.

*John Lincolne, a Broker,* Beginner of the Inſurrection.

A Bill offered by *Lincolne* to Doctor *Standiſh.*

About the Ninth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, a great Heart-burning and malicious Grudge grew amongſt the *Engliſhmen* of the City of *London* againſt Strangers ; and namely, the Artificers found themſelves much agrieved , becauſe ſuch Number of Strangers were permitted to reſort hither with their Wares, and to exerciſe Handicrafts, to the great hindrance and impoveriſhing of the King's Liege People. Which Malice grew to ſuch a Point, that one *John Lincolne* a *Broker*, buſied himſelf ſo far in the Matter, that about *Palm Sunday*, or the Fifth of *April*, he came to one Doctor *Henry Standiſh* with theſe Words ; ‘ Sir, I underſtand, that you ſhall preach at the ‘ *Spittal* on *Monday* in *Eaſter* Week ; and ſo it is, ‘ that *Engliſhmen*, both Merchants and others are ‘ undone by Strangers, who have more liberty in ‘ this Land than they ; which is againſt Reaſon, ‘ and alſo againſt the Commonweal of this Realm ; ‘ I beſeech you therefore, to declare this in your ‘ Sermon, and in ſo doing you ſhall deſerve great ‘ Thanks of my Lord Maior, and of all his Bre- ‘ thren. And herewith he offered unto the ſaid Doctor a Bill, containing the Matter more at large. But Doctor *Standiſh* wiſely conſidering, that there might more Inconvenience ariſe thereof than he would wiſh, if he ſhould deal in ſuch a Sort, both refuſed the Bill, and told *Lincoln* plainly, that he meant not to meddle with any ſuch Matter in his Sermon.

Doctor *Bell* undertook to read *Lincoln's* Bill in the Pulpit.

The Bill contained much ſeditious Matter.

Whereupon the ſaid *Lincolne* went unto one Doctor *Bell*, a Canon of the foreſaid *Spittal*, that was appointed likewiſe to preach upon *Tueſday* in *Eaſter* Week at the ſame *Spittal*, whom he perſwaded to read his ſaid Bill in the Pulpit. Which Bill contained (in effect) the Griefs that many found with Strangers, for taking the Livings away from Artificers, and the Intercourſe from Merchants, the redreſs whereof muſt come from the Commons knit in one. For as the Hurt touched all Men ſo muſt all ſet to their helping Hands. Which Letter he read, or the chiefeſt Part thereof, comprehending much ſeditious Matter. And then he began with this Sentence ; *Cælum cæli Domino, terram autem dedit filiis hominum. i. e.* ‘ The Hea- ‘ ven to the Lord of Heaven, but the Earth he ‘ hath given to the Children of Men”. And upon this Text he intreated, how this Land was given to *Engliſhmen*, and as Birds defend their Neſts, ſo ought *Engliſhmen* to cheriſh and maintain themſelves, and to hurt and grieve Aliens for reſpect of their Commonwealth. And on this Text, *Pugna pro Patria*, i. e. ‘ Fight for your Couutry”, he brought in, how (by God's Law) it was lawful to fight for their Country ; and thus he ſubtilly moved the People to rebel againſt Strangers. By this Sermon, many a light headed Perſon took Courage, and openly ſpake againſt Strangers. And by divers miſhaps, there had been divers evil Parts of late plaid by Strangers, in and about the City of *London* ; which kindled the Peoples Rancor the more furiouſly againſt them.

Quarrels urged to Strangers as they were in the Streets.

The Twenty Eighth Day of *April*, divers young Men of the City picked Quarrels with certain Strangers, as they paſſed along the Streets ; ſome they ſmote and buffetted, and ſome they threw in the Channel ; for which the Lord Maior ſent ſome of the *Engliſhmen* to Priſon ; as *Stephen Studley*, Skinner, *Stevenſon*, *Bets*, and others.

Evil *Mayday.*

Then ſuddenly roſe a ſecret Rumour, and no Man could tell how it began, that on *Mayday* next following the City would ſlay all the Aliens ; inſomuch that divers Strangers fled out of the City.

This Rumour came to the Knowledge of the King's Council ; whereupon the Lord Cardinal ſent for the Maior, and other of the Council of the City, giving them to underſtand what he had heard.

The Lord Maior (as one ignorant of the Matter) told the Cardinal, that he doubted not ſo to govern the City, but that Peace ſhould be obſerved.

The Cardinal willed him ſo to do, and to take good heed, that if any riotous Attempt were intended he ſhould by good Policy prevent it.

A Meeting of the Lord Maior and his Brethren at *Guildhall.*

The Recorder, and Sir *Thomas More* ſent to the Cardinal.

The Maior coming from the Cardinal's Houſe, about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon on *May* Eve, ſent for his Brethren to the *Guildhall*, yet was it almoſt Seven of the Clock before the Aſſembly was ſet. Upon Conference had of the Matter, ſome thought it neceſſary, that a ſubſtantial Watch ſhould be ſet of honeſt Citizens, which might withſtand the evil Doers, if they went about any Miſrule. Other were of contrary Opinion, as rather thinking it beſt, that every Man ſhould be commanded to ſhut in his Doors, and to keep his Servants within. Before Eight of the Clock, Maſter Recorder was ſent to the Cardinal with theſe Opinions, who hearing the ſame allowed the latter : And then the Recorder, and Sir *Thomas More*, late Under Sheriff of *London*, and now of the King's Council, came back again to the *Guildhall*, half an Hour before Nine of the Clock, and there ſhewed the Pleaſure of the King's Council ; whereupon every Alderman ſent to his Ward, that no Man (after Nine of the Clock) ſhould ſtir out of his Houſe, but keep his Doors ſhut, and his Servants within, until Nine of the Clock in the Morning.

An Alderman reſiſted, and put to flight.

After this Commandment was given in the Evening, as Sir *John Mundy*, Alderman, came from his Ward, he found two young Men in *Cheap* playing at the Bucklers, and a great many of young Men looking on them ; for the Command ſeemed to be ſcarcely publiſhed, he commanded them to leave off. And becauſe one of them asked him Why, he would have him ſent to the Counter. But the Prentices reſiſted the Alderman, taking the Young Man from him, and cryed, *Prentices, Prentices, Clubs, Clubs* ; then out at every Door came Clubs and other Weapons, ſo that the Alderman was forced to flight. Then more People aroſe out of every Quarter, and forth came Servingmen, Watermen, Courtiers, and others. So that by Eleven of the Clock there were in *Cheap*

Six or Seven Hundred; and out of St. *Paul's Church-Yard* came about 300. From all Places they gathered together, and brake up the Counter, took out the Priſoners which had been committed thither by the Lord Maior for hurting the Strangers; alſo they went to *Newgate*, and took out *Studley* and *Bets*, committed thither for the like Cauſe. The Maior and Sheriffs were preſent, and made Proclamation in the King's Name, but nothing was obeyed.

Sir *Thomas More* laboured to pacify the rude multitude.

Being thus gathered into ſeveral Heaps, they ran thorough St. *Nicholas Shambles*, and at St. *Martins* Gate there met with them Sir *Thomas More*, and others, deſiring them to go to their Lodgings.

*Nicholas Dennis*, a Serjeant at Arms ſore hurt.

*Mewtas* a *Piccard*.

As they were thus intreating, and had almoſt perſwaded the People to depart, they within St. *Martins* threw out Stones and Bats, ſo that they hurt divers honeſt Perſons which were with Sir *Thomas More*, perſwading the rebellious Rout to ceaſe. Inſomuch as at length, one *Nicholas Dennis*, a Serjeant at Arms, being there ſore hurt, cryed in a fury, *Down with them*; and then all the unruly Perſons ran to the Doors and Windows of the Houſes within St. *Martins*, and ſpoiled all that they found. After that they ran into *Cornhill*, and ſo on to a Houſe *Eaſt* of *Leadenhall*, called the *Green Gate*, where dwelt one *Mewtas*, a *Piccard* or *Frenchman*, within whoſe Houſe dwelled divers *Frenchmen*. Whom they likewiſe ſpoiled; and if they had found *Mewtas*, they would have ſtricken off his Head.

The Strangers Houſes broken up at *Blanchapleton*.

Some ran to *Blanchapleton*, and there brake up the Strangers Houſes, and ſpoiled them. Thus they continued till three a Clock in the Morning, at which time they began to withdraw; but by the way they were taken by the Maior and other, and ſent to the *Tower*, *Newgate*, and *Counters*, to the Number of 300.

The King ſendeth to know the State of the City.

The Lords came with Power to *London*.

The Cardinal was advertiſed by Sir *Thomas Parre*, whom in all haſte he ſent to *Richmond* to inform the King; who immediately ſent to underſtand the State of the City and was truly informed. Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, during the time of this Buſineſs, ſhot off certain Pieces of Ordnance againſt the City, but did no great hurt. About Five of the Clock in the Morning, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and *Surrey*, *Thomas Dockery*, Lord Prior of Saint *Johns*, *George Nevill*, Lord *Abergaveny*, and others, came to *London* with ſuch Powers as they could make: ſo did the Inns of Court. But before they came the Buſineſs was done, as ye have heard.

Doctor *Bell* ſent to the *Tower* for his Sermon.

Then were the Priſoners examined, and the Sermon of Doctor *Bell* called to remembrance, and he ſent to the *Tower*. A Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was directed to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and other Lords, for puniſhment of this Inſurrection. The Second of *May*, the Commiſſioners, with the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Juſtices, went to the *Guildhall*, where many of the Offenders were indicted; whereupon they were Arraigned, and pleaded, Not Guilty, having Day given them till the 4th of *May*.

The Duke of *Norfolke* entred *London* with 1300 Men.

Ten Pair of Gallows ſet up in divers Streets of *London*.

On which Day, the Lord Maior, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Surrey*, and others, came to ſit in the *Guildhall*. The Duke of *Norfolk* entred the City with one Thouſand three Hundred Men, and the Priſoners were brought through the Streets tyed in Ropes; ſome Men, ſome Lads but of Thirteen or Fourteen Years old, to the Number of 278 Perſons. That Day, *John Lincoln*, and divers others were indicted, and the next Day Thirteen were adjudged to be Drawn, Hanged, and Quartered; for Execution whereof Ten Pair of Gallows were ſet up in divers Places of the City; as at *Aldgate*, *Blanchapleton*, *Graſſtreet*, *Leadenhall*, before either of the Counters; at *Newgate*, St. *Martins*, at *Alderſgate* and *Biſhopſgate*. And theſe Gallows were ſet upon Wheels to be removed from Street to Street, and from Door to Door, whereas the Priſoners were to be executed.

*John Lincolne* the Broker executed, but the reſt reſpited by the King.

On the Seventh of *May John Lincolne*, one *Shirwin*, and two Brethren, named *Betts*, with divers others were adjudged to dye. They were on the Hurdles drawn to the Standard in *Cheape*, and firſt was *Lincolne* executed; and as the other had the Ropes about their Necks, there came a Commandment from the King to reſpite the Execution; and then were the Priſoners ſent again to Priſon, and the Armed Men ſent away out of the City.

The Priſoners were brought before the King at *Weſtminſter Hall*.

On the Thirteenth of *May* the King came to *Weſtminſter Hall*, and with him the Lord Cardinal, the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Eſſex*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Surry*, with many Lords and other of the Kings Council; the Lord Maior of *London*, Aldermen, and other chief Citizens were then in their beſt Liveries by Nine of the Clock in the Morning. Then came in the Priſoners bound in Ropes in a Rank one after another, in their Shirts, and every one had a Halter about his Neck, being in Number 400 Men, and 11 Women.

The King graciouſly pardoned all the Priſoners.

When they were thus come before the King's Preſence, the Cardinal laid ſore to the Maior and Aldermen their Negligence, and to the Priſoners he declared, how juſtly they had deſerved to dye. Then all the Priſoners together cryed to the King for Mercy. And therewith the Lords beſought his Grace of Pardon; at whoſe Requeſt the King pardoned them all. The general Pardon being pronounced, all the Priſoners ſhouted at once, and caſt their Halters towards the Roof of the Hall. The Priſoners being diſmiſſed, the Gallows were taken down, and the Citizens took more heed to their Servants, keeping (for ever after) as on that Night, a ſtrong Watch in Armour, in remembrance of *Evil Mayday*.]

Theſe great *Mayings* and *Maygames*, made by the Governors and Maſters of this City, with the Triumphant ſetting up of the great Shaft (a principal May Pole in *Cornhill*, before the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew* (therefore called *Underſhaft*) by means of that Inſurrection of Youths againſt Aliens on *Mayday*, 1517, the Ninth of *Henry* the Eight, have not been ſo freely uſed as before. And therefore I leave them, and will ſomewhat touch of Watches, as alſo of Shows in the Night.

## *Of WATCHES in this City, and other Matters commanded; and the Cauſe why.*

Curfew Bell at 8. of the Clock, commanded Fire and Candle to be quenched.

WILLIAM *Conqueror* commanded, that in every Town and Village, a Bell ſhould be nightly rung at eight of the Clock, and that all People ſhould then put out their Fire, and Candle, and take their reſt. Which Order was obſerved through this Realm during his Reign, and the Reign of *William Rufus*: But *Henry* the firſt, reſtoring to his Subjects the Uſe of Fire or Lights, as afore, it followeth (by reaſon of Warrs within the Realm) that many Men alſo gave themſelves to Robbery and Murders in the Night: for Example whereof in this City, *Roger Hoveden* writeth thus:

*Roger Hoveden*, Manuſcript.

> 'In the Year 1175. a Council was kept at *Nottingham*. In Time of which Council, a Brother of the Earl *Ferrers*, being in the Night privily ſlain at *London*, and thrown out of his Inn into the dirty Street, when the King underſtood thereof, he ſware, that he would be revenged on the Citizens. For it was then (ſaith mine Author) a common Practice in this City, that a Hundred or more in a Company, Young and Old, would make nightly Invaſions upon Houſes of the Wealthy, to the intent to rob them, and if they found any Man ſtirring in the City within the Night, that were not of their

Night-walkers murthered all they met.

their Crew, they would preſently murder him: inſomuch that when Night was come, no Man durſt adventure to walk in the Streets. When this had continued long, it fortuned, that as a crew of Young and wealthy Citizens aſſembling together in the Night, aſſaulted a Stone Houſe of a certain Rich Man, and breaking through the Wall, the good Man of that Houſe, having prepared himſelf with other in a Corner, when he perceived one of the Thieves, named *Andrew Bucqnint*, to lead the Way, with a burning brand in the one Hand, and a Pot of Coles in the other, which he aſſaied to kindle with the Brand, he flew upon him, and ſmote off his right Hand, and then with a loud Voice cried Thieves. At the hearing whereof, the Thieves took their flight, all ſaving he that had loſt his Hand, whom the good Man (in the next Morning) delivered to *Richard de Lucie* the King's Juſtice. This Thief, upon warrant of his Life, appeached his Confederates, of whom many were taken, and many were fled. Among the reſt that were apprehended, a certain Citizen of great Countenance, Credit, and Wealth, named *John Senex*, who for as much he could not acquit himſelf by the Water Doom (as that Law was then termed) he offered to the King five Hundred Pounds of Silver for his Life. But foraſmuch as he was condemned by judgment of the Water, the King would not take the Offer, but commanded him to be hanged on the Gallows, which was done, and then the City became more quiet for a long Time after.

Rich Thieves moſt worthy to be hanged.

The judgment of Fire and Water, called *Ordeal*, as condemned by Pope *Innocent* the third 1205. Decretal. lib. 5

Cauſe why Watches in the Night were commanded and when.

Mutinies in the City. *J. S.*

Theſe Uproars and Mutinies have often happened in the City, raiſed by the more ordinary ſort of Tradeſmen, upon ſome Diſguſts taken either at Strangers, whom they thought obſtructed their Benefit by their Trades, or upon Dearth of Proviſions, or ſome Impoſitions put upon them by the Governours, or for the Reſcue of ſome of their Members impriſoned. They have got into great Numbers with Arms, and ſoon joyned with Ruffians, Serving Men, and other looſe Perſons; who in the old Records were called *Malefactors*, or *Evildoers*: that were the chief Miſchief-makers. And in theſe Tumults they have broken open Citizens Houſes, ſpoyled their Goods, impriſoned their Perſons, and ſome they have wounded and ſlew. Such a dangerous Inſurrection happened in the begining of King *Edward* the Third his Reign, (and had laſted for ſome Time) of the Bakers, Tavern-keepers, Millers, Cooks, Poulters, Fiſhmongers, Butchers, Brewers, Cornchandlers and of divers other Trades and Myſteries; together with that looſe Sort of People called Malefactors. For the ſuppreſſing and puniſhing of them, the King ſent his Letters to the Maior and Sheriffs. In which Letters their Miſdemeanors are thus deſcribed: ‘That they went through the City by Night and by Day, with Swords and Bucklers, and other Arms, either by the Inſtigation of others, or their own Malice; and ſome they beat and miſuſed, and committed other Wickedneſſes, and manifold Enormities againſt the King's Peace, to the no ſmall Damage and Grievance of his faithful Subjects.

Record. Turr. Pat. 2. Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 11.

There was yet another Letter near the ſame Time wrote by the King to the Maior and Sheriffs, for ſtrict Care to be taken by them for the more effectual ſeizing of theſe Lawleſs Malefactors, and bringing them to condign Puniſhment: Whereby may be further ſeen their Violences.

The King's Letter for the ſeizing of the Diſturbers of the Citizens.

*Rex Majori & Vicecomitibus* London, *Salutem &c.* i. e. The King to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. Whereas it is given to us to underſtand, that very many Evildoers and Diſturbers of our Peace have made divers Knots, Confederacies, and unlawful Conventicles within the foreſaid City and Suburbs of the ſame, ſince we have taken the Government of our Realm, and do wander about and run here and there, beating, wounding and miſuſiing the People, and wickedly killing ſome of them, and ſpoiling others of their Goods and Poſſeſſions; and taking and impriſoning others, as well of the City and Suburbs, as thoſe that come to the ſaid City and Suburbs about their Buſineſs; and detaining them in Priſon until, they have made them give Fines and Redemptions; and committing other Miſdemeanors; and not deſiſting daily to commit them; to the Breach of our Peace, and the terror of our People in thoſe Parts, and manifeſtly tending to Commotion: WE, willing to have ſuch Malefactors puniſhed, and the Tranquillity of our People to be inviolably kept; as we are bound to do by our Oath, Command you that, by the Oath of honeſt Men of your Bailiffwick, ye diligently enquire of the Names of the foreſaid Melefactors, and of them that knowingly receive and maintain them, and find out the Truth concerning other Articles more fully touching the Premiſes. And all thoſe whom thereupon it ſhall happen to be judged, and alſo thoſe whom ye ſhall find doing ſuch Things as are premiſed, ye cauſe without Delay to be taken, and to be ſafely kept in our Priſon, until ye ſhall have ſome further Command from us hereupon. And that ye ſo behave your ſelves in this behalf, that the Damages and Lewdneſſes aforeſaid may not happen there any more. Whereby we might take it heavily of you, as of them to whom we have committed the Cuſtody of the ſaid City, under the Danger that is incumbent. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

It may not be amiſs to ſee the further Progreſs of this Buſineſs. The Maior and Sheriffs had, according to the aforeſaid Letters, taken up many of theſe diſorderly ſeditious People. And now the King iſſued forth other Letters for the Proſecution of them; directed to his Judges, and the Maior, Sheriffs and Aldermen: According to the a late Charter granted to the City, whereby the Maior, in all Places of Judgment within the Liberties, was to ſit as Judge, nay as Chief Judge; and the Aldermen that had been Maiors, to be Juſtices of the Peace within *London* and *Middleſex*. Theſe Letters were as enſueth.

And for the judging of them. Pat. 2. E. 3. p. 2. m. 11. *dorſo.*

*Olivero de Ingham*, &c. i. e. ‘To *Oliver de Ingham*, to *John Matravers*, *John de Stoner*, *Robert de Malberthorp*, and *John de Grantham*; to the Maior, *&c.* Foraſmuch as our City of *London* is our Chamber; and on that Accout the Men of the ſaid City of *London* are more firmly obliged to the Defence of our Perſon, and Conſervation of our Rights; We more heavily bearing the Premiſes, and willing that they be puniſhed, as it is fit, have commanded you our ſaid Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, that ye ſhould enquire diligently of the Premiſes, and ſhould take thoſe whom ye ſhould find culpable by the ſame Inquiſition, and keep them ſafe, until ye ſhould have ſome further Command thereupon from us. And becauſe the Premiſes do ſpecially touch us and the State of our Crown, willing to determine the ſaid Inquiſitions, and all other Things touching the Premiſes according to the Exigence of Law, We have aſſigned you our Juſtices to hear and determine the Inquiſitions and Indictments made by the ſame Inquiſitions, *&c.*

Malefactors in the City ſtill.

Theſe Riots of Ruffians going in Armour and uſing Violences in the City, could not yet be quelled by theſe Proceedings by the King's

ſpecial Command againſt them. For I find the ſame King *Edward* III. iſſuing forth Letters againſt theſe Malefactors in the tenth Year of his Reign, himſelf being then in *Scotland*, to the Maior, Sheriffs and Aldermen, ‘ Concerning many Male-
‘ factors in the City and Diſturbers of the Peace,
‘ as well of the City, as elſewhere, that made
‘ mutual Confederacies, Aſſemblies and unlawful
‘ Conventicles, as well by Day as by Night;
‘ going armed, and carrying Arms, and leading
‘ an armed Power, and procuring them to be led,
‘ wandred and ran about, beating and wounding
‘ Men, and depriving ſome of their Limbs, and
‘ ſpoiling others of their Goods and Properties;
‘ and taking others and detaining them in Pri-
‘ ſon privily; until they ſhould make certain
‘ Fines and Redemptions according to their Wills;
‘ and wreſting from ſome, by Threats and Fear of
‘ Death, and other ſuch like Hardſhips, great Sums
‘ of Money. The King therefore commanded
‘ the Maior, *&c.* to remedy theſe Tranſgreſſions.
‘ And if it were more than they could do, to cer-
‘ tify his Council under the common Seal of
‘ the City. Witneſs the King at St. *John*'s *Town.*]

Rot. *Scotic*, An. 10. E. 3. m. 14. *dorſo.*

But for a full Remedy of Enormities in the Night, I read, that in the Year of Chriſt 1253, *Henry* the Third commanded Watches in Cities, and Borough Towns to be kept, for the better obſerving of Peace and Quietneſs amongſt his People.

And further, by the Advice of them of *Savoy*, he ordained, that if any Man chanced to be robbed, or by any Means damnified, by any Thief or Robber; he to whom the Charge of keeping that Country, City or Borough, chiefly appertained, where the Robbery was done, ſhould competently reſtore the Loſs. And this was after the uſe of *Savoy*; but yet thought more hard to to be obſerved here, than in thoſe Parts. And therefore leaving thoſe laborious Watches, I will ſpeak of our Pleaſures and Paſtimes in watching by Night.

Bonefires and banqueting in the Streets.

In the Months of *June* and *July*, on the Vigils of Feſtival Days, and on the ſame Feſtival Days in the Evenings, after the Sun-ſetting, there were uſually made Bonefires in the Streets, every Man beſtowing Wood or Labour towards them. The wealthier ſort alſo before their Doors, near to the ſaid Bonefires would ſet out Tables on the Vigils, furniſhed with ſweet Bread, and good Drink; and on the Feſtival Days, with Meat and Drink plentifully; whereunto they would invite their Neighbours and Paſſengers alſo to ſit and be merry with them in great familiarity, praiſing God for his Benefits beſtowed on them. Theſe were called Bonefires, as well of good Amity amongſt Neighbours, that being before at Controverſie, were there by the labour of others reconciled, and made of bitter Enemies loving Friends; as alſo for the Virtue that a great Fire hath, to purge the Infection of the Air. On the Vigil of Saint *John Baptiſt*, and on Saint *Peter* and *Paul* the Apoſtles, every Man's Door being ſhadowed with green Birch, long Fennel, St. *Johns* Wort, Orpin, white Lillies, and ſuch like, garniſhed upon with beautiful Flowers, had alſo Lamps of Glaſs, with Oyl burning in them all the Night. Some hung out Branches of Iron curiouſly wrought, containg hundreds of Lamps lighted at once; which made a goodly Shew, namely in new *Fiſhſtreet*, *Thames-ſtreet*, &c.

Standing Watch at *Midſummer.*

Garniſhing of Mens Doors, and furniſhing them out.

A Marching Watch.

Beſides the ſtanding Watches, all in bright Harneſs, in every Ward and Street in this City and Suburbs, there was alſo a marching Watch, that paſſed through the principal Streets thereof; to wit, from the little Conduit by *Paul's* Gate, through *Weſt Cheap*, by the *Stocks*, through *Cornhill*, by *Leaden-Hall* to *Aldgate*; then back down *Fenchurchſtreet*, by *Graſſe Church*, about *Graſſe Church* Conduit, and up *Graſſe Churchſtreet* into *Cornhill*, and through into *Weſt Cheap* again, and ſo broke up. The whole Way ordered for this marching Watch extended to 3200 Taylors Yards of Aſſize. For the furniture whereof with Lights, there were appointed 700 Creſſets, 500 of them being found by the Companies, the other 200 by the Chamber of *London*. Beſides the which Lights, every Conſtable in *London*, in number more than 240 had his Creſſet: the Charge of every Creſſet was in light two Shillings Four Pence; and every Creſſet had two Men, one to bear or hold it, another to bear a Bag with Light, and to ſerve it: ſo that the Poor Men pertaining to the Creſſets taking Wages, beſides that every one had a ſtrawen Hat, with a Badge painted, and his breakfaſt, amounted in number to almoſt 2000. The marching Watch contained in number about 2000 Men; part of them being old Soldiers, of ſkill to be Captains, Lieutenants, Serjeants, Corporals, *&c.* Whifflers, Drummers, and Fifes, Standard and Enſign Bearers, Demilaunces on great Horſes, Gunners with hand Guns, or half Hakes, Archers in Coats of White Fuſtian, ſigned on the breaſt and back with the Arms of the City, their Bows bent in their Hands, with Sheafs of Arrows by their Sides; Pike Men in bright Corſlets, Burganets, *&c.* Halbards, the like the Billmen in Almain Rivets, and Aprons of Mail in great Number.

Almoſt 1000 Creſſets light, for the Watch at *Midſummer.*

More than 240 Conſtables in *London*, the one half of them each Night went in the marching Watch, the other half kept their ſtanding Watch in every Street and Lane.

There were alſo divers Pageants, Morris Dancers, Conſtables; the one half which was 120, on St. *John*'s Eve, the other half on Saint *Peter's* Eve, in bright Harneſs, ſome over Gilt, and every one a Jornet of Scarlet thereupon, and a Chain of Gold, his Hench Man following him, his Minſtrels before him, and his Creſſet Light paſſing by him: the Waits of the City, the Maiors Officers, for his Guard before him, all in a Livery of Wooſted or Sea Jackets, party coloured; the Maior himſelf well mounted on Horſeback, the Sword Bearer before him in fair Armour, well mounted alſo; the Maiors Foot Men, and the like Torch Bearers about him; Hench Men twain, upon great ſtirring Horſes following him. The Sheriffs Watches came one after the other in like Order, but not ſo large in Number as the Maiors: for where the Maior had, beſides his Giant, three Pageants, each of the Sheriffs had beſides their Giants, but two Pageants; each their Morris Dance, and one Hench Man, their Officers in Jackets of Wooſted, or Sea party coloured, differing from the Maiors, and each from other, but having harneſſed Men a great many, *&c*,

The Maior on the Watch.

Sheriffs Watches.

This Midſummer Watch was thus accuſtomed Yearly, time out of Mind, until the Year 1539, the 31ſt of *Henry* the Eighth; in which Year, on the 8th of *May*, a great Muſter was made by the Citizens at the *Miles End*, all in bright Harneſs, with Coats of White Silk or Cloth, and Chains of Gold, in three great Battels to the Number of 15000; which paſſed thorough *London* to *Weſtminſter*, and ſo through the Sanctuary, and round about the Park of St. *James*, and returned home through *Oldborn.*

A great Muſter at *London.*

*Midſummer* Watch renewed.

King *Henry* then conſidering the great Charges of the Citizens, for the Furniture of this unuſual Muſter, forbad the marching Watch provided for at *Midſummer* for that Year; which being once laid down; was not raiſed again till the Year 1548, the Second of *Edward* the Sixth, Sir *John Greſham* then being Maior, who cauſed the Marching Watch, both on the Eve of St. *John Baptiſt*, and of St. *Peter* the Apoſtle, to be revived and ſet forth, in as comely order as it had been accuſtomed; Which Watch was alſo Beautified by the Number of more than 300 Demilances and light Horſemen, prepared by the Citizens to be ſent into

*Scotland*, for the reſcue of the Town of *Haddington*, and others, kept by the *Engliſhmen* ſince the Maiors Time.

Endeavour to ſuperſede this Watch, *An.* 1569. *J. S.*

This Watch affording a great Cavalcade and ſplendid Show, brought Abundance of all Degrees of People together, and not a few of the lighter Sort; ſuch as Rogues, Pickpurſes, Quarrellers, Whoremongers and Drunkards. Which was found to have much Inconvenience. Therefore in the Year 1569, Sir *Thomas Row* Maior, with the univerſal Conſent of the Aldermen, agreed to lay it aſide, for that Year at leaſt: and in the Room thereof to have a ſubſtanrial Standing Watch for the Safety and Preſervation of the City. And that chiefly as was pretended, to prevent the diſperſing of the Plague into the Country; which might happen, if ſome of thoſe Companies that ſhould come out thence, ſhould gather Infection in the City, that at this Time was not free of it: and likewiſe increaſe it in the City. And the Armourers (who got Money by theſe marching Watches) ſhould have no reaſon to complain, ſince they had very lately a good Market and were well ſet on Work by the Muſters but a little before performed. The Maior himſelf alſo being at this Time ſo weak that he could not go in his own Perſon: The Recorder acquainted the Queen and Council with this Reſolution. But it was ſignified back that the Queen diſliked it, and that it was her Pleaſure to have a going Watch. Whereupon the Maior ſent the Recorder to Sir *William Cecyll* the Secretary. earneſtly deſiring his Intereſt with the Lords, that this Order might at leaſt that Year take Place upon the weighty Reaſons aforeſaid. And from henceforth it began to be laid aſide.]

*John Montgomery.*

The like marching Watch in this City hath not been uſed, though ſome Attempts have been made thereunto, as in the Year 1585. a Book was drawn by a grave Citizen, and by him dedicated to Sir *Tho. Pulliſon*, then Lord Maior, and his Brethren the Aldermen, containing the Manner and Order of a marching Watch in the City upon the Evens accuſtomed; in commendations whereof, namely, in Times of Peace to be uſed, he hath Words to this Effect:

Commodities of the Watch at *Midſummer*, in the Time of Peace.

*The Artificers of ſundry Sorts were thereby well ſet awork, none but Rich Men charged, Poor Men helped, old Soldiers, Trumpeters, Drummers, Fifes, and Enſign-bearers, with ſuch like Men, meet for the Princes Service, kept in ure, wherein the ſafety and defence of every Common-weal conſiſteth. Armour and Weapons being Tearly occupied in this wiſe, the Citizens had of their own readily prepared for any need; whereas by intermiſſion hereof, Armorers are out of Work, Soldiers out of ure, Weapons overgrown with foulneſs, few or none good being provided,* &c. But to return to the Sports.

Wreſtling at *Skinners* Well, near unto *Clerks* Well before the Maior.

In the Month of *Auguſt*, about the Feaſt of Saint *Bartholomew* the Apoſtle, before the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, placed in a large Tent near unto *Clarkenwell*, of old Time were divers Days ſpent in the Paſtime of wreſtling; where the Officers of the City, namely the Sheriffs, Serjeants, and Yeomen, the Porters of the Kings Beam, or Weigh Houſe, (now no ſuch Men) and other of the City, were Challengers of all Men in the Suburbs, to wreſtle for Games appointed. And on other Days, before the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs, in *Fenſbury* field, to ſhoot the Standard, broad Arrow and flight, for Games. But now of late Years, the wreſtling is only practiſed on *Bartholomew* Day in the Afternoon; and the ſhooting ſome three or four Days after, in one Afternoon, and no more. What ſhould I ſpeak of the ancient daily Exerciſes in the long Bow by Citizens of this Ciy, now almoſt cleanly left off and forſaken? I over paſs it. For by the Means of cloſing in of Common Grounds, our Archers, for want of Room to ſhoot abroad, creep into Bowling Alleys, and ordinary Dicing Houſes, near Home: where they have Room enough to hazard their Money at unlawful Games; where I leave them to take their Pleaſures.

Shooting the Standard, broad Arrow and flight, before the Maior. Shooting in the long Bow ſuppreſſed. Bowling Alleys erected and frequented.

Taverns and Alehouſes plenty in ancient Time. *J. S.*

This was one of the great Uſes of publick Houſes in former Time, namely, for Game and Exerciſe rather than for drinking exceſſively. For Plenty of Alehouſes and Taverns in *London* was no ſtrange thing even in King *Harries* Days; as appears from a facetious Paſſage in an Old Book printed 1536. called *A remedy for Sedition.* Where the Author hath this pretty Conceit, in reference to the Multitude of theſe publick Houſes: 'I make this offer to you, Blindfold me, and after carry me to what place you will, I will little fail to tell you where you ſet me, and before whoſe Door. They that know not my Cunning will ſcarce believe me. I pray you, can you ſet me in any Place, but I may ſay, and ly little, I am now before a Tavern, or an Alehouſe. Fail I may, but far I cannot fail. But now of a long while the Pleaſure and Paſtime of theſe Houſes is chiefly Fuddling, and devouring vaſt Quantities of Wine and Ale, and Stout and Brandy.]

The modern Sports. *R. B.*

Now a Days the Recreations of the Citizens, beſides Drinking, are Cockfighting, Bowling Greens, Tables, Cards, Dice, Billiard Tables, Muſick Entertainments, Dancing, Maſks, Balls, Stage Plays, Club Meetings in Evenings, Riding out on Horſeback, Hunting with my Lord Maiors Pack of Dogs, when the Common Hunt (one of the Maiors Officers) goes out: the Citizens having Privilege by their Charter to hunt in *Middleſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, in the *Chilterns* and in *Kent* as far as *Gray Water*. The more common ſort divert themſelves at Foot ball, Wreſtling, Cudgels, Ninepins, Shovelboard, Cricket, Stowball, Ringing of Bells, Quoits, pitching the Bar, Bull and Bear baiting, throwing at Cocks, and lying at Alehouſes.]

Cuſtomary Puniſhments. *J. S.*

To the cuſtomary Sports uſed in the City, we may ſubjoyn ſome of their cuſtomary Puniſhments in former Times, of Shame or Pain, or both, for divers Sorts of Crimes and Miſdeameanours: Such were Pillorizing, Carting, Riding, Whipping. I will ſhew ſome of theſe Criminals, and their Puniſhments, as I find inflicted upon them in former Times.

A Juſtice ſet on the Pillory.

In the Year 1560. were ſet on the Pillory at *Weſtminſter* Hall one Mr. *Church*, a Juſtice of Peace, and his Man: Becauſe he did not juſtly execute his Office: and for ſtandering of the Privy Council.

A Soothſayer.

A Day or two after, a Skinner of *Southwark*, was ſet on the Pillory: with a Paper over his Head; ſhewing the Cauſe, *viz.* for Sundry Practices of great Falſhood, and much Untruth. And all ſet forth under the Colour of *Southſaying*.

Pillory for Fleſh in *Lent*.

In the Year 1563. A Woman, that kept a Tavern at the ſign of the Roſe at St. *Katharines*, beyond the Tower, for having Fleſh in her Houſe in *Lent*, and that both raw and roaſted, was ſet on the Pillory, for diſobeying the Command for keeping *Lent*. And four Women who partook thereof, were ſet in the Stocks all Night, till their Husbands came to fetch them Home.

Proclamation for *Lent*.

This was in purſuance of a Proclamation by the Queen and Council, *March* 1*ſt.* 1559. that no Men, nor Keepers of Tables ſhould cauſe to be eaten any Fleſh in *Lent*, nor other Time in the Year that was commanded to be ſo obſerved by the Church. Nor any Butchers to kill Fleſh. But for Breach thereof to pay a great Fine; or elſe ſtand Six Hours on the Pillory, and ſuffer Impriſonment Ten Days.

A School-maſter pillorized, and whipped.

In the ſame Year, *viz.* 1563. one *Penred*, a Schoolmaſter, had the like Puniſhment inflicted on him, for his Cruelty in whipping a Gentleman's Son, one of his Scholars. His Fault was but ſmall, but he beat him ſo ſore with a Leather Girdle, that his Skin was torn. And he had withal almoſt put out his Eye. The ſaid Schoolmaſter was for this, put on the Pillory in *Cheapſide*, and whipt with Rods, till the Blood ran down. And my Lord Maior paſſing thorough the Street, the Boy was ſet on the Pillory, and his Shirt was taken off his Body, that my Lord and all the People might ſee, how he had been beaten: being the pitifulleſt Object that any one might ſee.

The Pillory carried before a Baker.

The ſame Year, one *Challenger*, a Baker of the *Bridge Houſe*, for ſome Deceit in his Bread, tho he was not ſet on the Pillory, yet it was publickly ſhewn to his ſhame how well he deſerved it. For being accuſed about his Bread, he was ſent for to *Guildhall*, before the Maior and Aldermen. And his Crime being evident, his Judgment was, That he ſhould go before two of the Officers of one of the Hoſpitals to the *Bridgehouſe*: and afore him, by way of Diſgrace, ſhould be carried the Pillory by one belonging to the Hoſpital: which was done accordingly.

A Bawd ſet on the Pillory.

And before, in Q. *Maries* Reign, in the Year, 1556. A Woman, who was a Bawd, was ſet on the Pillory in *Cheapſide*. Her Crime was for conveying of Harlots to Citizens Apprentices and Servants.

The ſame Year a Man Bawd underwent the ſame Puniſhment for the ſame Crime, *viz.* for bringing Harlots unto Apprentices: Who gave him and them ſeveral of their Maſters Goods, and waſted them by that Means.

In the ſame Year, a Woman and her Child were both ſet on the Pillory; For Bawdery, in procuring her own Child, and bringing her to Whoredom.

*Anno* 1555. A Woman was ſet on the Pillory for beating her Child with Rods and other Inſtruments of Cruelty, moſt pitifully.

Seditious Words.

Another the ſame Year underwent the ſame Penalty, for Seditious Words, Rumours and Counſils againſt the Queens Majeſty.

One whipt about *Pauls* Croſs.

In the ſame Year, a Stripling was whipped about *London*, and about *Pauls* Croſs; for ſpeaking againſt the Biſhop that preached there the *Sunday* before.

A Woman carted about *Weſtminſter*.

That Year alſo, an ill Woman, who kept the *Greyhound* in *Weſtminſter*, was carted about the City. And the Abbots Servant (bearing her good Will,) took her out of the Cart, as it ſeems, before ſhe had finiſht her Puniſhment. Who was preſently whipt at the ſame Carts Tail for his Pains.

The Poſt of Reformation.

There was a Whipping Poſt in *Cheapſide*, called *The Poſt of Reformation*, near the Standard there. In the Year 1556. here was a Man whipt, for ſelling of Falſe Rings.

A Bawd to a Girl of 11 Years old.

In the Year 1559. A Bawd to a Girl but of 11 Years old, brought by her to a Stranger, rid in a Cart with the Girl out of *Southwark*, with a Baſin tinkling before them.

The ſame Year four Women rode together about *London*, for Bawdery.

A Bawd to her own Daughter.

That Year alſo the Wife of *Henry Glyn* Goldſmith, was carted about *London*, for being Bawd to her own Daughter.

A Cheat puniſht.

That Year alſo a Carman underwent the Puniſhment of Riding for a Cheat. He carying a Load of Billets to be delivered to ſome certain Perſon, ſold ſome by the Way, and converted the Money to his own uſe. And when he came to deliver his Billets, and to tell them, he told them ſo deceitfully, that he might ſave his Number of Billets. But he was diſcovered, and his Billets were told over again. And ſo what was wanting of the Tale came to be known. Whereupon he was carried to the Counter and there kept till *Friday*, next Market Day. And then he was fetched out, and ſet on Horſeback, with his Face to the Horſe's Tail, with two Billets before him and two behind him: and ſo carried about *London*.

Another Cheat.

The ſame Year happened another Cheat puniſhed with the Pillory. It was for taking Carts for the Queen, the Perſon being no Taker: and ſo taking a piece of Money, let them go: Of ſome the had taken 2*s.* of ſome 20*d.* of others 1*s.* and 6*d.* For which he was ſet on the Pillory in *Southwark*; and the next Day in *Cheagſide*,

Two Men and three Women carted.

In the Year 1556. were carted two Men and three Women. One of theſe Men was a Bawd, for bringing Women to Strangers. One of the Women kept the *Bell* in *Grace Church* Street, another was the Goodwife of the *Bullhead* beſide *London Stone*: both Bawds and Whores. The other Man and Woman were Brother and Siſter, taken naked together.

A Bawd to her own Daughter and Maid.

The ſame Year was carted about the City one Mrs. *Warner*: for Bawdery to her own Daughter and Maid: The Daughter and Maid both with Child: and ſhe a Whore.

A Maid poiſons her Miſtreſs.

In the Year 1560. A Maid was ſet on the Pillory, for giving her Miſtreſs, and her Houſehold Poiſon. Beſides the Shame of the Pillory, one of her Ears were cut, and ſhe was burnt on the Brow. And two Days after ſhe was ſet again on the Pillory, and her other Ear cut. And but ſome few Days after, another Maid was ſet on the Pillory for the ſame Crime; and her Ear cut, and burnt on the Brow.

Meazle Bacon ſold.

In the ſame Year 1560, One rid about *London*, with his Face toward the Horſe Tail, for bringing in and ſelling meazle Bacon at Market. The ſame Man the next Day was ſet on the Pillory, and two great Pieces of his meazle Bacon over his Head, and a Writing ſet up, ſhewing his Crimes: And that about two Years before, he was puniſhed for the ſame Offence.

Two Women carted.

In the Year 1562, two Women rid about the City in a Cart. One for a common Scold; with a Diſtaff in her Hand. The other with a white Rod in her Hand, for ——— * her own Girl: Meaning, Proſtituting her. They had both blue Hoods on their Heads.

* A ſmutty Word.

A Woman beats her Husband.

*Shrove Monday* the ſame Year, at *Charingcroſs* was a Man caried of four Men. And before him a Bagpipe playing, a Shawm, and a Drum beating, and Twenty Links burning about him. The Cauſe was, his next Neighbour's Wife beat her Huſband: it being ſo ordered that the next ſhould ride about the Place, to expoſe her.

Dr. *Langton* a Phyſician carted.

In the Year 1563. Dr. *Langton*, a Phyſician, rid in a Car, with a Gown of Damaſk, lined with Velvet, and a Coat of Velvet, and a Cap of the ſame, (ſuch it ſeems as Doctors then wore) but having a blue Hood pinned over his Cap: which was (as it ſeems) a Cuſtomary Mark of Guilt. And ſo came through *Cheapſide* on a Market Day. His Crime was, that he was taken a Bed with two Young Wenches at once.

Funeral Solemnities.

Now for the Cuſtom of Funerals in theſe Days; and the Solemnities attending Burials of the Citizens of Wealth and Reputation.

Sir *John Greſham* buried.

In the Year 1556. was buried Sir *John Greſham*, Kt. Mercer, Merchant of the *Staple* and Merchant Adventurer, late Maior and Alderman of the City, with a Standard and a Penon of Arms, and a Coat Armour of Damaſk, and four Penons of Arms; beſides an Helmet, a Target, and a Sword, Mantles, and the Creſt: A goodly Hearſe of Wax, and ten Dozen of Penſils, and twelve Dozen of Eſcotcheons. He gave an Hundred black Gowns, of fine Cloth, unto poor Men, and poor Women. He had four Dozen of great Staff Torches, and a Dozen of great long Torches. He gave, moreover, an Hundred of fine black Gowns: Two unto the preſent Maior, and the old Maior : Likewiſe other to Sir *Rowland Hill*, and to Sir *Andrew Judd* : And to the Chamberlain ; to Mr. *Blackwell* ; to Mr. Common Hunt, and his Man : To the Porter that belonged to the Staple ; and to all his Farmers, and his Tenants.

The Church and the Streets were all hung with Black, and Arms great Store. And on the Morrow, Three goodly Maſſes were ſung ; One of the *Trinity*, another of our *Lady*, and the Third of *Requiem*. Then a Sermon was preached by Mr. *Harpsfield*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*. And after, all the Company came home to as great a Dinner, as had been ſeen for a Fiſh Day ; for all that came. For nothing was lacking.

Mr. *Huſſey* buried.

In the Year 1560, *June* the 5th, was buried . . . . . *Huſſey*, Eſq; Haberdaſher ; a great Merchant of *Muſcovy*, and of other Places. An Hundred Mourners, Men and Women, attended his Corps. He had Five Penons of Arms, and a Coat of Armour ; and two Heralds accompanying, *viz.* Mr. *Clarencieux*, and Mr. *Somerſet*. There attended alſo the St. *Paul*'s Choir, and Pariſh Clerks of *London*, ſinging. He was buried at St. *Martin's Ludgate*. All the Church and the Place hung with Black, and Arms : Six Dozen and half of Eſcotcheons. Mr. *Alley*, Reader of St. *Paul*'s, Biſhop of *Exon*, preached both Days. Sir *William Garret*, Sir *William Cheſter*, Mr. *Lodge*, Sheriff, Mr. *Argal*, Mr. *Bull*, Mr. *Huſſey*, being ſome of the Mourners. And after the Ceremonies performed, all went back to the Place to Dinner.

Mr. *Goodrick* buried.

In the Year 1562, . . . . . *Goodrick*, Eſq; a great Lawyer, died at his Place in *White Fryars*, and was carried to St. *Andrew Holborn* to be buried.

Firſt went the Company of Clerks ſinging. Then came a Mourner, carrying a Penon of Arms. Then Mr. *Tork*, bearing his Coat Armour ; and after him, Mr. *Clarencieux*. Then followed the Corps, with a rich Pall of Tinſel, and the Croſs Cloth of Silver, with Arms : And then the Mourners. And after, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhops of *London* and *Ely*. Next, the Lord Keeper, and the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, and many worſhipful Perſons. And after, Two Hundred of the Inns of Court followed : And the Dean of St. *Paul*'s preached.

A Funeral with the Hopita Boys.

The ſame Year, *April* 2. Mr. *Robert Mellys*, late Maſter of the Company of *Merchant Taylors*, was buried in *Alhallows Breadſtreet* Church. He gave in Gowns and Coats, to the Number of Threeſcore and Sixteen, of Rats Colour, of Seven Shillings the Yard, to the Poor.

There were the Children of the Hoſpital, two and two together, walking before ; and all the Maſters of the Hoſpitals, with their green Staves in their Hands : [Which is the firſt Time I meet with the Hoſpital Boys attending a Funeral, with the Governors, without Pariſh Clerks and Heralds.]

Mr. *Nowell*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, preached. Which being ended, all the Company returned to the Houſe of the Deceaſed, to a great Dinner.

Lord Chief Juſtice *Brown*'s Funeral.

The ſame Year, *December* the 15th, was the Funeral of Sir *Humphry Brown*, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice.

Firſt went the Clerks of *London*, from his Place in St. *Sepulchre*'s, to St. *Martin*'s *Orgars*, in *Candlewickſtreet* ; where one of his Wives lay buried. Then went Twenty four poor Men, in Mantle Frize Gowns. After, Twenty Clerks, carrying their Surplices on their Arms. Next, the Standard, born by a Mourner. Then came the two Chaplains, and divers Mourners. Then came Herald *Somerſet*, bearing the Helm and Creſt : And next, Mr. *Clarencieux*, bearing the Coat of Arms. Then came the Penon of Arms. Then came the Corps, with a Pall of black Velvet, with Arms on it. Then the chief Mourners, and my Lord *Mordaunt*, and others. Then came the Judges, and Serjeants of the Coif : And next, all the Inns of Court, in Array, a great Number, through *Cheapſide*. And Mr. *Reneger* made the Sermon. And after they went home to a great Dinner.

The Church was hung with Black, and Arms ; and the Choir hung with the ſame. A Hearſe was made, encloſed with Rails, hung with Black and Arms. After this, the Helmet and Creſt were offered [on the Altar] ; after that, his Target ; after that, his Sword : Then his Coat Armour ; then his Standard was offered, and his Penon. And after all, the Mourners, and Judges, and Serjeants of the Law, and Servants offered.

Q. *Mary*'s Skinner buried.

*Thomas Percy*, *Anno* 1561, late Skinner to Q. *Mary*, was attended to his Burial in St. *Mary Aldermary* Church, with twenty black Gowns and Coats ; twenty Clerks ſinging : Twelve Mantle Frize Gowns, worn by as many poor Men. Rails ſet up in the Church, where the Corps was to reſt, hanged with Black and Arms. Three Dozen of Eſcotcheons of Arms. The Floor ſtrewed with Ruſhes, for the Chief Mourners. Mr. *Crowley* preached. There was preſent all the Clothing of the Myſtery of the *Skinners*. Afterward was a great Dole of Money ; and then all went home to a Dinner : The Company of *Skinners*, to their Hall, to dine together.

At this Funeral, all the Mourners offered ; and ſo did the ſaid Company.

Let me add one Funeral more, more ancient than all the reſt.

*Margaret Atkinſon*, Widow, by her Will, *October* 18. 1544, orders, That the next *Sunday* after her Burial, there be provided two Dozen of Bread, a Kilderkin of Ale, two Gammons of Bacon, three Shoulders of Mutton, and two Couple of Rabbits. Deſiring all the Pariſh, as well Rich as Poor, to take their Part thereof : And a Table to be ſet in the Midſt of the Church, with every Thing neceſſary thereto.

*Regiſt. Lond.*

As theſe were the Cuſtoms of ſolemn Burials in former Times ; ſo I will add an Inſtance or two of *Weddings* and *Chriſtenings*.

A Wedding of Three Siſters together.

In the Year 1560, in the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Wolnoth*, were married three Daughters of one Mr. *Atkinſon*, a Scrivener, together. They were in their Hair, and goodly Apparel, ſet out with Chains, Pearls and Stones. Thus they went to Church, all Three one after another, with three goodly Caps, garniſhed with Laces, gilt : And fine Flowers and Roſemary ſtrewed for them coming home : And ſo to the Father's Houſe ; where was a great Dinner prepared for his ſaid three Bride-Daughters, with their Bridegrooms and Company.

A Wedding kept at the *Bridge Houſe* :

L. Maior and Aldermen at it.

In the Year 1562, *July* 20. A Daughter of Mr. *Nicolls* (who ſeems to have been the Bridge Maſter) was married to one Mr. *Coke*, in the Church of St. *Tooly*'s, [*Olave*'s.] At the Celebration whereof were preſent, my Lord Maior and all the Aldermen, with many Ladies, and many other worſhipful Men and Women. And Mr. *Becon*, an eminent Divine in thoſe Times, preached a Wedding Sermon. Then all the Company went home to the *Bridge Houſe*, to Dinner : Where was as good Cheer as ever was known, with all manner of Muſick and Dancing all the Remainder of the Day: And at Night a goodly Supper; and then followed a Maſque till Midnight.

There lacked for no manner of Meats or Drinks, that could be had for Money.

The next Day the Wedding was kept at the *Bridge Houſe*, with great Cheer: And after Supper came in Maſquers. One was in Cloth of Gold. The next Maſque conſiſted of Friars, and the Third of Nuns. And after, they danced by Times: And laſtly, the Friars and the Nuns danced together.

A Daughter of Mr. *Crumwell* Chriſtned.

In the Year 1561, in *February*, was Chriſtned a Daughter of Mr. . . . . . *Crumwell*, who married a Daughter of Sir *Ralph Warren*, Knight and Alderman. A fair Maid carried the Child to the Church, in a white Sattin Gown; the Mantle of Crimſon Sattin, fringed with Gold, of four Inches broad. The Maſter of the *Rolls* [Sir *William Cordel*] Godfather, and my Lady *White* [Wife of Sir *Thomas White*] Godmother. And afterwards a ſplendid Banquet at home.

*Clarencieux's* Daughter Chriſtned.

In the Year 1562, was Chriſtned *Mildred Hervey*, Daughter of *William Hervey*, alias *Clarencieux* King at Arms, in the Pariſh of St. *Bride*'s. The Godfather was the Maſter of the *Rolls*: Godmothers, Lady *Bacon* and Lady *Cecil*, Siſters; one, Wife to the Lord Keeper, the other to the Queen's Secretary. It was concluded with a great Banquet, conſiſting of Wafers and Hypocras; *French*, *Gaſcoign*, and *Rheniſh* Wines, with great Plenty. And all their Servants had a Banquet in the Hall, with divers Diſhes.]

## CHAP. XXX.

### *A Rehearſal of many Honourable Acts of the City and Citizens.*

The Generoſity of Citizens.

*J. S.*

FROM theſe old Cuſtoms of the City we proceed to a particular Remembrance of ſome Honourable and Worthy old Citizens, who have made themſelves famous to Poſterity, not only for their great Riches, but for the liberal Erogation and Diſtribution of them, either for the Service of their Prince and Country, or the adorning of the City, or the Relief of the Poor, or the furthering of Religion and Learning.]

The modeſt Matrons that have been, and ought to be.

‘ This City (ſaith *Fitzſtephen*) is glorious in Manhood, furniſhed with Munitions, populous with Inhabitants. Inſomuch, that in the troubleſome time of King *Stephen*, it hath ſhewed at a Muſter 20000 Armed Horſemen, and 60000 Footmen, ſerviceable for the Wars. Moreover (ſaith he) the Citizens of *London*, whereſoever they be come, are notable before all other Citizens, in Civility of Manners, Attire, Table, and Talk. The Matrons of this City are the very modeſt *Sabine* Ladies of *Italy*. The *Londoners*, ſometime called *Trinobantes*, repelled *Cæſar*, who always made his Paſſage by ſhedding Blood; whereupon *Lucan* ſung,

*Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga* Britannis.

Worthineſs of Men, Citizens of *London*.

*Conſtantine* the Emperor born in *London*.

*Tho. Becket.*

*J. S.*

‘ The City of *London* hath bred ſome, which have ſubdued many Kingdoms, and alſo the *Roman* Empire. It hath alſo brought forth many others, whom *Virtue* and *Valour* hath highly advanced, according to *Apollo* in his Oracle to *Brute*, *ſub occaſu Solis*, &c. In the time of Chriſtianity it brought forth that Noble Emperor *Conſtantine*, which gave the City of *Rome*, and all the Imperial Enſigns, to God, St. *Peter*, and Pope *Sylveſter*, to whom he performed the Office of a Soldier, chuſing rather to be called a *Defender of the Church* than an *Emperor*. And leſt the Peace of the Pope might be violated by occaſion of his ſecular Preſence, he retired from *Rome*, and built the City of *Bizantium*, called from him *Conſtantinople*. *London* alſo in later times hath brought forth Kings, Illuſtrious and Noble Perſons, *viz.* Kings, *Maud* the Empreſs, King *Henry* Son to *Henry* the Second, and St. *Thomas* the Archbiſhop, the glorious Martyr of Chriſt, than whom a more innocent one it never bare, nor by whom any could be more bound for all the good Things of the whole *Latin* World”. [Such Language as this in the Praiſe of *Thomas Becket* is now long ſince out of Date, known to be a Traitor and not a Saint. But it is no wonder that this ſhould fall from the Pen of a devout Monk of *Canterbury*, where, in thoſe Days he was worſhipped, and had a Shrine.]

A Sheriffs Clerk of *London* became Chancellor of *England*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Honourable Actions done by the worthy Citizens of *London*.

This *Thomas*, ſurnamed *Becket*, born in *London*, brought up in the Priory of *Marton*, and a Student at *Paris*, became the Sheriffs Clerk of *London* for a time, then Parſon of St. *Mary Hill*, he had a Prebend at *London*, another at *Lincoln*, ſtudied the Law at *Bononie*, &c. was made Chancellor of *England*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *&c.* Whereunto may be added innumerable Perſons of Honour, Wiſdom and Vertue, born in *London*, and Actions done by worthy Citizens; whereof I will only note a few, beſt known to the Commonalty.

Hoſpital of St. *James* in the Fields.

The Citizens of *London*, time out of Mind, founded an Hoſpital at St. *James* in the Fields, for Leprous Women of their City.

In the Year 1216, the *Londoners* ſending out a Navy, took 95 Ships of Pirates and Sea Robbers, beſides innumerable others that they drowned which had robbed on the River of *Thames*. Now from the good Acts of Citizens in general to come to particular Citizens, and their worthy Deeds.

*Walter Brune.*

In the Year 1197, *Walter Brune*, a Citizen of *London*, and *Roſia* his Wife, founded the Hoſpital of our Lady, called *Domus Dei*, or St. *Mary the Spittle*, without *Biſhopſgate* in *London*, an Houſe of ſuch Relief to the Needy, that there was found ſtanding at the ſurrender thereof Nineſcore Beds well furniſhed for Receipt of poor People.

*Simon Fitzmary.*

In the Year 1247, *Simon Fitzmary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, founded the Hoſpital of St. *Mary*, called *Bethlem*, alſo without *Biſhopſgate*.

*Henry Wallis.*

In the Year 1283, *Henry Wallis*, then Maior, builded the Tun upon *Cornhill* to be a Priſon for Night Walkers; and a Market Houſe called the Stocks, both for Fiſh and Fleſh, ſtanding in the, midſt of the City. He alſo builded divers Houſes on the *Weſt* and *Northſide* of St. *Pauls Church Yard*, the Profits of all which Buildings are to the Maintenance of *London Bridge*.

*William Elſing.*

In the Year 1332, *William Elſing*, *Mercer* of *London*, founded *Elſing Spittle*, within *Creplegate*, for ſuſtentation of an Hundred poor blind Men, and became himſelf the firſt Prior of that Hoſpital.

Sir *J. Poultney.*

Sir *John Poultney*, *Draper*, four Times Maior, 1337 builded a fair Chapel in St. *Pauls* Church, wherein he was buried. He founded a College in the Pariſh Church of St. *Laurence*, called *Poultney*. He builded the Church called little *Alhallows* in *Thames Street*; and the *Carmelite Fryars* Church in *Coventry*; he gave Relief to Priſoners in *Newgate* and the *Fleet*, and Ten Shillings the Year to St. *Giles's* Hoſpital by *Oldborne* for ever, and other Legacies long to rehearſe.

*John Stody.*

*John Stody*, Vintner, Maior, 1358. gave to the Vintners all the Quadrant, wherein the Vintners Hall now ſtandeth, with all the Tenements round about, from *Stody's* Lane, where is founded Thirteen Alms-Houſes, for ſo many poor People, &c.

*Henry Picard.*

*Henry Picard*, Vintner, Maior, 1357. in the Year 1363. did in one Day ſumptuouſly feaſt *Edward* the Third, King of *England*; *John*, King of *France*; *David*, King of *Scots*; the King of *Cipres*, then arrived in *England*; *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, with many other Noblemen; and after kept his Hall for all Comers, that were willing to play at Dice and Hazard. In like manner the Lady *Margaret* his Wife kept her Chamber to the ſame Intent, &c.

*John Lofken.*

*John Lofken*, Fiſhmonger, Four Times Maior, 1367. builded an Hoſpital called *Magdalen's*, at *Kingſtone* upon *Thames*, gave thereunto Nine Tenements, Ten Shops, One Mill, 125 Acres of Land, Ten Acres of Meadow, One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Paſture, &c. More, in *London* he builded the fair Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* in *Crooked Lane*, and was there buried.

*John Barnes.*

*John Barnes*, Maior, 1371. gave a Cheſt with Three Locks, and a Thouſand Marks therein, to be lent to young Men upon ſufficient Pawn; and for the Uſe thereof, to ſay, *De profundis*, or *Pater noſter*, and no more: He alſo was a great Builder of St. *Thomas* Apoſtle's Pariſh Church, as appeareth by his Arms there, both in Stone and Glaſs.

*John Philpot.*

In the Year 1378, *John Philpot*, ſome Time Maior, hired with his Money 1000 Soldiers, and defended the Realm from Incurſions of the Enemy; ſo that in ſmall Time his hired Men took *John Mercer*, a Sea-Rover, with all his Ships, which he before had taken from *Scarborough*, and Fiſteen *Spaniſh* Ships, laden with great Riches.

In the Year 1380. *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, *Thomas Percy*, *Hugh Calverley*, *Robert Knowles*, and others, being ſent with a great Power to aid the Duke of *Bretaign*, the ſaid *John Philpot* hired Ships for them of his own Charges, and releaſed the Armour, which the Soldiers had pawned for their Victuals, more than a Thouſand in Number.

*This moſt noble Citizen*, (*ſaith* Thomas Walſingham) *that had travelled for the Commodity of the whole Realm, more than all other of his Time, had often relieved the King, by lending him great Sums of Money, and others*; deceaſed in the Year 1384. after that he had aſſured Lands to the City, for the Relief of Thirteen poor People for ever.

*William Walworth's* Valiancy.

In the Year 1381. *William Walworth*, then Maior, a moſt provident, valiant, and learned Citizen, did by his Arreſt of *Wat Tylar*, (a preſumptuous Rebel, upon whom no Man durſt lay Hands) deliver the King and Kingdom from the Danger of moſt wicked Traytors, and was for his Service knighted in the Field, [as before hath been related.]

*Nicholas Brembar*, *John Philpot*, *Robert Laund*, *Nicholas Twiford*, and *Adam Francis*, Aldermen, were then for their Service likewiſe Knighted, and Sir *Robert Knowles*, for aſſiſting of the Maior was made free of the City.

*Rob. Knowles.*

Sir *Robert Knowles* thus worthily enfranchized a Citizen, founded a College with an Hoſpital at *Pontfract*: He alſo builded the great Stone Bridge at *Rocheſter*, over the River of *Medway*.

*John Churchman.*

*John Churchman*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, 1386. for the Quiet of Merchants, builded a certain Houſe upon *Woolwharf*, in Tower Ward to ſerve Tronage, or weighing of Wools, and for for the Cuſtomer, Comptrollers, Clerks, and other Officers to ſit, &c.

*Adam Bamme.*

*Adam Bamme*, Goldſmith, Maior, 1391. in a great Dearth, procured Corn from Parts beyond the Seas, to be brought to *London* in ſuch Abundance, as ſufficed to ſerve the City, and the Country near adjoining: To the Furtherance of which good Work, he took out of the Orphans Cheſt in the *Guild-Hall* 2000 Marks, to buy the ſaid Corn, and each Alderman laid out 20 Pound to the like Purpoſe.

*Tho. Knowles.*

*Tho. Knowles*, Grocer, Maior, 1400, with his Brethren the Aldermen, began to new build the *Guild-Hall* in *London*, and inſtead of an old little Cottage in *Aldermanbury* Street, made a fair and goodly Houſe, more near unto St. *Laurence's* Church in the *Jewry*. He re-edified St. *Anthony's* Church, and gave to the Grocers his Houſe near unto the ſame, for Relief of the Poor for ever. More, he cauſed Water to be conveyed to the Gates of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, for Relief of the Priſoners there.

*John Hinde.*

*John Hinde*, Draper, Maior 1405. newly builded his Pariſh-Church of St. *Swithen* by *London-Stone*. His Monument is defaced, ſave only his Arms in the Glaſs-Windows.

*Tho. Falconer.*

*Thomas Falconer*, Mercer, Maior, 1414. lent to King *Henry* V. towards Maintenance of his Wars in *France*, 10000 Marks upon Jewels. More, he made the Poſtern called *Moorgate*, cauſed the Ditches of the City to be cleanſed, and did many other Things for Good of the ſame City.

*Will. Sevenock.*

*William Sevenock*, Grocer, Maior, 1419. founded in the Town of *Sevenock* in *Kent*, a Free School for poor Men's Children, and Thirteen Alms-Houſes: His Teſtament ſaith Twenty poor Men and Women.

*Richard Whittington.*

*Richard Whittington*, Mercer, Three Times Maior, in the Year 1421. began the Library of the *Grey-Friers* in *London*, to the Charge of Four Hundred Pound. His Executors, with his Goods, founded and builded *Whittington* College for the Poor; with Almſ-Houſes for Thirteen poor Men; and Divinity Lectures to be read there for ever. They repaired St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital in *Smithfield*: They bare ſome Charges to the Glazing and Paving of the *Guildhall*: They bare half the Charges of building the Library there; and they builded the *Weſt* Gate of *London*, of old Time called *Newgate*, &c.

*John Carpenter.*

*John Carpenter*, Town-Clerk of *London*, in the Reign of *Henry* the Fifth, cauſed (with great Expences) to be curiouſly painted upon Board, about the *North* Cloiſter of St. *Paul's*, a Monument of Death, leading all Eſtates, with the Speeches of Death, and Anſwer of every State. This Cloiſter was pulled down, 1549. He alſo gave Tenements to the City, for the finding and bringing up of Four Men's Children, with Meat, Drink, Apparel, Learning at the Schools, in the Univerſity, &c. until they might be preferred, and then other in their Places for ever.

Dance of Death, called the Dance of Paul's.

*J. S.*

[His Name ſtands at the Beginning of the *Liber Albus* (a Book of great Account in the Records of *London*.) And it ſeems to have been writ by him.]

*Rob. Chichley.*

*Robert Chichley*, Grocer, Maior, 1422. appointed by his Teſtament, that on his Birth-day, a competent Dinner ſhould be ordained for Two Thouſand Four Hundred poor Men, Houſholders of this City, and every one to have Two-Pence in Money. More, he gave one large Plat of Ground, thereupon to build the new Pariſh Church of St. *Stephen*, near unto *Walbrooke*, &c.

*John Rainwell.*

*John Rainwell*, Fiſhmonger, Maior, in the Year, 1427. gave Tenements to diſcharge certain

Wards of *London* of Fifteens, and other Payments.

*John Wells.*

*John Wells*, Grocer, Maior, 1433. a great Builder of the Chapel or College of the *Guildhall*, and was there buried: In the Year 1432. he cauſed freſh Water to be conveyed from *Tybourn* to the Standard in *Weſt-Cheap*, for the Service of the City.

*Will. Eaſtfield.*

In the Year 1438. *William Eaſtfield*, Mercer, Maior, conveyed Water to the Conduit in *Fleetſtreet*, to *Aldermanbury* and to *Criplegate*: Appointing his Executors, of his Goods, to convey ſweet Water from *Tybourn*, and to build a fair Conduit by *Aldermanbury* Church; which they performed, as alſo made a Standard in *Fleetſtreet*, by *Shoe-Lane* End: They alſo conveyed Water to *Criplegate*, &c.

*Stephen Brown.*

*Stephen Brown*, Grocer, Maior, 1439. ſent into *Pruſſia*, cauſing Corn to be brought from thence to *London* in great Quantity; whereby he brought down the Price of Wheat, from Three Shillings the Buſhel, to leſs than half that Money: [For Corn was then ſo ſcarce in *England*, that poor People were enforced to make them Bread of Fern Roots.]

*Philip Malpas.*

*Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs, 1440. gave by his Teſtament 125 *l.* to Relief of poor Priſoners, and every Year, for Five Years, Four Hundred Shirts and Smocks, Forty Pair of Sheets, and a Hundred and Fifty Gowns of Freeze to the Poor. To Five Hundred poor People in *London*, every one Six Shillings and Eight Pence: To poor Maids Marriages, an Hundred Marks: To High-Ways, an Hundred Marks: Twenty Marks the Year to a Graduate to preach; Twenty Pounds unto Preachers at the *Spittle*, on the Three *Eaſter* Holy-Days, &c.

*Robert Large.*

*Robert Large*, Mercer, Maior, 1440. gave to his Pariſh Church of St. *Olave* in *Surrey*, 200 *l.* to St. *Margaret's* in *Lothbury*, 25 *l.* to the Poor 20 *l.* to *London-Bridge* One Hundred Marks. Towards the vaulting over the Water-Courſe of *Walbroke* Two Hundred Marks. To poor Maids Marriages, one Hundred Marks: To poor Houſholders, One Hundred Pounds, *&c.*

*Edward Rich.*

*Edward Rich*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1442. founded Alms-Houſes at *Hodſdon* in *Hertfordſhire.*

*Simon Eyre.*

*Simon Eyre*, Draper, Maior, 1346. builded the *Leaden-Hall*, for a common Garner of Corn, to the Uſe of this City, and left Five Thouſand Marks to be beſtowed in charitable Actions for Relief of the Poor.

*Godfrey Bullein.*

*Godfrey Bullein*, Maior of *London*, 1458. by his Teſtament gave liberally to the Priſons, Hoſpitals, and Lazar Houſes; beſides a Thouſand Pound to poor Houſholders in *London*; and 200 *l.* to poor Houſholers in *Norfolk.*]

*John Stocton.*

[In the Year 1471. *John Stocton*, Maior, and Eleven Aldermen of *London*, with the Recorder, were all made Knights in the Field, by *Edward* IV. for their good Service done unto him.]

*Rich. Rawſon.*

*Richard Rawſon*, one of the Sheriffs, 1477. gave by Teſtament large Legacies to the Priſoners, Hoſpitals, and Lazar Houſes. To other Poor, to High Ways, to the Water Conduits, beſides to poor Maids Marriages, 340 Pounds, and his Executors to build a large Houſe in the Churchyard of St. *Mary Spittle*, wherein the Maior, and his Brethren, do uſe to ſit, and hear the Sermons in the *Eaſter* Holidoys.

*Thomas Ilam.*

*Thomas Ilam*, one of the Sheriffs, 1480. newly builded the great Conduit in *Cheap*, of his own Charges.

*Edward Shaw.*

*Edward Shaw*, Goldſmith, Maior, 1483. cauſed *Criplegate* to be new builded of his Goods, *&c.*

*Thomas Hill.*

*Thomas Hill*, Grocer, Maior, 1485. cauſed of his Goods, the Conduit of *Graſſeſtreet* to be builded.

*Hugh Clopton.*

*Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, during his Life a Batchelor, Maior, 1492, builded the great Stone Arched Bridge at *Stratford* upon *Avon* in *Warwickſhire*; and did many other Things of great Charity, as in my *Summary.*

*Robert Fabian.*

*Robert Fabian*, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs, 1494. gathered out of divers good Authors, as well *Latin* as *French*, a large Chronicle of *England* and of *France*, which he publiſhed in *Engliſh*, to his great Charges, for the Honour of this City, and common Utility of the whole Realm.

*John Percival.*

Sir *John Percivall*, Merchant Taylor, Maior, 1498. founded a Grammar School at *Macklefield* in *Cheſhire*, where he was born. He endowed the ſame School with ſufficient Lands, for the finding of a Prieſt, Maſter there, to teach freely all Children thither ſent, without Exception.

*RichardCarew.*

The Lady *Thomaſine* his Wife, founded the like Free School, together with fair Lodgings for the School Maſters, Scholars, and other; and added Twenty Pound of yearly Revenue, for ſupporting the Charges, at St. *Marywike* in *Devonſhire*, where ſhe was born.

*Stephen Gennings.*

*Stephen Gennings*, Merchant Taylor, Maior, 1509. fonnded a fair Grammar School at *Ulfrimhampton* in *Staffordſhire*, left good Lands, and alſo builded great Part of his Pariſh Church, called St. *Andrews Underſhaft* in *London.*

*Henry Keble.*

*Henry Keble*, Grocer, Maior, 1511. in his Life a great Benefactor to the new Building of old *Aldermary* Church, and by his Teſtament gave a Thouſand Pounds toward the finiſhing thereof. He gave to Highways Two Hundred Pounds: To poor Maids Marriages, one Hundred Marks; to poor Husbandmen in *Oxford* and *Warwickſhires*; One Hundred and Forty Plowſhares, and One Hundred and Forty Cultars of Iron; and in *London* to Seven Alms-Men, Sixpence the Week for ever.

*John Collet.*

*John Collet*, a Citizen of *London* by Birth, and by Dignity Dean of St. *Paul's*, Doctor of Divinity, erected and builded one Free-School in St. *Paul's* Churchyard, 1512. for Three Hundred Fifty Three poor Men's Children, to be taught free in the ſame School, appointing a Maſter, a Surmaſter, and a Chaplain, with ſufficient Stipends to endure for ever; and committed the Overſight thereof to the Mercers in *London*, becauſe himſelf was Son to *Henry Collet*, Mercer, Maior of *London*; and endowed the Mercers with Lands, to the yearly Value of 120 *l.* or better.

*William Fitzwilliam.*

Sir *William Fitzwilliam* the Elder, being a Merchant Taylor, and Servant ſometime to Cardinal *Wolſey*, was choſen Alderman of *Breadſtreet* Ward in *London*, in *Anno* 1506. Going afterward to dwell at *Milton* in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Fall of the Cardinal his former Maſter, he gave him kind Entertainment there at his Houſe in the Countrey. For which Deed being called before the King, and demanded how he durſt entertain ſo great an Enemy to the State? His Anſwer was, That he had not contemptuouſly or wilfully done it; but only becauſe he had been his Maſter, and (partly) the Means of his greateſt Fortunes. The King was ſo well pleaſed with his Anſwer, that ſaying, himſelf had too few ſuch Servants, immediately he knighted him, and afterward made him a Privy Counſellor.

A juſt and royal Diſpoſition in the King.

The liberal and bountiful Mind of this *Fitzwilliam.* His Death.

This worthy Knight dying, gave an Hundred Pounds to poor Maids Marriages. His Debts and Debtors (over whoſe Names he had written, *Amore Dei remitto*) he freely forgave. He gave to the Univerſities Forty Pounds; to the Poor Thirty Pounds; to mend the Highways betwixt *Chigwell* and *Coperſall* in *Eſſex*, Fifty Pounds. To mend other Highways, about *Thorney* and *Sawtry* Chapel, and the Bridge, Fifty Pounds more. And to the Merchant Taylors his Brethren, he gave his beſt ſtanding Cup, as a friendly Remembrance of him for ever.

Gives that King his great Ship.

*J. S.*

To mention a few more of this moſt noble Knight's Legacies. He gave to King *Henry* the VIIIth, his great Ship, with all her Tackles, *&c.* and his Collar of the Garter, with his beſt *George* beſet with Diamonds. He gave to Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Kt. chief Secretary of State, the beſt of his gilt Cups.

To *Mabel*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Brown*, his Brother, for her Advancement in Marriage, 100*l. per Annum*, going out of his Manors of *Coudray*, &c.

To the Poor within Four Miles of his Manor of *Guilford*, 100 *l.*

He bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of *Midhurſt* in *Suſſex*, if he died within an Hundred Miles of it: And willed his Executor ſhould build a New Chapel, joining to the ſaid Pariſh Church; and a Tomb to be erected therein, for himſelf, and *Mabel* his Wiſe.

He died *Anno* 1542. His Will was proved on the 16th of *February* that Year.

When he died, he had all theſe Places and Honours. He was Knight of the Order of the Garter, Lord Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.]

*John Tate.*

*John Tate*, Brewer, then a Mercer, Maior 1514, cauſed his Brewhouſe, called the *Swan*, near adjoining to the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony* in *London*, to be taken down, for the enlarging of the ſaid Church then new builded, being a great Part of his Charge. This was a goodly Foundation, with Almſhouſes, a Free School, *&c.*

*George Monox.*

*George Monox*, Draper, Maior 1515, re-edified the decayed Pariſh Church of *Walthamſtow* in *Eſſex*. He founded there a Free School, and Almſhouſes for Thirteen Alms-People. He made alſo a Cauſey of Timber over the Marſhes, from *Walthamſtow* to *Lock Bridge*, upon the River *Ley*.

*John Milborn.*

Sir *John Milborn*, Draper, Maior 1522, builded Almſhouſes, Fourteen in Number, by the *Croſſed Friars* Church in *London*, there to be placed Fourteen Poor People; and left to the Drapers certain Meſſuages, Tenements and Garden Plots, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Hartſtreet*, for Performance of Stipends to the ſaid Alms People, and other Uſes.

Look more in *Aldgate* Ward, where you ſhall be further ſatisfied.

*Robert Thorn.*

*Robert Thorn*, Merchant Taylor; deceaſing a Batchelor in the Year 1532, gave by his Teſtament to charitable Actions, more than Four Thouſand, Four Hundred, and Forty Pounds; and Legacies to his poor Kindred, more, Five Thouſand, One Hundred Forty two Pounds; beſides his Debts forgiven, *&c.*

Sir *John Allen.*

Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, Maior of *London*, and of Council to King *Henry* the Eighth, deceaſed 1544; buried at St. *Thomas* of *Acres*, in a fair Chapel by him builded. He gave to the City of *London* a Rich Collar of Gold, to be worn by the Maior; which was firſt worn by Sir *William Laxton*. He gave Five Hundred Marks, to be a Stock for Sea Coal; his Lands purchaſed of the King, the Rent thereof to be diſtributed to the Poor in the Wards of *London* for ever.

He gave beſides to the Priſons, Hoſpitals, Lazarhouſes, and all other Poor in the City, or two Miles without, very liberally, and over long to be recited.

Sir *W. Laxton.*

Sir *William Laxton*, Grocer, Maior, 1545, founded a fair Free School at *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*, with Six Almshouſes for the Poor.

Sir *John Greſham.*

Sir *John Greſham*, Mercer, Maior 1548, founded a Free School at *Holt*, a Market Town in *Norfolk*. He gave to every Ward in *London* Ten Pounds, to be diſtributed to the Poor: And to an Hundred and twenty Poor Men and Women, every one of them Three Yards of broad Cloth, of Eight or Nine Shillings the Yard; to be made in Gowns, ready to their Backs. He gave alſo to Maids Marriages, and to the Hoſpitals in *London*, above Two Hundred Pounds in ready Money.

Sir *Rowland Hill.*

Sir *Rowland Hill*, Mercer, Maior 1550, cauſed to be made divers Cauſeys, both for Horſe and Man. He made Four Bridges, Two of Stone, containing Eighteen Arches in them both. He builded one notable Free School at *Drayton*, in *Shropſhire*. He gave to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, in *London*, Five Hundred Pounds, *&c.*

Sir *Andrew Jud.*

Sir *Andrew Jud*, Skinner, Maior 1551, erected one notable Free School at *Tunbridge*, in *Kent*; and Almſhouſes nigh St. *Helen's* Church in *London*: And left to the Skinners Lands to the Value of Threeſcore Pounds, Three Shillings, Eight Pence the Year: For the which they be bound to pay 20 *l.* to the Schoolmaſter, 8 *l.* to the Uſher, yearly for ever; and Four Shillings the Week to the Six Alms People; and Twenty five Shillings Four Pence the Year in Coals, for ever.

The famous Memory of Sir *T. White.*

*A. M.*

*Gloceſter Hall* in *Oxenford.*

Sir *Thomas White*, Lord Maior of this Honourable City, *Anno* 1554, and a worthy Brother likewiſe of the Merchant Taylors Society, being a Lover of Learning, and an earneſt Furtherer thereof, firſt purchaſed the Hall in *Oxenford*, called *Glouceſter Hall*, for Scholars and Students, to receive there the Benefit of Learning. But his private Thoughts very often ſolliciting him, that he ſhould (in Time) meet with a Place where Two Elms grew; and that there his further Purpoſe ſhould take effect; at length he found out the Place; where (at his own Coſt and Expences) he founded the famous College, called St. *John Baptiſt* College; and where theſe Two Elms (as I have heard) are yet ſtanding; endowing it with ſuch Liberal Gifts, Lands and Revenues, as would require too much Time here to be remembred, or ſet down.

The Building of S. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxenford.*

Other Schools by him builded and maintained.

His great Bounty to the City of *Briſtol.*

Beſide his Proviſion for Learning in this worthy Place, he erected other Schools; as at *Briſtol*, *Reading*, and a College at *Higham Ferries*. More, He gave to the City of *Briſtol* the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds, to purchaſe Lands, amounting to the yearly Value of an Hundred and twenty Pound: The Maior and Citizens paying therefore yearly an Hundred Pounds. Eight Hundred Pounds muſt be lent to Sixteen Poor Clothiers, Fifty Pounds each Man, for the Space of Ten Years; ſufficient Security being given by them for the ſame. Afterward, that Eight Hundred Pounds was to paſs to other Sixteen Poor Clothiers, according to the Diſcretion of them put in Truſt. Two Hundred Pounds beſide was reſerved, for Proviſion of Corn, and needful Occaſions for the Poor, in the Order and Care of the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens, *&c.*

Proviſion of Corn for the Poor.

His Order out of his Gift to *Briſtol.*

Then, according to his Will, (which remaineth yet to be ſeen) out of this bountiful Gift to *Briſtol*, theſe memorable Branches and Benevolences were (by himſelf) deviſed, and thus ordered; beginning in the Year 1577, and ſo thence forward, they went on according to his own Direction.

An Hundred and four Pounds brought to *Merchant Taylors* Hall always on *Bartholomew* Day.

Then, on the Feaſt of St. *Bartholomew*, was brought to the Merhant Taylors Hall, an Hundred and four Pounds; the Hundred Pound to be lent (for Ten Years Space) to Four Poor young Men in the City of *York*, Freemen and Inhabitants, being Clothiers. And the Four Pound Overplus, to be employed about the

Charges and Pains, that no Man (uſed in the Buſineſs) might receive Diſcontentment.

Then in 1578, the like Sum was to be delivered thence to *Canterbury*: And ſo thence forward, the ſame Sums (yearly) to the Cities and Towns following, orderly. *Viz.*

The Order of the yearly Lending.

To 1579, *Reading.*
1580, The *Merchant Taylors* themſelves.
1581, *Glouceſter.*
1582, *Worceſter.*
1583, *Exeter.*
1584, *Salisbury.*
1585, *Weſt Cheſter.*
1586, *Norwich.*
1587, *Southampton.*
1588, *Lincoln.*
1589, *Wincheſter.*
1590, *Oxenford.*
1591, *Hereford Eaſt.*
1592, *Cambridge.*
1593, *Shrewſbury.*
1594, *Lyn.*
1595, *Bath.*
1596, *Derby.*
1597, *Ipſwich.*
1598, *Colcheſter.*
1599, *Newcaſtle.*

The Hundred and four Pounds is yearly delivered at the *Merchant Taylors* Hall.

This Sum of One Hundred and four Pounds, paſſing thus yearly to the forenamed Places, is delivered ſtill at the *Merchant Taylors Hall*, and to the good intended Uſes of the Giver. And that there might be no breathing-while for ſo juſt a Steward's Talent, but to have it ſtill kept in continual Employment for the Poor; the ſame Order was appointed to take Beginning again (as before) at the City of *York*, and ſo ſucceſſively (while the World endureth) to the Towns before named, in the ſelf-ſame Courſe as it had the Original; with great Care and Obſervance in them to whom it belongeth, that the Dead may not be abuſed, nor Poor Mens Right injured.

Paſſing ſtill in order from Place to Place.

His liberal Bounty to the City of *Coventry*, it being then in great Diſtreſs.

But did he thus ſhut up his Purſe, and ſay to himſelf, I have given ſufficient? No: He did caſt his pitying Eye next on the City of *Coventry*, diſtreſſed (at that Time) in great and grievous manner. What his inſtant Benevolence was, he took it to be but as an Hour's Sunſhine, after a whole Day of Storm and Tempeſt; altho' it might yield ſome Comfort, were the Seaſon never ſo ſhort. But to eſtabliſh a Certainty, that no Diſmay or Doubt ſhould ever after be able to remove, (even as a worthy Pyramid erected to Perpetuity) he gave to the City of *Coventry* Fourteen Hundred Pounds; therewith to purchaſe Lands, riſing to the Annual Value of Seventy Pounds.

Twelve poor aged Inhabitants of *Coventry* yearly.

Four poor young Men of the ſame City.

Twelve aged Poor Inhabitants of that City were to have (in free Alms) Twenty four Pounds, each Man Forty Shillings yearly; on the Eleventh Day of *March*, or within Six Days after. Four poor young Men alſo were to have Forty Pounds lent them, in free Loan; Ten Pound to each Man; and for Nine Years Space, upon ſufficient Security given. And their Turns being thus ſerved; then Four other poor young Men were to have the like Sums, and for like Limitation: And ſo from Nine Years, to Nine Years, for ever.

Afterward it was ordered (in free Loan) to Two poor Men of the ſame City; and laſtly, to One. In which Nature (according to the ſeveral Limitations) it doth yet, and doubtleſs ſhall for ever continue.

**Northampton.**

*Leiceſter.* *Nottingham.* *Warwick.*

Alſo, the ſame Sum was appointed to One young Man in *Northampton*, for Nine Years in free Loan; Next, To One in the City of *Leiceſter*: Thirdly, To One in *Nottingham*: Fourthly, To One in *Warwick*; and for the like Time. Then returning again to *Coventry* for one Year, it repaſſeth to the ſaid Towns again, each after other, in like nature, for ever.

And leſt his worthy Intent ſhould fail in the Continuance, he enlarged his firſt Gift to *Coventry*, of Fourteen Hundred Pound, to Two Thouſand; and Sixty Pound to be employed as hath been remembred. Forty Pound being yearly paid out of it to St. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxenford*; and Allowances alſo by himſelf given in each Place, that Bonds ſhould be made, without any Charge to the Receiver.]

*Edward Hall.*

*Edward Hall*, Gentleman, of *Grays Inn*, a Citizen by Birth and Office, as Common Serjeant of *London*, and one of the Judges in the Sheriffs Court: He wrote and publiſhed a famous and eloquent Chronicle, entitled, *The Uniting of the Two Noble Families*, Lancaſter *and* York.

*Richard Hills.*

*Richard Hills*, Merchant Taylor, 1560, gave Five Hundred Pound towards the Purchaſe of an Houſe, called the *Manor of the Roſe*; wherein the Merchant Taylors founded their Free School in *London*. He alſo gave to the ſaid Merchant-Taylors, one Plot of Ground, with certain ſmall Cottages on the *Tower Hill*; where he builded fair Almſhouſes for Fourteen Sole Women.

*W. Lambert.*

About the ſame Time, ***William Lambert***, Eſq; free of the worſhipful Company of Drapers, born in *London*, a Juſtice of the Peace in *Kent*, founded a College for the Poor, which he named of Queen *Elizabeth*, in *Eaſt Greenwich*.

Sir *W. Harrpe.*

*William Harper*, Merchant Taylor, Maior 1562, founded a Free School in the Town of *Bedford*; where he was born, and alſo buried.

Sir *T. Greſham.*

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Mercer, 1566, builded the Stately *Exchange Royal* in *London*; and by his Teſtament, left his Dwelling Houſe in *Biſhopſgateſtreet*, to be a College of *Readings*; as in my *Summary*; allowing large Stipends to the Readers, and certain Almſhouſes for the Poor.

*W. Patten.*

*William Patten*, Gentleman, a Citizen by Birth, and Cuſtomer of *London* Outward, Juſtice of Peace in *Middleſex*; the Pariſh Church of *Stoken Wenton* being ruinous, he repaired, or rather new builded it.

Sir *T. Rowe* his worthy Liberality.

Sir *Thomas Rowe*, Knight, Lord Maior of the City of *London* in 1568, a worthy Brother alſo of the Merchant Taylors Company; beſide his charitable Coſt and Charges in building the new Churchyard in *Bethlem*, containing near One Acre of Ground, and encloſed with a Wall of Brick; and a Sermon to be preached every *Whit-Sunday* in the Morning, in Preſence of the Lord Maior and Aldermen; as alſo giving One Hundred Pounds, to be lent to Eight Poor Men; gave to the Merchant Taylors Lands, or Tenements; out of them to be given Forty Pounds yearly, to maintain Ten Poor Men for ever; ſuch as were not Brethren of his own Society, but choſen out of Five ſeveral Companies; *viz.* Clothworkers, Armourers, Carpenters, Tylers, and Plaiſterers: As conſidering, that by over-toiling Labour, Dangers, Falls, Bruiſes, and ſuch like Inconveniences, they were ſooneſt like to become impotent, and unable to help or maintain themſelves. Therefore, to each of theſe Ten Men, he freely gave the Sum of Four Pounds, quarterly to be paid them at the *Merchant Taylors Hall*, during their Lives. And then to ſucceed to other Men in the ſame Companies, according to the due Conſideration of juſt Cauſe, and moſt Neceſſity.

Ten poor Men to be maintained for ever.

*Clothworkers.* *Armourers.* *Carpenters.* *Tylers.* *Plaiſterers.*

Margaret Dan. Firſt Edit.

About the Year 1570, *Margaret Dan*, Widow to *Dan*, late one of the Sheriffs of *London*, gave by her laſt Teſtament more than 2000*l.* to Charitable Acts.

Dame *Mary Ramſey.* Firſt Edit.

And about the Year 1577, Dame *Mary Ramſey*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, being ſeized of Lands in Fee Simple of her Inheritance, to the yearly Value of 243*l.*; by his Conſent, gave the ſame to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, towards the Relief of the Poor Children there; as otherwiſe in my *Summary* and *Abridgment* I have expreſs'd; and as appeareth by Monuments erected in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. Which Gift ſhe afterwards, in her Widowhood, confirmed, and greatly augmented. A Particular of the Charities of theſe Two laſt, ſhall be expreſſed more largely afterwards.

*Ambroſe Nicholas.*

*Ambroſe Nicholas*, Salter, Maior 1576, founded Twelve Almſhouſes in *Monkswell* Street, near unto *Cripplegate*; wherein he placed Twelve Poor People, having each of them 7*d.* the Week, and once every Year Five Sacks of Coals, and one Quarter of a Hundred Faggots; all of his Gift for ever.

*W. Lambe*, Citizen and *Clothworker of London.*

*William Lambe*, Eſq; (ſometime a Gentleman of the Chapel to K. *Henry* the Eighth, and in great Favour with him) was alſo a Free Brother of the Worſhipful Company of Clothworkers, and a kind, loving Citizen to the City of *London*.

He builded a Conduit at *Oldborn* Croſs, to his Charge of Fifteen Hundred Pound: And did many other charitable Acts; as in my *Summary. Viz.*

A free Grammar School at *Sutton Valens in Kent.*

Out of his Love to Learning and Scholars, in the Town of *Sutton Valens* in *Kent*, where he was born, at his own proper Coſt and Charges, he erected a Free Grammar School, for the Education and Inſtruction of Youth, in the Fear of God, good Manners, Knowledge and Underſtanding: Allowing yearly to the Maſter Twenty Pounds, and Ten Pounds yearly to the Uſher, from Time to Time, as either Place ſhall be ſupplied by Succeſſion, and for their yearly Stipends or perpetual Penſions.

Almſhouſes at *Sutton* for the Poor.

In the ſame Town of *Sutton* alſo, for the Relief of poor People, he cauſed to be builded Six Almſhouſes; having an Orchard and Gardens, and the Sum of Ten Pounds yearly paid them.

Free School at *Maidſtone.*

At *Maidſtone* likewiſe, in *Kent*, he hath given Ten Pounds yearly to the Free School for ever, with this ſpecial Caution, That needy Mens Children may be preferred only to the enjoying of this Benefit.

His Relief to poor Clothiers in divers Places.

The Gentleman foreſeeing, in his Lifetime, the Decay of ſundry Trades and Occupations, to the utter undoing of very many, eſpecially poor Clothiers, whoſe Impoveriſhing deſerved greatly to be pitied; freely gave to the poor Clothiers in *Suffolk*, in *Bridgnorth*, and in *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*, 300*l.* to be paid by even Portions: To each ſeveral Town of the ſaid Counties, One Hundred Pounds apiece, for their Supportation and Maintenance at their Work or Occupation.

His building of the Conduit near to *Oldborn*, and the Standard at *Oldborn-bridge.*

And as his Charity extended it ſelf thus liberally abroad in the Country, ſo did the City of *London* likewiſe taſte thereof not ſparingly. For near unto *Holborn* he founded a fair Conduit, and a Standard with a Cock at *Holborn Bridge*, to convey thence the Waſte. Theſe were begun the Six and twentieth Day of *March*, 1577, and the Water carried along in Pipes of Lead, more than Two Thouſand Yards, all at his own Coſt and Charges, amounting to the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds; and the Work fully finiſhed the Four and twentieth of *Auguſt*, in the ſame Year.

Poor Women benefited by the Conduit.

Moreover, he gave to poor Women, ſuch as were willing to take pains, 120 Pails, therewith to carry and ſerve Water.

Being a Member (as I have already ſaid) of the Clothworkers Company, and to ſhew that he was not unmindful of them, he gave them his Dwelling Houſe in *London*, with other Lands and Tenements, to the Value of Thirty Pound yearly; beſides Four Pounds more alſo yearly; by them to be thus beſtowed: To wit, For the Hiring of a Miniſter, to read Divine Service thrice every Week; as, *Sunday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, throughout the Year, in the Chapel or Church belonging to his Houſe, called by the Name of St. *James* in the Wall, by *Cripplegate*; and for Four Sermons there to be preached, a competent Allowance for each. And alſo out of the Thirty Pounds yearly, it is provided, That a Deduction be made by the ſaid Clothworkers, for apparelling of Twelve Men, and as many Women; in Form as followeth.

His Gift to the worſhipful Company of *Clothworkers.*

Allowance for four yearly Sermons.

Every poor Man and poor Woman, a Shirt, a Smock and a Gown, and a Pair of Shoes, *&c.*

To every of the Twelve Men a Frize Gown, one Lockram Shirt, and a good ſtrong Pair of Winter Shoes.

To the Twelve Women likewiſe, a Frize Gown, a Lockram Smock, and a good Pair of Winter Shoes; all ready made for their wearing.

Always remembred, that they be Perſons both poor and honeſt, to whom this Charitable Deed is to be extended. And this is yearly done on the Firſt of *October*.

St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate.*

To the Pariſh Church of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, he gave Fifteen Pound to the Bells and Chime; intending a further Liberality thereto, if they had taken due Time.

His Gift to the Company of *Stationers.*

To the worſhipful Company of the Stationers, he gave a Legacy of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for perpetual Relief of the Poor, in the Pariſh Church of St. *Faith*, under *Paul's*. Namely, To Twelve poor People, Twelve Pence in Money, and Twelve Pence in Bread, every *Friday* throughout the Year.

His Gift to *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

To *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London*, toward the bringing up of poor Mens Children, he hath given 6*l.* yearly for ever: And an Hundred Pounds in ready Money together, therewith to purchaſe Lands, that their Relief (by the Revenues of the ſame) may be perpetual.

His Gift to St. *Thomas's Hoſpital.*

To St. *Thomas's* Spital, or Hoſpital, in *Southwark*, towards the Succour of the Sick and Diſeaſed, he gave 4*l.* yearly for ever.

His Intent to the *Savoy.*

An Hundred Pounds he intended to the Hoſpital called the *Savoy*: But by reaſon that ſuch Agreements could not be made as he thought convenient, his Contribution that way (much againſt his Mind) went not forward.

His Relief for poor Priſoners.

For the Relief of poor Priſoners in the two *Compters*, *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *Marſhalſea*, the *King's Bench*, and the *White Lion*, he dealt very bountifully and diſcreetly; giving unto the two *Compters* Six Pound apiece; and to be paid unto them by Twenty Shillings each Month. To the other Priſons forementioned, ſix Mattreſſes apiece: The whole Number being two Dozen and an half.

Marriage Money for poor Maids.

He was not unmindful of poor Maids Marriages; but gave Twenty Pounds to be equally divided among Forty, by equal Portions of Ten Shillings apiece. Yet with this *Proviſo*, that thoſe poor Maids to be married, ſhould be of good Name and Fame.

His Love and Liberality to his Servants.

His Love and Bounty to his Servants, as alſo the Hundred and Eight Frize Gowns ready made, which he bequeathed at his Funeral to poor Men and Women, with diſperſing the Remnant of all his Goods after his Burial, where Need and Reaſon required, I am contented to paſs over; referring what elſe is further to be ſaid of him, till I come to ſpeak of the Place where he lieth buried.

Sir *T. Offley* bequeathed much to the Poor.

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant Taylor, Maior, deceaſed 1580; appointed by his Teſtament the one Half of his Goods, and Two Hundred Pounds deducted out of the other Half, given to his Son *Henry*; to be given and beſtowed in Deeds of Charity, by his Executors, according to his Confidence and Truſt in them.

Firſt Edit.

In the Year 1582, *John Haydon*, Alderman, gave large Legacies, and more than 3000*l.* for Relief to the Poor; as in my *Summary*. The Particulars will follow.

*B. Randulph*, Common Serjeant of *London*, his liberal Bounty; Firſt Edit.

For conveying of *Thames* Water:

For a poor Scholar:

For mending Highways:

For the Poor in divers Pariſhes:

*Bernard Randulph*, Common Serjeant of *London*, 1583. This Man, (in his Lifetime) ſomewhat before his Death, gave and delivered with his own Hand, to the Company of *Fiſhmongers* in *London*, the Sum of Nine Hundred [and ſix Pounds,] of good and lawful Money of *England*: To be employed towards the Conducting of *Thames* Water, Ciſterning the ſame in Lead, and Caſtelling it with Stone, in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *Nicholas Cold-Abbey*, near unto *Old Fiſhſtreet*, Seven Hundred Pounds. The other Two Hundred Pounds, to pay for ever yearly the Sum of Ten Pounds: To wit, Towards the Maintenance of a poor Scholar in the Univerſity of *Oxenford*, yearly, Four Pounds. Towards mending the Highways in the Pariſh of *Tiſehurſt*, in the County of *Suſſex*, (where the ſaid *Bernard* was born) every Year, Four Pounds. And to the poor People of the Pariſhes of St. *Nicholas Olave* in *Breadſtreet*, and St. *Mary Magdalen* near to *Old Fiſhſtreet*, Forty Shillings: To wit, Twenty Shillings to either Pariſh, for ever.

More, he willed and bequeathed, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, to be beſtowed in Land or Annuities, for Relief of the Poor inhabiting in the Wards of *Queen Hithe* and *Caſtle Baynard*, in the City of *London*, and in the forenamed Pariſh of *Tiſehurſt*, in the County of *Suſſex*, the Sum of a Thouſand Pounds. *But that Money being left in holdfaſt Hands, I have not heard how it was beſtowed.* *Stow*'s Firſt Edit.

Mr. *T. Ridge*.

Mr. *Thomas Ridge*, Grocer, gave 1163*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Godly and Charitable Uſes, in Form following:

Benefit of young Beginners.

To the Company of *Grocers*, for the Benefit of young Men free of the ſame Society, and to be lent unto them for a certain Time, One Hundred Pound.

To the Hoſpitals in and about *London*, 100*l.*

Love to Religion.

Care of poor Tradeſmen.

For the Relief of poor Preachers, 400*l.*

For the help of poor and decayed Tradeſmen in and about *London*, 300*l.*

To a Lecture in *Graſſe Church* in *London*, 100*l.*

To his Men and Maid Servants, 63*l.*

In Gowns for poor Men, 100*l.*

Mr. *J. Haydon* his bountiful Charity;

Mr. *John Haydon*, *Mercer*, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of *London*, deceaſing in the time of his Shrievalty 1583, gave theſe chriſtian and liberal Gifts following.

To the Poor, in Gowns:

An 100 Gowns which coſt 100*l.* given to an Hundred poor Men, and every Man 12*d.* in Money beſide.

Benefit of young Beginners.

For the benefit of young Beginners in the World he gave, to his own Company of the *Mercers* 600*l.* to be lent to young Men, after the Allowance of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the 100*l.* And the 20*l.* Yearly ariſing by that Money, Yearly to be given to the Poor.

Love to Religion.

To the ſame Company alſo he gave 400*l.* more, to be likewiſe lent out, according to the former Rate; and the Benefit enſuing thereby, of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Yearly, allowed towards the maintaining of a Lecture at St. *Michaels* Church by *Pater noſter-row*, called St. *Michaels in the Quern*.

He gave to *Chriſts* Hoſpital 500*l.*

Care for young Beginners, and the Poor.

He gave to the Eleven chief worſhipful Companies, beſides his own, the Sum of 1100*l.* to be lent out (for time) to young Beginners, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the 100*l.* and the Benefit of 20*l.* ariſing thereby Yearly to go to the Hoſpitals, and 16*l.* beſides to the Poor Yearly.

To ſeveral Cities, for the Benefit of of young Beginners, and the poor Priſoners.

He gave to the City of *Exeter* 100*l.*

To the City of *Briſtol* 100*l.*

To the City of *Glouceſter* 100*l.*

This Money is intended to be lent to poor young Beginners in Trading, at the Rate of Benefit (by the Money) of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the 100*l.* and that Benefit ſhould go to the relief of poor Priſoners, and other poor People.

He gave to the Town of *Wardbury*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Remembrance of his Company, and of his Servants.

He gave to his Company of the *Mercers* to make them a Cup 40*l.*

He gave to his Servants, among them all, 240*l.*

What remained out of his Moiety as an Overplus he gave to the before remembred Companies, *viz.* 50*l.* to each of them, and to the Uſes forenamed.

*Rich. Walter.*

Maſter *Richard Walter*, *Girdler*, 2200*l.* to the Four Hoſpitals of *London*, and 500*l.* towards Building and maintaining a Free School at *Thiryden* in *Northamptonſhire*.

*W. Norton* his Benevolence.

*William Norton*, *Stationer*, ſometime Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, gave the Sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, to his Company; to be lent to young Men, free of the ſame Society. And 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, for ever, he gave alſo unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*.

*T. Jennings* his Love to the Poor.

*Thomas Jennings*, *Fiſhmonger*; To Seven Pariſhes in *London*, gave 4*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* yearly.

To *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, he gave 40*s.* yearly.

To the Town of *Braughin*, in *Hertfordſhire*, where he was born, he gave 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

*Peter Blundell* his moſt liberal Charity;

Mr. *Peter Blundell*, Clothier of *London*; a Man very godly and chriſtianly diſpoſed all his Lifetime; dying in the Year 1599, gave (by his laſt Will and Teſtament) theſe bountiful Gifts following:

To Hoſpitals in and about *London*:

He gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, in *London*, 500*l.*

To St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, 250*l.*

To St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*, 250*l.*

To *Bridewell Hoſpital*, yearly, 8*l.*

To the Church of *Tiverton*, in which Town he was born, 50*l.*

Towards mending the Highways there, 100*l.*

For the Relief of poor Priſoners.

To the Twelve Chief Companies in *London*, to each of them 150*l.* toward the Relieving of poor Priſoners, and other charitable Uſes; the whole Sum amounting to 1800*l.*

To poor Maids Marriages.

Towards the Help of poor Maids Marriages in the Town of *Tiverton*, 400*l.*

To help poor Artificers.

He gave to the City of *Exeter*, to be lent there to poor Artificers, Nine Hundred Pound.

To a Free School, and Officers thereto belonging.

He gave toward the Building of a Free Grammar School in *Tiverton*, 2400*l.*

More afterward laid out by his Executors, a Thouſand Pound.

To the Schoolmaſter, yearly, Fifty Pounds.

To the Uſher, yearly, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

To the Clerk, yearly, 40*s.*

For Apprentices.

To place Four Boys Apprentices in Husbandry, yearly, 20*l.*

His Love to Learning and Scholars.

For the Maintenance of Six Scholars yearly; Three in *Oxenford*, and the other Three in *Cambridge*, 2000*l.*

*Rob. Chilcot*, a worthy Servant to ſo good a Maſter.

*Robert Comin*, alias *Chilcot*, Servant ſometime to the ſaid *Peter Blundell*, imitated the worthy Steps of his Maſter, ſo far as Power permitted him Leave; giving as enſueth.

He gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in *London*, a Hundred Pound.

Relief of poor Priſoners.

To poor Priſoners, whoſe Debts did not amount above Five Pound, 100*l.*

His Love to Learning, and the Poor.

Towards the Building of an ordinary Free School, that Children might be made apt and ready for his Maſter's Free Grammar School in *Tiverton*, where he himſelf alſo was born, 400*l.*

To the School, and the attending Officers.

Towards the Maintaining of the ſaid Leſſer School, and for Relief of certain poor People, yearly, 90*l.*

To the Schoolmaſter, yearly, 20*l.*

To the Clerk, yearly, 3*l.*

For Reparations, yearly, 4*s.*

For the Poor.

For Fifteen poor Mens Gowns, and each of them 2*s.* in Money, yearly, 16*l.* 10*s.*

For Fifteen poor Artificers, 15*l.*

To as many poor People, weekly, 6*d.* to each.

Repairing the Church.

Towards Repairing the Church, 19*l.* 10*s.*

To mend the Highways there, 10*l.*

To other Uſes, 4*l.*

*John Holmes.*

*John Holmes*, *Draper*, gave to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*'s, *Anno* 1588, his Dwelling Houſe in the ſame Pariſh, yielding yearly 32*l.*

*T. Atkinſon.*

*Thomas Atkinſon*, *Baker*, gave alſo to the ſame Pariſh, 10*l.* yearly.

*T. Cure* his Hoſpital in *Southwark.*

Mr. *Thomas Cure*, *Sadler*, and Squire Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth*, (as his Son alſo was after him) did build an Hoſpital in *Southwark*, having ſome Help afforded him by the Pariſh of St. *Saviour*: But the main and chief Charge was his own proper Coſt. The Houſe was for Eighteen poor People, each of them having two Chambers, and Allowance of 4*l.* 10*s.* to each Perſon yearly.

The Building of the Hoſpital coſt above Three Hundred Pounds.

*G. Biſhop* his memorable Charity.

Mr. *George Biſhop*, *Stationer*, gave 6*l.* yearly to his Company; and hath allowed 10*l.* yearly, for ever, towards maintaining Preachers at *Paul*'s *Croſs*. He gave likewiſe 6*l.* yearly to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*.

*R. Culverwell.*

Mr. *Richard Culverwell*, *Brewer*, gave to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, 200*l.*

*W. Whitmore.*

Mr. *William Whitmore*, *Haberdaſher*, gave alſo to the ſame Hoſpital, 200*l.*

*John Norton* mindful of the Poor, and of his Company.

Mr. *John Norton*, *Stationer*, gave to his own Company the Sum of 1000*l.* to purchaſe Lands amounting to the Value of 50*l.* yearly; and ſome Part to be lent to poor young Men.

He gave alſo 150*l.* to the Pariſh of St. *Faith*'s, under *Paul*'s; to purchaſe 7*l.* 10*s.* yearly for ever, to be given to the Poor.

*H. Fiſher* his Love to Learning.

Mr. *Henry Fiſher*, *Fiſhmonger*, gave to his Company 9*l.* yearly, to maintain a Scholar in the College of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxenford*; with the Allowance of 9*l.* and 2*s.* yearly, for two Sermons.

*T. Alderſey* his Love to Religion, and the Poor.

Mr. *Thomas Alderſey*, *Haberdaſher*, out of an Appropriation which he had at *Bunbery* in *Cheſhire*, gave the Allowance of 200 Marks yearly; One Hundred Marks whereof was for the Maintenance of a Preacher.

He gave to the Miniſter, 20*l.*

He gave to a School, 30*l.*

He gave to the Poor, 10*l.*

*R. Offley* his liberal Charity.

Mr. *Robert Offley*, *Haberdaſher*: To the Maior and Commonalty of *Cheſter* gave 600*l.* to be lent there to young Traders.

For Relief of the Poor, and Men in Priſons, beſides other charitable Uſes. 200*l.*

More; he gave 200*l.* to pay 10*l.* yearly to the Poor of the Company.

Relief for two poor Scholars yearly.

More; he gave 200*l.* that Ten Pounds might be yearly given to either of the Univerſities, towards the maintaining of two Scholars there, one in each.

He gave to *Bethlem*, 100*l.*

He gave to the other Hoſpitals, to Priſons, and to the Poor, 160*l.*

*T. Fiſher* his Love to Learning, and Reſpect of the Poor.

Mr. *Thomas Fiſher*, *Skinner*, gave 45*l.* yearly; out of which, 20*l.* was to be yearly allowed for a Free School at *Standon*, in the County of *Hertford*.

To buy Paper, Books, Pens and Ink, yearly, for the Scholars, 5*l.*

To *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, yearly, 10*l.*

For the Redemption of Priſoners in either of the *Compters*, and *Ludgate*, lying there for Three Pounds Debt, 20*l.*

*Florence Caldwell* his Charity.

Mr. *Florence Caldwell*, *Haberdaſher*; To divers poor Pariſhes in *London* gave 20*l.* yearly.

The Love of divers Citizens to Learning.

Divers well-diſpoſed Citizens of *London*, deſirous not to be named, being born in or near to *Aſhborn* in the *Peak*, in the County of *Derby*, combining their loving Benevolence together, have builded there a fair School-Houſe, with convenient Lodgings for a Maſter and Uſher, and liberal Maintenance yearly allowed thereto.

The Chriſtian and charitable Works of *R. Rogers.*

Mr. *Robert Rogers*, *Leatherſeller*, and a Batchelor, like a moſt liberal and bountiful Benefactor, gave theſe Gifts following:

To the Priſons in and about *London*, 12*l.*

To the Poor of two ſeveral Towns in the *Weſt* Country, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

To the Poor of the Town of *Poole*, where he was born, 10*l.*

For the building of Almſhouſes there, 333*l.*

A ſpecial Note of a godly Diſpoſition.

For the Relief of poor Priſoners, ſuch as were neither *Atheiſts* nor *Papiſts*, and might be delivered, each Man at the Sum of twenty Nobles, 150*l.*

Care of Religion.

For the Benefit of poor Preachers, allowing to each Man Ten Pounds. 100*l.*

For the Comfort of poor decayed Artificers, being charged with Wife and Children, and of known honeſt Reputation, 100*l.*

His Care for poor decayed Brethren.

He gave to the Company of *Merchant Adventurers*, for the Relief of poor decayed People, and toward the Support of young Freemen, 400*l.*

He gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, to purchaſe Lands for the Relief of the Houſe, 500*l.*

His provident Care for the Poor in divers Places and Pariſhes.

For the Erection of certain Almſhouſes in and about *London*, and alſo for the Maintenance of Twelve poor People, 600*l.*

To the Pariſh wherein he dwelt, 10*l.*

That two Dozen of Bread may every *Sunday* (through the Year) for ever, be given to the Poor, 100*l.*

He gave to *Chriſt Church* Pariſh, 15*l.*

For Relief of the Poor in ſundry Pariſhes without the Walls; as, *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Biſhopſgate*, and the Pariſh of St. *George* in *Southwark*; unto every one of them he gave Twenty ſix Pound, thirteen Shillings, four Pence.

Moreover, he gave to St. *George*'s Pariſh in *Southwark*, St. *Sepulchre*'s, St. *Olave*'s beyond the Bridge, St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, and St. *Leonard* in *Shoreditch*; to buy Coals for the Poor in each Pariſh, 30*l.* apiece.

He gave beſide to either Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, without *Aldgate* and *Biſhopſgate*, 20*l.*

For the Maintaining of Four Scholars, Two in *Oxenford*, and Two in *Cambridge*, Students in Divinity,

vinity, 400 *l.* Of which the Company of *Leatherſellers* have great Reſpect; and not only ſee it diligently performed, but alſo have added their Bounty thereto.

*John Fuller* his Almſhouſes and Charity.

*John Fuller*, Eſq; and one of the Judges in the *Sheriffs Court* in *London*; by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 10th of *June*, 1592, appointed his Wiſe, her Heirs and Aſſigns, to erect certain Almſhouſes in the Pariſh of * *Stokenheath*, for Twelve poor aged ſingle Men, being aged Fifty Years, or upwards.

**Stebunheath.*

For poor aged Widows.

He appointed alſo the like Almſhouſes to be builded in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* in *Shoreditch*, for Twelve poor Widow Women of the like Age: And ſhe to endow them with the yearly Maintenance of One Hundred Pounds; namely, To each Fifty Pounds by the Year for ever. And that Money to be deducted out of his Lands in *Lincolnſhire*; aſſuring over the ſame to certain Feoffees in Truſt, by a Deed of Feoffment.

Feoffees put in Truſt, to ſee his Will performed.

Moreover, he gave his Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements, lying and being in the ſeveral Pariſhes of St. *Benet*, and St. *Peter* by *Paul*'s Wharf, to Feoffees, in Truſt yearly for ever; to diſburſe all the Iſſues and Profits of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, to the relieving and diſcharging of poor Priſoners in the *Hole*, or *Twopeny Wards*, in either of the *Compters* in *London*, by equal Portions to each *Compter*. Provided, that the Debt do not exceed the Sum of Twenty Shillings eight Pence, for every Priſoner at any Time to be ſet free.

Care for the Relief and Diſcharge of poor Priſoners.

*Edw. Elmer.*

Mr. *Edward Elmer*, *Grocer*, gave to both the *Counters* in *London* an Hundred Pounds; partly to be laid out in Faggots ſor the Priſoners, in cold Weather; and for two Load of Straw yearly to *Bethlem*.

*W. Nelſon* his Love to Learning.

Mr. *William Nelſon*, *Grocer*, towards the maintaining of Twelve poor Scholars in *Oxenford* and *Cambridge*, gave Four Hundred Pounds, to be paid yearly to each Place 20 *l.* and 33 *s.* 4 *d.* to each Man. And to the Priſons, 33 *l.*

*Ralph Newbery.*

Mr. *Ralph Newbery*, *Stationer*, gave a Stock of Books, and Privileges of Printing; to be ſold for the Benefit of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, and *Bridewell*.

*Rob. Rowe* a Favourer of Learning.

Mr. *Robert Rowe*, *Haberdaſher*, for the Furtherance of poor Scholars in both the Univerſities, gave 20 *l.* yearly, and the Remainder of his Goods that were not bequeathed.

*Edmond Stile* his Charity.

Mr. *Edmond Stile*, *Grocer*, and Sheriff of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the ſaid Hoſpitals in *London*, the Sum of 60 *l.*

*John Stockley* his Charity, and Love to Learning.

*John Stockley*, *Merchant Taylor*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, and other Hoſpitals beſide, towards the Education of poor Children in the Fear of God, the Sum of 40 *l.*

He gave beſides to the Univerſities 40 *l.* more, towards the Maintenance of Four poor Scholars; to be diſpoſed by the Maſter and Wardens of the *Merchant Taylors*, with Conſent of his Executors and Overſeers: Deſiring that St. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxenford* ſhould have the Prerogative of the Gift, if ſuch be there to be found, as are capable of the ſame.

*Gaius Newman* his Charity.

*Gaius Newman*, *Goldſmith*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.* To St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, 3 *l.*

*John Newman* his Charity.

*John Newman*, *Grocer*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 3 *l.* To St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 6 *l.* And to St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *Bridewell* Hoſpital, 40 *s.* to each Houſe.

*Rich. May* his Love Token to *London*, and Charity to the Poor.

*Richard May*, *Merchant Taylor*, gave (by his laſt Will and Teſtament) to the Chamber of *London*, the Sum of 300 *l.* toward the new building of old, ruined and decayed *Blackwell Hall*, in *London*: It being a Market Place for the Selling of Woollen Cloths, on ſuch uſual Market Days as are thereunto aſſigned.

Upon the Receipt of this Gift, the ſaid Hall was taken down, and a new Foundation laid: And within the Space of Ten Months following the Work was finiſhed, with the full Charge of 2500 *l.*

He gave beſides to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 90 *l.*

*Peter Chapman* his Charity, and Love to Learning.

*Peter Chapman*, *Ironmonger*, gave to the Eight Priſons in and about *London*, the Sum of 60 *l.*

He gave alſo to Two poor Scholars of *Oxenford*, ſtudying Divinity, 5 *l.* to each yearly.

To poor Scholars in *Cambridge* alſo, following the ſame Study, he gave the like Sum of Money.

To the Poor of the Town of *Cokeham* in *Barkſhire*, where it appeared he was born, he gave the Sum of 5 *l.* yearly.

*John Carre* his Care for Learning, and the Poor.

*John Carre*, *Ironmonger*, gave a Gift of 20 *l.* yearly, for the Space of One and twenty Years. Five Pounds thereof was to go to a Preacher at *Standon* in *Eſſex*.

Concerning the other Fifteen Pounds, it was ordered to paſs in this Manner of Courſe:

The firſt Year, it was for the Benefit of certain poor Pariſhes in *London*, thereto appointed.

The Second Year, it was for the Help of Two poor Scholars; one in *Oxenford*, and the other in *Cambridge*.

The Third Year, it was appointed for the Relief of the Poor in *Standon*.

And ſo (according to this Courſe) to continue for Time and Place, during the Space of One and twenty Years.

*Henry Cowche* his Charity.

*Henry Cowch*, or *Crowth*, *Merchant Taylor*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Benefit of his Houſe, known by the Name of the *Crown*, without *Aldgate*, having divers Years as then to come in the Leaſe, and yielding yearly the Sum of Fifteen Pounds.

Five Pound is yearly appointed to be paid to the Poor of that Pariſh, and Ten Shillings to a Preacher.

The reſt remaineth to the Hoſpital: And after the Leaſes Expiration, it is judged to yield above an Hundred Marks yearly.

*David Smith* his Care of the Poor.

*David Smith*, *Embroiderer*, at his own Charge did build certain Almſhouſes upon the Hill called St. *Peter*'s Hill, near unto *Old Fiſhſtreet*; allowing ſufficient Maintenance to them.

He gave alſo 25 *l.* yearly to the Company of *Ironmongers*, appointing it to be diſtributed among the Poor, in the Wards of *Queen Hith* and *Caſtle Baynard*.

*John Scot* his Charity to the Poor.

*John Scot*, *Salter*, gave to his Company the Sum of 20 *l.* yearly; becauſe they ſhould allow to the Six poor Almſmen of the Company, each Man 12 *d.* weekly.

The reſt is to be divided among other Poor; and Thirty Shillings to be beſtowed in Coals, yearly, for the Poor.

*W. Stoder* his Charity.

*William Stoder*, *Grocer*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, for Relief of the poor Children there, 50 *l.* yearly.

*W. Maſcall* his Charity.

***William Maſcall, Brewer***, gave to the ſame Hoſpital, and to the ſame Intent, 9 *l.* yearly.

*Steph. Skidmore* his Love and Charity to the Poor.

*Stephen Skidmore, Vintner*, gave a Gift of 44 *l.* yearly, and ordered it in this manner:

To Seventeen poor Pariſhes in *London*, appointed by Nomination, 17 *l.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Stephen* in *Colemanſtreet*, 12 *d.* weekly in Bread.

To the Poor of *Cork* in *Ireland*, (where it ſeemeth he was born) being Twelve in Number; to each poor Body; 40 *s.*

*Rich. Jacob* his Charity to Hoſpitals and Priſons.

*Richard Jacob, Vintner*, gave a Gift of Sixteen Pounds for ever, that it ſhould be diſtributed to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, St. *Bartholomew*'s, *Bridewell*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, 40 *s.* to each Houſe yearly: And the other 8 *l.* to be given to certain appointed poor Pariſhes in *London*.

A Time of honeſt and large Continuance.

He gave, moreover, (for ſo long Time as two Hundred Years ſhould laſt) the Sum of 28 *l.* yearly. Of which Portion of Money, Sixteen Pounds was appointed for poor Priſoners, that lay impriſoned in any of the Eight Priſons in and about *London*, yearly; to each Priſon, 40 *s.* As, the *Gatehouſe*, the *Fleet*, both the *Compters* of the *Poultry* and *Woodſtreet*, *Ludgate*, the *Marſhalſea*, the *King*'s *Bench*, and the *White Lion*.

What remained of the Overplus of the Money, was to be diſtributed to the Poor of divers appointed Pariſhes.

*John Ruſſel* his charitable Deeds.

*John Ruſſell, Draper*, gave the Sum of 80 *l.* yearly, for ever: Out of which theſe Sums following ſhould be deducted, and the reſt remain to be employed by the Company of *Drapers*.

He gave 13 *l.* 9 *s.* yearly, to Thirteen poor People.

His eſpecial Reſpect of the Poor.

For Relief of the Poor, to be beſtowed in Bread yearly, 52 *s.*

To be beſtowed in Coals yearly, for the Poor, 3 *l.*

His Love to Religion and Learning.

For the maintaining of Preachers yearly, at *Paul*'s *Croſs*, 10 *l.*

Toward the maintaining of Two Scholars, one in *Oxenford*, and the other in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

For maintaining a Schoolmaſter at *Burton* in *Staffordſhire*, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

*Item*, To the Uſher, 5 *l.*

And to the Viſitors, 30 *s.*

*Rob. Gale* his Love to Learning, and Reſpect of the Poor.

*Robert Gale, Vintner*, out of his Lands lying in divers Places, gave the Sum of 140 *l.* yearly, to be employed in manner following, after the Deceaſe of *Dorothy* his Wife.

To Six of the poorer ſort of Scholars in *Corpus Chriſti* College, in the Univerſity of *Oxenford*, uſually commorant and reſiding in the ſaid College, and yearly to be choſen on the Feaſt Day of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, by *George Lacock*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, under his or their Hand and Seal:

To each Scholar he gave 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, for ever; to be paid by the ſaid *Lacock*, his Heirs or Aſſigns for ever, out of his Lands in *Claypool* in the County of *Lincoln*, and *Braſſington* in the County of *Derby*.

To the poor Town of *Chippenham*, in *Wiltſhire*, he gave 20 *l.*

To the Preacher there, 20 *s.*

To the Bailiff and Burgeſſes, as a friendly Remembrance, yearly, 20 *s.*

To *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in *London*, 20 *l.*

To the Company of *Vintners*, 20 *l.*

To the Poor in *Lincoln*, 20 *l.*

To a Preacher there, yearly, 10 *s.*

To the Maior and Chamberlain, 20 *s.*

To the Miniſter of St. *Mark*'s Church there, Ten Shillings.

*John Quarles* his Charity.

*John Quarles, Draper*, gave yearly, to be beſtowed in Bread, for Relief of the Poor, 6 *l.*

*W. Dummer* his Charity.

*William Dummer, Draper*, gave to the Poor the Sum of 13 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, for ever.

*W. Parker* his Charity.

*William Parker*, a Brother alſo of the ſame Society, gave towards the maintaining of a Lecture, yearly, at St. *Antholin*'s, 6 *l.*

*Owen Clun* his Charity.

*Owen Clun*, another Brother alſo of the ſame Society, gave to the Poor of the ſaid Company, yearly, for ever, the Sum of 25 *l.*

*James Stoddard* his Love to Learning.

*James Stoddard, Grocer*, for the maintaining of two poor Scholars, the one in the College of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxenford*, and the other to be of *Queen*'s College in *Cambridge*, gave 10 *l.* yearly, to be paid for ever, out of his Tenement called the *Swan with two Necks*, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Old Jewry*.

*John Skeete* his Reſpect of the Poor, and his Love to Learning.

*John Skeete, Draper*, for Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in the Hoſpitals in and about *London*, gave the Sum of 300 *l.*

Moreover, he gave to Four poor Scholars ſtudying Divinity in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and which are not able to proceed in their Degrees, 5 *l.* to each Scholar, to be paid at the next Act, or Commencement.

The like Liberality he gave to the other Univerſity of *Cambridge*, for ſo many Scholars, 5 *l.* to each, and at the ſame Time.

*Roger Owfield* his Love to Learning.

*Roger Owfield, Fiſhmonger*, gave the Sum of 100 *l.* towards the Maintenance of poor Scholars that ſtudied Divinity in the Univerſities of *Oxenford* and *Cambridge*, or elſewhere. And his Deſire was, that ſome of them might be of the Town of *Aſhborn*, if any ſuch could there be found fit for it. Otherwiſe he appointed the Money to be employed in Scholarſhips, in *Sidney* or *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*.

Beſide, he gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 100 *l.*

*J. Berriman* his Reſpect of the Poor.

*John Berriman*, of *Biſhops Tawnton*, in *Devonſhire*, *Clothier*, and ſaid to be a Free Draper of *London*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* 100 *l.*; to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 5 *l.*; to St. *Thomas*'s, 6 *l.*; to *Bridewell*, 40 *s.*; and to *Bethlem*, 50 *l.*

*John Ireland* his Charity.

*John Ireland, Salter*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 4 *l.*; to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 4 *l.*; to St. *Thomas*'s and *Bridewell*, 20 *s.* to each Houſe.

*Tho. Thorney* his Charity.

*Thomas Thorney*, *Barber-Chirurgeon*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.*; and to *Bridewell*, 5 *l.*

*Fran. Evington* his Charity, and Love to Learning.

*Francis Evington*, *Merchant Taylor*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 10 *l.*; and to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.*

He gave alſo to poor Scholars in both the Univerſities, 6 *l.* to each Scholar.

*H. Butler* his Charity.

*Henry Butler, Draper*, gave to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.*; to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.*; and to St. *Bartholomew*'s and *Bridewell*, 5 *l.* to each Houſe.

*Peter Hall* his Charity.

*Peter Hall, Draper*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 10 *l.*; to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 3 *l.*; and the like to St. *Thomas*'s.

*Roger Jenkins* his Love to Learning.

*Roger Jenkins, Barber-Chirurgeon*; To the poor Scholars in *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, gave 5 *l.* to buy them Books at the Diſcretion of the *Treaſurer*.

*George*

vinity, 400 *l.* Of which the Company of *Leatherſellers* have great Reſpect; and not only ſee it diligently performed, but alſo have added their Bounty thereto.

*John Fuller* his Almſhouſes and Charity.

*John Fuller*, Eſq; and one of the Judges in the *Sheriffs Court* in *London*; by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 10th of *June*, 1592, appointed his Wife, her Heirs and Aſſigns, to erect certain Almſhouſes in the Pariſh of * *Stokenheath*, for Twelve poor aged ſingle Men, being aged Fifty Years, or upwards.

**Stebunheath.*

For poor aged Widows.

He appointed alſo the like Almſhouſes to be builded in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* in *Shoreditch*, for Twelve poor Widow Women of the like Age: And ſhe to endow them with the yearly Maintenance of One Hundred Pounds; namely, To each Fifty Pounds by the Year for ever. And that Money to be deducted out of his Lands in *Lincolnſhire*; aſſuring over the ſame to certain Feoffees in Truſt, by a Deed of Feoffment.

Feoffees put in Truſt, to ſee his Will performed.

Moreover, he gave his Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements, lying and being in the ſeveral Pariſhes of St. *Benet*, and St. *Peter* by *Paul*'s Wharf, to Feoffees, in Truſt yearly for ever; to diſburſe all the Iſſues and Profits of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, to the relieving and diſcharging of poor Priſoners in the *Hole*, or *Twopeny Wards*, in either of the *Compters* in *London*, by equal Portions to each *Compter*. Provided, that the Debt do not exceed the Sum of Twenty Shillings eight Pence, for every Priſoner at any Time to be ſet free.

Care for the Relief and Diſcharge of poor Priſoners.

*Edw. Elmer.*

Mr. *Edward Elmer*, *Grocer*, gave to both the *Counters* in *London* an Hundred Pounds; partly to be laid out in Faggots for the Priſoners, in cold Weather; and for two Load of Straw yearly to *Bethlem*.

*W. Nelſon* his Love to Learning.

Mr. *William Nelſon*, *Grocer*, towards the maintaining of Twelve poor Scholars in *Oxenford* and *Cambridge*, gave Four Hundred Pounds, to be paid yearly to each Place 20 *l.* and 33 *s.* 4 *d.* to each Man. And to the Priſons, 33 *l.*

*Ralph Newbery.*

Mr. *Ralph Newbery*, *Stationer*, gave a Stock of Books, and Privileges of Printing; to be ſold for the Benefit of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, and *Bridewell*.

*Rob. Rowe* a Favourer of Learning.

Mr. *Robert Rowe*, *Haberdaſher*, for the Furtherance of poor Scholars in both the Univerſities, gave 20 *l.* yearly, and the Remainder of his Goods that were not bequeathed.

*Edmond Stile* his Charity.

Mr. *Edmond Stile*, *Grocer*, and Sheriff of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the ſaid Hoſpitals in *London*, the Sum of 60 *l.*

*John Stockley* his Charity, and Love to Learning.

*John Stockley*, *Merchant Taylor*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, and other Hoſpitals beſide, towards the Education of poor Children in the Fear of God, the Sum of 40 *l.*

He gave beſides to the Univerſities 40 *l.* more, towards the Maintenance of Four poor Scholars; to be diſpoſed by the Maſter and Wardens of the *Merchant Taylors*, with Conſent of his Executors and Overſeers: Deſiring that St. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxenford* ſhould have the Prerogative of the Gift, if ſuch be there to be found, as are capable of the ſame.

*Gaius Newman* his Charity.

*Gaius Newman*, *Goldſmith*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.* To St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, 3 *l.*

*John Newman* his Charity.

*John Newman*, *Grocer*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 3 *l.* To St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 6 *l.* And to St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *Bridewell* Hoſpital, 40 *s.* to each Houſe.

*Rich. May* his Love Token to *London*, and Charity to the Poor.

*Richard May*, *Merchant Taylor*, gave (by his laſt Will and Teſtament) to the Chamber of *London*, the Sum of 300 *l.* toward the new building of old, ruined and decayed *Blackwell Hall*, in *London*: It being a Market Place for the Selling of Woollen Cloths, on ſuch uſual Market Days as are thereunto aſſigned.

Upon the Receipt of this Gift, the ſaid Hall was taken down, and a new Foundation laid: And within the Space of Ten Months following the Work was finiſhed, with the full Charge of 2500 *l.*

He gave beſides to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 90 *l.*

*Peter Chapman* his Charity, and Love to Learning.

*Peter Chapman*, *Ironmonger*, gave to the Eight Priſons in and about *London*, the Sum of 60 *l.*

He gave alſo to Two poor Scholars of *Oxenford*, ſtudying Divinity, 5 *l.* to each yearly.

To poor Scholars in *Cambridge* alſo, following the ſame Study, he gave the like Sum of Money.

To the Poor of the Town of *Cokeham* in *Barkſhire*, where it appeared he was born, he gave the Sum of 5 *l.* yearly.

*John Carre* his Care for Learning, and the Poor.

*John Carre*, *Ironmonger*, gave a Gift of 20 *l.* yearly, for the Space of One and twenty Years. Five Pounds thereof was to go to a Preacher at *Standon* in *Eſſex*.

Concerning the other Fifteen Pounds, it was ordered to paſs in this Manner of Courſe:

The firſt Year, it was for the Benefit of certain poor Pariſhes in *London*, thereto appointed.

The Second Year, it was for the Help of Two poor Scholars; one in *Oxenford*, and the other in *Cambridge*.

The Third Year, it was appointed for the Relief of the Poor in *Standon*.

And ſo (according to this Courſe) to continue for Time and Place, during the Space of One and twenty Years.

*Henry Cowche* his Charity.

*Henry Cowch*, or *Crowth*, *Merchant Taylor*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Benefit of his Houſe, known by the Name of the *Crown*, without *Aldgate*, having divers Years as then to come in the Leaſe, and yielding yearly the Sum of Fifteen Pounds.

Five Pound is yearly appointed to be paid to the Poor of that Pariſh, and Ten Shillings to a Preacher.

The reſt remaineth to the Hoſpital: And after the Leaſes Expiration, it is judged to yield above an Hundred Marks yearly.

*David Smith* his Care of the Poor.

*David Smith*, *Embroiderer*, at his own Charge did build certain Almſhouſes upon the Hill called St. *Peter*'s Hill, near unto *Old Fiſhſtreet*; allowing ſufficient Maintenance to them.

He gave alſo 25 *l.* yearly to the Company of *Ironmongers*, appointing it to be diſtributed among the Poor, in the Wards of *Queen Hith* and *Caſtle Baynard*.

*John Scot* his Charity to the Poor.

*John Scot*, *Salter*, gave to his Company the Sum of 20 *l.* yearly; becauſe they ſhould allow to the Six poor Almſmen of the Company, each Man 12 *d.* weekly.

The reſt is to be divided among other Poor; and Thirty Shillings to be beſtowed in Coals, yearly, for the Poor.

*W. Stoder* his Charity.

*William Stoder*, *Grocer*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, for Relief of the poor Children there, 50 *l.* yearly.

*W. Maſcall* his Charity.

***William Maſcall, Brewer***, gave to the ſame Hoſpital, and to the ſame Intent, 9 *l.* yearly.

*Steph. Skidmore* his Love and Charity to the Poor.

***Stephen Skidmore, Vintner***, gave a Gift of 44 *l.* yearly, and ordered it in this manner:

To Seventeen poor Pariſhes in *London*, appointed by Nomination, 17 *l.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Stephen* in *Colemanſtreet*, 12 *d.* weekly in Bread.

To the Poor of *Cork* in *Ireland*, (where it ſeemeth he was born) being Twelve in Number; to each poor Body; 40 *s.*

*Rich. Jacob* his Charity to Hoſpitals and Priſons.

*Richard Jacob, Vintner*, gave a Gift of Sixteen Pounds for ever, that it ſhould be diſtributed to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, St. *Bartholomew*'s, *Bridewell*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, 40 *s.* to each Houſe yearly: And the other 8 *l.* to be given to certain appointed poor Pariſhes in *London*.

A Time of honeſt and large Continuance.

He gave, moreover, (for ſo long Time as two Hundred Years ſhould laſt) the Sum of 28 *l.* yearly. Of which Portion of Money, Sixteen Pounds was appointed for poor Priſoners, that lay imprſoned in any of the Eight Priſons in and about *London*, yearly; to each Priſon, 40 *s.* As, the *Gatehouſe*, the *Fleet*, both the *Compters* of the *Poultry* and *Woodſtreet*, *Ludgate*, the *Marſhalſea*, the *King*'s *Bench*, and the *White Lion*.

What remained of the Overplus of the Money, was to be diſtributed to the Poor of divers appointed Pariſhes.

*John Ruſſel* his charitable Deeds.

*John Ruſſell, Draper*, gave the Sum of 80 *l.* yearly, for ever: Out of which theſe Sums following ſhould be deducted, and the reſt remain to be employed by the Company of *Drapers*.

He gave 13 *l.* 9 *s.* yearly, to Thirteen poor People.

His eſpecial Reſpect of the Poor.

For Relief of the Poor, to be beſtowed in Bread yearly, 52 *s.*

To be beſtowed in Coals yearly, for the Poor, 3 *l.*

His Love to Religion and Learning.

For the maintaining of Preachers yearly, at *Paul*'s *Croſs*, 10 *l.*

Toward the maintaining of Two Scholars, one in *Oxenford*, and the other in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

For maintaining a Schoolmaſter at *Burton* in *Staffordſhire*, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

*Item*, To the Uſher, 5 *l.*

And to the Viſitors, 30 *s.*

*Rob. Gale* his Love to Learning, and Reſpect of the Poor.

*Robert Gale, Vintner*, out of his Lands lying in divers Places, gave the Sum of 140 *l.* yearly, to be employed in manner following, after the Deceaſe of *Dorothy* his Wife.

To Six of the poorer ſort of Scholars in *Corpus Chriſti* College, in the Univerſity of *Oxenford*, uſually commorant and reſiding in the ſaid College, and yearly to be choſen on the Feaſt Day of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, by *George Lacock*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, under his or their Hand and Seal:

To each Scholar he gave 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, for ever; to be paid by the ſaid *Lacock*, his Heirs or Aſſigns for ever, out of his Lands in *Claypool* in the County of *Lincoln*, and *Braſſington* in the County of *Derby*.

To the poor Town of *Chippenham*, in *Wiltſhire*, he gave 20 *l.*

To the Preacher there, 20 *s.*

To the Bailiff and Burgeſſes, as a friendly Remembrance, yearly, 20 *s.*

To *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in *London*, 20 *l.*

To the Company of *Vintners*, 20 *l.*

To the Poor in *Lincoln*, 20 *l.*

To a Preacher there, yearly, 10 *s.*

To the Maior and Chamberlain, 20 *s.* To the Miniſter of St. *Mark*'s Church there, Ten Shillings.

*John Quarles* his Charity.

*John Quarles, Draper*, gave yearly, to be beſtowed in Bread, for Relief of the Poor, 6 *l.*

*W. Dummer* his Charity.

*William Dummer, Draper*, gave to the Poor the Sum of 13 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, for ever.

*W. Parker* his Charity.

*William Parker*, a Brother alſo of the ſame Society, gave towards the maintaining of a Lecture, yearly, at St. *Antholin*'s, 6 *l.*

*Owen Clun* his Charity.

*Owen Clun*, another Brother alſo of the ſame Society, gave to the Poor of the ſaid Company, yearly, for ever, the Sum of 25 *l.*

*James Stoddard* his Love to Learning.

*James Stoddard, Grocer*, for the maintaining of two poor Scholars, the one in the College of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxenford*, and the other to be of *Queen*'s College in *Cambridge*, gave 10 *l.* yearly, to be paid for ever, out of his Tenement called the *Swan with two Necks*, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Old Jewry*.

*John Skeete* his Reſpect of the Poor, and his Love to Learning.

*John Skeete, Draper*, for Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in the Hoſpitals in and about *London*, gave the Sum of 300 *l.*

Moreover, he gave to Four poor Scholars ſtudying Divinity in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and which are not able to proceed in their Degrees, 5 *l.* to each Scholar, to be paid at the next Act, or Commencement.

The like Liberality he gave to the other Univerſity of *Cambridge*, for ſo many Scholars, 5 *l.* to each, and at the ſame Time.

*Roger Owfield* his Love to Learning.

*Roger Owfield, Fiſhmonger*, gave the Sum of 100 *l.* towards the Maintenance of poor Scholars that ſtudied Divinity in the Univerſities of *Oxenford* and *Cambridge*, or elſewhere. And his Deſire was, that ſome of them might be of the Town of *Aſhborn*, if any ſuch could there be found fit for it. Otherwiſe he appointed the Money to be employed in Scholarſhips, in *Sidney* or *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*.

Beſide, he gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 100 *l.*

*J. Berriman* his Reſpect of the Poor.

*John Berriman*, of *Biſhops Tawnton*, in *Devonſhire*, *Clothier*, and ſaid to be a Free Draper of *London*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* 100 *l.*; to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 5 *l.*; to St. *Thomas*'s, 6 *l.*; to *Bridewell*, 40 *s.*; and to *Bethlem*, 50 *l.*

*John Ireland* his Charity.

*John Ireland, Salter*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 4 *l.*; to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 4 *l.*; to St. *Thomas*'s and *Bridewell*, 20 *s.* to each Houſe.

*Tho. Thorney* his Charity.

*Thomas Thorney, Barber-Chirurgeon*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.*; and to *Bridewell*, 5 *l.*

*Fran. Evington* his Charity, and Love to Learning.

*Francis Evington, Merchant Taylor*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 10 *l.*; and to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.*

He gave alſo to poor Scholars in both the Univerſities, 6 *l.* to each Scholar.

*H. Butler* his Charity.

*Henry Butler, Draper*, gave to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.*; to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.*; and to St. *Bartholomew*'s and *Bridewell*, 5 *l.* to each Houſe.

*Peter Hall* his Charity.

*Peter Hall, Draper*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 10 *l.*; to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 3 *l.*; and the like to St. *Thomas*'s.

*Roger Jenkins* his Love to Learning.

*Roger Jenkins, Barber-Chirurgeon*; To the poor Scholars in *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, gave 5 *l.* to buy them Books at the Diſcretion of the *Treaſurer*.

*George Chamberlaine* his Charity.

*George Chamberlain*, *Ironmonger*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* 10*l.* To St. *Thomas* 5*l.* To St. *Bartholomews* 5*l.* Add to *Bridewell* 10*l.*

*Thomas Church* his Charity.

*Thomas Church*, *Draper*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* 10*l.* To *Bridewell* 10*l.* To St. *Bartholomews* 5*l.* and to St. *Thomas* 5*l.*

*Andrew Banning* his Love to Learning.

*Andrew Banning*, *Grocer*, gave for ever 120*l.* to the Company of *Grocers*, therewith to purchaſe Lands of 5*l.* Value Yearly, for the Relief of ſome poor Scholar in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

*Randal Manning* his Love to Learning.

*Randal Manning*, *Skinner*, gave toward the Relief of Four poor Scholars Yearly, 40*s.* to each Scholar, being of *Chriſt*'s and *Emanuel* Colleges in *Cambridge*, and this Gift to continue the Space of Thirty Years. *Katharine*, Wife to the ſaid *Randal Manning*, gave alſo the Sum of 100*l.* that her Huſband's Will might the more effectually be kept and performed.

*Hugh Cappe* his liberal Charity.

*Hugh Cappe*, *Plaiſterer*, gave for Relief of the poor Children in *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 100*l.* He gave alſo to the Two Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomews*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, 10*l.* to each Houſe.

*Lewis Randall* his Charity.

*Lewis Randall*, *Pewterer*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* 50*l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital* 20*s.*

A Stranger's Charity.

*Henry Van Hilton*, *Merchant Stranger*, and a Free Deniſon of *London*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 30*l.*

*Humfrey Fox* his Charity.

*Humfrey Fox*, *Draper*, gave to the poor Childrens Succour in *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 50*l.*

*William Parker* his bountiful Charity.

*William Parker*, *Merchant Taylor*, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, to purchaſe Lands for Maintenance of the poor Children, 500*l.*

He gave alſo to the Treaſurer of *Bridewell*, to ſet Forty Boys on Work, which ſhould be taken up begging in the Streets, and there bound Apprentices for Seven Years, to learn ſeveral Trades; for each Boy ſhould have 5*l.* be paid to the Treaſurer, until the Sum of 200*l.* ſhould fully be rnn out.

Of this Man expect more, when I come to ſpeak of the new Building of *Alderſgate*.

*George Palin*, his bountiful Charity.

*George Palin*, *Merchant*, and Free of the *Girdlers* Society, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, to good and charitable Uſes gave theſe Gifts following:

Thoſe Alms-houſes are builded near to *Criplegate*.

Firſt, he gave 900*l.* towards the erecting or building of certain Alms-houſes, in or about the City of *London*, wherein Six poor People ſhould have the yearly Allowance of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each Perſon.

More, he gave towards the having a ſweet Chime in *Bow* Church in *London*, 100*l.*

His Care and Love to Learning.

He gave to St. *John Baptiſt*, and *Brazen-Noſe* Colleges in *Oxenford*, towards the maintaining of Four Scholars there Yearly, 300*l.* to each College, and to each Scholar 4*l.* yearly.

His Care for Priſoners, and the Poor.

To the Six ſeveral Priſons in and about *London*, he gave 60*l.*

He gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* to purchaſe Lands, after the Rate of 20*l.* yearly, for Benefit of the Poor Children there, the Sum of 300*l.*

His Zeal to Learning.

Moreover, in further Expreſſion of his Zeal and Love to Learning, and for the like Uſes as we have before declared, he gave to *Trinity* and St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 600*l.* To the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, he gave 50*l.*

The Fruits of a Chriſtian Faith.

Towards the bearing of ſuch Scholars Charges, as ſhould come (from Time to Time) to preach at *Paul*'s *Croſs*, he gave the Sum of 200*l.*

He gave 132*l.* to be diſtributed to certain Pariſhes in *London*, to ſome 10*l.* to others 20*l.*

His Care of Poor People in the Country.

He gave to the Town of *Wrenbury* in *Cheſhire*, 200*l.* to purchaſe Lands, after the Rate of Twenty *Marks* by the Year, for Relief of the Poor there.

He gave alſo for Behoof of the Church there, the Sum of 30*l.*

He gave for Forty poor Gowns 40*l.*

*J. S.*

This Gentleman gave theſe Gifts about the Year 1610, amounting in all to the Sum of 3600*l.* beſtowing this, which was the better Part of all his Wealth, to Godly and Charitable Uſes.]

*Laurence Campe* his Love to Learning.

*Laurence Campe*, *Draper*, gave 40*l.* towards the Maintenance of poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, at the Diſcretion of *Robert Meakin*, Preacher of St. *John*'s Church in *Walbrooke*.

The worthy charitable Gifts of Mr. *Robert Dove*.

*Robert Dove*, Citizen and *Merchant-Taylor* of *London*, gave (in his Lifetime, and long before he died) to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of that Worſhipful Company, the Sum of 2958*l.* 10*s.* to be yearly employed in theſe good Uſes following:

This Charity extendeth only to poor Brethren of the ſame Company.

Firſt, For the maintaining of Thirteen poor Almſmen in Gowns of good Cloth, well Lined, with a Silver Dove upon each Man's Left Sleeve. And Six other poor Men, termed *Reverſioners*, to ſucceed in the Rooms of the Deceaſed Gownmen, they wearing Cloaks of good Cloth in the mean Time, with a Silver Dove alſo upon each Man's Left Arm: The yearly Allowance to perform this is 107*l.*

He gave to the Schoolmaſter 8*l.*

He gave alſo to the Poor of St. *Buttolphs* without *Aldgate*, in which Pariſh he dwelt and died, 20*l.* 9*s.*

His Love to Learning.

To St. *John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxenford*, he gave 100*l.*

To the Priſoners in the Two Compters of *London*, and to the Priſoners of *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, he gave 20*l.*

He gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in *London*, to purchaſe Lands, after the Rate of 10*l.* yearly; and for one to inſtruct the Boys in Singing, 240*l.*

A notable and moſt Chriſtian Care for poor condemned Perſons, and their going to their Death.

He gave to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchers*, the Sum of 50*l.* that after the ſeveral Seſſions in *London*, when the Priſoners remain in the Goal, as condemned Men to Death, expecting Execution on the Morrow following, the Clerk of the Church ſhould come in the Night Time, and likewiſe early in the Morning, to the Window of the Priſon where they lye, and there ringing certain Touls with a Hand Bell, appointed for the Purpoſe, he doth afterward (in moſt Chriſtian Manner) put them in mind of their preſent Condition, and enſuing Execution, deſiring them to be prepared therefore as they ought to be. When they are in the Carts, and brought before the Wall of the Church, there he ſtandeth ready with the ſame Bell, and after certain Touls, rehearſeth an appointed Prayer, deſiring all the People there preſent to pray for them. The Beadle alſo of *Merchant Taylors Hall*, hath an honeſt allowed Stipend, to ſee that this be duly done.

What elſe remaineth concerning this Man, expect when I come to ſpeak of the Hall.

Mr. *Dowe*'s Charities are more largely related in *Portſoken* Ward.

*Randulph Woolley* his Love to Learning, and Care for the Poor.

*Randulph Woolley, Merchant Taylor*, gave to the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, therewith to pay Yearly for ever, 5 *l.* to the Reader of *Oare* Chapel, in the Pariſh of *Muckleſtone*, in the County of *Stafford*, by 50 *s.* at each half Year. For which he is to teach freely the Children of the Inhabitants of *Aſton*, in the fore-named Pariſh of *Muckleſtone*.

He gave more to the ſaid Hoſpital 100 *l.* for the allowing of 50 *s.* Yearly every *Eaſter Day*, that the poor Children may then eat Roaſt Meat.

He gave moreover to the ſaid Governors 100 *l.* therewith to pay Yearly unto the Poor of the Pariſh of *Muckleſtone*, 5 *l.*

He gave alſo to St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital* Three Pounds.

*Henry Walcot* his Charity.

*Henry Walcot, Grocer*, gave to St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital* 20 *l.* To *Chriſt's Hoſpital* 5 *l.* To St. *Thomas* in *Southwark* 5 *l.* To *Bridewell* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And to *Bethlem* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

*Henry Woolaſton* his Charity.

*Henry Woolaſton, Draper*, gave to St. *Thomas's Hoſpital* 40 *l.* And to the Four Beadles, Coats of good new Cloth.

Alſo he gave to every Governor, going to his Burial, and ſtaying there the Sermon Time, Half a Crown to each Man, to Dine together afterward.

*John Vernon* his Charity.

*John Vernon, Merchant Taylor*, gave to *Chriſt's Hoſpital* 40 *l.* To St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital* 50 *l.* To *Bridewell* and St. *Thomas*, 5 *l.* each Houſe.

*Edward Harviſt* his Charity.

*Edward Harviſt, Brewer*, gave unto *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, the Sum of 100 *l.* And 50 *l.* to be equally divided between the Two Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomews*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*.

*John Brown* his Charity.

*John Brown, Woolwinder*, and *Magdalen* his Wife, gave certain Lands lying in *Barkin* in *Eſſex*, amounting then to 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Yearly. And this Gift they gave unto *Chriſt's Hoſpital* for ever.

*John Porter* his Charity.

*John Porter*, of *Porters Key*, *Fiſhmonger*, gave unto *Chriſt's Hoſpital* 20 *l.*

*Lewis Randall* his Charity.

*Lewis Randall, Pewterer*, but a *Brewer* by his Profeſſion, of his own free Coſt and Charge, Paved (with fair Free Stone) the *Eaſt* Iſle of *Chriſt's Hoſpital Cloyſter*, and renewed all the Armories of former liberal Benefactors to that Houſe, whereof himſelf was one of the Governors.

His Love to the Children.

He gave beſide 50 *l.* to the Treaſurer, that the poor Children there maintained, might eat Roaſt Meat at Dinner, on every St. *Matthias's* Day, if it fall out of *Lent*. But if it fall in *Lent*, then they are to eat good and well made Furmety, both at Dinner and Supper.

*John Whitehall* his Charity.

*John Whitehall, Skinner*, gave to the Children's Relief in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, 40 *l.*

*William Jones* his bountiful Charity.

*William Jones, Merchant*, and Free of the Worſhipful Company of *Haberdaſhers*, in his Lifetime did many charitable Deeds, and by his Will and Teſtament ordained many more, putting his own Society in Truſt to ſee them performed, as ſhall briefly be declared.

His Chriſtian Care for Religion in his Country.

Firſt, many Years before he died, he allowed 50 *l.* Pound Yearly to a Preacher at *Monmouth*, there to inſtruct the People in God's true Religion. Afterward he grew to ſettle a certain Stipend there, amounting to the Sum of 100 *Marks* Yearly, to maintain a good Preacher there. Providing alſo, that a convenient Houſe ſhould be built for him, with all neceſſary Matters belonging to it, that he might (with the more Comfort) dwell there among them.

His Care for the Maintenance of Learning.

Alſo, for the Inſtruction of Youth in Learning and Religion, he ordained to have a fair Free School there built at his own Charge, and a fair Houſe alſo to be erected for the chief Maſter. Allowing him Yearly (for ever) 60 *l.* and 30 *l.* alſo Yearly to the Uſher.

His Providence for the Poor and Needy People in *Monmouth*.

Beſide, being Chriſtianly mindful of the Poor and Needy People in thoſe Parts, he took Order for the building of an Hoſpital in the ſame Town, ordaining it for Twenty poor People; giving to every one of them a good Gown Yearly, and 2 *s.* and 6 *d.* a Piece Weekly. And becauſe himſelf (being far abſent) could be no Surveyor of theſe Works, he committed the Care thereof to the loving Brethren of his Company, paying to them (in his Lifetime) the Sum of 8000 *l.* And left them by his Will 1000 *l.* more, for the full finiſhing of ſo good a Work.

Still his Piety and Chriſtian Charity walk Hand in Hand together.

More, he appointed to the ſaid Company of *Haberdaſhers*, the Sum of 5000 *l.* by them to be Diſburſed, for the Maintenance of a good Preacher at *Newland* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and of certain poor People in the ſame Pariſh.

His Care for poor decayed Brethren of the Company.

More, he gave to the ſame Society, 1440 *l.* to allow unto Nine poor Men, being Free Brethren of the ſame Company, 8 *l.* a Piece Yearly for ever.

His maintaining of a Preacher in the City of *London* for ever.

Moreover, he left (by his Will) 600 *l.* in Money, and a fair Houſe in the City of *London*, to the Diſpoſition of the Company, to beſtow the Yearly Profits, for the Yearly Maintenance of a godly Preacher in this City for ever; which Preacher from Time to Time is to be nominated by the Company. As already they have thereto appointed Mr. *John Downham*, Batchelor in Divinity, and a very learned Preacher.

His Love to poor Preachers.

More, he gave the Sum of 1000 *l.* to be faithfully diſtributed among poor Preachers here in *England*.

His Charity to Hoſpitals and poor People beyond the Sea.

To be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals in *London*, he gave the Sum of 500 *l.*

To the Poor in *Stoad* he gave 200 *l.*

To the Poor of *Hamborough* he gave 50 *l.*

Beſide, to ſuch poor *Engliſhmen* as lived in *Hamborough*, he gave 50 *l.*

His Love to his own Company.

He gave likewiſe a good Sum of Money (by way of Gratitude and Thankfulneſs) to his own Company, as a Token of his Love, for their Care and Painſtaking in the managing of ſo ſerious a Buſineſs.

What Care and Diligence the Worthy Company have taken in the Execution of his Will, according to the Times and ſeveral appointed Places.

The Hoſpital at *Monmouth* was built (by the Company) in his Lifetime, and the poor People placed in it.

Since his Death, the Houſe for the Preacher there, the Free School, and the Houſe for the Schoolmaſter, all theſe are (by this Time) near hand finiſhed.

An Houſe alſo for the Preacher at *Newland*, and the Hoſpital for Ten poor People there, is already (by them) begun, and in very good Forwardneſs.

His intended Care for a Preacher in *London*, is already performed, and the ſame continued in a Lecture, at St. *Bartholomew's* Church, near to the *Exchange*, every *Thurſday* in the Afternoon.

Whatſoever elſe remaineth, concerning the Truſt repoſed in them, they will (with all Speed) both truly and faithfully Effect.

*A. M.*

Divers Men yet Living, have been and ſtill are moſt bountiful Benefactors to the Poor, and many other Religious Uſes.

Here I could enter into a further Relation, concerning ſome Men yet Living, whoſe liberal Bounty, and moſt Chriſtian Charity, doth deſerve no mean Commendation, and is very little inferior to many of them already Named.

But becauſe they account it Honour enough to them, that divers poor People (in private) ſhould rather ſufficiently find it, than the World (in Publick) know it, I am content to ſpare their Nomination; as knowing very well, that they who have been ſo liberal in their Life-time, have (no doubt) ſet down extraordinary Determinations, which neither Death, nor any deceiving Executors, can or ſhall fruſtrate and diſappoint.

The Teſtimony of a good and godly Conſcience indeed.

A living Benefactor unknown.

Let me commend that truly Religious Man, who perceiving the heavy want of divers honeſt Houſholders, laboriouſly endeavouring (Night and Day) to maintain their Charge; but that the World's Extremity frowned too fiercely upon them. I know the Man, and oftentimes in Tears hath he ſaid to me; here is true Poverty indeed, too modeſtly Silent in ſpeaking their mighty Need and Miſery, and therefore juſtly deſerving Pity. To Two, Three, Four, and many times more of theſe, hath he been, and is, a liberal Benefactor (Weekly) with his own Hands; yet not in his own Name, or as coming from himſelf, (he being ſo meanly Diſguiſed at ſuch Times of his coming to them, and ſo ſudden alſo in departing from them, that they were not able to diſtinguiſh him;) but alledging, that the Relief was ſent them from ſome, who underſtood their Need (almoſt) as well as themſelves, and willed them to be thankful only to God for it.

Oh that *London* had a Park near adjoining to it, ſtored with many ſuch choice Deer; as doubtleſs it hath, though not eaſily known. For ſome build Almſhouſes, Free Schools, Cawſeys, and Bridges, in very needful Places: Yea, and repair old ruined Churches, relieving Hoſpitals alſo in very bountiful Manner, and are Weekly Benefactors to Priſons: Yet performed by ſuch Agents faithfully, that the true Beſtowers are not noted, though vehemently ſuſpected; and the Glory they ſhun here, will (for ever) ſhine on them elſewhere. But God ſtir up the Minds of many more to imitate them in this Tongueleſs Liberality.

*William Maſham* his Love to Learning.

Mr. *William Maſham*, *Grocer*, and Alderman of *London*, gave (beſide his liberal Charity to the Hoſpital) toward the Maintenance of poor Scholars at both the Univerſities, 20*l.*

*Henry Prannel* his Charity.

Mr. *Henry Prannel*, *Vintner*, and Alderman of *London*, gave among the ſaid Hoſpitals, the Sum of 50*l.* Yearly.

*William Elkin* his bountiful Charity.

Mr. *William Elkin*, *Mercer*, and Alderman of *London*, in the Year 1593, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in *London*, and for certain charitable Uſes, the Sum of 800*l.*

He gave alſo to the Priſons in and about *London*, 60*l.*

Beſide, he gave to *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge* 5*l.* and to both the Univerſities together, 60*l.*

*Richard Gurney* his Charity.

Mr. *Richard Gurney*, *Salter*, and Alderman of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals in and about *London*, 60*l.* And to the Univerſities Yearly 5*l.*

*Hugh Offley* his Love to Learning, and Care for the Poor.

Mr. *Hugh Offley*, *Leatherſeller*, and Alderman of *London*, gave for the maintaining of Scholars in both the Univerſities, 77*l.*

He gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in *London*, the Sum of 77*l.*

Beſide, he gave to the Priſoners in and about *London* 20*l.* and 35*s.* Yearly, to continue for certain Years.

*Robert Brooke* his Charity.

Mr. *Robert Brooke*, *Grocer*, and Alderman of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the Hoſpitals in *London*, the Sum of 36*l.*

*Benedict Barnham* his Charity.

Mr. *Benedict Barnham*, *Draper*, and Alderman of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Priſons in *London*, 50*l.*

*Robert Taylor* his Charity.

Mr. *Robert Taylor*, *Haberdaſher*, and Alderman of *London*, gave in Diſtribution to the Hoſpitals in *London*, the Sum of 100*l.*

*Paul Banning* his Charity.

Mr. *Paul Banning*, *Grocer*, and ſometime an Alderman of *London*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Sum of 100*l.*

Sir *Richard Goddard*.

Sir *Richard Goddard*, *Draper*, and Alderman of *London*, gave to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, 200*l.*

*William Walthall* his charitable Benevolence.

Mr. *William Walthall*, *Mercer*, and Alderman of *London*, gave to the Hoſpitals of *London* 200*l.*

More, he gave to poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, 9*l.* Yearly.

To the Priſons beſide, in and about *London*, he gave 135*l.*

Beſide his former Gifts, he gave 10*l.* Yearly to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*.

Care for young Beginners.

To his Company of the *Mercers* he gave 100*l.* to be lent to young Men that begin the World.

Sir *Robert Hampſon* his Charity.

Sir *Robert Hampſon*, *Merchant Taylor*, and Alderman of *London*, gave to the charitable Relief of poor Priſoners, 150*l.* in Ready Money, and the Reverſion of Two Tenements beſides.

*Henry Anderſon* his Love to Learning.

Sir *Henry Anderſon*, *Grocer*, and Alderman of *London*, and *Richard Anderſon*, his Son, gave to the College of *Brazen Noſe* in *Oxenford*, for the Relief of poor Scholars there, 113*l.*

*William Glover* his Charity.

Sir *William Glover*, *Dyer*, and Alderman of *London*, gave alſo to the Hoſpitals in and about *London*, the Sum of 200*l.*

*William Rumney* his Charity.

Sir *William Rumney*, *Haberdaſher*, and Alderman of *London*, gave alſo to be diſtributed among the ſame Hoſpitals, the Sum of 65*l.*

*Roger Jones* his Charity.

Sir *Roger Jones*, *Dyer*, and Alderman of *London*, gave likewiſe to the ſaid Hoſpitals, 220*l.*

*Richard Faringdon* his Charity.

Mr. *Richard Faringdon*, *Clothworker*, and Alderman of *London*, gave alſo to be diſtributed among the ſame Hoſpitals, the Sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

*Nicholas Stile* his Charity, and Care for poor Seamen.

*Nicholas Stile*, *Grocer*, and Alderman of *London*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* 5*l.* to St. *Bartholomews* 10*l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital* 2*l.*

Moreover, he gave to poor maimed Seafaring Soldiers in St. *Eartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, 10*l.* if no Houſe were erected in or about *London*, for the Harbour and Relief of ſuch Maimed Soldiers and Saylors.

*Jeffrey Elwes* his Charity.

Mr. *Jeffrey Elwes*, *Merchant Taylor*, and Alderman of *London*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Sum of 100*l.* And to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, 10*l.* to each Houſe.

*Cuthbert Martin* his Charity.

Mr. *Cuthbert Martin*, *Skinner*, and Alderman of *London*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Sum of 20*l.*

*James Deane* his Charity.

Sir *James Deane*, *Draper*, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals in and about *London*, the Sum of 130*l.* And to the Priſons 70*l.*

Mr. George

George Smithes his Charity.

Mr. *George Smithes*, *Goldſmith*, and Alderman of *London*, gave to *Chriſt's Hoſpital* 10 *l.* And to *Bridewell* 10 *l.*

William Bowyer his Charity.

Sir *William Bowyer*, *Grocer*, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1543, gave to the ſeveral Priſons in and about *London*, the Sum of 200 *l.*

Sir John Lion his Charity.

Sir *John Lion*, *Grocer*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1554, gave to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, St. *Bartholomews*, St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *Bridewell*, 100 *l.*

Sir Richard Champion, his Charity for Relief of the Poor.

Sir *Richard Champion*, *Draper*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1565, gave the Sum of 19 *l.* 14 *s.* Yearly, to a Chriſtian and Charitable Work, formerly begun by Sir *John Milbourne*, *Draper*, Alderman and Lord Maior of *Landon* likewiſe, and with the like Yearly Allowance of 19*l.* 14*s.* towards the Maintenance of Thirteen poor Almſhouſes at *Tower Hill*, and near to the Dwelling of the Lord *Lumley*.

Sir Chriſtopher Draper his Charity.

Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, *Ironmonger*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1566, gave to the Priſons in and about *London*, and *Bethlem* withal, 68*l.*

Sir Lionel Ducket his Charity.

Sir *Lionel Ducket*, *Mercer*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1572, gave to be diſtributed among the Hoſpitals in *London*, the Sum of 100*l.*

Sir Thomas Ramſey his Charity.

Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, *Grocer*, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1577, gave alſo in Diſtribution among the ſaid Hoſpitals, 60 *l.*

Sir Wolſtane Dixy, his charitable Benevolence.

Sir *Wolſtane Dixie*, *Skinner*, Maior 1586, gave as followeth:

He founded a Free School at *Boſworth*, and endowed it with 20*l.* Yearly.

To *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London* he gave Yearly for ever 42 *l.*

For a Lecture in St. *Michael Baſſings Hall*, Yearly, 10 *l.*

His Bounty to Priſons in divers Places.

To the Poor of *Newgate*, 20 *l.*

To the Two *Compters*, and to *Ludgate* and *Bethlem*, to each of them 10 *l.*

To the Four Priſons in *Southwark*, 20 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

To the Poor of *Baſſings Hall* 10*l.*

Out of his Love to Learning.

To *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, to buy Lands for the Maintenance of Two Fellows, and Two Scholars, 600*l.*

To the building of the College 50 *l.*

To poor Merchants.

To be lent unto poor Merchants, 500 *l.*

To Hoſpitals, and poor Maids Marriages, *&c.*

To the Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomew*, and St. *Thomas*, 50*l.* to each.

To the Poor of *Bridewell* 20 *l.*

To poor Maids Marriages, 100 *l.*

To poor Strangers of the *Dutch* and *French* Church, 50*l.*

To the Peſthouſe.

Towards the Building of the *Peſthouſe*, 200*l.*

Sir John Hart his Care of Learning, and Reſpect of the Poor.

Sir *John Hart*, *Grocer*, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1589, erected and founded a Free School in *Yorkſhire*, with the Allowance of 30 *l.* Yearly to a Maſter and an Uſher.

Sir John Allot his Charity.

Sir *John Allot*, *Fiſhmonger*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, gave likewiſe in Diſtribution among the ſaid Hoſpitals, 66*l.* 13*s.*

Sir William Webbe his Charity.

Sir *William Webb*, *Salter*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1591, gave likewiſe to be diſtributed among the ſaid Hoſpitals, 80 *l.*

Sir Stephen Slanie his Charity.

Sir *Stephen Slanie*, *Skinner*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1595, beſide his bountiful Charity to the ſeveral Hoſpitals, gave to be beſtowed among the ſeveral Priſons, the Sum of 100*l.*

Thomas Skinner his Charity.

Mr. *Thomas Skinner*, *Clothworker*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1596, gave to the ſeveral Hoſpitals in and about *London*, 120 *l.* to be equally divided among them.

Sir Robert Lee his Charity.

Sir *Robert Lee*, *Merchant Taylor*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, 1602, gave alſo in Diſtribution among the ſaid Hoſpitals, 42*l.*

Sir John Watts his Charity.

Sir *John Watts*, *Clothworker*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1606, gave unto *Chriſt's Hoſpital* the Sum of 10 *l.* and to St. *Thomas's Hoſpital* in *Southwark*, 20 *l.*

Sir Henry Rowe his Charity.

Sir *Henry Rowe*, *Mercer*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, 1607, gave likewiſe to be diſtributed among the ſame Hoſpitals, the Sum of 100 *l.*

Sir Humphrey Weld his Charity.

Sir *Humphry Weld*, Grocer, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1608. gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals, the Sum of 100 *l.*

Sir Thomas Cambell his Charity.

Sir *Thomas Cambell*, Ironmonger, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1609. gave to *Chriſt's Hoſpital* the Sum of 20 *l.* And to the Two Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomew's*, and St. *Thomas*, 5 *l.* to each Houſe.

Sir James Pemberton his Love to Learning, and to the Poor.

Sir *James Pemberton*, Goldſmith, and lately Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1611, in his Lifetime, founded a Free School at *Heskin*, in the Pariſh of *Ekkleſden*, in *Lancaſhire*, endowing it with 50*l.* Yearly.

He gave alſo to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, 500 *l.*

He gave to his Company of *Goldſmiths* 200*l.*

To divers Priſons he gave 100 *l.*

And to ſundry poor Pariſhes he gave charitably, leaving it to his Executors Diſcretion.

Sir John Swinnerton his Charity.

Sir *John Swinnerton*, *Merchant Taylor*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1612, gave unto *Chriſt's Hoſpital* the Sum of 100*l.* And to the other Three Hoſpitals, of St. *Bartholomews*, St. *Thomas*, and *Bridewell*, 10 *l.* to each Houſe.

*J. S.*

Sir William Craven his charitable Gifts. Copy of his Will. *J. Hare, Richmond Herald.*

Sir *William Craven*, Kt. Alderman, and ſometime Lord Maior of this City; by his laſt Will, made *Anno* 1617, gave to the poor Priſoners in *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the Two *Compters*, the Sum of 40*l.* *viz.* 10*l.* to each. *Item*, To the poor Children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, the Sum of 100*l.* *Item*, towards the Relief and curing of Sick, Sore, and Diſeaſed Perſons in St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*, the Sum of 100*l.* *Item*, To the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, towards the ſetting of Sturdy Beggars, Idle and Vagrant Perſons on Work, 100*l.* *Item*, Towards the Relief of Sick, Sore, and Diſeaſed Perſons in St. *Thomas's Hoſpital* in *Southwark*, 100*l.*

Beſides, to be diſtributed on the Day of his Burial, to the Poor of divers Pariſhes in *London*, according to the Diſcretion of his Executors, 100*l.* And to Six Pariſhes in *Southwark*, 10*l.* to each. To One Hundred poor People to attend his Funeral, Black Gowns, and 12*d.* apiece. To the Pariſh of St. *John Evangeliſt*, 100*l.*

To the Pariſh of St. *Antholins* One Hundred *Nobles.* To the Poor of *Tiverton* 50 *l.* and *Burnſal* 50 *l.* Beſides ſome Thouſand Pounds to his Servants.]

Sir *Henry Rowe* his Love to Learning.

Sir *Henry Rowe*, *Mercer*, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, beſide his former Bounty to the Hoſpitals, gave to the Two Univerſities, *Oxenford* and *Cambridge*, 40 *l.* to poor Scholars that ſtudy Divinity: And when they ſhall proceed Maſters of Arts, to each Scholar 40 *s.*

Sir *Thomas Hunt*, his Charity.

Sir *Thomas Hunt*, *Skinner*, gave to be divided among the Poor of *Chriſt*'s Church, St. *Bartholomews*, St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *Bridewell*, 100 *l.*

*William Rumney*, his Love to Learning.

Sir *William Rumney*, *Haberdaſher*, and Alderman of *London*, beſide his former Liberality to the Hoſpitals, gave to Forty poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 20 *l.*

*William Stone* his Charity.

Sir *William Stone*, *Clothworker*, gave to the ſeveral Priſons in *London*, the Sum of 50 *l.*

*Jeffrey Elwes*, his Love to Learning.

Mr. *Jeffrey Elwes*, *Merchant Taylor*, and Alderman of *London*, over and beſide his bountiful Charity to the Hoſpitals in *London*, gave to the Chancellor, Maſter, and Scholars of the Univerſity of *Oxenford*, to the Uſe of the Body and Corporation of the ſaid Univerſity, and to St. *John Baptiſt* College, the Sum of 300 *l.*

Sir *Martin Bowes.* *J. S.*

Sir *Martin Bowes*, *Goldſmith*, ſometime Maior, built an Almſhouſe at *Wolwich*; and appointed a Sermon to be preached at St. *Mary Wolnoth*, on or near St. *Martin*'s Day, before the Company. And certain Gifts of his are then to be diſpoſed by the ſaid Company. He gave Plate and Houſes to the *Goldſmiths* Company.

—— *Bunce.*

——— *Bunce*, *Leatherſeller*, gave liberally to that Company in Truſt, to find a Preacher to Catechize at *Ottringdon* in *Kent*, and to preach Three Sermons there; one for the Deliverance in 1588; one on the 17th Day of *November*; and a Third on the 5th of *November*. For which he is to have 8 *l.* *per Annum* paid him.

Sir *Baptiſt Hicks.*

Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, *Mercer*, ſometime living in *Cheapſide*, Viſcount *Campden*, built at his own Charge, in St. *John*'s *Street*, a Shire Houſe, for the Juſtices of *Middleſex* to hold their Seſſions at. Which coſt him 900 *l.* or thereabouts. He founded alſo an Hoſpital at *Campden* in *Glouceſterſhire*, for Twelve Perſons to dwell in, and well Endowed. The Building whereof, beſides the Yearly Maintenance, coſt 900 *l.* A larger, and more particular Account will be given of his Liberalities in the next Chapter.

*William Parker.* Abridg. of *Chronicles.*

*William Parker*, Citizen, and *Merchant Taylor* of *London*, who died about the Year 1616, amongſt other Things which he gave to pious and publick Uſes, gave 1000 *l.* towards the new Building of *Alderſgate*: Which was employed therein according to the Tenor of his Will. He gave alſo 500 *l.* towards the new Glazing of the decayed Windows in the upper Part of St. *Paul*'s Church: And the ſame to be done on rich Coloured Glaſs, with Effigies, and Holy Stories, as it had been formerly Glazed and Adorned. The firſt Window whereof being new made, was prepared and appointed to be ſet up on the *North* Side of the Choir, in the Month of *June*, 1618. And much of the old Glaſs repaired; being the Decays of divers broken Windows.

Next, Sir *James Cambel*, Knight, deſerves an Honourable Remembrance.

### *A brief Abſtract of the many worthy and charitable Legacies, given and bequeathed in the laſt Will and Teſtament of that grave judicious Senator,* Sir James Cambel, *Knight, and Senior Alderman of* London, *who departed this tranſitory Life the 5th Day of* January, Anno Dom. 1641, *being* Wedneſday; *and was buried in the Pariſh Church of* St. Olaves Jewry, London, *upon the 8th Day of* February *following, being* Tueſday.

*Obiit ſine prole, Ætatis ſuæ* 72.

IMprimis, to his Lady upon Condition, 2000 *l.*

And for her Agreement, in regard of her Dowry, 8000 *l.*

Beſides his Houſe in *Throgmorton Street*, Plate, Braſs, Pewter, and all manner of Houſhold-ſtuff.

*Item*, To Mr. *James Cambell*, eldeſt Son of his Brother, Mr. *Robert Cambell*, Alderman of *London*, Deceaſed, 2000 *l.*

And upon Condition, 500 *l.*

Beſides his Part in the Manor of *Glaſtenbury*, a Thing of Worth.

*Item*, To Mr. *Thomas Cambell*, the Brother of the ſaid *James*, 2000 *l.*

To *James*, the Son of the ſaid *Thomas*, 25 *l.*

To Mr. *Robert Cambell*'s Daughters that are unmarried, 500 *l.*

To the Lady *Clitherow*, Sir *James*'s Siſter, 200 *l.*

To Mr. *James Clitherow*, his Godſon, 200 *l.*

To the reſt of her Children unmarried, 500 *l.*

To Mrs. *Scot*, Sir *James*'s Siſter, 100 *l.*

To Mr. *George Scot*, her Huſband, 100 *l.*

To Mr. *Edmund Scot*, his Brother, 200 *l.*

To Mrs. *Megs*, Sir *James*'s Siſter, 100 *l.*

To Mr. *James Megs*, his Godſon, and a Miniſter, upon Condition, 400 *l.*

To Mr. *William Megs*, his Brother, 100 *l.*

To Mrs. *Johnſon*, and Mrs. *Gulſtone*, Daughters of Mrs. *Megs*, 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

To Sir *Thomas Abdy*, eldeſt Son of the Wife of Alderman *Abdy*, Sir *James*'s Siſter, 100 *l.*

To his Daughter *Rachel*, 25 *l.*

To Mr. *John Abdy*, a Scholar, upon Condition, 300 *l.*

To Mr. *Walmeſley*, the Son of Sir *James*'s Siſter, 1000 *l.*

To Mrs. *Vanpain*, a Siſter of the ſaid *Thomas*, 500 *l.*

To Mr. *Robert Smith*, who married another of the Siſters of the ſaid *Thomas*, 100 *l.*

To his Son, 100 *l.*

To Mr. *Townſend*, who married another of the Siſters of the ſaid *Thomas*, 100 *l.*

To his Children, 200 *l.*

To Mr. *James Townſend*, 100 *l.*

To Mrs. *Morgan*, Daughter of one of Sir *James*'s Siſters, 300 *l.*

To her Children, 200 *l.*

To Mrs. *Harris*, Siſter of the ſaid Mrs. *Morgan*, 300 *l.*

To her Sons, 200 *l.*

To her Daughters, 200 *l.*

To Mrs. *Bright*, late Wife of *Edward Bright*, Sir *James*'s Couſin by his Mother, 200 *l.*

To *Rachel Bright*, my Ladies Goddaughter, 300 *l.*

To the Children of Mrs. *Weſtwood*, the Siſter of the ſaid *Edward Bright*, 300 *l.*

To each of Sir *James*'s Godchildren, 10 *l.*

To all other his Siſters Children unmarried, each, 10*l.*

To Mrs. *Rachel Corſelis*, my Ladies Couſin and Goddaughter, 2000*l.*

To Mr. *Lucas Corſelis*, her Brother, 1000*l.*

To Mr. *Iſaac Vanpain*, my Ladies Couſin, 200*l.*

To Mrs. *Joſentia Depril*, another Couſin, 50*l.*

To Mr. *Ruſchout*, another Couſin, 50*l.*

To Mrs. *Caſſeir*, another Couſin, 100*l.*

To Mrs. *Jacobmentian*, another Couſin, 50*l.*

To Mr. *Thomas Handſon*, Sir *James*'s Godſon, 100*l.*

To the Children of his Couſin *Clarke*, 100*l.*

To *Richard Peate*, his Acquaintance, 100*l.*

To the Children of *John Voquer*, his Acquaintance, 20*l.*

To Mr. *Moſſe*, Underchamberlain, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

To Mr. *Michel*, the Town Clark, 5*l.*

To Mr. *Wiſeman*, the Remembrancer, 5*l.*

To *James Oyle*, 5*l.*

To Mr. *Farnaby*, 5*l.*

To his old Waterbearer, 5*l.*

To *Bur*, the Beadle, 5*l.*

To Mr. *Merrick*, the Scrivener, 10*l.*

To Mr. *Smith*, a Silenced Miniſter, 40*l.*

To Dr. *Holdſworth*, to preach at his Funeral, 25*l.*

To Mr. *Warren*, the Lecturer of St. *Peters Poor*, 10*l.*

To the Reader of the ſame, 5*l.*

To the Clark of the ſame, 2*l.*

To Dr. *Hall* of *Barkin*, 20*l.*

To the Reader and Lecturer of *Barkin*, 4*l.*

To Mr. *Maddiſon* of *Wanſted*, 5*l.*

To the Clarks of *Barkin* and *Wanſted*, 3*l.*

To Mr. *Maſon*, of St. *Andrews Underſhaft*, 5*l.*

To the Parſon of St. *Olaves Jury*, 5*l.*

To the Clark of the ſame, 2*l.*

To all ſuch Servants that are now dwelling with him, and other poor Retainers, to be diſpoſed at ſuch Times, and in ſuch Parcels as his Lady pleaſeth, 300*l.*

To his Servant *Edward Browne*, 20*l.*

To his Servant *Abraham Taylor*, 100*l.*

To the Pariſhioners of St. *Olaves Jewry*, for their Leave to erect his Monument, 100*l.*

To Six Score poor Men, in Money or Gowns, 120*l.*

To be given at his Funeral to poor Beggars, 200*l.*

To the Poor of St. *Olaves Jewry*, St. *Peters Poor*, and *Barkin* in *Eſſex*, 200*l.*

To the Poor of *Allhallows Barkin*, 10*l.*

To the *Dutch* and *French* Poor, 100*l.*

To poor decayed Miniſters, not to exceed 5*l.* nor leſs than 40*s.* apiece, 500*l.*

To the Gentlemen of the *Artillery*, for their Stock, 100*l.*

For their Dinner, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

To the *Provoſt* Marſhals, for their Attendance at the Funeral, 4*l.*

To repair the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, 1000*l.*

To the Company of *Ironmongers*, to be lent young Beginners, 100*l.* a Man, upon good Security, 1300*l.*

The Intereſt of 50*l.* for the Clark to make Bonds, 50*l.*

For the Companies Dinner, 30*l.*

To the Company of *French* Merchants for their Dinner, 25*l.*

To enlarge the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, with more Lodging for poor Sick, 1500*l.*

To *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 500*l.*

To the other Two Hoſpitals, *viz.* *Bridewell*, and St. *Bartholomew*, 200*l.*

To *Bethlehem*, 100*l.*

More, to *Bridewell*, for a Stock to ſet on Work poor Vagrants that are delivered out of the Goal, to keep them from further Pilfering, 2000*l.*

To the Governors of the Hoſpitals, for their Dinner, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

For Relief and Releaſe of poor Priſoners in and about *London*, that lie in Durance for ſmall Debts, 1000*l.*

For Redemption of poor Captives from *Turkiſh* Slavery, 1000*l.*

For Erecting of a Free School at *Barkin* in *Eſſex*, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

For Erecting of a Bridge near *Wanſted*, 250*l.*

For the Supply of a Stock of Coals, which his Father began, 500*l.*

To the Executors to diſpoſe of in ſuch charitable and pious Uſes, as they ſhall think fit, to be accompliſhed within Two Years, 10000*l.*

To the Executors, for their Care and Pains in performing his Will, 1500*l.*

The Total is, 48967*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

But if his Eſtate, by bad Debts, or otherwiſe, will not amount to pay all theſe Legacies, then the laſt 1500*l.* or ſo much as ſhall be wanting, muſt be deducted out of the 10000*l.* left to be diſpoſed.

*Edw. Brown*, his Servant, publiſhes theſe Lagacies. And why.

Theſe Legacies were, ſoon after his Death, ſet forth in Print by his Servant, *Edward Browne*, *Ironmonger*, whoſe Name is among the *Legatees.* The Reaſon of his ſo doing, was to prevent the withdrawing of any Part of theſe Legacies by the Executors, and dividing them among themſelves; as there was a Whiſpering (though perhaps unjuſtly) that there was: And that they intended every one to take a Third Part of the 10000*l.* to their own proper Uſe. He was employed under the Executors, being a good Clark, to receive Monies, and pay the Legacies. And ſome there were that perſuaded the Lady *Cambell*, Widow of the ſaid Sir *James Cambell*, to diſcharge him her Service. For the preventing whereof, and for the continuing him in his ſaid Employment; in order to the more punctual and faithful Payment of theſe Legacies, he put up a Petition to the King, to interpoſe his Royal Commandmant to the Worſhipful Executors of his late Maſter, Sir *James Cambell*'s laſt Will and Teſtament, to continue the Petitioner's Endeavours, in receiving Monies, and paying Legacies, as formerly he had done; till the Will of the Teſtator were really performed. And then to recompence his Labour according to Equity. The King accordingly granted his Petition, in theſe Words underwritten, *Soit Droit, comme eſt deſire:* That is, *Let Right be done, as is deſired.*

And before this Royal Grant of his Petition, many of the Aldermen, and other Perſons of Quality in the City, gave their Teſtimonials under their Hands to the Executors, of *Brown*'s Sufficiency, with their Deſires to them to continue him in the ſaid Office: In theſe Words: “In the mean Time, we deſire the Worſhipful “Executors of his Maſter's laſt Will and Teſta“ment, to make Uſe of his honeſt Endeavours, “as formerly they have, except they conceive “juſt Cauſe to the contrary. Dated the 24th of “*November*, 1642.

Sir *George Whitmore*,
Sir *Nicholas Rainton*,
Sir *Henry Garway*,
Sir *Edmond Wright*,
Sir *John Cordell*,
Sir *Thomas Soame*,
Sir *Jacob Garrad*,
Sir *John Wollaſtone*,
Sir *George Clarke*,

} Knights and Aldermen of *London*.

*Abraham Reynardſon*, Alderman.
*Thomas Wiſeman*, Eſq;
*William Williamſon*, Citizen.
Sir *Richard Tempeſt*, Knight and Baronet.
Sir *William Acton*, Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Job Harby*, Knight.
Sir *Hugh Windham*, Knight.
*John Wild*,
*Henry Hunt*,
*John Wilſon*,
*Robert Hayes*,
*Joſeph Foote*,
Citizens and *Ironmongers* of *London.*
*John Walter*,
*Robert Churchman*,
Citizens.
*Richard Holdſworth*, S. T. D.
*Francis Quarles*, Eſq;
*Thomas Warren*,
*Richard Tidd*,
*Thomas Griffin*,
Maſters of Arts.
*John Vicars*, P.
*John Booker*, P. M. M.
*John Taylor*, P. &c.

Beſides theſe, we add ſeveral other Citizens of large Eſtates, and of as large Charitable Spirits: Whoſe Liberalities will be ſhewn in ſeveral Places of this Book. As, *George Clark*, *Vintner*, Deceaſed, 1606, Buried in St. *Butolph Aldgate.* See his Charities in *Portſoken* Ward.

*George Clark.*

Mr. *John Kendrick*, *Draper*, who departed *December* the 3d, 1674. His moſt extenſive Benefactions may be read in his Will, ſpecified at Length in *Broadſtreet* Ward. Being buried in St. *Chriſtopher*'s. Summarily, To the Town of *Reading*, 7500 *l.* in Truſt; for employing the Poor. To the Town of *Newbury*, for the ſame End, 4000 *l.* More, to the Company of *Drapers*, 400 *l.* Towards the repairing of St. *Paul*'s, 1000 *l.* To *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 500 *l.* With a great many more Legacies to the Hoſpitals, to the Priſons, the Compters, towards poor Maids Marriages, *&c.* which may be read there.

Mr. *John Kendrick.*

Mr. *Henry Smith*, Alderman; who died 1627. He gave Legacies, amounting to the Sum of 75000 *l.* to ſeveral Towns, to buy Lands, for the Relief of the Poor, and for ſetting them on Work, and for Redemption of Captives in *Turkiſh* Slavery. And beſides bequeathed much more, according as his Eſtate would bear it, towards the ſame Uſes. See his Monument in *Wanſworth* Church.

Mr. *Henry Smith.*

Mr. *Sutton*, the Founder of *Sutton*'s *Hoſpital*, commonly called, *The Charter Houſe.* See *Book* I. *Chap.* 27.

Mr. *Sutton.*

*Richard Croſhawe*, *Goldſmith*; an Account of his Benefactions, the Inſcription upon his Monument in the Church of *All Saints*, *Derby*, will declare: From the Viſitation Book of *Derbyſhire*, by Sir *William Dugdale*, Knight, *viz.* Upon a large Monument, erected for *Richard Croſhawe*, a Wealthy *Goldſmith* in *London*: Who was a Smith's Son at *Marketon juxta Derbie.*

*Richard Croſhawe.*

“ To the Glory of God. *RICHARD* “ *CROSHAWE*, of *London*, Eſquire, ſome- “ time Maſter of the Right Worſhipful Company “ of *Goldſmiths*, and Deputy of *Broadſtreet* Ward: “ A Man pious and liberal to the Poor in the “ great Plague, 1625. Neglecting his own Safe- “ ty, abode in the City, to provide for their “ Relief. Did many Pious and Charitable Acts “ in his Lifetime: And by his Will, left above “ 4000 *l.* to the Maintenance of Lectures, Re- “ lief of Poor, and other Pious Uſes.

“ Since his Death, his Executors have added “ out of his Eſtate 900 *l.* He dwelt, and lyeth “ buried in his Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew*, by “ the *Exchange*; where he lived Thirty One “ Years: And being Seventy Years Old, de- “ parted this Life the 2d of *June*, 1631. Ha- “ ving done much Good to this Town, and “ this his Native Country, his Executors have “ erected his Monument in this Place, to encou- “ rage others of great Eſtate to imitate his Piety “ and Charity, 1636.

Sir *John Morden*, a Citizen Born, a *Turkey* Merchant, founded lately a moſt Noble College (which goes by his Name) upon *Blackheath*, for ſuch a Number of poor honeſt Merchants, being Fifty Years of Age, decayed, by reaſon of Loſſes, and Misfortunes in their Trades, as the Eſtate he left, Real and Perſonal, might maintain, allowing each of them 20 *l.* a Year; which in a Codicil to his Will, for certain Cauſes, he reduced to 15 *l.* a Year. Out of which a Common Table, Coals, and other Neceſſaries, were to be provided. There belong to the ſaid College a Chaplain, a Treaſurer, and other Officers, each allowed competent Salaries. The Overſight and Care of it, and all the Repairs, and other Affairs belonging to it, are committed for ever to Seven Merchants of the *Turky* Company: Who are to Viſit it once a Year, or oftner, if they ſee Occaſion: And to take Account from the Treaſurer, of all the Rents and Revenues ſettled upon it. Which upon the Deceaſe of the Lady *Morden*, his Widow, may amount to 1000 *l.* a Year, or more.

Sir *John Morden*'s College.

The ſaid Sir *John Morden* gave alſo by his laſt Will, 200 *l.* to *Chriſt*'s *Church Hoſpital*, 100 *l.* to St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital.* And for the Delivery of poor Debtors out of the Priſons in *London* and *Southwark*, 200 *l.* And 100 *l.* to be diſtributed to poor Blind Perſons. Whereof a double Share to ſuch of them as were born Blind.]

Thus much for famous Citizens have I noted, concerning their charitable Actions, for the moſt Part done by them in their Lifetime. The Reſidue left in Truſt to their Executors, I have known ſome of them hardly (or never) performed. Wherefore I wiſh Men to make their own Hands their Executors, and their Eyes their Overſeers; not forgetting the Old Epitaph;

*Women be forgetful,*
*Children be unkind;*
*Executors be covetous,*
*And take what they find.*

*If any body aſk where*
*The Dead's Goods became?*

They Anſwer:

*So God me help, and Holydom,*
*He died a poor Man.*

Among the more modern Citizens, there have not been a few Renowned, as for their Learning, Wiſdom, Piety, Loyalty, as well as generous Liberality: In this Rank we place Sir *Thomas Adams*, Baronet; Sir *William Turner*, Knight; Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Knight; Sir *John Moor*, Knight; Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knight, Aldermen; —— *Aſk*, Eſquire; Sir *John Morden*, Baronet; *Nathaniel Tench*, Eſquire, *&c.*

Worthy Citizens of theſe Modern Times.

Of Sir *Thomas Adams*, who as he was largely Charitable, Founder of a Free School in *Shropſhire*, and of an *Arabick* Lecture in *Cambridge*, and a great Benefactor to the *Clothworkers* Company; ſo he was Learned, Pious, Hoſpitable, and a Sufferer for his unſhaken Loyalty to King *Charles* the Firſt. For a laſting Memorial of him, there was an *Epicedium* elegantly compoſed in *Latin* by one Mr. *Faldo*, of *Gray's Inn*, Dedicated unto the Maior and Aldermen, which hangeth up in a Table in the Gallery at *Guild-Hall*; and is as followeth:

# Sir THOMAS ADAMS, Baronet, his Epitaph, hanging up in a TABLE in the Gallery at *Guild Hall*:

Viris Graviſſimis, Conſultiſſimis, Honoratiſſimis,
Domino Prætori
Et cæteris in hoc Senatu celeberrimo *Londinenſi*
Militibus, Aldermanis & Senatoribus
Hoc memoriale Sepulchrale
In veſtrum quondam conſortem Fraterrimum
Dominum *Thomam Adamum*, &c.
Dominationibus veſtris
Guil. Faldo Grayenſ. &c.
Honoris & Obſervantiæ
Ergo
Perhumiliter
D. D.

LECTOR,

*Quàm ſit caduca rerum humanarum Cataſtaſis,*
*Et quàm parvum vel maxima ſortiantur Tumulum,*
*Hocce Tibi admonebit ſpectaculum* ;
*Sub hoc marmoreo nempe Tuguriolo,*
*Totus ille jam legitur,*
*Qui*
*Suâ Meritorum Famâ*
Londinum *totum adimpleverat.*

*Quòd ſi, Lector, planiora poſtulaveris,*
*Scias, quod heic jacet*
*Civitatis Pater, Patronus, Prætórq; olim*
*Senator Ille permemorabilis ac Patriota*
*Dominus*
THOMAS ADAMUS,
*Miles & Baronettus,*
*Orphanorum præterea Aſylum* ;
*Sancti, ſuique nominis Hoſpitij Præſes* ;
*Pater-Familias verè Chriſtianiſſimus* ;
Ariſtides *alter pro Integritate* ;
*Altérque* Moyſes *ceu ipſemet*
*Mitiſſimus.*

*De Natalitium Cunis*
Wemeſium
*Opidulum* Salopiæ *geſtiens*
*Gloriabitur.*
*Ubi Schola Grammatices Illius eſt*
*Fundata & ditata Benignitate,*
*Ut ſi Pueri illinc erudiendi*
*Suum forſitan dediſcerunt Patronum*
*Illum Parietes vel ipſi Lapides*
*Eloquerentur.*

*Nec Alma Mater* Cantabrigia
(*Quæ dudum Graduato huic noſtro*
*Mammas altrices præbuit*)
*Illum Patronum ſuum vocitare*
*Dedigrabitur* :
*Ubi Prælectiones hodiè triumphant* Arabicæ,
*Quas ſuis ſumptibus fundavit inſtituitque Poſteris,*
*Ut* Arabia, *quæ dudum audierat* Deſerta,
*Tota nunc* Fælix *ac Ferax*
*Haberetur.*

*Non deſinit*
*vivere,*
*ſed*
*In Terris*
*Morari.*

*Noſtrum eſt*
*Virtutes*
*Eloqui,*
*veſtrum*
*Imitari.*

*Omnium ferè Scientiarum nimirum Peritus,*
*Liberales pluſquàm profeſſus eſt* :
*Unde*
*Manus Pauperculis, Portas Peregrinis,*
*Ipſúmque Pectus Literarum Candidatis*
*Aperuit.*
*Quin ſi nihil aliud Chriſtianiſſ. loqueretur,*
*Inconcuſſa Fides, & Fortitudo loquerentur* ;
*Quod in peſſimo nimirum ſæculo*
*Optimus emicuit* :

*Et ob cauſam Regalem*
*In Turri* Londinenſi *Captivus*
*Se potius Servitudini teterrimæ ſubmiſit,*
*Quàm Conſcientiæ ſuæ Libertatem*
*Violaret.*
*Ex Uxorę Dulciſſimâ*
*Quinque Filios & Quatuor Filias ſuſcepit.*
*E quibus*
*Tres tantiſper Filias & unicum Filium*
Guil. *nempe Baronettum & Hæredem,*
*Superſtites reliquit.*
*Quod ſi Plura ſuſcitaberis, Lector,*
Londinum *Conſule.*
*Et ex Pannariorum Fraternitate ſplendidâ*
(*E quibus vel ipſe membrum præminuit*)
*Ediſcito,*
*Qualem Pecuniarum maſſam Illorum*
*Curæ concrediderit,*
*Ex Quâ (tanquam ex Publicâ inſtaurati Burſâ)*
*Pauperiores ejuſdem myſterij Tyrones*
*Fidem Fortunaſque ſuas*
*Publico promoverent.*
*Sic operibus bonis ac diebus abundè Plenus*
(*Poſtquàm An. octogeſ. primum compleverat*)
*Et graviſſimi cruciatus calculi (qui pondus*
*Unciarum viginti quinque ſuperaverat)*
*Invictâ Patientiâ pertuliſſet,*
*Feb. xxiv. ab ærumnoſæ ſenectutis*
*Solutus Tediis,*
*In Cælorum Gaudia ſublatus eſt.*
*Cujus Exequiæ Martij x. A°. Sal. M DC LXVII°.*
*Per Senatum Populúmque* Lond. *Collacrymentem*
*Cum Pompâ ſolemni*
*Celebratæ.*

——— Extinctus amabitur idem, *Hor.*

——*Amor menſura doloris.*
*ſic*
*Condoluit*
*Guil. Faldo Grayenſ.*]

Charitable Women.

And now ſome Women, Citizens Wives, deſerving Memory, (for Example to Poſterity) ſhall be noted, for the Honour of their Sex.

*Agnes Foſter.*

Dame *Agres Foſter*, Widow, ſometime Wife to Sir *Stephen Foſter*, *Fiſhmonger*, Maior 1455, having enlarged the Priſon of *Ludgate* in 1463, procured, in a Common Council of this City, certain Articles to be eſtabliſhed, for the Eaſe, Comfort and Relief of poor Priſoners there; as in the Chapter of *Gates* I have ſet down.

*Avice Gibſon* founded a Chapel, a Free School, and Almſhouſes at *Ratcliff*.

*Avice Gibſon*, Wife unto *Nicholas Gibſon*, *Grocer*, one of the Sheriffs, 1539, by Licenſe of her Huſband, founded a Free School at *Ratcliff*, near unto *London*; appointing to the ſame, for the Inſtruction of Threeſcore poor Mens Children, a Schoolmaſter and Uſher: 10 *l.* to the Maſter; and 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Uſher.

She alſo builded Almſhouſes for Fourteen poor and aged Perſons; each of them to receive Quarterly, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* apiece, for ever.

The Government of which Free School and Almſhouſes, ſhe left in Confidence to the *Coopers* of *London*.

*Curſed is he that removeth his Neighbour's Mark*, have I read.

This virtuous Gentlewoman was afterwards joined in Marriage with Sir *Anthony Knevet*, Kt. and ſo called the Lady *Knevet*. A fair painted Table of her Picture was placed in the Chapel which ſhe had built there; but of late removed thence by the like Reaſon as the *Grocers* Arms (fixed on the outer Wall of the Schoolhouſe) are pulled down, and the *Coopers* ſet in place.

*Margaret Danne.*

*Margaret Danne*, Widow to *William Danne*, *Ironmonger*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 1570, gave by her Teſtament to the *Ironmongers*, 2000 *l.* to be lent to young Men of that Company, paying after the Rate of 5 *l.* the Year for every Hundred: Which 100 *l.* ſo ariſing yearly, was to be employed on charitable Actions, as ſhe then appointed; but not performed in more than Thirty Years after.

The Lady *Bainham* her Charity.

The Lady *Bainham*, ſometime an Alderman's Widow of this City, gave to the Poor of the *Drapers* Company, 10 *l.* yearly for ever.

The Lady *Forman* her Charity.

The Lady *Forman* gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals, 40 *l.*

The Lady *Barne* her Charity.

The Lady *Barne*, Wife to Sir *George Barne*, *Haberdaſher*, and Lord Maior of *London*, gave alſo to the ſaid Hoſpitals, 80 *l.*

The Lady *Saunders* her Charity.

The Lady *Anne Saunders*, ſometime an Alderman's Wife of *London*, gave unto the Relief of the ſaid Hoſpitals, the Sum of 120 *l.*

The Lady *Hunt* her Charity.

The Lady *Anne Hunt*, Wife to Sir *Tho. Hunt*, *Skinner*, gave in like manner for Relief of the ſeveral Hoſpitals in *London*, the Sum of 180 *l.*

The Lady *Jerningham* her Charity.

The Lady *Frances Jerningham*, Widow, out of her Chriſtian and Charitable Diſpoſition to the ſaid Hoſpitals, gave liberally the Sum of 340 *l.*

The Counteſs of *Suſſex* her Charity.

The Lady *Frances*, ſometime Counteſs of *Suſſex*, but a great Friend and Well-willer to the City of *London*, and known to be a very godly and religious Lady, gave to the ſaid Hoſpitals the Sum of 100 *l.*

The Lady *Conſtable* her Charity.

The Lady *Katharine Conſtable*, being ſaid to be bred and brought up in this Honourable City, declared her Love thereto at her Death, and gave unto the Hoſpitals the Sum of 200 *l.*

The Lady *Webb* her Charity.

The Lady *Webb*, ſometime Wife to Sir *W. Webb*, *Ironmonger*, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals the Sum of 300 *l.*

The Lady *Greſham* her Charity.

The Lady *Greſham*, Wife ſometime to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, *Mercer*, and *Agent* beyond the Seas to Queen *Elizabeth* of famous Memory, gave alſo to the Hoſpitals, 90 *l.*

The Chriſtian and bountiful Charity of the Lady *Ramſey*.

The Lady *Mary Ramſey*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, *Grocer*, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, about the Year 1577, being ſeized of Lands in Fee Simple of her own Inheritance, amounting to the yearly Value of 243 *l.* by Conſent of her ſaid Huſband, gave the ſame to *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London*, towards the Relief of the poor Children there, and other Charitable Uſes, as ſhall be declared.

Her Love to Learning.

To the Maſter and Uſher of the School belonging to *Chriſt's Church*, ſhe gave yearly 20 *l.*

To the Schoolmaſter of *Hawſted*, by the Year, for ever, ſhe gave 20 *l.*

Her Care of the Poor.

To Ten poor Widows, beſide Apparel and Houſes, yearly, 20 *l.*

To Two poor People, (a Man and a Woman) by her appointed, during their Lives, ſhe gave unto each of them, yearly, 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

To Two Fellows of *Peterhouſe*, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and towards the Relief of Four Scholars, yearly, 40 *l.*

To St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, 10 *l.*

Her Charity to the poor Priſoners.

To *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and both the *Compters*, each of them, 10 *l.*

After the Expiration of certain Leaſes, there is to come unto *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, yearly, the Sum of 120 *l.*

To Pariſhes in *London*.

To Three ſeveral Pariſhes in *London*, namely, St. *Andrew's Underſhaft*, St. *Peter's the Poor*, and St. *Mary Wolnoth*, in *Lombardſtreet*, 10 *l.* to each.

Towards the Maintenance of Six poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, 20 *l.*

Care for poor maimed Soldiers.

Towards the Relief of Ten poor maimed Soldiers, beſide Caſſocks, Caps, Hoſe and Shoes yearly, the Sum of 20 *l.*

For Two Sermons yearly, 40 *s.*

She gave to the Poor of *Chriſt's Church* Pariſh, yearly, for ever, the Sum of 50 *s.*

To the Poor of the Company of *Drapers* in *London*, ſhe gave 10 *l.* yearly.

All theſe Gifts already rehearſed, are to continue for ever, yearly.

Her Care for poor Beginners in the World.

Moreover, to each of theſe Five Companies, of *Grocers*, *Drapers*, *Goldſmiths*, *Haberdaſhers*, and *Merchant Taylors*, ſhe gave the Sum of 1200 *l.* to be lent to young Tradeſmen for Four Years.

She gave to the Maior and Commonalty of *Briſtol* 1000 *l.* to be employed toward the New Hoſpital there, and other charitable Uſes, by the Conſent of her Executors.

Her Charity to divers Pariſhes in the Country.

To certain Pariſhes in the Country, as, *Berden*, *Newport*, *Clavering*, *Langley*, *Rickling*, *Quenden*, *Stocking*, *Pelham*, and *Walden*, ſhe gave the Sum of 100 *l.* to buy Forty Gowns of Frize for Women, and Sixty Coats for Men; the Remainder and Overplus to go to the Poor.

She gave to poor Maids Marriages, 40 *l.*

Moreover, ſhe gave the Sum of 500 *l.* towards the Releaſing of ſuch Priſoners as lye for the Debt of 40 *s.* in any of the Priſons in *London* and *Southwark*.

She gave beſide, the Sum of 3000 *l.* to other good and godly Uſes.

The Lady *Billingſley* her Love to Learning.

The Lady *Elizabeth Billingſley*, Wife to Sir *Henry Billingſley, Haberdaſher*, Alderman and L. Maior of *London*, gave to her ſaid Husband the Sum of 4000 *l.* therewith to purchaſe Lands in convenient Time; and willed, That the Reſidue of the Profits of the ſaid Lands ſhould be beſtowed upon a Scholarſhip and a Fellowſhip in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, in St. *John*'s College, or any other College there, at his Diſcretion.

The Lady *Jones* her Love to Learning.

The Lady *Anne Jones*, ſometime Wife to Sir *Roger Jones, Dyer*, and Alderman of *London*, gave towards the Encouragement of poor Scholars in the Univerſities, 29 *l.* at the Diſcretion of her Executors.

The Lady *Spencer* her Charity.

The Lady *Spencer*, ſometime Wife to Sir *John Spencer, Clothworker*, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the Hoſpitals, the Sum of 70 *l.*

The Lady *Glover* her Charity.

The Lady *Anne Glover*, ſometime Wife to Sir *W. Glover*, *Dyer*, Alderman of *London*, gave to Relief of the Hoſpitals the Sum of 80 *l.*

The Lady *Stone* her Charity.

The Lady *Barbara Stone*, ſometime Wife to Sir *W. Stone, Clothworker*, gave to the Relief of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 100 *l.*

Mrs. *Walter* her Love to Learning.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Walter*, ſometime Wife to *Richard Walter, Girdler*, gave Two Fellowſhips to *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*.

More, for the Relief of poor Preachers, ſuch as want Livings, ſhe gave the Sum of 300 *l.*

Mrs. *Barnham* her Love to Learning.

Mrs. *Alice Barnham*, Mother to Mr. *Benedict Barnham, Draper*, and Alderman of *London*, gave to both Univerſities, 20 *l.*

Mrs. *Scot* her Love to Learning.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Scot*, ſometime Wife to *John Scot, Salter*, gave to the Relief of poor Scholars in the Univerſities, 40 *l.*

Mrs. *Garway* her Love to Learning.

Mrs. *Katharine Garway*, gave alſo to the ſame Benefit of poor Scholars, 20 *l.*

Mrs. *Hawes* her Love to Learning.

Mrs. *Cicely Hawes*, gave to poor Scholars in the Univerſities, 20 *l.*

Mrs. *Hill* her Charity.

Mrs. *Alice Hill*, Widow, gave for the Relief of poor Priſoners, in the ſeveral Priſons in and about *London*, 100 *l.*

Mrs. *Packington* her Charity.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Packington*, Widow, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 80 *l.*

Mrs. *Smith* her Charity.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Smith*, Widow, gave to be diſtributed among the Hoſpitals, 80 *l.*

Mrs. *Flecton* her Charity.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Flecton*, ſometime Wife to *Robert Flecton*, Grocer, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Sum of 66 *l.*

Mrs. *Simcotes* her Charity.

Mrs. *Margery Simcotes*, ſometime Wife to *George Simcotes*, Grocer, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, for Relief of the poor Children, 100 *l.*

Mrs. *Search* her Charity.

Mrs. *Margaret Search*, Widow, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 20 *l.*

Mrs. *Allington* her Charity.

Mrs. *Jane Allington*, Widow, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 20 *l.*

Mrs. *Baker* her Charity.

Mrs. *Jane Baker*, Widow, gave to the Relief of poor Maids Marriages, 100 *l.*

Mrs. *Sambach* her Charity.

Mrs. *Sambach*, Widow, gave to the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Bride*'s in *Fleetſtreet*, the Sum of 25 *l.* yearly.

Mrs. *Venables* her Charity.

Mrs. *Venables*, Widow, in her Love to Chriſtian Religion, gave for the Help of poor Preachers, the Sum of 5000 *l.*

Mrs. *Clark* her Love to Learning.

Mrs. *Clark*, Widow, late Wife of *Roger Clark*, Salter, and Alderman of *London*, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Moſes*, gave for the Maintenance of poor Scholars, and other charitable Uſes beſide, the Sum of 1400 *l.*

Mrs. *Doxie* her Charity.

Mrs. *Joan Doxie*, Widow, of St. *Benet Graſs-Church* in *London*, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.*

She gave to poor Maids Marriages, 20 *l.*

She gave to the Company of *Armourers*, for Relief of Four poor Widows, for ever, yearly, 5 *l.* to each Widow; deſiring to have it called, *The Poor Widow's Mite.*

She gave alſo towards the Maintenance of the Lecture in *Graſs-Church*, 50 *s.* yearly.

Mrs. *Backhouſe* her Love to Learning.

Mrs. *Backhouſe*, Widow, gave to the worſhipful Company of *Haberdaſhers* the Sum of 40 *l.* yearly, towards the maintaining of Eight poor Scholars in the Univerſities; allowing to each Scholar yearly, 5 *l.*

Mrs. *Woodward* her Chrity.

Mrs. *Katharine Woodward*, Widow, gave 200 *l.* to the Company of *Ironmongers*, to be lent out to young Men for their Help.

She gave 200 *l.* more, to be diſtributed unto poor Scholars, the Hoſpitals, poor Priſoners, poor Pariſhes, poor Houſholders, poor Maids Marriages: And Three Pounds thereof, for three Sermons yearly.

Mrs. *Baker* her Love to Learning.

Mrs. *Jane Baker*, Widow, over and beſides her former Gift for the Help of poor Maids Marriages, gave to Three poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, and as many in *Oxenford*, the Sum of 24 *l.* that when they ſhall ſeverally take Degree of Batchelors of Arts, they are to receive 4 *l.* each Man.

Mrs. *Jacob* her Charity.

Mrs. *Sibilla Jacob*, Widow unto *Richard Jacob*, Vintner, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 3 *l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s, 3 *l.*

Mrs. *Philips* her Charity.

Mrs. *Margery Philips*, Widow, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s, 5 *l.*

Mrs. *Whitmore* her liberal Charity.

Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*, ſometime Wife to Mr. *W. Whitmore*, Haberdaſher, out of her moſt bountiful Charity, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Sum of 400 *l.*

More, ſhe gave to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 20 *l.*

To St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 60 *l.*

She gave alſo to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, to ſet the Poor on Work, 100 *l.*

Mrs. *Awdley* her Charity.

Mrs. *Margaret Awdley*, of *Hackney*, Widow, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 100 *l.*

She gave to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 50 *l.*

And to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 50 *l.*

[And to the Free School at *Hackney*, 20 *l.* yearly; with many other Gifts to that Pariſh.]

The worthy Charity of Mrs. *Alice Owen*.

Mrs. *Alice Elkin*, Widow to Mr. *W. Elkin*, Mercer and Alderman of *London*, was afterward married to the Learned Lawyer, Mr. *Thomas Owen*, one of the Learned Judges of the Land. This Mrs. *Alice Owen* cauſed (in her Lifetime) an Hoſpital to be builded at *Iſlington*, for Ten poor Women, with very convenient Rooms, and Gardens to them adjoining.

Many other good Works were by her performed; and in her Lifetime: And according as ſhe frankly and freely gave them, ſo will I ſet them down in Order, as followeth.

The manifeſt Teſtimony of her Affection to Learning.

Firſt, She gave to the Library in the Univerſity of *Oxenford*, the Sum of 200 *l.*

She gave alſo to the Library in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, the Sum of 20 *l.*

For the Foundation of one Fellowſhip, as alſo one Scholarſhip, in *Emanuel* College in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, ſhe gave a Sum of Money, the certain Value thereof is not as yet come to my Hands.

Her Care of the Poor.

She gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in *London*, to the end that Twelve Pence apiece weekly might be given to certain poor People of *Iſlington*, 60 *l.*

Towards the beautifying of the Cloiſters of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, ſhe gave the Sum of 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

She gave towards the maintaining of a School-Houſe at *Edmonton*, 20 *l.*

A Token of her Love to the Country.

For a great Bell, to be rung and uſed in the Pariſh of *Condover*, in *Shropſhire*, ſhe gave the Sum of 50 *l.*

*Item*, The Building of the Almſhouſes at *Iſlington*, and Purchaſing of the Land laid to them, did coſt her the Sum of 1415 *l.*

Her Providence for the Poor in her Almſhouſes.

Cloſe to the ſaid Almſhouſes ſhe builded a School-Houſe, and a Chapel of Eaſe, that the Poor might not go over-far to Church; the Charges whereof did coſt her the Sum of 361 *l.*

All theſe Things were done in her Lifetime.

Yearly alſo ſhe gave good Sums of Money to poor Preachers unbeneficed, as alſo to the Priſons in and about *London*. All theſe being done in her Lifetime.

Gifts appointed by her Will.

By her laſt Will and Teſtament, ſhe hath provided, that 22 *l.* yearly ſhall be purchaſed, for the Maintenance of the School at *Iſlington*.

She hath bequeathed to poor Preachers the Sum of 35 *l.*

She hath given to the Pariſh of *Baſſiſhaw*, (wherein ſometime ſhe dwelt) to increaſe the Stock of the Poor there, 20 *l.*

She hath given to the Priſons, 8 *l.*

To the Company of *Brewers* in *London*, to whoſe Truſt and Care ſhe hath committed the Government and Overſight of the forenamed Almſhouſes and School-Houſe at *Iſlington*; as a grateful Remembrance of her Love, and that their Pains ſhould not go altogether unregarded, ſhe hath given in Plate and Money, 100 *l.*

**A worthy Example, and well deſerving Imitation.**

And here let me tell you, that the Charity of this Virtuous and Religious Woman deſerveth the more to be remembred, and commended alſo to Poſterity; becauſe ſhe made her own Eyes the Witneſſes to all, or the greater Part of the ſeveral Sums firſt mentioned, and given in her Lifetime.

And yet at the Time of her Death, of Children, and Childrens Children, ſhe had no leſs than Two and twenty. A Motive very able to hinder Charity, eſpecially in a worldly and covetous Mind.

Nevertheleſs, looking on all the Parts diſpoſed to her Children, and the other Dividends beſide, ſhe ſelected out ſo bountiful a Portion for thoſe poor Members of Chriſt, that (even to the World's End) may ſucceſſively remember her Good done to them, and juſtly term her their liberal and merciful Mother.

One Thing (above the reſt) I may not forget; becauſe in Deliverances from any Dangers, we owe a more ſpecial Duty and Gratitude to God.

A great Danger ſhe eſcaped in her Childhood.

This worthy Woman being born at *Iſlington*, in the Time of her Childhood ſhe happened there to eſcape a great Danger, by means of an Arrow ſhot at random in the Field, where ſhe was then ſporting among other Children; the Arrow miſſing all the other, pierced quite through the Hat on her Head, and (God be praiſed for it) did not touch her with any other Harm. Whereupon, in the Town of her Birth, and where ſhe eſcaped ſuch an unexpected Peril, ſhe made choice to expreſs her Thankfulneſs to God, upon the Altar of her charitable Almſhouſes and School.

The Reaſon of erecting her Almſhouſes.

To all theſe *London* Ladies, ſo exemplary for their Charity, let one more (long before them all) be added; namely, *Leofriva*, that lived in the Days of King *Edward* the *Saxon*, *Anno* 1060. She is called in the Ancient Writings, *Fœmina Lundonica*, *i. e.* a Woman of *London*.

The Lady *Leofriva*'s Charity.

*J. S.*

By her laſt Will, ſhe gave the Town of *Fiſherton* to the Abbey of *Peterburgh*. Afterward *Edryd*, the foreſaid *Edward*'s Queen, claimed the ſaid Village, pretending *Leofriva* decreed it for her. So there was a Conteſt about it; and the Abbey gave the Queen Forty Marks of Gold, and Forty Marks more in the Ornaments of the Church.

Hiſt. of Peterb.

This pious *London* Lady died in her way to *Jeruſalem*; whither, it ſeems, ſhe undertook a Journey for Devotion. ]

*John Lidgate* in Praiſe of *Londoners* of his Time.

Thus much for the Worthineſs of Citizens (both Men and Women) in this City; touching whom, *John Lidgate*, a Monk of *Bury*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, made (amongſt other) theſe Verſes following:

> *Of Seven Things I praiſe this City:*
> *Of true Meaning, and faithful Obſervance;*
> *Of Righteouſueſs, Truth and Equity;*
> *Of Stableneſs aye kept in Legiance,*
> *And for of Virtue thou haſt ſuffiſance:*
> *In this Lond here, and other Londs all,*
> The Kings Chamber *of Cuſtom Men thee call.*

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXXI.

*The Worth of Citizens. Supply their Princes Occaſions for preſent Money. Citizens called upon to receive Knighthood. Citizens of Wealth and Honour. Sir* Thomas Greſham. *Sir* Baptiſt Hicks. *Several worthy Maiors formerly. Valor of Citizens. Their Loyalty. Their Wiſdom. Extraordinary Honours done to the City by Kings and Nobles. Offices and Places belonging to the City. Liveries and Fees anciently given, and paid annually by the City, to Perſons of Honour,* &c.

The City's Honour by their Citizens. *J. S.*

A Great deal hath been ſpoken (and yet all but very imperfect Collections) of the Noble Liberality and Charity of the Citizens from Time to Time: Whence Honour and Reputation hath deſervedly been derived to the City.

But the Citizens of *London* have had divers other commendable Qualifications, which have contributed alſo to the Ennobling thereof: As, namely, Their vaſt Wealth, and Generous Employment of it; their Loyalty and their Valour, together with their Wiſdom and Learning.

To give ſome ſcattering Hints of each.

Wealth of Citizens, and their Employment of it commendable.

The City, by the Benefit of its Trade, hath always been very opulent; and many of its Members have arrived to overgrown Eſtates: Which they have made uſe of very commendably, either for the preſent Supplies and Aſſiſtances of their Princes, (which they have often done) or for ſome other Publick Good.

K. *Edward* III. borrows of the City.

When King *Edward* the Third was reſolved upon an Expedition to *France*, with an Intent to recover his Right there, in the 13th of that King, the Parliament gave him a Tax: But the Citizens ſupplied him with preſent Money; he borrowing of them 20000 Marks, to be repaid of the Money coming of the foreſaid Grant. Which Money was levied of every Ward in the City. *Fabian* ſhews what every Ward was ceſſed at; ſome more, ſome leſs. And I obſerve theſe Men of Note for the chiefeſt Wealth:

Fabian's Chron. f. 207.

*William de Brackleſworth*; of the *Tower* Ward, lent 100 *l.*

*John de Cawſton*, of *Billingſgate* Ward, lent 200 *l.*

*Aleyn Guyll*, of the ſame Ward, 200 *l.*

*John Lovekyne*, of *Bridge* Ward, 200 *l.*

*John Malwayne*,
*Ralph de Lenone*, } of the ſame Ward, { 200*l.*

*Henry Pycard*, 200 *l.*
*Barth. Freſlyng*, } of *Dowgate* Ward, { 200 *Mar.*
*Will. Lenglyſhe*, 200 *Mar.*

*Tho. Harwold*, 100 *l.*
*John Peche*, } of *Langborn* Ward, { 100 *Ma.*

*John Adam*,
*John Bery*,
*Sim. Pyſtour*, Pepperer,
*Adam de Bery*,
*John Nott*, } of *Walbroke* Ward.

*Adam Fraunceſtre*,
*Simon Browne*,
*John de S. Albon*, } of *Billingsgate* Ward.

*Auguſtin Wales*, of *Limeſtreet* Ward.

*John Coleyne*,
*Robert Manhale*, } Drapers, of *Cornhill* Ward.

*Barthol. Thomazine*, Mercer,
*Steph. Caundyſh*, Draper,
*William Holbech*,
*John Harward*,
*John Dolſobye*,
*John Fawkys*,
*James Naware*, } of *Cheap* Ward.

*Tho. Legg*, Skinner, 300*l.*
*John Harwardſtoke*, } of *Bredſtreet* Ward.

*Walter Turk*, Fiſhmonger,
*John Stodaye*, Vintner,
*Simon Bolſeley*,
*John Rothynge*, } of the *Vintry* Ward.

*Adam Brabeſon*, of *Bredſtreet* Ward.

*Richard Kiſlingbury*,
*John* of *Glouceſter*, } of *Queenhith* Ward.

Sir *Andrew Awbrey*, L. Maior, lent 800*l.*
*William de Cawſton*,
*James Andrew*,
*Thomas Brandon*,
*William* of *Worceſter*,
*John Bechampe*,
*John Hall*,
*John Bull*,
*John Wardby*,
*William Hamſteed*, } All of *Cordwainer Street.*

A Rich Ward, as appears by all theſe wealthy Men in it.

*Gilbert Staindroppe*, of *Faringdon* Ward within.

*Rich. Lazar*, Mercer,
*Simon de Bedyngton*, } of *Cripplegate* Ward.

*Simon de Fraunċis*: This Man lent 800*l.* as much as the L. Maior did. He was Maior in the Year 1341.
*Henry* of *War*,
*John Deny*, } of *Colemanſtreet* Ward.

The reſt of the Wards are mentioned; but no particular Names of wealthy Perſons contributing largely, as theſe beforementioned did.

**K. *Edw.* III. requires the Citizens to take Knighthood.**

The Wealth of the Citizens had made them once like to have filled the City with Knights: This ſame warlike King *Edward* the Third, *Anno* 1344, requiring all them who had 40 *l. per Annum*, to take Knighthood upon them, within about ſix Weeks after. And of this, Publick Proclamation was made in *London*, by the Sheriffs, that ſuch as were concerned ſhould take notice of it.

And this the King required, either for the Honour of the City, or perhaps to get Money out of the wealthier Sort: who, as it appeared by the Sequel, had no Inclination to this Honour, nor the Conſequences of it.

This Command of the King was grounded upon a Statute made in the firſt Year of King *Edward* II. whereby it was ordered, That all ſuch as ought to be Knights, that is, that had 20 *l.* yearly in Fee, or for Term of Life, ſhould take the Arms of the Knight upon him.

The ſaid King's Brief to the Sheriffs of *London*, for this Purpoſe, was as followeth.

*EDWARDUS,* &c. *Vicecomitibus,* &c.

*i. e.* " *EDWARD,* &c. to the Sheriffs of " *London,* Greeting.

" WE Command, firmly enjoining you, That " in the City aforeſaid, when you ſhall think " convenient, ye cauſe it publickly to be pro" claimed, That all who have 40 *l.* of Land or " Rent, as they have Revenue by Year, and " have held them for Three whole Years, and " are not Knights, take upon them the Order of " Knighthood, about the Feaſt of St.* *Laurence* " next, or at moſt on the Feaſt, upon Danger " which followeth. And that ye diligently en" quire of the Names of thoſe who have 40 *l.* of " Land or Rents *per Ann.* in the ſaid City: And " that ye certify Us of thoſe Names, in our " *Chancery*, before the foreſaid Feaſt. And by " no means omit ye this.

" Witneſs my ſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 30th " Day of *June*; in the Year of our Reign " over *England* the 18th; but of our Reign " over *France*, the 5th.

* *Auguſt* 10.

To which Brief, the Sheriffs returned this Anſwer.

*Proclamari fecimus,* &c.

*i. e.* " We have cauſed to be proclaimed " throughout our whole Bailiffwick, all the Ar" ticles contained in the Brief, as it is com" manded in the ſame. We have cauſed alſo In" quiſition to be made, by the Oath of honeſt " and lawful Men of our ſaid Bailiffwick, if any " have 40 *l.* of Land or Rent, by Year, in our " ſaid Bailiffwick, and have held them for Three " whole Years; and of thoſe that hold a Part in " our Bailiffwick, and a Part elſewhere, of the " ſaid Value. By whoſe Oath we find, that all " the Lands and Rents in the ſaid City are held " of the Lord the King *in Capite*, as Free Burgage " in Fee Farm. Nor is there any that hath 40 *l.* " of Land or Rent in the ſame by the Year cer" tain. Becauſe the Lands in the ſaid City, " ſome are let for more, ſome for leſs; and often " ſtand empty, and are not let: Yet frequently " have divers Burthens, and require Repairs and " Amendments. And for thoſe Cauſes, and the " Burning of Houſes, and divers other Dangers " happening, the Certainty of the true Value of " them cannot be known. And as to the Lands " and Rents which the Citizens have out of our " Bailiffwick, the Sworn Men ſay, That they " know nothing of the Value of them by Year, " nor can enquire.

Theſe Diminutions and Abatements of the Eſtates of the Citizens, were given in (as it ſeems) with reſpect to the Exceptions in the foreſaid Statute of 1 *Edward* II. Wherein ſuch were excuſed from Knighthood, that had held their Lands but a ſmall Time; or that were bounden in certain Debts in the *Exchequer*, to be paid yearly out of their Lands; and that held in Manors in Ancient Demeſn of the Crown, as a Sokeman; and that muſt give Tallage, when the King's Demeſnes were tallied: And ſuch as held Burgage Lands, altho' they did amount to 20 *l.* yearly.

Such another Writ came from that King, about Twelve Years after, to the Sheriffs, *Walter Forſter*, and *Thomas de Brandon*, the Firſt of *Auguſt*, the 30th of that King's Reign over *England*, but of *France* the 17th. And the Sheriffs Return was the ſame.

The Citizens Loan to King *Henry* VIII. of 21263 *l.*

In the Year 1544, *Anno* 36 *Hen.* VIII. the Citizens, Members of the Twelve Companies, lent that King, upon Lands mortgaged to them, the Sum of 21263 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

| | |
|---|---|
| When the Maior, Sir *Ralph Warren*, lent for his Part, | 500 *l.* |
| Sir *Martin Bowes*, | 300 *l.* |
| Sir *Rowland Hill*, | 300 *l.* |
| The three *Greſhams*, between them, | 1073 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* |
| *Viz.* | |
| Sir *Richard Greſham*, | 500 *l.* |
| Sir *John Greſham*, | 800 *Ma.* |
| *William Greſham*, Mercer, | 40 *l.* |

There were then theſe Knights, and brave wealthy Citizens, that then lent their Proportions, as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir *William Forman*, | 300 *l.* |
| Sir *William Roche*, | 300 *l.* |
| Sir *John Coles*, | 200 *l.* |
| Sir *Michael Dormer*, | 400 *l.* |
| Sir *John Allen*, | 400 *l.* |
| Sir *John Champneys*, | 200 *l.* |

And theſe Aldermen, not then knighted; tho' divers of them afterwards were.

| | |
|---|---|
| *John Sadler*, | 100 *l.* |
| *John Tolos*, | 200 *Ma.* |
| *George Barnes*, | 200 *l.* |
| *Ralph Allen*, | 500 *l.* |
| *William Laxton*, | 300 *l.* |
| *Henry Hubberthorn*, | 300 *l.* |
| *Thomas White*, | 300 *l.* |
| *Richard Dobbs*, | 200 *Ma.* |
| *Richard Jervys*, | 400 *l.* |
| *Richard Rede*, | 200 *l.* |
| *Andrew Judd*, | 300 *l.* |
| *Thomas Lewin*, | 100 *l.* |
| *Henry Amcotes*, | 200 *l.* |
| *John Wilford*, | 100 *l.* |

The City bound for Monies borrowed by K. *Edw.* VI. at *Antwerp.*

And it hath been from Time to Time the Practice of the Kings of *England* to borrow Money, for their preſent Neceſſities, of the City; and the Cuſtom of the City accordingly to ſupply their Kings: And likewiſe ſometimes to be Security for Monies borrowed by the King abroad.

Warr. Book of K. *Edward*

King *Edward* VI. borrowed Money of *Anthony Fugger*, and his Nephews; who were vaſtly rich *German* Merchants, and Bankers at *Antwerp*. And the City was bound with the King for Payment. As I find *Anno* 1551, in the Month of *April*,

*April*, a Recognizance made from the King to Sir *Andrew Jud*, Lord Maior of the City, and the Commonalty of the ſame, that the King ſhall diſcharge them, their Succeſſors, Lands, Poſſeſſions, and Goods whatſoever, as well beyond the Sea, as on this Side, from the Payment of certain Sums of Money *Flemiſh*, which they ſtood bound for to the ſaid *Anthony Fugger*, and his Nephews, to be paid at *Antwerp*.

The Queen leaves off taking Money Abroad, and takes it up of her own Merchants.

About the 10th or 11th of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, ſhe thought of laying aſide this Cuſtom of taking up Money from Foreign Merchants, and Bankers, and concluded it better to borrow of her own Subjects, that they might have the Benefit of the Intereſt of the Money ſo lent her, rather than Strangers. And there was ſome Neceſſity now of taking this Reſolution, ſince in the Year 1569, the Correſpondence was ſtopp'd by Duke *D'Alva* with *Antwerp*, whence the Monies uſed to come. This Counſel that famous Citizen Sir *Thomas Greſham*, her Agent, gave her; that for the making of ſome Payments to Creditors at *Hamburgh*, ſhe ſhould take up Money of her own Merchants, whereby they might enjoy the Benefit of the Loan. But this Motion found ſome Stop with the Merchants at this critical Time eſpecially, of a miſunderſtanding with *Spain*. For when the ſaid *Greſham* came to the Company of Merchant-Adventurers to borrow for the Queen, they firſt made dilatory Anſwers to him, ſometimes of Appearance of liking it; and yet in the End made an open Queſtion in the Common Hall, with a peremptory Refuſal, by holding up of their Hands: Though the Queen, to encourrge them to lend, had ordered *Greſham* to make Overtures of Payment beforehand, of certain Sums of Money at *London*, for their Commodity, and greater Surety: So as they would afterwards, upon Sale of their Commodities, make Payment of the ſame according to the Value of Exchange.

Sir *Tho. Greſham's* Advice.

Some Merchants refuſe at firſt to lend the Queen Money. Reſented.

But this Refuſal the Queen's Council reſented much, and cauſed the Secretary to ſend a Letter to the Merchants, importing, “How this Offer of the Queens was a Matter of great Grace and Favour, not much uſed before this Time, by any Prince; and therefore in Right to have been very thankfully received. That this Practice of theirs looked as though they were utterly careleſs of the Queen's Honour, to make a Hall-Matter of it: And undiſcreetly Deviſed, contrary to all former Uſage, to make an open Queſtion in their Common Hall, with a peremptory Refuſal by holding up of their Hands, without firſt giving a probable Cauſe of their ſo doing: A Uſage unmeet for the Princes Cauſe: And the good Offer of her Majeſty generally rejected, not only by the Youth, (whom they the Elders were commonly wont to blame to the Council, for all Diſorders in their Aſſemblies,) but by themſelves alſo the Heads. The Council added, “That they muſt not think that ſuch a Dealing would be paſt over, as percaſe they had thought. But before they meant to diſcloſe the ſame to the Queen, they thought good to impart thus much unto them. Not that they cared for their Payment of any Money there [at *Hamburgh*] for her Majeſty; but that they [the Council] would firſt know, how they could anſwer the ſame: And then they would proceed to ſuch Remedy, as ſhould ſeem meet to them, and give them Cauſe hereafter to think that they could, and muſt for her Majeſty, be anſwerable to all manner of Perſons, according as they ſhould deſerve, well or ill, in the Service of her Majeſty, and the Realm. Finally, that the Matter was ſuch, that they could not overpaſs without imparting to them, either to lay before them their great Overſight, or to require, for Diminution of their Conceit] againſt them, ſome Declaration of their Doings to be otherwiſe than they appeared: Where heretofore they had many times dutifully made Payment of Sums of Money for her Majeſty on the other Side of the Seas: Which had alſo been readily and juſtly repaid them. And ſo doing they did but the Duty of honeſt Subjects. And yet were always both thanked and favoured for the ſame. This Letter from the Council having ſome peculiar Paſſages in it, as to the Princes Borrowing, and the City's voluntary lending Money to them, I thought fit and worthy the inſerting in this Place.

They lend her Money, *An.* 1569.

The Iſſue of this was, that in the Months of *November* and *December*, 1569, divers of the Merchants and Aldermen lent the Queen Money for Six Months, and to pay Six *per Cent* for thoſe Six Months. The Lenders, and Sums Lent, were theſe:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir *William Garrard*, | 1000 *l.* |
| Sir *Roger Martin*, | 1000 *l.* |
| *Lionel Ducket*, | 2000 *l.* |
| *William Bond*, Alderman, | 1000 *l.* |
| *Thomas Ramſey*, Alderman, | 1000 *l.* |
| *Benedict Spinola*, | 2000 *l.* |
| *Nicholas Fountain*, and *Peter du Buſquel*, | 1000 *l.* |
| *James Harvey*, | 1000 *l.* |
| Sir *Thomas Lee*, | 1000 *l.* |
| *Rowland Haward*, Alderman, | 1000 *l.* |
| *John Rivers*, Alderman, | 1000 *l.* |
| *William Allyn*, Alderman, | 1000 *l.* |
| Lady *Joan Laxton*, (Wife as it ſeems to *Laxton*, ſometime Sheriff,) | 1000 *l.* |
| *Francis Barnham*, Alderman, | 1000 *l.* |
| | 16000 *l.* |

The Queen gave Bonds to each of theſe, and other accuſtomed Bonds, to diſcharge them of the Statute of Uſury. The Six Months being expired, ſhe prolonged the Payment for Six Months more, paying Six *per Cent* again, and Brokage. And the Loans went on more currently afterwards. For,

She borrows again, *Anno* 1588.

Again, in that famous Year 1588, the Queen in that Juncture wanted Money, and made Uſe of a Loan from the City. Then in the Month of *Auguſt*, the City, and chiefly the Members of the Twelve Companies, raiſed Fifty One Thouſand Nine Hundred Pounds. Theſe following lent One Thouſand Pounds apiece, Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Sir *Wolſtan Dixy*, *Thomas Smith*, Cuſtomer, and *John Spencer*, Alderman; the reſt ſubſcribed, ſome Five Hundred Pounds; ſome Three, ſome Two; none under One Hundred Pounds. Then the Strangers, Traders in *London*, lent Four Thouſand Nine Hundred Pounds.

Another Loan *Anno* 1589.

And again, another Loan there was the next Year, *viz.* 1589, if I miſtake not, of Fifteen Thouſand Pounds: For which the Queen paid Ten *per Cent*. And from theſe Supplies of Money afforded from the City, it ſeems to have truly the Denomination of the *Chamber* of the Kings of *England*. And thus from its inexhauſtible Wealth, and the good Service and Uſe her Princes have made of it, her Citizens have received great Honour.

Loans from the City to their Prince upon Occaſions.

So that one good Service of the City to their Princes, was lending them Money upon ſome extraordinary Emergence: As it did this Queen ſometimes, who had great and dangerous Enemies to Encounter, and watch againſt. To enlarge a little here. In that Critical Year 1588, She ſent to the Maior and Aldermen, and they raiſed her a great Sum of Money of the wealthier Citizens, Collected in every Company by a Loan. In one Payment whereof in Part, they ſent in Seventeen Thouſand Nine Hundred Fifty Two Pounds, Ten Shillings. Some indeed there were that endeavoured to ſhift it off, by going into the Country, or leaving the City, or abſenting themſelves for the preſent. But that ſuch alſo might bear their Proportion, the Lord Maior, (who was Sir *Martin Calthorp*) was fain to crave Help from above to deal with them. Whoſe Letter to the Lord Treaſurer (who had called upon him for this Loan) I ſhall ſet down, as worth preſerving: *Viz.*

The Maior's Letter of a Loan of the Companies to Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1588.

‘That it might pleaſe him to be advertiſed, that according to his Lordſhips laſt Direction, for the ſpeedy Payment of ſuch Money, as the Companies did ſtand Taxed by way of Loan for her Majeſty's Service, he [the Maior] had proceeded for the effecting of the ſame by all good Ways and Means: Whereby it was then brought in, and paid into her Majeſty's Receipt, upon the Second Payment, the Sum of Seventeen Thouſand Nine Hundred Fifty Two Pounds Ten Shillings. And that he was in good Hope it would have been made Twenty Thouſand Pounds. But that he ſaw then it would very hardly be accompliſhed, unleſs his Lordſhip would be pleaſed to take ſome Courſe, that ſuch Citizens as did wilfully abſent themſelves, and others that had left the City, and betaken themſelves into the Country, might likewiſe be compelled to contribute unto the ſaid Loan. Whoſe Names, and Dwelling Places, together with a Particular of ſuch Sums as they ſtood charged with, he ſent unto his Lordſhip by his Brother, Sir *George Bond*, [an Alderman.] And that he could well inform his Lordſhip, how effectually this Buſineſs had been travailed in. He added, that he was very ſorry that he ſhould be occaſioned by the Backwardneſs of ſome, to give ſo hard an Information unto his Lordſhip againſt any one, that would be accounted a good Citizen. But in reſpect of his Duty, he could do no leſs, but lay the Fault and Blame on ſuch as committed the ſame. And ſo beſeeching his good Lordſhip to receive in good Part, what his good Will and dutiful Pains had accompliſhed herein, he humbly took his Leave. Dated at *London*, the 15th of *November*, 1588.

An Alderman impriſoned about it.

Not long after I find one of the Aldermen, *viz.* Alderman *Skinner*, in Hold for Diſobedience to an Order of the Queen's Council, whom I ſuſpect to be one of thoſe that upon Retirement out of the City, or ſome other Cauſe, refuſed to contribute what was allotted him to this Loan. The reſt of his Brethren the Aldermen, had laboured with him to comply, but without Succeſs; till now in *September*, 1589, they joined together in their Supplication to the Privy Council, to order his Enlargement, upon his giving Security for his Forth-coming, whenſoever the Privy Council ſhould call for him; and that becauſe his Wife lay at that Time very much indiſpoſed; they hoping that by this gentle Uſage they ſhould at length prevail with him. To which Supplicatory Letter the Maior, and Twelve more, ſubſcribed their Names. After this manner ſhewing their Deference to the Queen, as well as Interceſſion for their Brother.

The Maior and Aldermen to the Council for his Enlargement.

‘Right Honourable, our very good Lords: How acceptable a Thing it might be unto us, by any good Means to reduce our Brother, Alderman *Skinner*, to conform himſelf unto your Honour's Proceedings, it may be your Lordſhips by our often and humble Motions, might rightly judge. And yet in that we are perſuaded, nothing may ſo ſoon inform him in the Conſideration of his Obedience, proceeding from your Lordſhips in the Time of this his reſtrained Liberty: We have therefore thought good, preſuming upon your Honourable Favours, and tendring the Good of our ſaid Brother, to become humble Suitors unto your good Lordſhips. Beſeeching the ſame to be ſo graciouſly pleaſed, as upon Security and Pledges for his Forthcoming, he may be enlarged out of Priſon for ſome convenient Time, to your Lordſhips thought Good. And the rather we are to beſeech and intreat the ſame, in that the Gentlewoman, his ſorrowful Wife, overcharged with inward Grief, is at this preſent very Sick; and in what Peril, we know not. To whom the Preſence of her Huſband would be, no doubt, a ſingular Comfort and Relief. Howbeit, if upon this ſo great, and more than ordinary a Favour granted by your Lordſhips, at our humble Suit, he may not be won to that Obedience and Conformity by us his Brethren, and other good Friends, as may ſtand with Regard to his Duty to her Majeſty and your Lordſhips, then to yield and ſubmit himſelf Priſoner again at your Lordſhip's Command. But we are in good Hopes ſo to prevail with him by our good Perſuaſions and Endeavours, as to win him to that Submiſſion, as the Conſideration of the preſent Caſe doth require. And thus beſeeching your Honours to tender and pardon this our great Boldneſs, we humbly betake your Lordſhips to the moſt Gracious Protection and Providence of God. At *London*, the 13th of *September*, 1589.

*Your good Lordſhips moſt humble.*

*Richard Martin*, Maior.
*Thomas Ramſey.*
*Wolſtan Dixie.*
*Rowland Hayward.*
*John Harte.*
*John Allot.*
*William Webbe.*
*William Rowe.*
*William Maſham.*
*Henry Billingſley.*
*William Elkyn.*
*Hugh Offley.*
*Anthony Radclyff.*

The Aldermen and Merchants borrow Bullion of the Queen.

And as the Queen borrowed of her loving Citizens, upon urgent Occaſions, ſo her Citizens would ſometimes borrow of her; ſuch was the good Underſtanding between her Majeſty and them. Such a Requeſt Alderman *Martyn* made to the Lord Treaſurer, in the Name of himſelf, and other Aldermen and Merchants trading to *Turkey*, in the Year 1584, for a conſiderable Weight of Bullion in the *Tower*, their Ships being now ready to Sail. Which Requeſt they ſeconded with their Letter to the ſaid Lord, writ in *February*. ‘That he would pleaſe to underſtand, that Mr. Alderman *Martyn* had been an humble Suiter unto his Lordſhip, in Behalf of the Company of the *Turky* Merchants, to be Mean unto her Majeſty for the Loan of Ten Thouſand Pound Weight of *Bullion* for certain Years, for the better Maintenance of their Trade, ‘they being charged divers Ways, as his Lordſhip well underſtood: And for that they had at that preſent Time, Ships ready to go forth for thoſe Parts, they humbly beſeeched his Lordſhip to procure her Majeſty's Reſolution therein, before the ſame Ships departed, for the better Direction of their Affairs there. And ſo humbly beſeeching him to ſtand their good Lord herein, and craving Pardon for this their Boldneſs, they humbly took their Leaves.

Subſcribed by

*Edward Oſborne.*
*George Barne.*
*Richard Martyn.*
*Martyn Calthorpe.*
*John Harte.*
*John Spenſer.*
*William Maſham.*
*Thomas Smith.*
*Richard May.*
*Richard Staper.*

A Supply granted to K. *James* I. for *Ireland.*

E. *How's* Abridgment.

King *James* the Firſt, near the beginning of his Reign, was apprehenſive of a Rebellion in the *North* of *Ireland*; when the Citizens of *London* ſeaſonably ſupplied him with Twenty Thouſand Pounds for his *Iriſh* Affairs. It was in the Month of *July*, 1609, or 1610, that that King offered the Lord Maior and Citizens a Poſſeſſion and Plantation of *Engliſhmen*, in the Province of *Ulſter*. Accordingly they adviſed themſelves therein. And in *Auguſt* they ſent Four expert and diſcreet Perſons, accompanied and directed by Sir *Thomas Philips*, (as the Lords of the Council had appointed) to Survey that Province, and to obſerve the Profits, with the State and Condition thereof, and to report what Ruins were to be Repaired; and what Cities, Caſtles, and Towns, were preſently to be Builded. When theſe Four Surveyors were returned, they certified the true State thereof, and of the Commodities, Honour and Credit, that was likely thereby to accrue to the City. And ſo they reſolved to agree to the King's Offer, and Levied the foreſaid Sum. And by Virtue of an Act of Common Council, they conſtituted Twenty Four Committees, conſiſting of Six Aldermen, and Eighteen Commoners; the Two Chief were called the Governor and Deputy: All which to be choſen every Year: And to have all Power and Authority to order and diſpoſe all Matters, for Plantation, Traffick, Rule and Government, in that *Northern* Part of *Ireland*. On the 14th of *February*, they made Publication thereof; ſignifying unto all Handicrafts Men that would go thither, that they ſhould have preſent Entertainment and Employment in this Expedition, and their full Wages, with their Dwelling Houſes, and other good Means, for the Maintenance of themſelves and their Families. Upon Knowledge whereof, there came about Three Hundred Perſons: Who were preſently fitted and furniſhed with all Things neceſſary; and with all convenient Speed were ſent to *Ulſter*. And ſo this Expedition proved Proſperous: Alderman *Cockain* being the firſt Governor.

The *Iriſh* Company.

The Succeſs of the Cities Plantation in *Ireland.*

But to give ſome further Account, how this weighty Buſineſs proceeded. There were ſoon after, many Neglects and Abuſes about this Plantation. Which the King, taking Notice of in the Year 1613, intimated at *Greenwich* unto the Governor, and divers Aldermen and Citizens, being of the Committees. And at a great Common Council upon *Midſummer* Day, Sir *Henry Mountague*, the King's Serjeant at Law, came unto them from the King, and declared unto them the Errors in the due Proſecution of this purpoſed Plantation. And that it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould forthwith ſend over ſome of themſelves, and ordain a better and more ſpeedy Courſe in this Plantation; that is, for Planting, Fortifying, Conſtituting, Governing and Building: And to take exact Survey of all Places, and all Perſons and Expences, to be employed in this weighty Buſineſs. Upon this Meſſage from the King, the Lord Maior, and Citizens, ſent over thither one Alderman, (*viz. George Smithes*) and one Commoner: and the Governor and Committees ſent alſo, to aid them in their Negotiation, Captain *Panton*, a Citizen, an excellent Soldier, to give his Direction in Fortification, and one *Soutles*, a Skilful Man for a Surveyer of the Buildings, and one *Moſſe*, a Sollicitor of *London*, to be their Secretary. Theſe embarked for *Ireland*, and arrived at *Dublin*. And thence went to the Province of *Ulſter*. Where they Surveyed the chief Cities belonging to their Plantation, *viz.* the Cities of *London-Derry* and *Coleraine*, with the Situation, and Fortifications thereof; and examined what Offices and Officers had been formerly Conſtituted; and which were fit to be continued or changed; and to ſettle the beſt Courſe for Commerce with good Government in Peace and War. And having ſpent Three Months in theſe Parts, they returned; having eſtabliſhed their Towns, Lands, and Buildings, in the beſt Manner the Time would permit. And made Report by Writing unto the Governor and Committees very exactly, anſwering Forty Four Articles of Inſtructions given them in Charge by the Committees: And alſo they delivered to the Common Council, a Relation in Writing of the whole Matter of their Proceeding in this Buſineſs; and their Advices for the Proceedings hereafter. Which the ſaid Common Council accepted and approved.

E. *Howes.*

Further, in the Year 1616, by a ſpecial Commiſſion from the King, and from the City of *London*, *Peter Proby*, Alderman, and Governor of the new Plantation of the Province of *Ulſter*, in *Ireland*, accompanied with other Citizens appointed, went thither and miniſtred the Oath unto all Officers, and others, for the well Government, and making true Accounts. And he carried over with him Two rich Swords. Whereof one he delivered to Sir *John Vaughan*, Knight, Maior of *London-Derry*; and the other to *Triſtram Berisford*, Eſq; Maior of *Colerain*, for the Time being: To be born before them and their Succeſſors for ever. There was alſo ſent unto the Maior of *London-Derry*, a great guilded Mace, being ſent him from the Governor and Aſſiſtants of the Plantation. And after Mr. *Proby* had ſtayed about a Quarter of a Year in thoſe Parts, and ordered Matters, he returned back with his Company to *London* again.

Citizens of great Wealth and Honour.

It would be endleſs, and indeed impoſſible, to give a particular Enumeration of the Citizens of moſt Note for Wealth; let it ſuffice to take Notice of a few; who were not only Wealthy, but employed by their Princes, and advanced to great Honour.

Sir *Michael de la Pole.*

Sir *Michael de la Pole*, created by King *Richard* the IId Earl of *Suffolk*, and conſtituted Lord Chancellor of *England*, was the Son of a Merchant of *London*.

Sir *William Fitz-Williams.*

Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, a Merchant Taylor, ſometime Sheriff of *London*, was preferred firſt to Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Houſhold, and afterwards Privy Counſellor to King *Henry* the VIIIth, Treaſurer of his Houſhold, and Lord Admiral of *England*:

*England*: and advanced to the Title of Earl of *Southampton*.

Sir *John Allen*.

Sir *John Allen*, Lord Maior of the City, a Man of great Wiſdom: The ſame King *Henry* the VIIIth made one of his Privy Council.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*.

The Queen's Agent at *Antwerp*.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, *Mercer*, famous and well known to Poſterity, for that Noble Uſe he made of his great Riches in building the *Royal Exchange*, and founding a College out of his own Houſe, for profeſſing the liberal Arts and Sciences. This Man King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, employed as their Agent Abroad; eſpecially at *Antwerp*, where he had been a Merchant. But chiefly he was Queen *Elizabeth*'s Factor unto the Year 1570. In the Year 1566, in the Month of *Auguſt*, he was ſent over to *Antwerp*, to take up Money for the Queen; and took up Fourteen Thouſand Six Hundred Sixty Seven Pounds Six Shillings and Eightpence *Flemiſh*, payable at *Antwerp*, the 20th of *February* following. And there was prolonged from the 20th of *Auguſt*, the Sum of Thirty Four Thouſand Three Hundred Eighty Five Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence *Flemiſh*, due then from the Queen, and payable the 20th of *February*. Which Sums together in the whole, were about Forty Nine Thouſand, Fifty Three Pounds. And in *December*, the ſame Year, there was another Debt of the Queens prolonged, being the Sum of Eight Thouſand Five Hundred Thirty Two Pounds *Flemiſh*, for Six Months.

And whereas the Queen had for a good while followed the Practice of taking up Money Abroad of Strangers, (as King *Edward* and Queen *Mary* had done before her) he perſuaded her to take up the Money ſhe needed of her own Merchants, which would be both for her Honour, and for the Benefit of them, while ſhe allowed them the ſame Conſideration ſhe had done Strangers before.

His excellent Counſel to the Queen for taking up Money.

*Hamburgh* Merchants.

And *Greſham*'s Honour will always remain, for this excellent Counſel, and for another Advice, in the Year 1569, when the Queen, and her Treaſurer, were in a great Plunge, when ſhe owed much Money, and had need of more, and knew not whence to have it, but from the Rich Bankers of *Antwerp*: And all Correſpondence with that City was now broke off by Duke *D' Alva*'s Governance of the *Low-Countries*. The *Engliſh* therefore were now carrying away their Effects and Trade to *Hamburgh*. Secretary *Cecyl*, (who now managed the *Exchequer*) feared, that the Merchants ſhould not have Money enough to carry on the Trade, as they would have had, if all were open with *Antwerp*: And the Queen owing much Money to the Merchants, and to her Creditors Abroad, ſhe intended out of the Cuſtoms of Cloth to have repaid them. Which ſhe feared therefore would fall ſhort, the Trade being removed to a new Place. Theſe Doubts the Secretary imparted to Sir *Thomas Greſham*. Who knowing well the State of Trade, and of the Merchants, told the Secretary, that in his Opinion he needed not to make any Doubt of that ſeeming Difficulty, *viz.* of the Queen's Payment of her Creditors, if ſhe ſaw her Merchants well paid in *London* their firſt Payment, which was half of her Debt to them. For by that Time the other Money ſhould be payable here to her ſaid Merchants, they ſhould have both Plenty of Money at *Hamburgh*, and here. He aſſured him, the Goods that our Merchants had ſhipped from *Hamburgh* hither, were well worth One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and better. And the Shipping that they made now hence with our Commodities, was richly worth Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and better. For that there would be above Thirty Thouſand Pounds Worth of Cloaths. The Cuſtom whereof would be worth to the Queen, at the leaſt, Ten Thouſand Pounds; which would diſcharge, he ſaid, that Debt, if the Queen pleaſed. And whereas the Secretaries greateſt Care was, that our Merchants ſhould not have Money enough for to buy up our Commodities, *Greſham* told him, he needed not doubt of it, conſidering the great Vent they had at *Hamburgh* already, and were like to have.

Therefore he humbly beſeeched the Secretary, for the Stay and Advancing of the Queen's Credit, that this ſmall Payment, agreed upon already at *Hamburgh*, might be paid, conſidering that he had written before to the ſaid Creditors, that they ſhould have a Payment made there now this *Auguſt*. Which Payment, he ſaid, would not a little advance her Highneſs's Honour and Credit. And how much her Highneſſes Credit had ſtood her in Stead beyond the Seas for ready Money, it was now too tedious and long a Matter to trouble him withal. But that if he were able to perſuade the Queen's Majeſty, and him, the Secretary, he would have that Matter, above all other Things, cared for: Aſſuring him that he did know for certain, that the Duke *D' Alva* was more troubled with the Queen's great Credit, and with the Vent of her Commodities at *Hamburgh*, than he was with any Thing elſe, and *quaked for Fear*, as *Greſham* expreſs'd it. Which, as he ſaid, was one of the chiefeſt Things that let and hindred, that the Duke could not come by the Tenth Penny that he then demanded, for the Sale of all Goods any kind of way in the *Low Countries*; which, *Greſham* believed, would be his utter undoing. He adviſed therefore, that the Queen would in this Time uſe no Strangers, but her own Subjects; whereby he, and all other Princes might ſee, what a Prince of Power ſhe was. And by this Means there was no Doubt, but that her Highneſs ſhould cauſe the Duke of *Alva* to know himſelf, and to make that End with the *Low Countries*, that her Majeſty would her ſelf, what Bruit ſoever was there ſpread Abroad to the contrary.

And ſeeing he was entred ſo far, (as he proceeded with the Secretary) concerning the Queen's Credit beyond the Seas, wherein he had travailed this Twenty Years, he added, that by Experience in uſing our own Merchants, he found great Honour accrued to the Prince, and alſo great Profit to the Merchants, and to the whole Realm, whatſoever ſome of the Merchants ſaid to the contrary. For when our Prince ought her own mere Merchants Sixty or Eighty Thouſand Pounds, then they knew themſelves, and were daily ready to ſerve as good Cheap, as Strangers did: Which he would wiſh again in ſuch Time of Extremity to be uſed. For that he knew our Merchants were able to do it. Becauſe the Debt is divided into many Mens Hands, and by no Means can hinder them, having Intereſt. This was the wiſe Policy and Advice Sir *Thomas Greſham* once gave the Queen, at a very critical *Juncto*, as any happened in her Reign. And meeting with ſuch a choice Remain of this brave *London* Merchant, I could not but, for his laſting Honour, publiſh it in this Place, though ſomewhat Long.

And having ſaid all this, let me ſay a little more of this eminent Merchant, in regard of his Counſel to the Queen for procuring Money, and keeping up her Credit among the Kingdoms and Princes of the World; and his own Aſſiſtance of her with conſiderable Treaſure; with reſpect to this critical Year, 1569; when the

Queen ſeemed to be in a very great Plunge for Money.

One *Regio*, a *Genoeſe* Merchant, had now in the Queen's Hand in the *Tower*, Twenty or Thirty Thouſand *Duckets*, and much more with other of his Friends in *London*. This *Greſham* knowing, perſuaded the Secretary, that this Money pertaining to Merchants, ſhould be put to the Uſe of ſome Profit : as to Mint it into her own Coin ; whereby ſhe would be a Gainer Three or Four Thouſand Pound, and enrich her Realm with ſo much fine Silver. And for the Repair thereof, ſhe might pay it by the way of Exchange, or otherwiſe, to her great Profit. As alſo ſhe might take it up of the ſaid Merchanrs upon Intereſt, upon the Bonds accuſtomed, for a Year or two : Which he thought they would be right glad of. And ſo, with the ſaid Money, ſhe might pay her Debts both here and in *Flanders* ; to her great Honour and Credit throughout all *Chriſtendom*.

He ſends five Sacks of *Spaniſh Ryals* to be coined for the Queen.

And for his own particular Supply of the Queen, at this Time of Need, in *September*, he ordered *Hugh Clowghe*, his Servant, to deliver by Weight, Five Sacks of new *Spaniſh Ryals* at the *Tower*, to Mr. *Stanley* of the *Mint* ; to be coined for the Uſe of the Queen : And to be done at Seven a Clock in the Morning, for the more Secrecy. Which Five Sacks weighed Nine Hundred ſeventy two Pound, eleven Ounces ; at Four Shillings, Ten-pence Farthing the Ounce.

His Wiſdom and Uſefulneſs to the Publick. *Offspring of the Houſe of* Ottoman : *By Hugh* Gage.

The great Deſerts of this worthy Citizen, are thus ſhewn and ſet forth by one, who dedicated a Book in theſe Times to him ; not only for that magnificent and uſeful Structure, the *Exchange* ; but alſo for his Wiſdom and Uſefulneſs in his publick Service and Counſel, for the Queen's Honour, and Safety of the Realm.

'That many had been beneficent to *England*, 'their native Country. Some, of a zealous Mind, 'had beſtowed their Sage Counſel, and Politick 'Devices, for Defence of the ſame. Others, of 'a favourable Affection, had given their Labours to the procuring in Readineſs of ſuch neceſſary Inſtruments, as in Time of Peace might 'ceaſe our doubtful Minds from Carefulneſs thereof ; and in perilous Seaſons of War, defend us 'from our daily imminent Adverſaries. The 'reſt, not being many in Number, had, of a 'godly and voluntary Will, wholly applied their 'Riches or Money, joined together, and laid out 'their Treaſures to the Erecting ſuch Noble Buildings, as might be for a Publick Commodity 'unto the Inhabitants of this worthy Iſle of '*Britain*.

And then coming to apply this to the ſingle Perſon of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, he proceeded ; 'But alas ! too few have been furniſhed, in whom 'all theſe commendable Qualities have reigned ; 'both to be beneficial to their Country by ſage 'Counſil, procuring of Safeguard for Protection 'of the ſame, and beſtowing of their Subſtance 'to the building of ſuch Famous and Magnificent Works, as might ſerve for common Utility unto all Men. And by the Diſcretion of 'thoſe Men that be learned and wiſe, if ever 'any Subject hath enjoyed them, they attribute 'it unto you.

'For who is he that is ignorant of the Policies 'and Travels, which your Worſhip hath uſed and 'ſuſtained, for to get Safeguard and requiſite Furniture to the Realm ; beſides the infinite Riches 'given to the building of that Princely Work, 'commonly called *The Burſe* ; which already 'declareth, and in *London* is openly to be ſeen, 'what Commodity generally it will bring to the 'Citizens thereof ?

'Theſe Noble Exploits, as indeed they are not 'a little by all Men praiſed, cannot be highly 'enough commended.

Then this Writer ſhewed, how it was by ſome compared to the *Tower* of *Babylon*, to the *Pyramids* in *Egypt*, and other monſtrous Piles erected in other Parts of the World : And how this was preferred above them ; ſince they were built for a vain Oſtentation, without any profitable Uſe ; or of Envy, becauſe the Founders would not leave much Store of worldly Treaſure unto their Succeſſors.

He praiſed Sir *Thomas* alſo for his Temper, Courteſy, Gentleneſs, Friendſhip, and Liberality towards all Men ; yea, and towards the unknown and Strangers ; as divers had experienced.

Sir *B. Hickes*, Mercer.

To this rich and uſeful Commoner, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, a Mercer, I will aſſociate another wealthy Commoner, towards the End of her Time, and in the Beginning of K. *James* I. ; namely, Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*, Son of *Robert Hickes*, a Mercer alſo, keeping a Shop in *Cheapſide*, (of whom ſome mention was made before) at *Soper Lane* End, at the *White Bear* ; and of *Juliana*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Arthur de Clapham in Comitat.* Somerſet.

This *Baptiſt*, upon K. *James*'s coming in, was ſworn his Servant, *Anno* 1603, and ſoon Knighted ; and before his Death was created Viſcount *Campden*. He ſupplied the Court with Silks, and rich Mercery Wares, when King *James*, with his bare *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry, came in : By which means he got a great Eſtate.

He was one of the firſt Citizens, that after Knighthood kept their Shops. But being charged with it by ſome of the Aldermen, he gave this Anſwer for it : That his Servants kept the Shop ; tho' He had a Regard to the ſpecial Credit thereof. And that He did not live altogether upon Intereſt, as moſt of the Aldermen Knights did, laying aſide their Trade after Knighthood. And that had Two of his Servants kept their Promiſe, and Articles concluded between them and him, he had been free of his Shop two Years paſt ; and did then but ſeek a fit Opportunity to leave the ſame.

This was in the Year 1607.

He had a Conteſt with the Aldermen of the City knighted, for Precedency ; ſtanding upon his Ancienty of Knighthood. And the Matter came at laſt to the *Court Marſhal* of *England*, to be decided.

He had two Daughters, Heireſſes ; who, as is reported, were worth 100000 *l.* apiece.

One married *Noel* Viſcount *Campden*, and was Lady *Campden* ; and died not many Years ago, living to a great Age, in great Splendor and good Report, for her Virtues, Charity and Hoſpitality, in *Rutlandſhire*.

The other Daughter, *Mary*, married Sir *Charles Moriſon*, of *Hertfordſhire*. And from an Heireſs of that Family, the Eſtate is now come into the Honourable Houſe of the *Capels*.

His Monument remains in the Church of *Campden*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, (that gave him his Title) with his Ladies, who erected the ſame : Which ſpecifying his Riſe, and his good Deeds, in the Epitaph, may deſerve a Place here.

*To the Memory of her Deareſt and Deceaſed Huſband*, BAPTIST *Lord* HICKES, *Viſcount* Campden ; *Born of a worthy Family in the City of* London. *Who, by the Bleſſing of* GOD *on his ingenuous Endeavours, aroſe to an ample Eſtate, and to the foreſaid Degrees of* *Ho-*

*Honour. And out of thoſe Bleſſings, diſpoſed to Charitable Uſes, in his Lifetime, a large Portion, to the Value of* 10000 l. *Who lived religiouſly, virtuouſly, and generouſly, to the Age of Seventy Eight Years; and died* October *the 18th,* 1629.

ELIZABETH *Viſcounteſs* CAMPDEN, *his Dear Conſort; Born of the Family of the* MAYE'*s* : *Lived with him his Wife, in all Peace and Contentment, the Space of Forty five Years: Leaving Iſſue by her ſaid Lord and Huſband Two Daughters;* JULIANA, *married to* EDWARD *Lord* NOEL, *now Viſcount* CAMPDEN; *and* MARY, *married to Sir* CHARLES MORISON, *Knight and Baronet: Hath piouſly and carefully cauſed this Monument to be erected, as a Teſtimony of their mutual Love. Where both their Bodies may reſt together, in Expectation of a joyful Reſurrection.*

But now to proceed to his Charities. ]

---

R. A brief Remembrance of ſuch Noble and Charitable Deeds, as have been done by the late Right Honourable BAPTIST Lord HICKES, Viſcount *Campden*, as well in his Life, as at his Death: Recorded to the Glory of GOD, his own Honour, and good Example of others.

### *Good Deeds done to the Town of* Campden, *in the County of* GLOUCESTER.

HE built an Almſhouſe, or Hoſpital, for Six Poor Men, and Six Poor Women, which coſt 1000 *l.*

Since the Year of the Foundation of the ſaid Almſhouſe, to wit, 1612, he hath allowed the ſaid Twelve poor People weekly Maintenance, to the Value of 1300 *l.*

And at his Death, he hath ſettled 140 *l. per Annum*, for ever, upon the ſaid Almſhouſe; allowing to each of the ſaid poor Penſioners, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* weekly; and yearly, a Gown, a Hat, and a Tun of Coals.

He built a commodious Markethouſe in the ſaid Town, which coſt 90 *l.*

By his laſt Will, he gave to the ſaid Town, for the ſetting of the Poor to work, a Stock of 500 *l.*

### *To the Church of* Campden.

He gave a Bell, which coſt 66 *l.*

He cauſed a Pulpit to be made, and gave a Cloth and Cuſhion thereto; which coſt 22 *l.*

He built a Gallery there, which coſt 8 *l.*

He made a Window, which coſt 13 *l.*

He gave a Braſs Faulcon, which coſt 26 *l.*

He gave Two Communion Cups, which coſt 21 *l.*

He built the Roof of the Chancel, and new leaded it, which coſt 200 *l.*

He repaired the Chapel by the ſaid Chancel, ſupplied and new-caſt the Leads, which coſt 20 *l.*

He walled round the Churchyard, which coſt 150 *l.*

### *Within the County of* Middleſex.

He built a Seſſions-Houſe for the Juſtices of *Middleſex*, (now commonly called *Hickes's Hall*) to keep their Seſſions in, which coſt Six Hundred Pound.

He repaired and adorned the Chapel of *Hamſtead*, which coſt 76 *l.*

He cauſed a Window to be ſet up in the Chancel of *Kenſington*, and beautified it, which coſt 30 *l.*

He hath given by his laſt Will to the ſaid Town of *Kenſington*, to be employed for the Benefit of the Poor, the Sum of 200 *l.*

### *In the City of* London.

He hath given by his laſt Will to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 100 *l.*

To *Chriſt's Church Hoſpital*, 50 *l.*

To *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the Two other Priſons of the *Compters*, 40 *l.*

He erected a Window in St. *Laurence* Church in the *Old Jewry*; and gave a Pulpit Cloth, and a Cuſhion alſo; which coſt 30 *l.*

### IMPROPRIATIONS *purchaſed, and beſtowed upon the* CHURCH.

One in *Pembrokeſhire*, to be given to the Town of *Tewkſbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*; whereof one Moiety goeth to the Preacher, and the other Moiety to the Poor; which coſt 460 *l.*

Another in *Northumberland*; whereof one Moiety is to be given towards the Maintenance of an able Preacher in *Hamſtead*; the other Moiety to St. *Paul*'s School in *London*, towards the Maintenance of certain Scholars in *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*: Which coſt 760 *l.*

One in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; to be beſtowed on ſuch Churches as ſhall have moſt Need thereof, according to the Diſpoſition of the Superviſors; which coſt 366 *l.*

Another in *Dorſetſhire*; to be beſtowed in the like manner; which coſt 760 *l.*

Certain Chantry Lands alſo in *Lincolnſhire*; which coſt 240 *l.*

He hath alſo given to Two Miniſters, to be choſen out of *Jeſus* College in *Oxenford*, to ſerve in their ſeveral Places, 40 *l.* each Man *per Annum*; which coſt 80 *l.*

He hath bequeathed Legacies to ſeveral Miniſters, the Sum of 140 *l.*

He hath given to Mr. *A. E.* during his Life, yearly, the Sum of 100 *l.*

He hath given among his Houſhold Servants, the Sum of 300 *l.*

### An EPITAPH made in his Memorial.

*Reader, know,*
*Whoe'er thou be,*
*Here lies* Faith, Hope,
*and* Charitie:

Faith *true*, Hope *firm*,
Charity *free*;
BAPTIST *Lord* Campden
*Was theſe Three.*

Faith *in* GOD,
Charity *to Brother*,
Hope *for Himſelf*;
*What ought He other?*

Faith *is no more*;
Charity *is crown'd*:
*'Tis only* Hope
*Is under Ground.*

One

Sir John Cutler.

J. S.

One of the wealthieſt Citizens of later Times, and a great Benefactor to the Publick, (particularly his Buildings in *Grocers Hall*, and the *College* of *Phyſicians* ſince the great Fire) was Sir *John Cutler*, Knight, Grocer. The Earl of *Radnor* married his only Daughter. He died *Anno* 1693. *Edmund Boulter*, Eſq; being his Kinſman and Executor: Who paid the Earl (according to a printed Vindication of himſelf, and the Truſt repoſed in him) 39000 *l.* and upwards; being one Half of the Perſonal Eſtate, which devolved on the Counteſs as her Cuſtomary Part. The ſaid *Boulter*, in Funeral Expences, laid out above 7660 *l.* A Moiety of which belonged to the Earl to allow out of his Moiety. Beſides which, the Earl enjoyed the Profit of Lands, with his Counteſs, ſince her Father's Death, amounting to 14000 *l.*

Relations concerning ſome good Maiors.

And here, while I am mentioning particular worthy and wealthy Members of the City, I ſhall relate a few Acts and Paſſages of ſome Maiors in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, that ſhewed them both wiſe and good, or ſtout, or publick-ſpirited Citizens and Magiſtrates.

Sir T. Lodge his Behaviour upon ſome Threatnings from the Court.

Sir *Thomas Lodge* was Maior 1563; who ſhewed himſelf a Magiſtrate of good Courage, by this Paſſage which happened to him in his Maioralty.

One *Edward Skeggs*, an unworthy Citizen, (who for ſome Miſdemeanor loſt his Freedom of the City, but upon Submiſſion obtained it again) afterwards got to be a Purveyor for the Queen: And thinking, as it ſeems, to offer ſome Affront to the City, to make it the more publick, ſeized upon certain of the Maior's Proviſions; and out of Twenty two Capons for the Maior's Table, took Twelve for the Queen; and that with much ſawcy Language, not fit for the Chief Magiſtrate of the City to receive. Sir *Thomas* made him reſtore Six of the Twelve he had taken; and threatned him with the biggeſt Pair of Bolts in *Newgate*. But away goes *Skeggs* to the L. Steward, then the Earl of *Arundel*, thinking he had Tale enough now againſt the City. And the ſaid L. Steward, and Sir *Edward Rogers*, the Comptroller of the Houſhold, gave too much Ear to an ill Man's Complaint; and preſently wrote a very angry, threatning Letter to the Maior, compoſed in ſuch a Stile, that I believe ſeldom, or never, the like had been ſent to ſo great and eminent a Magiſtrate, and ſo immediate under the Crown.

It began, and proceeded in this Tenor.

The Letter from thence to him.

‘We be advertiſed that you have much miſuſed *Edward Skeggs*, Purveyor for the Queen's Mouth, in making Proviſion for her Highneſs own Perſon: As, in denying him of taking of Twelve Capons of Two and twenty. And of the Twelve, delivered you Six again. And for his ſo doing, you gave him ill Words, and threatning him to *Newgate*; and gave Commandment, the biggeſt Pair of Bolts in *Newgate* ſhould be ſet on his Heels: And ſaid, the Lord Steward, neither the ſaid *Skeggs*, ſhould have none of you for the Queen's Majeſty. And further ſaid to him, If he took your Capons any more, you would ſend him to *Newgate*, and ſet on him ſo many Irons as his Body could bear; calling him *Villain*.

‘For the which your Miſdemeanors, for that it is now a contagious Time of Sickneſs, we now forbear to do that, which hereafter we ſhall not forget to execute for her Majeſties better Service, and your better Knowledge of your bounden Duty. Charging you in the mean Time, to permit him, and all others her Majeſties Officers, for the Proviſion of her Majeſties moſt Honourable Houſhold, to do their Duties for the ſame. And if any of them ſhall do otherwiſe than to their Duties appertaineth; advertiſe us thereof, and we ſhall hear what may be ſaid therein. And the Matter proved, cauſe Reformation and condign Puniſhment of the Party offending.

‘From the Court at *Greenwich*, the Nineteenth of *July*.

*ARUNDEL.*

E. ROGERS.

The Maior being prudent, as well as ſenſible of his own Quality, and ſeeing this Storm hanging over him, made what Friends he could at the Court. And the Plague being then in the City, he durſt not come himſelf to the Court, to juſtify himſelf; but wrote his Letters to Two of his Friends, the Lord *Robert Dudley*, and Secretary *Cecyl*, to acquaint them with the Matter. That to the latter was to this Purport:

“That upon an untrue Report by the ſaid *Skeggs*, the Lord Steward and Mr. Comptroller had conceived great Diſpleaſure againſt him. But he aſſured the Secretary, that *Skeggs* his Reports were moſt untrue, and his Demeanor ſo intolerable, that if the ſame were duly examined, he would be judged an unfit Man for the Place where he ſerved; as, if the contagious Time were not ſuch but that he might repair to his Anſwer, it ſhould well appear. And that if He, and ſuch like, were more to be credited than He [the Maior] was, he thought himſelf a far unmeet Man for the Place wherein he ſerved. Yet he had ſufficient Witneſſes both of that Man's intolerable Compariſons and Demeanors, and of his [the Maior's] Dealings with him. That he had not ſeen, for his Time, that the Maior of *London* had been ſo dealt with. He prayed the Secretary to have Conſideration of this his Grief, as it might come in queſtion thereafter; for their Threatning portended a Diſpleaſure to come, What they meant thereby, he knew not. But that it ſeemed very ſtrange, to be ſo threatned upon the falſe Report of ſo ſlender a Perſon: And eſpecially he being of the City, ſo to be born with againſt the State of the ſame; whereat he kicked to his ſimple Power: Becauſe for his unjuſt Dealing (before he was retained in the Queen's Service) he was diſfranchiſed; and afterward, upon Suit made, reſtored again.

So warily, and yet with ſuch a Reſpect to the Honour of his Office, did Sir *Thomas Lodge* behave himſelf.

Sir *Lionel Ducket.*

Dearth of Proviſions.

In the Year 1573, there was a Dearth of Proviſions in the City, and in the whole Nation: Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Maior, out of his Care of both City and Nation, wrote to the Lord Treaſurer of *England* what the Occaſion thereof was: Namely, That this Scarcity of Butter, Victuals and Grain, was through the ſecret Tranſporting of them beyond Sea, both to *France* and the *Low Countries*; where they were then very dear; and that occaſioned by their Civil Diſſenſions at this Time: Whence it came to paſs, that there was neither ſuch Tillage uſed, nor ſuch further Proviſion made for themſelves as heretofore. Which, he ſaid, would cauſe a further Scarcity, and ſtill raiſe the Prizes higher. He informed the Treaſurer further, That many tranſported Grain out of ſundry Creeks and Havens of the Realm. And becauſe it waxed both ſcarce and dear about ſome of the Coaſts, ſome came up higher into the Land to buy Grain: And, as he was informed, that about *Royſton*, Malt roſe Three Shillings in a Quarter, and more, of late; and that chiefly by the *Kentiſh* Men, who came thither to buy it. And in fine, he ſuggeſted to the ſaid great Miniſter, that unleſs his Lordſhip, with the reſt of the Queen's Council, would ſee Redreſs in Time, it would be an Occaſion of making a Scarcity among them too.

This ſhews him both a careful and diſcreet Magiſtrate.

Sir *James Harvey*.

A Standard for Weights.

In the Year 1581, Sir *James Harvey* was Maior. In his Time were great Deceits, by reaſon of falſe Weights; and that not only within the City of *London*, but in other Cities and Places within the Realm. The Reaſon whereof was, becauſe the true Standard, made according to the Statute for the Sizing of all Weights, could not be found. This was heretofore complained of to the Lord Treaſurer; who took ſome Care for the Reformation thereof: But yet the Abuſe continued. This Maior therefore wrote to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, to this Purport: "That, for that he was this Year charged in Conſcience, by reaſon of his Office and Oath taken, to ſee that Falſhood and Deceit puniſhed; he thought it his Duty, not only to remember his Lordſhip thereof, but to beſeech him, that he would give him his favourable Help and Advice, what Order or Courſe to take in the City, for the Reformation thereof.

Sir *T. Blanke*.

A Plague in his Year.

Let me alſo leave this good Remembrance of Sir *Thomas Blanke*, a Merchant, and Citizen born; Maior the next Year, *viz.* 1582. Which being a Year of Plague in the City, the Lord Treaſurer had ſent an Order to the ſaid Maior, to make a Catalogue of all the Victualling Houſes in *London* that were infected: Which Catalogue was to be ſet up, publickly to be read, to the end that all Strangers, that reſorted to *London* about their Occaſions, might avoid Setting up or Lodging at thoſe Houſes, to prevent their carrying Infection into the Country. And ſo to do it, from Two Months to Two Months. This Sir *Thomas Blanke* diligently did: And employing an expert Perſon to draw up this Catalogue, he had ſpecial Regard to two Things: The one, To give ſuch plain Deſcriptions and Notes of the Streets and Places, as might ſerve for eaſy Notice to ſuch as repaired to the City. The other; This Liſt to be ſo brief and contracted, as it might be brought into leſs than one Side of a Sheet, to be fixed in Places convenient.

The Maior prayed the ſaid Lord, to conſider of the proper Places which he thought good to note; having reſpect to *Weſtminſter*, and the way thereto out of the Liberties, and the Entrance all ways into the City.

The Maior put him alſo in mind, How in *Term* Time, uſually, all the Houſes in *Fleetſtreet*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining, as alſo without *Temple Bar*, did uſe Lodging, Victualling, and Letting out of Chambers: Leaving to his Lordſhip's Conſideration, whether ſuch Houſes, tho' they were not Victuallers, ſhould not be likewiſe noted, if they had been infected within the Space of two Months.

Then he thanked his Lordſhip for his Honourable and Loving Care of the City, in the Matter of the Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects thither. And for his own Part, he promiſed, he would not fail in Diligence, according to his Direction.

The Slaughter at *Paris Garden*, which happened on a *Sunday*.

And whereas upon a *Lord's Day*, a great Number of People, being met for Sport at *Paris Garden*, all the Scaffolds fell down at once, to the ſlaying and wounding of a great many People; this Maior piouſly looked upon it as a Judgment of God, for Breach of the *Lord's Day*; and wrote to the Lord Treaſurer to this Tenor: "That it gave great Occaſion to acknowledge the Hand of God, for ſuch Abuſe of his *Sabbath Day*; and moved him in Conſcience to beſeech his Lordſhip, to give Order for Redreſs of ſuch Contempt of God's Service. And that he had for that End treated with ſome Juſtices of Peace of that County, who ſhewed themſelves to have very good Zeal, but alledged want of Commiſſion; which they humbly referred to his Honourable Wiſdom.

The Queen's Beam, and Weights.

In his Maioralty, he, with his Brethren the Aldermen, and Common Council, entred upon the Buſineſs of Eſtabliſhing of Orders, for the true and upright Uſe of her Majeſties Beam, with the Weights thereto belonging. Which, upon Continuance, did daily wear, and needed to be renewed and ſized from Time to Time. And for this End, they were humble Suitors to him, to have in Remembrance the great Want the City and the whole Realm found, for Lack of Order to ſize Weights; whereby the Commonweal, as he wrote, took Detriment, and private Men preſumed (without Order) to ſell and uſe unlawful Weights, both in the City and in the Country, that were accuſtomed to their Aſſizing from *London*. And this Opportunity the ſaid Maior took; becauſe the latter Verdict, touching Weights, was long ſince delivered before the Treaſurer, and the reſt of the Court of *Exchequer*.

This Sir *Thomas Blanke* was commonly called *The Good Knight*. He died *Anno* 1588. His Epitaph, and his Ladies, are preſerved in this Book, in *Billingſgate* Ward.

In the Year 1588, Sir *Martin Calthorp* was Maior. Then the Queen had a Loan from the City; by reaſon, I ſuppoſe of her extraordinary Charges ſhe had been at in Preparation againſt the *Spaniard*, who attempted the Invaſion of *England* this Year. Every Company was taxed new by way of Loan, according to a Direction from the Lord Treaſurer to the Lord Maior.

In *November* was paid into the Queen's Receipt hereupon, 17952 *l.* 10 *s.* But many of the Citizens wilfully abſented themſelves; and many had wholly left the City, and betaken themſelves into the Country: whereby the Loan amounted not to the Sum of 20000 *l.* Which the commendable Zeal of the Maior for the Queen, and for the City's Credit, did endeavour to raiſe it unto. He, and Sir *George Bond*, Alderman, ſent the ſeveral Sums that each ſtood charged with unto the ſaid Loan, with their Names and Dwellings; and acquainted the Treaſurer how effectually this Buſineſs had been travailed in. And he wrote, That he was very ſorry that he ſhould be occaſioned, by the Backwardneſs of ſome, to give ſo hard an Information unto his Lordſhip, againſt any that would be accounted good Citizens: But in reſpect of his Duty, he ſaid, He could do no leſs, but to lay the Fault and Blame on ſuch as committed the ſame. And ſo left it to his Lordſhip, to take ſome Courſe with thoſe Citizens.

Sir *Richard Martyn.*

Sir *Richard Martin*, who was Maior 1589, was a very Wealthy, as well as wiſe Citizen. He was a *Goldſmith*, and had the Care of the Queen's Mint, being Warden thereof, and made her Plate, and bought her Jewels: Whereby very great Sums became due to him from her and the Court: Being Maior, he gave up to the Lord Treaſurer, an Account of the Debts owing to him, and other of his Expences: And prayed him for his honourable Help herein, eſpecially at that Time, becauſe of his preſent Charges, and Care of the Cities Affairs. And theſe were ſome of the Particulars brought in by him.

| | |
|---|---|
| Due by the *Jewel-Houſe*, | 1300 *l.* |
| By Pearls for Her Majeſty, | 50 *l.* |
| From the Lady *Leiceſter*, | 2500 *l.* |
| Lent to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, upon the Manor of *Denbigh*, | 550 *l.* |
| Due from Mr. *Huddleſton*, | 1826 *l.* |
| Due by the Earl of *Derby*, and his Son, | 1200 *l.* |
| Laid out for Balances and Weights, by the Lord Treaſurer's Order, | 600 *l.* |
| For the Adventure with Sir *Francis Drake* in his firſt Voyage, when he went about the World, | 2000 *l.* |
| He ventured alſo with Sir *Francis*, ſince that, to *Carthagena*, and before that, with *Fenton*, and *William Hawkins*, | |
| Divers other Sums ſent in a Memorial to the Treaſurer, | 16000 *l.* |

That particular Expence above-mentioned, which he brought in for *Balances* and *Weights*, refer to a very good Motion he made to the Treaſurer the laſt Year. There were Three Matters of publick Concern, which he propounded in *February*, *Anno* 1588, to the Conſideration of the Lord Treaſurer, in Relation hereunto.

Conſiderations propounded by Sir *Richard Martyn* to the Treaſurer, about Weights and Meaſures.

The Firſt was, the great Inconvenience that grew to the Queen's Subjects, and the whole Realm, by reaſon that the Treaſures of Gold and Silver paſſed then without weighing, contrary to her expreſs Proclamation in that Behalf: Which, he ſaid, was the Occaſion of bringing in, by Merchant Strangers, of much Light, falſe and counterfeited Gold Monies, and of the counterfeiting of much within the Realm; beſides Clipping, Sealing, and Waſhing; as lately had been done in *Weſtminſter*, where Four Shillings of the Pound was taken away by Clipping; and yet the Gold ſo clipped, uttered at the ordinary Value, as good and lawful. And alſo the Merchant Strangers perceiving a great Advantage in it to themſelves, to the intolerable Loſs of the Realm, did uſe (upon the Coining and Delivery of all heavy and fine Gold from her Majeſties Mint) to get the greateſt Part of it into their Hands, and Tranſport it out of the Realm; and inſtead thereof, bring in again that which was either Light, or elſe Falſe and Counterfeit. And beſides, the Clippers, Sealers, and Waſhers, and ſuch like Practiſers, choſe and weighed-out a great Part of the heavieſt, to make their Gains thereof by their unlawful Practices, to the Hindrance of the Commonweal. And albeit her Majeſties Proclamation, publiſhed for the Redreſs of thoſe Abuſes, did expreſly forbid the Taking and Delivery in Payment, of any Counterfeit Gold, or any Piece of Gold embaſed, or lacking of the juſt Weight, over the Remedies ſet down by the Proclamation: And albeit, as Warden of the Mint, according to the Queen's Commandment, and the Proclamation, he had made ready a convenient Number of Balances and Weights, (having diſburſed above Six Hundred Pounds for the ſame) as well of every Piece of Lawful Gold, as of the Remedies and Abatements, and ſtricken them with an E. Crowned; having ever ſince the Proclamation had them ready, to be delivered at thoſe Prices, which the Lord Treaſurer had Rated and Publiſhed, as the Proclamation appointed: And albeit alſo, her Majeſty by the Proclamation had appointed the chief Officers of every good Town, to have one Pair of the ſaid Ballances and Weights at his (the Wardens) Hands, marked, as aforeſaid, for every of their Towns, and had forbidden the Uſe of any other Weights for Gold, amongſt any of her Subjects, than only thoſe of the making and ſizing of him, the ſaid Warden of her Majeſties Mint, or his Deputies.

Yet notwithſtanding the ſaid Balances and Weights, that he had thus Made, Sized and Marked, remained, and lay in his Hands; and only a very few had been fetched away by thoſe Officers, and other Subjects. But the Coins of Gold ſtill paſſed in Payment without weighing, to the great Prejudice of the whole Realm.

For the Remedy of theſe Abuſes, he judged it convenient, that ſome Proviſion and Law were ſet down at the Parliament then in Being, for the effecting of the Proclamation. And, foraſmuch as Laws, without Overſeers to ſee them kept, were to ſmall, or no Effect, that therefore the Warden of the Mints within *London*, and the Suburbs, ſhould have Authority to Overſee, that the ſame be kept and obſerved there: And that all other Weights and Grains, uſed againſt the Meaning of the Proclamation, ſhould be rejected and forfeited; and the Offenders puniſhed by Impriſonment, and Penalty limited. And alſo, that the ſaid Warden, and ſuch of the Mint, and his Deputies, as he ſhould think meet, ſhould have Authority to enquire, examine, ſearch and find out the Offenders, in tranſporting her Majeſties Coin and Bullion of Gold and Silver out of the Realm; and to cauſe the Laws in that Behalf to be executed upon them; and the Forfeitures growing thereof, to redound to the ſaid Warden, and Officers, for their Pains.

The Second Matter propounded to the Treaſurer by Sir *Richard Martyn*, to be conſidered and remembred, was, that whereas her Majeſty had ſet forth a Proclamation for the eſtabliſhing of the Standard preſented to him by the late Jury; the one for the *Troy Weights*, which were to be uſed only for weighing of Gold, Silver, Bread, and Electuaries; and the other for the *Avoir de Poiz* Weights, uſed for the weighing of Spices, and all other Things vendible by Weight: Both the which Sorts of Weights were juſtly Sized, and marked with diſtinct Marks, according to that Proclamation, and remained in the *Exchequer* of *Weſtminſter*, as her Majeſties approved Standards, to Size and reform all other Weights by: And by the Proclamation, the Mint, the Clerk of the Market, and the Chief of every Town, named in the Statute for Weights, enacted in the Eleventh Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, were appointed to provide and fetch Standards, conformable to thoſe out of the *Exchequer*: And thereby to cauſe the like to be uſed in every good Town of *England* and *Wales*; and either to deſtroy all other varying from them, or to reform them to theſe: The which Standards had been delivered out to the Mint in the *Tower of London*, to the Chamber of *London*, the Clerk of the Market, and other appointed Places: So that there ought to be no other Weights uſed, than according to theſe Standards:

Now foraſmuch as it was greatly to be feared, and moſt certain, that for want of good Overſight to the Obſervation of the Proclamation, divers Perſons uſed hard Conſcience in uſing the old Weights unreformed; becauſe the old Standard and Weights of *Troy* being lighter than the new, they kept the old Standard thereof to ſell by, and the new, being the heavier, to buy by: And the old Standard and Weights of the *Avoir de Peiz*, being much heavier than the New, they kept the Old thereof to buy by, and the New to ſell by; and ſo fraudulently bought by one, and ſold by another; to the manifeſt Robbery of the Subjects, and to the great Gain of the Offenders, againſt God's Law, and the manifeſt Intent of her Majeſty's Proclamation.

Therefore, for the Exerciſe of juſt Weights, agreeable to her Majeſties approved Standards, and aboliſhing of all others, he thought it convenient, that ſome Law or Order might be ſet down, for the receiving and uſing theſe approved Standards; as in a like Caſe was made in the Eleventh Year of King *Henry* the VIIth. And that the Warden of the Mint by himſelf, or his Deputies, might have Authority in *London*, and thereabouts, to ſearch and puniſh the Offenders, and take as Forfeit, all Weights uſed contrary to the Law. And the Clerk of the Market, as to his Office appertaineth, and ſome other, to whom it may appertain, to have the like Charge in other Places.

The Third Matter was this, that there was a falſe Weight uſed in the Realm, to the great Loſs of the Nobility and Subjects, that uſed all Kinds of Gold Lace, Gold Wyer, and divers other the like: the which was made by the Goldbeaters, whoſe Ounce weighed not above Three Quarters of an Ounce of *Troy* Weight; and the Pound Weight not above Nine Ounces. Which was a meer Deceit for their private Gain, and for the Advantage of the Strangers, that brought the ſame out of Foreign Countries. A Matter in his Judgment wanting Reformation. Such a Care was there in this Magiſtrate of the publick Good.

Sir *John Allot* appoints Butchers in *Lent*.

In the Year 1590, Sir *John Allot* was Maior: A Man ſo juſt and honeſt in all his Actions, and who had ever been of ſo unblemiſhed a Reputation, that he would not endure to have the leaſt Reflection made upon him: And eſpecially being Maior, his Care was, that not any Evil Surmiſes ſhould be ſpread of him. Which made him once complain and appeal to the Lords of the Council, upon a falſe Report raiſed on him by one Mr. *Aſhely*, a Courtier. The Caſe was this. The Lords directed their Letters to the ſaid Maior, for the appointing of Six Butchers within the City for the next *Lent*; and another, in Favour of the ſaid *Aſhely*, to appoint Four of them. So there was left but Two for the Maior to appoint. And the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord *Buckhurſt*, the Lord *Cobham*, the Earl of *Eſſex*, the Earl of *Ormond*, Sir *Thomas Heneage*, and others, had ſeverally written to him in Favour of divers meet Men for that Purpoſe: Whoſe Requeſts he promiſed to accompliſh to his Power. It appears hence, that the Maior had a hard Game to play, *viz.* for him to ſatisfy all theſe Noblemen, in appointing as many Butchers as they recommended, and yet having but Two at his own Diſpoſe. Therefore he thought to ſtay Proceedings therein, before he had made the Lords privy thereto. But upon his Advertiſement of it, the Lords nevertheleſs continued their Minds towards Mr. *Aſhley*, for his Appointment of Four of the Six; whoſe Pleaſure the Lord Maior ſubmitted to. But *Aſhley*, (though he had his Will, yet) upon ſome Diſpleaſure conceived hereby, or ſome other ill Purpoſe toward the Maior, had, in the Preſence of the Lords, in a ſlanderous Manner, conſtantly affirmed that he had received Thirty Pounds for the Admittance of one Butcher; and that he had cauſed ſome Butchers, by whom he meant to make his Profit, to procure ſome Noblemen to write to him in that Behalf. Theſe Reports, as they were moſt falſe, he being a Perſon ever of great Integrity, could not bear: But petitioned the Lords; and ſaid, that this Report being moſt untrue and ſlanderous, he was unwilling to bear; conſidering that Place of Service, wherein it had pleaſed God to place him, and the good Opinion and Favour their Honours had ever, he truſted, conceived of his plain and upright Dealing; and that Shame that ſhould grow to him in the City where he had lived all his Life an honeſt Man. His humble Suit therefore unto the Lords was, that in regard of his Innocency in this Matter, they would cauſe, by ſome way as ſhould ſeem good to them, the ſaid ſlanderous Reports to be examined, that his Innocency might appear to their Lordſhips, and his good Name be ſomewhat reſtored, to his Credit and Comfort. Thus he, like a good and ſtout Magiſtrate and Citizen, ſo valued himſelf for his Integrity, that he required a Vindication of his good Name before the moſt Honourable Privy Council, where he had been traduced.

Sir *John Hart* ſtops a Patent for 12 *d.* a Chaldron on Seacoals.

One *William Harris*, in this Year 1590, endeavoured to get a Patent for the Search and Allowance of all the Seacoal that was to paſs out of the Realm. Sir *John Hart*, Maior immediately before *Allot*, above-ſaid, apprehended this to be of little Uſe, and meerly for the ſaid *Harris*'s own Ends. For he was to have Twelve Pence a Chaldron. Whereupon, like a Publick-ſpirited Magiſtrate, he ſeaſonably applied himſelf to the Lord Treaſurer to ſtop the Patent. The Suit was commended under divers Pretences of a publick Benefit, but the End was nothing elſe, as appeared by the Patent, but a new Impoſition of Twelve Pence upon every Chaldron of Coals that ſhould be tranſported, for a private Man's Advantage. For the Inconvenience that would ariſe hence to the City, and others whom it might concern, he prayed the Treaſurer to make Stay of this Patent, and to inform her Highneſs of the Inconveniences, as to his Lordſhip ſhould ſeem meet.]

Valour and Faithfulneſs of Citizens.

*J. S.*

Now beſides the Wealth and Honour many Aldermen and other Citizens have attained to, the City hath juſtly acquired Luſtre and Glory from other Accompliſhments of her Members: Namely, ſuch as have given notable Teſtimonies of Bravery and Valour, or of their Loyalty and Fidelity to their Princes.

Sir *William Walworth*.

Sir *William Walworth*'s Valour is well known in arreſting *Wat Tyler*, the Traitor, at the Head of ſome Thouſand of Rebels.

*Ralph Baſſet*.

*Ralph Baſſet*, Alderman, in King *Edward* the IVth's Time, when the City was Beſieged by the Baſtard *Fauconbridge*, and the Beſiegers had well near broke through *Algate*, and a Fight was there maintained dubiouſly between the Citizens and the Baſtard, this Alderman *Baſſet*, and *Urſwic*, the Recorder, being both well Armed, commanded the Portcullis, which was hitherto ſhut down, to be taken up. Which being done, they ruſhed forth upon the Enemies, and forced them back as far as *Algate* Church: And then by other Help utterly routed them.

*Ralph Joſſelyn*.

*Raſe Joſſelyn*, another Alderman of the City, that guarded the Bridge, where another Aſſault was made by the Baſtard, and who had ſet the Bridge on Fire; ſuch was his Manhood, that he ſallied out upon him and his Men, and followed them in Chaſe along the Waterſide, till they were beyond *Ratcliffe*, and ſlew and took many of them.

In the Twelfth Year of King *Edward* the IIId, the King being gone into *Flanders*, the *French* and *Genoeſe*, with Fifty Gallies, as Pyrates, came upon divers of the Coaſts of *England*, to ſack, burn and deſtroy the chief Maritime Towns. So they ſerved *Southampton*: They attempted the ſame at the Iſle of *Wight*, *Haſtings*, *Thanet*, the Havens of *Cornwal*, *Dover*, *Harwich*, Sailing about the Coaſts, from their Ships, and doing great Miſchief. The Tidings whereof was brought to the King, lying then in *Brabant*, that divers Ports in *England* were ſpoiled by thoſe Pirates: Which made him the ſpeedier in taking Revenge upon *France*. This put the City of *London*, no doubt, into a Conſternation, and put them upon defending themſelves; and the Maior, being now, in the King's Abſence, the Chief Magiſtrate, (and to whom the King had eſpecially committed the Care of the City,) made an extraordinary Preparation, by ſtopping up the *Thames*, to hinder the Enemies Ships from coming up to annoy the City. For that Purpoſe, beſides a ſtrong Fortification, he fixed Palliſadoes quite through the River, at a Place called, *The Pengales*, or rather *Petty Galeis*. Of which we have this Record:

A Lord Maior defends the City by Stakes ſet through the *Thames*.

London. *Maior, audito Rumore quod alienie gena Hoſtes, cum galeis,* [Gallies] &c. *ad Civitat.* Lond. *veniſſe, ordinabat quandum Domum Bretagiatum, & ad ſumptus proprios in Loco vocat.* Pengales (potius legend. Pettegaleis) *de novo conſtruxit, & palos ex ea tranſverſo Aquæ* Thames, *figi fecit. Et nunc habet Licentiam dict. Domum proſternere, & amoliend. poſt pacem factam.*

*Pat.* 12. *Ed.* 3. *Part.* 3. *Numb.* 5.

The Citizens Loyalty to Queen *Elizabeth.*

From their Valour we might come to their Loyalty. The City hath loved their Princes. Of their Love to Queen *Elizabeth*, I will give ſome Inſtances. *September* the 7th, 1586, being her Birth Day, in the Morning, all the Bells of *London* rang for Joy; and there was great Feaſting, eſpecially at Supper, the Citizens concluding the Day with all the Gladneſs imaginable. And the rather, for that this Year 1586, was diſcovered a very deſperate Plot againſt her Life and Government, by Bigotted Papiſts, wherein *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was concerned. And as many of the Nobility and Gentry had the Year before entred into a voluntary Aſſociation under their Hands and Seals, to revenge the Queen's Death, ſo this Year theſe Matters made the Parliament confirm it by Act. Which in a Speech to the Parliament, ſhe took particular Notice of: Looking upon it as a Miracle, that after Twenty Eight Years Reign, her Subjects good Will and Affection to her was the ſame, if not greater than at firſt. At this very Time ſeveral Traitors were to be tried, as *Babington*, and others, about the *Scots* Queen. The Attorney General ſent his Man to the Recorder, to ſet his Hand and Seal unto a Warrant, to ſummon a Queſt of Enquiry, to appear the next Day at *Weſtminſter Hall*. Whereupon the ſaid Recorder wrote in a Letter to the Court, that when the Citizens ſhould hear of it, they would like of it very well, for all their Cry was unanimous, that Juſtice might be done upon theſe Traitors.

The Recorder's Speech to the Queen in her Praiſe, *Anno* 1582.

And when *Thomas Blank* was to be ſworn Maior, which was in the Year 1582, the Citizens minding to take this Opportunity to expreſs their Love and Loyalty towards their Queen, when the Maior Elect was preſented to her in a great Appearance of Aldermen, and other Citizens, *Fleetwood*, the Recorder, as their Mouth, made an eloquent Speech to her, abounding in her Praiſes, but chiefly for her Care of Religion, ſo much undermined by Papiſts. This Speech, ſhe anſwered, that ſhe took in very good Part, only, ſhe ſaid, that he had given her more Praiſes than ſhe deſerved. Though indeed he had ſaid nothing but truly and juſtly, and as it was indeed; as he ſeriouſly told a Friend, upon Occaſion of theſe modeſt Words ſpoken by the Queen. She commanded her Lord Chamberlain to Knight the Maior, who kiſſed her Hand; and ſo they departed with mutual Satisfactions. And obſerving her wonderfully pleaſed in all Things, the Maior, and his Brethren, took great Delight thereat. Only it was obſerved, that ſome young Gentlemen, being more bold than well Mannered, ſtood upon the Carpet of the Cloth of State, and did almoſt lean upon the Cuſhions. Whereat the Queen found Fault with the Chamberlain, and Vice-chamberlain, and with the Gentlemen Uſhers, for ſuffering it.

Her Anſwer.

The Cities Supply, *Anno* 1588.

In the Year 1588, that Critical Year, when all the Popiſh Powers reſolved upon an Invaſion of *England*, the City gave a ſignal Mark of their Fidelity and Generoſity. For when the Queen's Council had aſked, what they would do in their Princes and Countries Right, at this dangerous Juncture, Sir *George Bond*, Maior, and the Aldermen, his Brethren, humbly beſought their Honours to ſet down what their Wiſdoms held requiſite in ſuch a Caſe: Whereat the Lords demanded Five Thouſand Men, and Fifteen Ships. The City craved Two Days Reſpit for giving in their Anſwer. Which being granted them, when the Day of their Anſwer was come, they moſt generouſly and nobly granted Double to what was deſired: Entreating their Lordſhips, in Token of their perfect Love, and Loyalty to their Prince and Country, to accept Ten Thouſand Men, and Thirty Ships amply furniſhed.

*E. Howes Chron. Pag.* 744.

Their Entertainment of King *Charles* I. 1641.

The City gave a moſt Splendid and Magnificent Entertainment to King *Charles* the Firſt, *November* the 25th, 1641, upon his ſafe and happy Return from *Scotland*, when he Dined at *Guild Hall*. The Triumphant Manner, and Order whereof, and the Lord Maiors, meeting and receiving his Majeſty, for an Honourable Remembrance of the Cities Loyalty, was as follows.

The Right Honourable the Lord Maior, Sir *Richard Gurney*, and the reſt of the grave Senate of the City of *London*, the Aldermen his Brethren, being Advertiſed, that his Majeſty, in his happy Return from *Scotland*, would graciouſly condeſcend to paſs through the City, with his Royal Conſort, the Queen, the Prince, and other of the Princely Iſſue; at a Court among themſelves, took into their Conſideration, how to give *Entertainment* fit for his Majeſties Gracious Acceptance. And thereupon they ſelected a *Committee* of Six Aldermen, and Twelve Commoners: Who ſhould meet, conſult and order, what they in their Diſcretions ſhould think fit to conduce to the Honour of the City, and the Acceptance of his Majeſty. Yet before theſe *Committees* ſhould effect any Thing, it was thought neceſſary to Aſſemble a *Common Council*, as well to underſtand the Affection of the Commons, as to confirm thoſe Committees choſen.

The Matter, being propounded there, was entertained with an unanimous Conſent, and general Approbation, and the before-mentioned *Committees* were by the Court confirmed. Who thereupon met Daily, bending all their Thoughts how to ſatisfy the Truſt impoſed on them. And calling before them the Officers of the City, directed them what they ſhould do; charging them to leave nothing undone, which either Art, Labour or Coſt, in ſo ſhort a Time, could Compaſs.

The Preparations.

More particularly in the Firſt Place, their eſpecial Care was to give Order, as well to the Steward, Cook, Butler, and Confectioner, to make ſpeedy Proviſion of all Things, fit for the Royal Feaſting of their Majeſties, and their Princely Train; as to the Officers of the City Works, that the *Guild Hall* might be prepared, and made ready for the due and reſpective Receiving of them.

The next was, that Precepts might be ſpeedily directed to the ſeveral *Societies* and *Companies* of the City, that againſt the Day their Majeſties ſhould come, there ſhould be ſome of the prime Men choſen out of the Liveries, that ſhould be in Readineſs to attend the Lord Maior and Aldermen, in their beſt Array (either Velvet, Pluſh, or Sattin) and Chains of Gold, upon good Horſes, well appointed; and each Rider to have a Footman to attend him; to meet their Majeſties, and to conduct them, firſt to *Guild Hall*, and afterwards to his Majeſty's Royal Palace of *White Hall*. As alſo, that out of the Reſidue of their *Companies*, ſome ſhould be appointed to wait in their ſeveral *Standings* in their Liveries, from their Majeſties Entrance into the City, to *Temple Bar*. To which Purpoſe the *Committee* gave Order and Directions, where every ſeveral Companies *Standings* ſhould be ſet up. And laſtly, that others ſhould be nominated to attend in the *Guild Hall* upon their Majeſties, in their Liveries and Foins likewiſe, from the Time of their coming thither, to their Departure thence.

Another Care of the Committee was, that (the way from *Kingſland* to *Shoreditch* being impaſſable for their Majeſties, in regard of the Depth and Foulneſs of it) a Way might be prepared from thence to that Place of the City, where their Majeſties ſhould enter, as might not only be fair and clean, but as pleaſant alſo, and delightful, as the Seaſon of the Year would permit: And that the Streets, all the way they ſhould paſs, might be Paved, where Need was, and made ſweet and clean.

And becauſe ſome ſeditious Libels were at that Time diſperſed, (which bred a *Panique* Fear in ſome) Order was likewiſe taken, that there ſhould be Two Companies of the Cities *Train Bands*, placed in ſeveral Parts of the City, upon that Day: as alſo, that at every Door, a Man ſhould be placed, ſufficiently appointed, to be ready upon all Occaſions, to appeaſe any Diſorders.

Laſtly, Out of the ſaid Committee, Two of the City Captains were deſigned, as chief *Marſhals* for the Day; to have the Command over the other Three Marſhals, that were Officers of the Chamber: And to Order, Direct and Marſhal the Horſemen. And alſo Four other of the Committee were appointed, as *Comptrollers* of the Houſe. To whom all inferior Officers ſhould have Recourſe upon any Occaſion, and to direct and order the *Liveries*, which were to attend upon their Majeſties Service: And generally to diſpoſe all other Things, conducing to the Entertainment.

The Entertainment.

Now for the *Entertainment* it ſelf. Upon *Thurſday*, the ſaid *November* 25. the Knights of the *Gray Cloak*, Mr. *Recorder*, and the reſt of the Aldermen, the City Counſel, and Chief Officers, as *Town Clerk*, *Common Serjeant*, and *Remembrancer*, attended the Lord Maior, at his Lordſhip's Houſe in the *Old Jury*, by Eight of the Clock in the Morning. From whence they advanced through the City to *Moregate*, in this Manner.

**Lord Maior ſets out; the Manner of it.**

The Lord Maior, having the Sword-Bearer, and Two Mace-bearers before him, on Horſeback, and on Foot-Cloths, and Two Footmen in Black Velvet Coats, on each Side One, his Lordſhip wearing a Gown of Crimſon Velvet, and a Collar of *SS.* rode in the Front, the Knights aforenamed, Mr. *Recorder*, and the Aldermen following: according to their Seniority, Two by Two, in Scarlet Gowns, attended by Two Foomen apiece, Suited in the City Colours; each of which Footmen being appointed to carry a Truncheon in his Hand for the Forenoon, and Two Torches for the Afternoon. Next to them followed the City Counſil, and Chief Officers in Black Gowns upon Foot Cloths; each of them having a Footman going by them, ſuited and fitted as aforeſaid.

Five Hundred Horſemen of the *Liveries*, accompany the Lord Maior.

In this Equipage they paſſed through the City, from his Lordſhip's Houſe to *Morefields*: Where there waited in a Readineſs to attend his Lordſhip, and the Service, about Five Hundred Horſemen, ſelected out of the *Liveries* of the ſeveral Companies of the City, being Maſters, Wardens, and prime Men of each Company, in Velvet or Pluſh Coats and Suits, with Chains of Gold, and being well Horſed, and gallantly Furniſhed. Every Company having a Horſeman in the Front, carrying a Pendent with that Companies Arms, to which he did belong, (for Diſtinction Sake) and a Footman to attend each Horſeman of the Livery, with Truncheons, and Torches, as before: Both Horſemen with the Pendents, and Footmen, being ſuited *Cap a pee*, with the Companies Colours on which they waited. There were alſo Fourteen Trumpeters, with Trumpets, Banners and Scarfs: Who were placed Two between every Hundred of the Horſe, and Four at the Head of the Troop.

The Lord Maior, being thus attended, rode on with the Knights, Mr. *Recorder*, the Aldermen, City Counſil, and Chief Officers, as before; and after them the Five Hundred Horſemen, according to the ſeveral Ranks of the Companies: The Lord Maior's Company, (*viz.* the *Clothworkers*) being foremoſt; then the *Mercers*, and the reſt according to their Order.

The Lord Maior's Tent at *Kingſland*.

They all advanced, in comely Manner, through the Fields, (the Banks being caſt down, and Bridges of Fourteen Foot wide, being made over the Ditches, for better and more ſecure Paſſage) till they came beyond *Balmes*, (a retiring Houſe of Sir *George Whitmore's*) in the Fields next adjoining to *Kingſland*. The Night before being Rainy, and the Morning Gloomy and Cloudy, the Lord Maior commanded his Tent to be pitched in the Field, where his Lordſhip, the Knights, Mr. *Recorder*, and the Aldermen, were to attend their Majeſties. In the Tent were Seats and Forms; where his Lordſhip, and ſome of the Nobility repoſed themſelves, till their Majeſties came.

The Sheriffs wait at *Stamford Hill*.

In the mean Time, the Two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, (*George Garret*, and *George Clark*) attended by Seventy Two Men in Scarlet Cloaks, trimmed with Silver Lace, (the Colours of the City) with Javelins and Feathers, and Four Trumpeters, rode as far as *Stamford Hill*, between *Newington* and *Tottenham*, (where they lay the Night before.) Who, after they had done their reſpective Duties, and kiſſed their Majeſties Hands, conducted them to the Field, where the Lord Maior, the Nobility and Aldermen, waited for them.

The Manner of the King's Coming.

His Majeſty came into the *Field* about Ten of the Clock, in a Coach, he ſitting on the Right Side of it, and her Majeſty on his Right Hand, the Prince, the Duke of *York*, and the Princeſs *Mary*, being within the Coach, and the Prince *Elector Palatine*, and the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*,

*Richmond*, ſitting on the other ſide: Their Majeſties being attended by divers Honourable Lords and Ladies.

When the Coach came againſt the Lord Maior's Tent, his Majeſty cauſed it to ſtay: Where divers of the Nobility, that had attended his Coming thither, preſented themſelves to his Majeſty, and Joying in his ſafe Return, kiſſed both their Majeſties Hands.

The L. Maior meets the King.

After which, the Lord Maior, Knights, Mr. *Recorder* and Aldermen, preſented themſelves likewiſe in humble manner to his Majeſty. The Lord Maior tendred the City Sword and Sceptre to him: Who redelivered them to his Lordſhip. Where kneeling (together with Mr. *Recorder*) by the Coach ſide, Mr. *Recorder* made a grave, pithy and ſhort Speech to his Majeſty, as followeth:

*May it pleaſe your Majeſty!*

The Recorder's Speech to the King.

‘This is a Day of exceeding great Joy to your Citizens of *London*; *Joy* exalted to the higheſt Degree, to ſee you return in Safety, after a long Abſence; and to ſee this happy Meeting with your deareſt Conſort, our good and gracious QUEEN; and with thoſe bleſſed Children, that are the Fruits of your Loves, and *Pledges* to us of a fruitful and hopeful Succeſſion.

‘I can truly ſay this from the Repreſentative Body of your City, from whence I have my Warrant: They meet your Majeſty with as much Love and Affection, as ever Citizens of *London* met with any of your Royal Progenitors, King or Queen of this Kingdom; and with as hearty a Deſire to ſhew it ſelf fully. Pardon their Failures, where you meet with any.

‘We tender unto you no ſmall *Preſent*. It would but leſſen us. I am ſure, whatever it were, it would be far ſhort of our Meaning.

‘We preſent unto you our *Hearts* and Affections: *Hearts* of true Subjects, full of Loyalty to you, our King and Sovereign.

‘'Tis true, in this we offer your Majeſty but your own. They were by juſt Right *Yours* before. But upon this new Enlivening and Expreſſion, be pleaſed to take them as a *New* Gift. We offer them *Chearfully*; Vouchſafe to accept them *Graciouſly*; and with the Influence of thoſe Excellent and Princely Virtues, which we know, by great Aſſurance, to be eminent in your Royal Perſon, the Defence of our Eſtabliſhed Religion, and the clear Current of your Juſtice, from the Fountain through the Streams; be pleaſed to cheriſh them.

‘Vouchſafe likewiſe to uphold and countenance that ancient Form and Frame of *Government*, which hath been long eſtabliſhed in the City; that Power and Authority of *Yours*, which you have committed to your Lord Maior, your true and faithful Subject and Servant; and the fit Reverence and Reſpect, due to the Aldermen, his Brethren; who are to aſſiſt him in his Government. We ſhall be thereby the better enabled to ſerve your Majeſty, and conſtantly to render to you the Fruits of a true Obedience; and (as our Duty binds us) we ſhall never ceaſe to bleſs you, and pray for you, and your deareſt Conſort, our Gracious Queen, and for this your Royal and Princely Offſpring; for your Majeſty's long Life, and proſperous Reign over us, in Peace and Glory, and with full Contentment. And I doubt not, but every true Subject will join with us in this, and ſay *Amen*.

‘Theſe Expreſſions of Joy, of Love, of Loyalty, and theſe hearty Wiſhes and Deſires, which I have mentioned, I meet with every where from your Citizens of *London*. They are the ſoft and ſtill Muſick, prepared for your Majeſty's Welcome, the Entertainment this Day. The joyful Acclamations of your People, upon the Sight of your Royal Perſon, will make it louder. And all chearfully bearing their agreeing Parts together, ſhall, I hope, this Day make up to your Majeſty a full and pleaſing Harmony.

To which his Majeſty made this Gracious Anſwer.

The King's Anſwer to the Recorder.

‘Maſter *Recorder*,

‘I muſt deſire you, (becauſe my Voice cannot reach to all thoſe that I deſire ſhould hear me) to give moſt hearty *Thanks* to all the good Citizens of *London*, for their hearty Expreſſions of their Love this Day to me. And indeed I cannot expreſs the *Contentment* I have received therein. For now I ſee, that all theſe former *Tumults* and Diſorders have only riſen from the meaner ſort of People; and that the Affections of the better and main Part of the City, have been ever Loyal and Affectionate to my Perſon and Government.

‘And likewiſe, it comforts me to ſee, that all theſe *Miſreports*, that have been made of me in my Abſence, have not the leaſt Power to do me prejudice in your Opinions: As may be eaſily ſeen by this Day's Expreſſion of Joy.

‘And now I think it fit for me to aſſure you, that I am returned with as hearty and kind Affection to my People in general, and to this *City* in particular, as can be deſired by Loving Subjects. The Firſt I ſhall expreſs, by governing you all according to the Laws of this Kingdom, and in maintaining you in your full *Liberties*: but chiefly, in maintaining and protecting the true *Proteſtant Religion*, according as it hath been eſtabliſhed in my Two famous Predeceſſors Times, Queen *Elizabeth*, and my Father. And this I will do (if need be) to the Hazard of my Life, and all that is dear unto me.

‘As for the *City* in particular, I ſhall ſtudy by all means their *Proſperity*. And I aſſure you, I willingly grant thoſe few reaſonable *Demands* you have now made unto me, in the Name of the *City*. Likewiſe, I ſhall ſtudy to re-eſtabliſh that flouriſhing Trade, which now is in ſome Diſorder among you. Which I doubt not to effect, with the good Aſſiſtance of the Parliament.

Londonderry.

‘One Thing I have thought of, as a particular Teſtimony of my Affection to you; which is, To give back unto you freely that Part of *Londonderry*, which heretofore was wreſted from you. This, I confeſs, as that Kingdom is now, is no great Gift. But I intend, firſt to recover it, and then to give it you whole and entirely. And for the *Legal* Part of this, I command you, Mr. *Recorder*, to wait upon me, to ſee it punctually performed.

‘I will end as I began, to deſire you, Mr. *Recorder*, to give all the City Thanks, in better Expreſſions than I can make. Tho' I muſt tell you, it will be far ſhort of that real Contentment I find in my Heart, for this real and ſeaſonable Demonſtration of their Affections to me.

The King makes the L. Maior and Recorder Knights with the City Sword.

His Majeſty having ended this gracious Speech, was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon the Lord Maior and Mr. *Recorder*, with the City Sword: Both their Majeſties graciouſly giving their Hands to kiſs, to them; as alſo to the Knights, Aldermen, City Counſil, and Officers.

After theſe Things done, his Majeſty and the Prince alighted from the Coach, and took their Horſes: The Queen, Duke of *York*, Princeſs *Mary*, Prince *Elector*, and the Dutcheſs of *Richmond* remaining ſtill in the Coach.

They ſet forward, and conduct the King towards the City.

In the mean Time, by the Care and Pains of the Two Captains of the Committee, and of the Three Marſhals that were appointed for this Day's Service, the Five Hundred Horſemen of the *Liveries*, and their Attendance, were brought into a Body, and ſet in Order, as before. And facing about, the whole Company ſet forward, to conduct their Majeſties into *London*; the Sheriffs Men, being placed in the Front, and the inferior Companies following them; and the reſt of the Companies after them: The Lord Maior's Company being next to the Aldermen. And advancing in a ſeemly Order, they made ſuch a gallant *Shew*, that their Majeſties and the Princes took great Delight and Content to behold them.

The *Nobility*, and others of his Majeſties Train, were marſhalled by the Officers of Arms. So that the whole Order was in this manner:

The City Marſhal.

The Sheriffs Trumpeters.

The Sheriffs Men.

Citizens in Velvet Coats and Chains.

The City Counſil, and Officers.

The ALDERMEN.

The PRINCE's Trumpeters.

*Meſſengers of the Chamber.

The KING's Trumpeters.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Knight Marſhal.

Purſuivants at Arms.

The Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*; being a Knight, and of the Privy Council.

* In placing the *Meſſengers*, an Error was committed: For they ſhould have followed the *Sheriffs Men*.

BARONS.

Lord *Goring*. Lord *Coventry*.
Lord *Fielding*. Lord *Digby*.
Lord *Mowbray*.

Viſcount *Conway*.

EARLS.

Earl *Rivers*. Earl of *Bath*.
Earl of *Cumberland*. Earl of *Eſſex*.

Lord Chamberlain of the KING's Houſe.

Duke of *Richmond*.

CLARENCIEUX and NORROY.

Lord Keeper. Lord Privy Seal.

Serjeants at Arms: Among whom One for the City.

Equerries and Footmen.

The PRINCE's HIGHNESS.

Equerries and Footmen.

GARTER.

The LORD MAIOR, carrying the City's Sword, by his Majeſty's Special Appointment, as a Grace and Favour at this Time.

A Gentleman Uſher, Daily Waiter.

Lord Great Chamberlain.

Marquis of *Hertford*, bearing the Sword of State.

Earl Marſhal.

The KING's MAJESTY.

The QUEEN's MAJESTY,
In her Coach richly Embroidered.

And with Her,

The Duke of *York*, the Princeſs *Mary*, and the Prince *Elector*.

Marquis *Hamilton*, Maſter of the Horſe; Leading the Horſe of State.

The Earl of *Salisbury*, Captain of the *Penſioners*.

The *Gentlemen Penſioners* with their Poleaxes; all mounted with Piſtols at their Saddles.

The Earl of *Holland*, Lord General beyond *Trent*.

And after him,

Viſcount *Grandiſon*, with many other principal Commanders in the late *Northern* Expedition.

After them, divers Ladies, and other Great Perſonages of Note.

The Yeomen of the Guard.

The King enters the City at *Moorgate*.

They all entred the City at *Moorgate*. Where their Majeſties were welcomed with a Noiſe of Trumpets, appointed to attend there to that Purpoſe.

From which Place they proceeded to *Biſhopſgate*: and ſo through *Cornhill*, to St. *Laurence Lane* End in *Cheapſide*.

The *Companies* in Liveries ſtood on the Left Hand, as their Majeſties paſſed by: The Rails of the *Standings* being covered with blue Cloth; and the *Standings* themſelves being richly adorned with Banners, Enſigns and Pendents, of the Arms of each Company reſpectively. Nine Companies of the Twelve ſtanding in the Morning: The Lord Maior's Company beginning againſt St. *Laurence Lane* End; and the other Eight, in their Order, towards *Biſhopſgate*. The reſt of the way where they left, to *Moorgate*, being ſupplied by ſome of the inferior Companies.

The Outſide of the Houſes, all the way their Majeſties paſſed, being beautified with rich Tapeſtry.

On the *North* ſide of the Street, (Four Foot diſtant from the Houſes) were Rails placed; to regulate and keep the People in good Order, from *Biſhopſgate* to *Cornhill*; and ſo to *Temple Bar*. At the Beginning of which Rails, (*viz.* at *Biſhopſgate*) by the Diſcretion of the Two Captains and Three Marſhals, the firſt Horſemen of the Liveries begun to make a Stand : The firſt Rank of them placing themſelves ſingle, faced to the Liveries that were in the *Standings* ; and the reſt, paſſing along, placed themſelves in the ſame Order. The Trumpets and Pendents in each Company ſtanding in the Front ; and then the Companies themſelves : The youngeſt being next to the Pendent ; and ſo upwards, by Seniority, to the Maſter of the Company, who took his Place laſt. Then began the Pendent, and youngeſt of the next Company, to make their Stand, as the former, till they came to St. *Laurence Lane* End : There being five Foot Diſtance from one Horſe to another. In which Space ſtood each Horſeman's Footman, with a Truncheon in his Hand : Making by this means a Guard for their Majeſties, and the reſt of their Train.

And it fell out, that moſt of the Companies of Horſe were placed right againſt their own Companies in the *Standings*.

The People that were Spectators in the Streets, were beſtowed, Part behind the Horſe, and Part behind the *Liveries*.

And by this good Order, their Majeſties and the Train paſſed quietly without Interruption.

Their Majeſties coming along *Cornhill*, ſeveral Trumpeters, that were placed in the Clock-Houſe of the *Exchange*, gave them their Second Welcome into the City. And as they went, the Conduit in *Cornhill*, and the great Conduit in *Cheapſide*, ran with Claret Wine ; to expreſs the Freedom of the City for the Joy of that Day.

Being come to St. *Laurence Lane* End, the Paſſage being ſtreight, neither Horſe nor Foot could be planted there. So that only the Sheriffs Officers, the City Counſil and Officers, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the Lord Maior, conducted their Majeſties, and their Train, to *Guildhall*.

heir Majeſties Entrance o *Guildhall.*

At their Entrance there, divers Honourable Lords and Ladies, that had not given their Attendance abroad, preſented themſelves to his Majeſty, and conducted him and the Queen up to the new and old Counſil Chambers ; being appointed for their Repoſe, till Dinner might be ſerved to the Table : The Four Comptrollers for the Day, and about Eighty comely and grave Citizens, in Foins and Liveries, ſtanding, and making a Lane on both Sides their Paſſage. To whom their Majeſties ſhewed gracious Reſpects : The Muſick of the City giving them their next Welcome.

The King dines at the *Huſtings*.

Their Majeſties being no ſooner repoſed, but Word was given for Serving up of Dinner, to their Table. The Place appointed for it was the *Huſtings*, at the *Eaſt* End of the Hall : Which was raiſed almoſt two Yards from the Ground ; the Floor being covered with *Turky* Carpets ; and all the Hall, (as all the other Rooms of the *Guildhall*) was hanged, and adorned with rich Tapeſtry.

In the Middle of the Place where their Majeſties dined, was hung up a Cloth of Eſtate ; and two Chairs of Eſtate were ſet under it. Before which was placed a Table of Six Yards long. At the *South* End whereof, (two Yards diſtant from the Table) was a Table of *Garniſh*, of three Yards ſquare. And at the *North* End, was a Room erected for Muſick of all ſorts ; for the better Entertainment and Delight of their Majeſties, while they ſhould be at Dinner.

And four or five Steps under the Place, where their Majeſties dined, was a Frame of Timber erected, and floored with Deals, a Yard from the Ground ; which extended almoſt to the Hall Door : Upon each ſide whereof was a Table ſet, from the upper to the lower End of it. At which two Tables, the Lords and Ladies that attended their Majeſties were to dine. Between which was a ſpacious way left, covered with green Bays, whereon their Majeſties were to paſs to the Place where they ſhould dine.

And in the *Weſt* Part of the Hall, below the Gate, on the *South* ſide, was a long Table placed for his Majeſty's *Penſioners*. And in all other Rooms, that were not for their Majeſties Privacy, were likewiſe Tables prepared for ſeveral Sorts of their Majeſties Attendants.

The *Dinner* was ſerved up in this manner.

The Manner of Serving up Dinner.

From their Majeſties Table to the *Dreſſer*, (which was at the *Weſt* End of the Hall) ſtood the Eighty Livery Men, before mentioned, in two Ranks, about two Yards diſtant from each other, Face to Face : One Rank of them receiving from the Dreſſer the King's Meat, and the other the Prince's, at one and the ſame Time. They never ſtirring, or removing from their Places ; but delivering Diſh after Diſh, from one to another, till it came to the *Sewers* : Who placed it upon the Table.

Four Services for the King : The Firſt of 50 Diſhes.

Their Majeſties Meat was proportioned into Four *Services*. The Firſt conſiſting of Fifty Diſhes of cold Meats ; as, Brawn, Fiſh, and cold baked Meats, planted upon the *Garniſh*, or Side-Table. The other Three *Services* were of all Sorts of hot Fleſh and Fiſh, boiled, roaſted, and baked ; to the Number of One Hundred and twenty Diſhes. After which was ſerved up a curious and well-ordered Banquet.

At the High Table dined his Majeſty, his Royal Conſort the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of *York*, the Princeſs *Mary*, and the Prince Elector *Palatine*, in this Order :

The King ſat under the Cloth of Eſtate, and her Majeſty cloſe to him, on his Left Hand. On his Majeſty's Right Hand, (about a Yard diſtant) ſat the Prince : And about the ſame Diſtance from his Highneſs, ſat the Prince Elector.

At her Majeſty's Left Hand (about a Yard's Space from her) was placed the Princeſs *Mary* ; And not far from her, the Duke of *York*.

The *Service* for the Tables of the Lords and Ladies was thus ordered :

The *Service* for the Lords and Ladies Tables.

The *Liveries*, before mentioned, (after the Meat was placed on the High Table) ſerved up the Dinner to thoſe Tables ; but in another Poſture. For whereas before they ſtood in two Ranks, Face to Face ; they now turned Back to Back. The Reaſon was, becauſe (the Meat being ſerved up to both Tables together) the one Rank of them might face to one Table, and the other to the other.

To theſe Two Tables were appointed Ten Meſſes, conſiſting of Five Hundred Diſhes.

Theſe Two Tables being likewiſe furniſhed, Care was taken for the reſt of the *Train*, that were thought fit to be entertained within the Hall : Who were all ſerved ſo plentifully, that not a Man was heard to go diſcontented away.

And becauſe it was conceived beforehand by the *Committees*, that there might come more Company with their Majeſties than could be conveniently provided for within the Hall ; large Proviſion was made abroad for the *Guard*, Footmen, Coachmen, and the like : Where there dined about One Hundred and fifty Perſons of all ſorts.

His Majeſty received ſuch Content, as well in the Freedom of the Entertainment, as in the well-ordering thereof ; that he was pleaſed by

Words to expreſs his Royal Thoughts, as well at Dinner as afterwards, (ſo did the Queen, Princes and Nobility) how great Content and Satisfaction he received from the City by it.

The King makes a Knight.

His Majeſty alſo, after Dinner, ſent for Mr. *John Pettus*, a Gentleman of an ancient Family in the County of *Suffolk*, who had married the Lord Maior's Daughter; and beſtowed the Honour of Knighthood upon him: Knowing, that whatſoever in this kind he ſhould do to his Lordſhip, or his, muſt neceſſarily reſult to the Honour of the City, and be an Expreſſion of his Grace and Favour to it.

The King departs towards *Weſtminſter*.

Their Majeſties having repoſed themſelves a while after Dinner, (the Days being ſhort) the Word was given for their *Departure*. And by this Time, the Three Companies of the Twelve, and the reſt of the inferior Companies, that had not waited in the Morning, had taken their *Standings* from St. *Laurence Lane* End *Weſtward*, towards *Temple Bar*.

The Two Captains alſo, with the Three Marſhals, had ordered the Horſemen after this manner:

They firſt drew up the *Sheriffs* Men in the Front, by two and two. Then they cauſed the Rear of the Horſemen, that had made the firſt Stand at *Biſhopſgate* in the Morning, to paſs through the reſt of the Companies, after the *Sheriffs* Men: And ſo the reſt according to their former Order; till the whole Number of Five Hundred were ranked again, by two and two, as in the Morning: And ſo paſſed through *Cheapſide*; till the Rear of the firſt Company (which was the Lord Maior's) came even with St. *Laurence Lane* End. And in this Order they ſtayed, till their Majeſties were ready to come out of *Guildhall*; which was about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

The Lord Maior carrying the Sword before his Majeſty, as in the Morning; and the reſt that conducted him from *Cheapſide* to *Guildhall*, led his Majeſty thither again: Where the Word was given for the Horſe to advance. Which they did; and every one fell into the ſame Order which they had in the Morning: The greateſt Difference being, That whereas in the Forenoon the Footmen carried Truncheons in their Hands, they now went with lighted Torches: Which gave ſo great a Light, as that the Night ſeemed to be turned to Day.

As their Majeſties paſſed along, the Trumpets and City Muſick were placed in ſeveral Parts, ſounding and playing: Which, together with the ſeveral continual, and joyful Acclamations of the People, gave great Content to both their Majeſties.

As they paſſed by *Pauls*, the *Choir* ſung an Anthem.

The little Conduit in *Cheapſide*, and the Conduit in *Fleetſtreet*, running with Wine; as the other two Conduits had done in the Morning. And in their Paſſage by the *South* Door of St. *Paul*'s Church, the Choir (with Sackbuts and Cornets joining with them) ſang an Anthem of Praiſe to God, and Prayers for their Majeſties long Lives. Which pleaſed his Majeſty ſo well, that he gave them an extraordinary Reſpect.

Emulation between their Majeſties and the Citizens.

And in their Paſſage to *Temple Bar*, he made ſuch Expreſſions of his Gracious Acceptance of the City's Love, that the People could not ſufficiently make manifeſt the Joy they conceived at it. So that by this Time, the whole Day ſeemed to be ſpent in a kind of Emulation (with Reverence be it ſpoken) between their Majeſties and the City: The Citizens bleſſing and praying for their Majeſties, and their Princely Iſſue; and their Majeſties returning the ſame Bleſſings upon the Heads of the Citizens; with innumerable Thanks added thereunto: Inſomuch as it is hard to reſolve, whether the Citizens were more joyed with the gracious Acceptance of their weak (tho' hearty and loyal) Endeavours, or their Majeſties with the Performance of the Day's ſeaſonable Service: Both their Majeſties and the Citizens ſeeming (as it were) not well ſatisfied to whom the Thanks of this Day's Work were properly due.

But to proceed.

When the *Sheriffs* Men (who were in the Front) were come as far as the *May-Pole* in the *Strand*, they began to make a Stand, and ſingled themſelves, by falling off at the right Hand of the Street; their Company extending in Length as far as *Exeter-Houſe*. And after them, the Horſemen did the like, in the ſame Order and Poſture as they had done in the Morning. And ſo continued to the *Tilt-yard*, over againſt his Majeſty's Palace of *Whitehall*: To which Place the Lord Maior, Knights and Aldermen, conducted their Majeſties.

### *After the* ENTERTAINMENT.

The L. Maior takes his Leave of his Majeſty at *Whitehall*.

And now by this Time it might be conceived, that a Period might be ſet to this Relation; and that his Majeſty had given Teſtimony, ample and ſufficient, of his gracious Acceptation of the City's Love and Loyal Affection towards him. But, *Manet altâ mente repoſtum*, in a better Senſe than the Poet ſpake it: His Majeſty had taken ſo deep Impreſſion of his poor Subjects Love, that he thought he had not ſufficiently expreſs'd himſelf, by all that he had already ſo graciouſly been pleaſed to demonſtrate. And therefore, when the Lord Maior had brought their Majeſties into *Whitehall*, and was taking his Leave in humble manner, his Majeſty moſt graciouſly embraced and thanked him; and withal gave him in Charge, That in his Name the whole City might be thanked.

The King's Meſſage of Thanks to the City, delivered at the *Common Counſil*.

Whereupon, againſt *Tueſday* Morning following, being St. *Andrew*'s Day, the Lord Maior cauſed a *Common Council* to be warned; where Mr. *Recorder*, in an eloquent and pithy Speech, related the Charge and Command, that his Majeſty (by the Lord Maior) had impoſed upon him. And withal (as was thought fit) he read his Speech to his Majeſty, and his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer; (both which are before ſet down): Which ſo much revived and increaſed the Joy of all the Commons, that an Act was there made; and the Lord Maior was intreated to appoint Mr. *Recorder*, and ſo many Aldermen and Commoners as his Lordſhip ſhould think fit, to attend his Majeſty; and to return their humble Thanks for all his great and Princely Favours to the City; and to prefer to his Majeſty ſuch other Deſires of the City, as ſhould be thought neceſſary and convenient.

A Patent ſent to the Lord Maior for *Baronet*.

In the mean Time, his Majeſty (ſtudying, as it were, how to add more Honour to the Lord Maior, and in his to the whole City) had ſent to his Lordſhip his gracious Letters Patents; whereby he created him a Baronet.

The Lord Maior, according to the Power given unto him, by the Act of Common Council, called a Committee to his Houſe: Where he appointed how many Aldermen (beſides thoſe of the Committee for the *Entertainment*,) ſhould attend his Majeſty, with Mr. *Recorder*, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act. Where it was concluded, what Deſires they ſhould humbly repreſent to his Majeſty, on the Cities Behalf.

Upon *Friday*, the Third of *December*, Mr. *Recorder*, with theſe Aldermen, *viz.* Sir *George Whit-*

Some Aldermen, and Commoners, by Order of Common Council, wait upon the King.

*Whitmore,* Alderman *Cordal*, Alderman *Soame,* Alderman *Gayer*, Alderman *Garrard*, Alderman *Wollaſton*, and the Two Sheriffs, (being Aldermen likewiſe) with Eight of the Commoners of the ſaid Committee, went by his Lordſhip's Appointment to *Hampton Court*. Where they were received by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty, Sir *Peter Wiche*, Comptroller of his Majeſties Houſhold, and other Officers and Gentlemen of Quality, till they ſhould be admitted into his Majeſty's Preſence. And after ſome ſmall Stay, his Majeſty, with his Royal Conſort, the Queen, (attended by the Duke of *Richmond*, Marquis *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Dorſet*,) came into her Majeſties Preſence Chamber. And ſoon after Mr. *Recorder*, the Aldermen and Commoners were called in. Where, after their humble Duties tendred, Mr. *Recorder*, in an elegant Speech, preſented the Loyal Affections, and humble Thanks of the City to their Majeſties, together with Two humble Petitions, formerly agreed on, to be preferred to his Majeſty, in Words to this Effect.

The City's Petitions to the King, delivered by the *Recorder*.

‘That according to his Majeſties Commandment, given to the Lord *Maior*, and himſelf, they had publiſhed that, which his Majeſty had graciouſly expreſs'd, at his Entry into the City, not only to particular Men thereof, but at a *Common Council:* Which is the Repreſentative Body of the City: And there made known the moſt gracious Acceptance, by both their Majeſties, of the Endeavours of the Citizens, for their Welcome and Entertainment that Day.

‘That after the publiſhing of it, they all forthwith, with one Heart, and one Voice, earneſtly entreated, and preſs'd the Lord Maior; that by his Means, and in ſuch way as he ſhould think fit, their moſt humble and hearty Thanks might be tendred, and preſented to both their Majeſties, for that ſingular Honour they had done the City, in vouchſafing their Preſence among them, and for thoſe real Teſtimonies his Majeſty had given of his Princely Favour and Affection towards them; tending ſo much to their Profit and Advantage: And eſpecially for both their Majeſty's gracious Acceptance of their poor (though hearty) Endeavours: With theſe and the like Expreſſions, which came from among them, That if they had done a Thouſand Times more, it had been but their Duty. *That* the Memory of this Honour, and theſe Favours, ſhould ever live among them: *That* it ſhould be preſerved to Poſterity: *That* their Deſires and Studies ſhould be, as much as in them lay, that they might be thought worthy of theſe Honours and Favours, and of ſo Good and Gracious a King and Queen.

‘Thus the Lord Maior had required us that were preſent, to attend their Majeſties with this Meſſage from the City; and to make this thankful Acknowledgment to them. Beſeeching their Majeſties (as an Addition to their former Favours) to take it in good Part from them. And this was the firſt Part of our Errand.

‘That we had Two humble Petitions to prefer to both their Majeſties. And we had the Riſe and Encouragement to both from that which his Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver to us.

‘Our *Firſt* Petition was, that their Majeſties would vouchſafe this Honour to the City, (if it might ſtand with their good Pleaſures) to make their *Reſidence* at this Seaſon of the Year, at the Palace at *Whitehall*. Their Preſence was very joyful to us. And his Majeſty was pleaſed to tell us, that he would ſtudy our Proſperity, and reſtore the Trade of the City: Which of late had been in ſome Diſorder. Their Reſidence there would give a good Quickning to the Retailing Trade; and by Conſequence to the Merchant.

‘Our *Second* was, Whereas ſince his happy Return hither, there had been ſome late Diſorders about *Weſtminſter*, among ſome People that met there, that their Majeſties would not impute this to the Body of the City, or to the better Sort of Citizens. We held it a Miſfortune, and a Scandal upon us, that when thoſe Diſorders were mentioned, the City was named with it. And that our Deſire was to vindicate and redeem it, by ſome publick Diſavowing it. And we could not begin better, than in the Preſence of their Majeſties, and beſought their Majeſties to take it into their Conſiderations, that the Skirts of the City, where the Lord Maior and Magiſtrates of *London*, have neither Power, nor Liberty, are more Populous, than the City it ſelf, fuller of the meaner Sort of People. And if any Dwellers in the City ſhould be Actors in it; (as who can deny, but among Millions of People, ſome there may be?) yet their Purpoſe was unknown to us. And to give their Majeſties ſome Aſſurance herein, there were ſome preſent there among us; Men that had lived in the City above Forty Years together, that knew the City, and the better Sort of Citizens, and were at *Weſtminſter* attending other Occaſions, when thoſe People met there, and took a heedful View of them: And they have affirmed, that they knew not the Face of one Man among them.

Mr. *Recorder* having ended, his Majeſty preſently, and graciouſly gave Anſwer, thus in Effect.

The King's Anſwer to the Recorder

‘That he was very well pleaſed with the Hearty and Loyal Affections of the Citizens. For which he gave them great Thanks. And for the firſt Petition, though he and her Majeſty had before purpoſed to Winter at *Hampton-Court*, yet being now fully perſuaded, that the Lord Maior, and Aldermen, and the moſt conſiderable Part of the Citizens of *London*, had not any Hand in the Diſorder mention'd by Mr. *Recorder*, in his Second Petition, he intended, (and ſo he knew her Majeſty would) to alter his Reſolution; and with all convenient Speed repair to *Whitehall*; there to keep their *Chriſtmas*; and be ready to do any Thing elſe, that might promote the Trade of the City. Deſiring Mr. *Recorder* to join with him, in taking ſome Courſe, for Prevention of the like Diſorders for the future.

Knights the Aldermen and Sheriffs.

After his Majeſty had ended his Anſwer, and that Mr. *Recorder* and Sir *George Whitmore* had kiſſed his Royal Hand; the next Alderman in Seniority kneeled down, to receive the like Princely Favour: When ſuddenly, and unexpectedly his Majeſty drew a Sword, and inſtead of giving him his Hand to Kiſs, he laid his Sword upon his Shoulder, and Knighted him: The like he did to the other Aldermen, and the Two Sheriffs; being all in Number Seven.

This done, their Majeſties gave them their Hands to Kiſs. The like Princely Favour vouchſafed they to the Commoners of the *Committee*. And after many gracious Demonſtrations of Love to them, and the whole City, his

Majeſty commanded that they ſhould Dine, before they left the Court.

Dine at Court.

His Majeſties Command was fully and effectually performed. For as ſoon as they had in moſt humble Manner taken their Leaves of their Majeſties, they were brought by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorſet*, and by Mr. *Comptroller*, and other Officers of the Court, into a Room; where a Table was prepared for them, and none other, to Dine at. Where they were bountifully Feaſted; being honoured with the Preſence of the Earl of *Dorſet:* Who vouchſafed to Dine with them. And in their Majeſties Names gave them exceeding great Welcome; expreſſing to them that Love, which he ever hath abundantly manifeſted to the City. Mr. *Comptroller* likewiſe Dined with them; uſing them with very great Reſpect.

While they were at Dinner, there came Two Gentlemen to them, one from his Majeſty, the other from the Queen; to let them know, that their Majeſties had remembred the Health of the Lord *Maior*, aud the whole City. Which they all entertained with all due Reſpect; returning their humble Thanks, for that their Majeſties extraordinary Favour.

Dinner being done, they took their Leaves of the Honourable Earl, and other Officers of Quality and Eminency of the Court, and departed: Returning to the Lord Maior with great Joy and Comfort. To whom they made Relation of their Majeſties Grace and Favour to his Lordſhip, the whole City, and themſelves.

Thus have you ſeen (as briefly as we could) the Work of this Day; and in it, as well the Demonſtration of the Cities Love, and dutiful Affection to his Majeſty, and his Royal Conſort, as their Majeſties gracious and loving Acceptation of it. The former being but the bounden Service of Good and Loyal Subjects; the other, an extraordinary Act of Favour and Grace, worthy to be graven in Tables of Braſs, to be preſerved to all Poſterity.

The Maior and Aldermen in 1648, will not proclaim an Act for a *Common-wealth.*

And of later Times, however, the City, upon the fatal putting to Death of King *Charles* the Firſt, was forced tc comply with the Government that was then ſet up by a mighty prevailing Hand; yet for the laſting Memory of the City's Stedfaſtneſs to the Ancient Kingly Government, and to the Maintenance of the *Engliſh* Freedom, the Maior, and ſeveral of the Aldermen, utterly refuſed to publiſh an *Act* made by the Commons, ſoon after the ſaid King's Death, Intituled, *An Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Aboliſhment of Monarchy in the Kingdom, and the ſetting up of a* Commonwealth. Theſe that ſo refuſed, were Sir *Abraham Reinardſon*, Maior, *Thomas Adams*, *John Langham*, and *James Bunce*, Aldermen. For which the Maior was put out of his Maioralty, and he, with thoſe Aldermen, committed to the *Tower*. In *April* following, the Three Aldermen were to be brought to the Bar of the then Governing Lords. Which they hearing of, bravely and ſtoutly, as good Citizens, and true *Engliſhmen*, refuſed their Authority; and ſignified to the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, that they would not obey his Order to bring them before the Bar of that Houſe, declaring their firm Reſolution to ſtand for the Defence of the eſtabliſhed Laws of the Land, and their Proteſtation againſt the Lords Juriſdiction over them, or any other Commoners in Criminal Caſes: With an Appeal from the ſaid Lords to their proper and competent Judges, *i. e.* a Jury of their Equals, and Judges ſworn to proceed according to the known Laws of *England*. All this may be ſeen by the Letter and the Petition following.

### A Salva Libertate, *ſent to Colonel* Tichburn, *Lieutenant of the* Tower, *on* Sunday, April 23. *by* Thomas Adams, John Langham, James Bunce, *Aldermen of* London, *now Priſoners in the* Tower. *Being occaſioned by the Receipt of a Paper ſent unto them by the ſaid Lieutenant, wherein the ſaid Lieutenant was ſeemingly authorized to carry them before the Lords on* Tueſday *next, being the 25th of* April.

*To our Honoured Friend, Colonel* Tichburn *Lieutenant of the* Tower.

*SIR,*

‘WE received a Paper from you, ſeeming to authorize you to carry our Perſons before the Lords, to anſwer to a Charge: We are conſtrained to inform you hereby, that our Perſons ought not to be hurried to and fro, or diſturbed at the Pleaſure of any Man, neither can we yield Obedience to the Commands of any, which are not Legal. And therefore in caſe you intend to diſturb us on *Tueſday* next, we expect to ſee a *Legal* Warrant from ſome Perſon or Court, which have a Juriſdiction over us, in caſe of a real or ſuppoſed Crime: And we muſt acquaint you, that the Lords have no *Legal* Power to ſummon us to anſwer to any Crime, whereof we are accuſed or ſuſpected: And therefore you muſt expect to anſwer for whatſoever Injury you offer to our Perſons: And know hereby, that we ſhall not voluntarily go from hence to *Weſtminſter*, by Virtue of the Paper received, but ſhall ſuffer you to carry us, if you ſhall ſend Force which we cannot reſiſt.

From our Chambers
in the *Tower* of
*London*, *April* the
23d, 1648.

*Tour Friends*

*and Servants*,

Thomas Adams,
John Langham,
James Bunce.

### *To the Right Honourable the Lords Aſſembled in Parliament. The Humble Petition of* Thomas Adams, John Langham, James Bunce, *Aldermen of* London, *&c.*

SHEWETH,

‘THAT if your Petitioners ſhall ſubmit to your Lordſhips Juriſdiction over Commoners in thoſe Criminal Caſes or Novaliſms in Law, *Intituled, Articles of Impeachment of High-Treaſon, and other Miſdemeanors:* They ſhall not only be *Feloes de ſe*, but alſo ſhall murther the Perſons, and ruin the Eſtates of all the *Freeborn People of England*; and that which is more, they ſhall betray the *Common-Law*, which is the *Supream Authority* (under God) of the Nation, and the Inheritance of every *Freemans Poſterity*. And that which is worſt of all, they ſhall be inſtrumental to pull down all the *Judicatories of the Kingdom*, and reedify an *Arbitrary Government* many Stories higher than ever the *Star-Chamber*, *High-Commiſſion*, or *Council-Table* were. And by the ſame Rule that your Lordſhips have Fined ſeveral Commoners Five Hundred Pounds a Man, for *not Kneeling* or Submitting to your Lordſhips

ſhips *Juriſdiction* in *Criminal Caſes*, for which there is no *Law*; nay, which is abſolutely and apparently *againſt the Fundamental Laws of the Land*, and the ordinary Rule of your own Court of Judicature, uſually referring thoſe Cauſes which appertain to the *Common Law*, to the other Courts of Juſtice, eſpecially if the *People* deſire it; ſo you may Fine their *Fellow Citizens*, and Commoners of *England* as many Millions, and take away the *Lives* and *Eſtates* of *all*, as well as *ſome*, to the perpetual deſtroying and enſlaving the whole Kingdom. By the 29th Chapter of the great Charter, *all Commoners are to be tried by their Equals*; and there are Thirty Seſſions of Parliament which confirm the great Charter, being a Statute Declaratory of the Common Law; eſpecially thoſe eminent Laws, wherein your Lordſhips had your Shares in making of them, *viz.* the Petition of Right in 3° *Caroli*, and the Act for aboliſhing the *Star-Chamber*, and regulating the Council Table, in the 17th *Caroli*, in which many Statutes are enumerated, *That Commoners ought to be tried by their Equals, by Bill of Indictment, or Writ Original, and by thoſe of their Neighbourhood:* And all Decrees and Judgments made contrary thereto, are declared thereby to be *null and void in Law*, which bars all Precedents. And by ſeveral Declarations and Ordinances your Lordſhips have declared, that *Ordinances are no Laws*, but temporary, during the Wars; and the Caſe of Neceſſity being taken away, your Lordſhips have promiſed the free People of *England*, *that they ſhall be governed according to the known Laws of the Land*; as it appears in the *Ordinance*, Dated the 15th of *January*, 1647. And it is againſt the Law of *God*, *Nature* and *Nations*, that any Perſon or Perſons ſhould be *Judge* and *Parties*, *Examiners* or *Accuſers* in their *own Cauſe*, or to be tried any otherwiſe than by a *known Law*; *for where is no Law, there is no Tranſgreſſion.* It is declared by Sir *Edward Cook*, that the *Parliament* cannot make a *Law* againſt the *Law of Nature*, which is Cuſtom, according to *Right* and neceſſary *Reaſon*. That Precedents are nothing, in Compariſon of the *Common* and *Statute Laws*. Theſe being known Maxims in Law, *A facto ad jus non valet Argumentum. Gubernandum eſt legibus non exemplis:* Articles are nothing in Law but meer *Innovations* and *Prerogatives extrajudical*, eſpecially when ordinary Perſons are in Queſtion. The old Maxim in Law is, *Non recurrendum eſt ad extraordinaria quando fieri poteſt per ordinaria.* And your Lordſhips are not only *Sworn*, but have impoſed ſeveral Oaths, as the *Proteſtation*, and *Solemn League and Covenant*, upon the Free Commoners of *England*, to defend the *Fundamental Laws of the Land*. And they are confident your Lordſhips will be very tender of the Preſervation of the *great Charter*, in which is wrapped up our *Lives*, *Liberties*, and *Eſtates:* Your Noble Predeceſſors being ſo glorious and famous Inſtruments in aſſiſting this People in purchaſing the ſame.

‘Concerning the Point of Precedents, which is all can be ſaid for your Lordſhips, we ſhall give you the Anſwer.

1. ‘It is obſervable, that all ſuch Commoners, which have ſubmitted to your Lordſhips Juriſdiction, were in the Time of the Civil Wars, *Flagrante Bello*, not by Compulſion, but by *voluntary Petitions* of the *Commons* in a ſummary way, to the *King in Perſon*.

2. ‘One Precedent againſt your Lordſhips Juriſdiction, is of more Conſequence than a Thouſand for it: The Reaſon is plain, becauſe all Courts of Judicature are bottomed upon the *Law* of the *Land*; and it cannot be ſuppoſed that any Court can be miſcognizant of its own Juriſdiction. Your Lordſhips have confeſſed in Sir *Simon de Beniſford's* Caſe, that it is againſt the Law, for Peers to try Commoners; and your Predeceſſors have promiſed upon Record, that they will never do the like again, though that Occaſion were Superlative: *Rot.* 2. *Rot. Parl.* 5. *Numb.* 45.

3. ‘The Corporation of *Cambridge* was accuſed before the King and Lords, for complying with the Rebels of *Eſſex*, *Kent* and *Hertford*; their Council pleaded againſt the Juriſdiction of the Lords Houſe, in the Point of Treaſon, and the King and Lords allowed of the Plea.

4. ‘As there are many Precedents more may be alledged, that Commoners have denied your Lordſhips Juriſdiction, and that your Lordſhips have tranſmitted ſuch Caſes to the *Common Law*, if deſired by the Free People; ſo there can no Preſident be ſhewn that Commoners, which have refuſed to be tried by your Houſe, have been over-ruled by them in Point of Juriſdiction.

5. ‘There was never Precedent, ſince there were Parliaments in *England*, that the ſame Seſſion of Parliament hath Impriſoned, Fined, or any otherwiſe diſſeized or deſtroyed any Man, for obeying or executing the Laws, Ordinances, or Orders of the ſame Parliament. And there are many Ordinances in Force, which indemnify all thoſe which have acted by the Authority of Parliament, *viz. May* 26. 1642. 1. P. Book Decl. P. 281. *June* 14. 1642. P. 377.

The Premiſes conſidered;

Your Petitioners being *Free Commoners of England*, according to the known Laws of the Land, (*de Jure*) claim their *Birthright*, which is to be tried by *God* and *their Country*, in his *Majeſties Court of Juſtice*, by the ſworn *Judges* of the *Law*, and a *Jury of their Equals*, of their own *Neighbourhood*, where the pretended Fact was done, the *Courts of Juſtice* being *open*.

*And your Petitioners ſhall Pray*, &c.

And how forward and inſtrumental the City was in bringing back King *Charles* the IId, after his long Baniſhment, and in reſtoring the Ancient Conſtitution of the Kingdon after the Uſurpation, may appear by their promoting a Free Parliament, and other notable Things done by them at a Common-Council, *December* 29. 1659.

The City's Acts for bringing back King *Charles* the IId, at a Common Council, *December*, 1659.

*To this Common Council was preſented a Report by Alderman* Fowke; *the Tenor whereof followeth.*

*At the Committee of Common Council*, &c.

VOTED,

1. THAT this Committee conceive the City of *London* is at this Time in imminent and extraordinary Danger.

2. That they judge it abſolutely neceſſary at this Time, for the Court of Common Council

to put this City forthwith in a Poſture of Defence.

3. And in order thereunto, That the Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council, ſettle Six Regiments of Trained Bands, with their reſpective Commanders and Officers.

4. That the naming of thoſe Commanders, and Officers, be left to the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council.

That the ſaid Commanders and Officers Commiſſions, ſhall be under the common Seal of the City, to be Sealed in open Court, before the Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council.

Touching the Letters received from *Portſmouth*, and the Fleet, the Opinion of the Committee is,

That ſeveral Commiſſioners be forthwith appointed to confer with the Lord *Fleetwood*, with Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, Colonel *Morley*, and Colonel *Walton*, and with Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*, and other Officers of the Fleet, in order to the Safety of the City, and the Peace and Settlement of the Nation, and in due Time to give an Anſwer to General *Monk*'s Letter.

That in order to the obtaining of that Peace and Safety, the Common Council do impower thoſe Commiſſioners to propound the convening of a Free Parliament, according to a late Declaration of this Court.

*Voted*, That theſe Votes be Reported to the Common Council by Alderman *Fowke*.

Which Report being Read, and every Part thereof ſeverally Debated, was by this Court confirmed and approved of, ſaving the Right of the Court of *Aldermen*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alderman *Fowke*,<br>Mr. *Richard Ford*,<br>*Will. Bateman*, Eſq; | Appointed Commiſſioners to confer with Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*. |
| Alderman *Tompſon*,<br>Colonel *Bromfield*,<br>*Maximil. Beard*, | Appointed Commiſſioners to confer with Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, &c. |
| Alderman *Bateman*,<br>*Will. Vincent*, Eſq; and<br>*John Jolly*, Eſq; | Appointed Commiſſioners to confer with the Lord *Fleetwood*, and the Speaker. |

*Inſtructions for the Commiſſioners.*

To acquaint them that this Court hath received their Letters, and do return Thanks for their good Expreſſions, touching the Peace and Welfare of the Nation.

To acquaint them what the Court hath reſolved for the Peace and Safety of the City.

And in Purſuance of the Declaration of *December* the 20th, to confer of the beſt way to ſettle the Nation in a way of *Free Parliament*, and to offer what they conceive conducing thereto, and to mediate Agreement and Peace between all Parties, in order to a *Free Parliament*.

And the Commiſſioners impowered to confer with the reſpective Parties in any Place or Places they ſhall ſee fit, and to report to this Court.

*December* the 24th, 1659, Ordered that the Chains and Poſts be ſet up.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ald. *Robinſon*,<br>Ald. *Bateman*,<br>Ald. *Laurence*,<br>Ald. *King*,<br>Ald. *Bolton*,<br>Ald. *Wale*, | Choſen the Colonels of the Six Regiments of Trained-Bands to be raiſed by this City. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant-Col. *Taſker*,<br>Major *Kilby*,<br>Captain *Winſtanley*,<br>Captain *William Keane*,<br>Captain *Huſſey*,<br>Captain *Bluncken*, | Green. |
| Lieutenant-Col. *Claggat*,<br>Major *Stanyon*,<br>Captain *Locke*,<br>Captain *Lee*,<br>Captain *Cheeſe*,<br>Captain *Thomas Swale*, | Red. |
| Lieutenant-Col. *Taylor*,<br>Major *Greenhill*.<br>Captain *Cooke*,<br>Captain *Maſſey*,<br>Captain *Hudſon*,<br>Captain *Smart*, Jun. | White. |
| Lieutenant-Col. *Alſoppe*,<br>Major *Pinkney*,<br>Captain *Thomas Boſtocke*,<br>Captain *Andrews*,<br>Captain *Day*, | Orange. |
| Lieutenant-Col. *Cox*,<br>Major *Earely*<br>Captain *Richard Ford*,<br>Captain *Peter Houblon*,<br>Captain *Thomas Bonfoy*,<br>Captain *Robert Fiſher*, | Blue. |
| Lieutenant-Col. *Hind*,<br>Major *Neale*.<br>Captain *Fawne*,<br>Captain *Bolt*,<br>Captain *Walton*,<br>Captain *Colcheſter*, | Yellow. |

Setting up the Poſts and Chains to be forborn.

*December* the 27th, 1659, Alderman *Fowke*, and Commiſſioners to Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*, made a Report of their Conference. A Committee appointed to attend the *Parliament*.

Votes againſt the City.

The *Council of State*, (as the Governing Party, then called themſelves) finding the City of *London* thus generally inclined to bring in the King, and in order to that, ſtanding for a Free Parliament, and perceiving how illy they ſtood affected to the preſent Power, made ſome Reſolutions: And theſe Votes paſt *February* the 9th, 1659.

That the Commiſſioners for Government of the Army do appoint Forces to be in *London*, for preſerving the Peace thereof, and of the Commonwealth; and for reducing of the City to the Obedience of the Parliament. And that the Commiſſioners take Care, that the Poſts and Chains in the ſaid City be taken away, and the Gates of the City forthwith deſtroyed. And theſe Reſolves of the Houſe were ſent to General *Monk*, and that he ſhould put the ſame in Execution. Who, however diſſatisfied with the ingrateful Work, executed their Orders. And in the Sight of the Citizens, (to be puniſhed for their Loyalty,) took down their Port-cullices and Gates, and took away their Poſts and Chains. And *Monk* and his Forces quartered in the City. Where notwithſtanding, he had many Viſitants of the Chief Citizens, and of the Secluded Members.

Common Council of *London* violated.

And further, to prevent the Cities good Intentions for the Reſtoration of the King and Ancient Government, the Parliament finding the Common Council of *London* to be againſt them, ordered, it ſhould be diſcontinued, and an Act brought in to conſtitute a new Common Council. Yet notwithſtanding the City brought their Counſels to bear ſoon after: And a Free Parliament was proclaimed in *London*, which voted in the King: Wherein, (as we ſee) the City had a prevailing Hand.

Former Seditious Acts of Common Council repealed.

And further, after the Reſtoration, the Citizens, to ſhew their Abhorrence of the arbitrary Doings of thoſe Times, formally made an Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1683, Sir *William Pritchard*, Maior, for Repealing the Treaſonable and Diſloyal Acts and Proceedings of that Court in the Time of the late Rebellion; a certain Number of Eminent Citizens, Aldermen, and Commoners, having been appointed diligently to look over all paſt Acts of Common Council made in thoſe Times; and to report them. As appears more at large by the ſaid Act of Common Council, *viz.*

‘The 6th of *June*, 1683, at a Common Council. This Day a Report was brought into this Court, by the Committee appointed to inſpect the Acts and Proceedings entred into the Journal of this Court, in the Times of Uſurpation, or at any Time before or ſince, that might be fit to be Explained or Repealed: The Tenor of which Report is as followeth, that is to ſay:

‘To the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London.* Whereas by a late Order of this Honourable Court it was referred unto them, whoſe Names are Subſcribed, [theſe were Sir *William Turner*, Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Sir *Thomas Langham*, *Francis Griffith*, *Nathaniel Hawes*, *Henry Loads*, *Peter Ailworth*, *Nicholas Charleton*, *Thomas Vernon*,] to inſpect the Acts, and other Proceedings entred in the Journal of this Court, in the Times of Uſurpation, or at any Times, *&c.* that may be thought fit to be explained or repealed, they did humbly certify, that in Purſuance of the ſaid Order, they had peruſed and examined thoſe Journals; wherein they found not only many Innovations and Irregularities brought into that Court and the Government of the City, but alſo moſt pernicious and abominable Proceedings, in abetting and carrying on thoſe wicked and unnatural Diviſions then raiſed in the Kingdom, and ſerving the Uſurpations of thoſe Times. All, or moſt of which, they perſuaded themſelves could never have had Place in this Court, had not Violence been offered to the Government of the City. The Lord Maior firſt arreſted and impriſoned, divers Loyal Aldermen and Commoners were, ſome impriſoned, others diſplaced, and all Loyal Citizens generally diſcountenanced and diſcouraged; and others of factious, and unquiet, and turbulent Spirits, got themſelves into the Common Council, and made up the greater Number therein. That all theſe Actions and Proceedings might (as they deſerved) be obliterated and wholly expunged, that no Remembrance thereof might be tranſmitted to Poſterity, to the Shame and Diſhonour of this Court and City; but that other Matters were therewithal intermixed, which (for the Subſtance of them) were in their Opinion inoffenſive, uſeful and fit to be continued. That ſeveral Committees had been appointed formerly by this Court, to obliterate the ſaid unjuſt Proceedings, and there were Lines croſſed over divers of them, which they preſumed were made by the ſaid Committees: But not being thereby obliterated, but ſtill remaining in the Books of the Acts and Proceedings of this Court, and never having been particularly diſclaimed and repealed by any Vote or Act of this Court that they had obſerved; they thought it very fitting, that the ſaid, and all other like diſloyal and irregular Proceedings, ſhould, by an expreſs Act of this Council, be renounced, repealed, and made abſolutely null and void. Which Proceedings, or the moſt of them, they ſet down, and preſented to this Court for that Purpoſe: And deſired that ſome few of them might be openly read; to beget in this Court, as it had done in them, a juſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of ſuch Proceedings.

And then follow a Catalogue of them, from the Year 1641, and ſo yearly down to the Year 1657.

‘All which Particulars (as the ſaid Committee did proceed) being highly diſloyal, and ſavouring of the Faction and Uſurpation of thoſe unhappy Times, they thought fit ſhould by Act of this Court be diſclaimed, revoked, abrogated and repealed, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever: Both to demonſtrate the Love to, and good Affection of the preſent Members of this Court to his Majeſty, and the eſtabliſhed Government, and to vindicate them from all Imputation of the like pernicious Principles and Practices, and expreſs their Diſlike of all factious Innovations. So alſo it will prevent any ill Uſe that may be made in Time to come, of the ſaid irregular Actions.

After the reading of which Reports openly in the *Court*, they were approved of and agreed to and confirmed. And it was Enacted by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, in that Common Council Aſſembled, that all the ſeveral Acts, Orders and Proceedings therein propounded to be Diſclaimed and Repealed, be Repealed and made Void. And they, and every of them, were by the Authority of this Court, Diſclaimed, Repealed, and made Null and Void.

The City's Addreſs to the Prince of *Orange*, 1688.

The City is thus Loyal to their Princes; but yet jealous of the Invaſion of their Religion and Liberty. This was the Cauſe the Citizens ſo readily received the Prince of *Orange*, *An.* 1688. as appears by their Addreſs, which was to this Tenor:

### *To his Highneſs the Prince of* ORANGE.

### *The humble Addreſs of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* London, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

“MAY it pleaſe your Highneſs. We taking into Conſideration your Highneſs's fervent Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, manifeſted to the World in your many and hazardous Enterprizes, in which it hath pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs you with miraculous Succeſs: We render our deepeſt Thanks to the Divine Majeſty for the ſame: And beg leave to preſent our moſt humble Thanks to your Highneſs, particularly for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect your glorious Deſign, to reſcue *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, from Slavery and Popery;

"and in a free Parliament to eſtabliſh the Religion and Laws of theſe Kingdoms upon a ſure and laſting Foundation. We have hitherto looked for ſome Remedy, for the Oppreſſions and imminent Dangers we, together with our Proteſtant Fellow-Subjects, laboured under, from his Majeſty's Conceſſions and Concurrences with your Highneſs's juſt and pious Purpoſes, expreſs'd in your gracious Declarations. But herein finding our ſelves finally diſappointed by his Majeſty's withdrawing himſelf, we preſume to make your Highneſs our Refuge; and do in the Name of this Capital City implore your Highneſs's Protection; and moſt humbly beſeech your Highneſs to vouchſafe to repair to this City; where your Highneſs will be received with univerſal Joy and Satisfaction.

Citizens Honourable for their Wiſdom and Learning.

And as Learning and Wiſdom do no leſs adorn than Wealth, and other Accompliſhments, ſo the City hath not wanted Learned and Wiſe Men: That on that Account have been preferred to the Courts of Princes, or have been of very good Uſe to the City, for their prudent Advice and Counſil, as there has been Occaſion. Such was Dr. *Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, the Son of a Citizen, and Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, well known among the Learned; Sir *Thomas Paget*, Secretary of State to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and Privy Counſellor alſo to the Two ſucceeding Princes; the Lord *Rich*, Lord Chancellor to King *Edward* the VIth; Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, Earl of *Southampton*; and Sir *John Allen*, before-mentioned; Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, Lord Treaſurer to King *James* I. But among thoſe that have juſtly acquired an honourable Remembrance for their Abilities in Prudence and Sober Advice, *George Stadlow*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, muſt not be forgotten; who made that memorable Speech to his Fellow-Citizens, how to manage themſelves in a very difficult Juncture: When in the Year 1551, the Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Protector, and the other great Lords of the Court were in Diſſenſion: And both going to gather Forces againſt each other. Then did the Duke in the King's Name ſend to them for Aid; and the other Party ſitting at *Ely* Houſe in the City, requiring Aid of them on the other Hand. A dangerous Matter on either Side, and very difficult for the City to ſteer right, ſo as to preſerve her ſelf in Safety. When the Recorder had urged the City to aſſiſt the Lords with 500 Men, and the Citizens remained ſilent, not knowing which Way to take, *Stadlow* ſtood up and ſaid, That it was good to think of Things paſt, to avoid the Danger of Things to come. And then mentioned a Paſſage that he had read in *Fabian*'s Chronicle, ſomewhat parallel to their preſent Circumſtance. Which was, That in the Barons Wars, under King *Henry* III. the Barons then demanded Aid of the Maior and City, as the Lords now did: And that even in a rightful Cauſe for the Commonweal; namely, for the Execution of certain good Laws, which the King would not ſuffer to be executed. Whereupon the City did Aid them. And the Barons prevailed againſt the King. Afterwards upon certain Conditions the King and his Barons came to Agreement. One of which Conditions was, That the King ſhould grant his Pardon to the Lords and to the Citizens. And ſo he did. And the Pardon ratified by Act of Parliament. And what followed of it, ſaid he? Was it forgotten? No, ſurely, nor forgiven neither, during the King's Life. And the Liberties of the City were taken away. Strangers appointed to be our Heads and Governors: And the Citizens given away, Body and Goods, and miſerably afflicted. Such, ſaid he, is the Wrath of a Prince. Whereupon he very prudently adviſed, that both the Lords and the Citizens might join together, to make humble Petition to the King, that he would hear ſuch Complaints againſt the Government of the Lord Protector, as might be juſtly alledged and proved. And then he made no doubt, the Matter would be ſo pacified, that neither the King, nor the Lords ſhould have cauſe to ſeek for further Aid of Soldiers, the laſt Extremity. This was the wiſe and moderate Advice of this Citizen: Which took place. And the Commons ſtayed. And the Lords took another Courſe; namely, of addreſſing the King. And ſo the City eſcaped that Danger.

A Citizen's wiſe Advice.

This *George Stadlow* ſeems to have been very ſtudious in Hiſtory, and the Art of Government. It was he that excited *Ralph Robinſon* to tranſlate *More's Utopia* into *Engliſh*, a Book that diſcovers a well-governed Commonweal.

The Nobility and Gentry honour *London* by inhabiting in it. Noblemens Inns in *London*.

It may alſo be placed among the Honours of this City, that ſo many Noblemen and Perſons of high Quality have, in former Times eſpecially, reſorted hither, and took up their Reſidences here for ſome Part of the Year, with a numerous Retinue, when they came up. And not only great Noblemen, but the chief Churchmen, as the Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, *&c.* of the Kingdom, had their Houſes here, which were called their *Inns*; where was great Houſe-keeping. Whereof a Poet in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time thus verſified:

Tho. Churchyard.

*For when they came to* London *there to ſtay,*
*They ſent fat Beeves before them for their Store,*&c.
*Kept Houſe in Inns, and fed the Poor thereby.*

Pleaſures and Diverſions of *London*.

And ſuch was the Wealth, the Pleaſure, and the Diverſions of *London*, that the Gentry alſo could not forbear, but left their Country-Seats, to viſit the City, and for a Time to become Citizens: Where alſo many of them choſe to reſide, rather than among their Tenants in the Country. Some for the Sake of the Sports and Games of it, and ſome for Variety, Company, the Faſhions and Gaiety there. But *London* in the mean Time wiped them of their Money, and Eſtates, and their Families often rued it at Home. The foreſaid ingenious Poet that lived leſs than an Age and an half ago, wrote a Satyr againſt the Gentry upon this Occaſion: Cenſuring them for affecting ſo much to reſort and tarry in *London*, to the Decay of Hoſpitality, and Injury of their Eſtates:

*Fine Shops and Sights, fine Dames and Houſes gay,*
*Fine Wares, fine Words, fine Sorts of Meat is there;*
*Tea, all is fine, and nothing groſs, they ſay.*
*Fine Knacks coſt much: Coſt ſpoils us every where.*
*A Canker crept in Court, for ſome Men's Croſs,*
*That eats up Lands, and breeds great Lack and Loſs.*

And then ſhewing the Debt and Beggary brought upon the Gentry by theſe *London* Temptations.

*Oh Lord, how ſoon a Man is o're his Shoes!*
*That wades and ſteps in Streams or Waters deep?*
*How ſoon from Town in Country we have News?*
*That ſome ſpend all; for they can nothing keep.*
*If ſuch Lads were at Home in Bed aſleep,*
*'Twere better ſure, than live in* London *thus,*
*Upon the Score, or like Bankrupts, I wus.*

Again,

*I muſe, why Youth, or Age of Gentile Blood,*
*Born unto Wealth and worldly Worſhip here,*
*In* London *long conſumes both Land and Good,*
*That better were at Home to make good Chere.*

*In London ſtill they find all Victuals dear ;*
*Hoiſt up a height to bring our Purſes low,*
*And ſend Men home with empty Bags, I trow.*

The City envied by the Gentry.
*J. S.*

This indeed hath occaſioned the Gentlemen of the Country to take Offence at the City : Inſomuch that it would have been much better for the City, had they abſtained from taking up their Dwellings here. For partly the ſpending or diminiſhing of their Patrimonies in this Place, partly the ſplendid way of Living, uſed by the wealthier Sort of Citizens, equalling, if not ſurpaſſing, many of them, had begot ſecret Jealouſies and Envies againſt them : And as Opportunity ſerved, they would ſhew it by affronting them, aud doing them ill Turns. And this perhaps was the Ground, that the Court was commonly at odds with the City : On which it commonly look'd with an ill Eye, and did love to oppoſe and diſappoint the Doings and Privileges of Citizens. And this will appear, by two or three Paſſages which I will take Occaſion to relate, all happening in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days.

*Habeas Corpus* procured from the Court.

In this Particular, ſome of the Court did uſually elude the City, that when the Magiſtrates thereof had taken up Malefactors, and committed them, an *Habeas Corpus* frequently came from Court, for the Deliverance of thoſe that were ſo committed : And ſo all the intended Juſtice to be done upon them was fruſtrated. Which Thing did at length ſo offend the City, that Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Lord Maior, *Anno* 1572, complained of this to the Lord Treaſurer, and deſired Redreſs thereof.

A Courtier kills a Citizen.

And in the Year 1583, one Mr. *Nowel* of the Court coming to *London*, cauſed his Man to give a Blow unto a Carman with the Pommel of his Sword, that he brake his Skull, and killed him. Mr. *Nowel* and his Man hereupon were indicted.

In theſe Caſes, wherein any of the Court was obnoxious for ſome Miſdemeanor committed in the City, great Application was uſed to be made to the Recorder, in the Delinquent's Behalf. And thus *Fleetwood* the Recorder ſignified, in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer.

“ I am ſure to be much troubled with Letters, and with his Friends, and what by other means, as in the very like Caſe heretofore I have been even with the ſame Man. Here are ſundry young Gentlemen that uſe the Court, that moſt commonly term themſelves *Gentlemen*, [and ſay,] *I am not thus to be uſed at a Slave's and a Cobler's Hands.* I know not what other Plea Mr. *Nowel* can plead : But this I ſay, his Fact is foul. God ſend him good Deliverance. I think in my Conſcience, that he makes no Reckoning of the Matter.

The ſame Year this Accident happened.

An Indignity put upon the Recorder of London.

‘ One *Abraham* of *Abraham*, a Gentleman of a Hundred Pound a Year in the County of *Lancaſter*, put his Daughter and Heireſs unto the Lady *Gerard* of the *Breme*. Sir *Thomas Gerard* and his ſaid Lady being in *London*, and this young Woman with them, one *Dwells*, a Fencer, living near *Cecil-Houſe*, and his Wife, being a-kin to her, invited her and all my Lady's Children and Gentlewomen to a Breakfaſt. They came thither ; and at their coming, the Youth and Serving-Men were carried up to the Fencing-School, to play and be merry. But Mrs. *Abraham* was conveyed by the Wife into a Chamber ; and ſo ſhutting the Door on her, there ſhe left her. In the Chamber were Four or Five tall Men, whom ſhe knew not. And immediately ſhe fell into a great Fear, ſeeing them to compaſs her about. Then began an old Prieſt to read upon a Book theſe words ; *I* Henry *take thee* Suſan *to my wedded Wife*, &c. This done, they charged her never to diſcover this to any body living ; and ſo ſent her down to her Fellows. And Dinner being done, ſhe told ſome of her Companions very lamentably, what had been done : And they ſoon after to Sir *Thomas* and my Lady. Upon Complaint ; the Recorder ſent for the Fencer's Wife ; who would confeſs nothing. A little while after he went himſelf with the Fencer's Wife to *Bridewell*, where there was a full Court : And thither came Sir *Thomas*, with the young Gentlewoman. And there they bolted out the whole Matter ; and did no more. The Woman was returned to the *Compter* : The young Gentlewoman went with the Lady *Gerard*. But the Fencer and one *Polwhale* had the Confidence to tell ſome of the Lords of the Council, that ſhe was to have been put into *Bridewell* : Which ſhe never was ; and went only thither to accuſe the Woman that had ſo abuſed her in open Court. But the Fencer eaſily made Friends at Court ; and made ſuch Complaint of the Recorder to the Council-Board, that he was ſent for. He appeared, and the Secretary received his Anſwer : Which gave ſuch Satiſfaction, that in fine he told the Complainants, that they had deſerved to be hanged. And indeed, the ſaid Recorder found this to be *Felony*, by the 3d of *Henry* VII. *Cap.* 2.

All the Reflection the Recorder made upon this to a Great Man at the Court, was, *That he thought ſuch Companions as that Fencer and his Wife were, ought not to be allowed to deface ſuch a Man as he was, in ſuch Order before the Lords.*

The Honour of the City.
*City's Advoc.*
*J. S.*

In fine, to conclude this Subject, and this *Firſt Book* ; ſince we have ſaid all this of the Honour of the Citizens, let us add a few Things, that tend to advance the Honour of the CITY it ſelf.

*LONDON* is commonly ſtoried to be before *Rome* it ſelf was built, and to be rocked in a *Trojan* Cradle by the Founder and Father thereof, Heroick *Brute*, or *Bryt*, as the moſt ancient Monuments extant bear witneſs ; ſetting aſide all late Fancies that have been ſuperſtructed thereupon.

Under *Claudius Cæſar*, it was the *Metropolis* of the *Trinobantes*, the Chief Kingdom of *Britain*. Under other *Cæſars* afterwards, it was called *Auguſta*, or the Majeſtical or Imperial City. And for Hugeneſs, Concourſe, Navigation, Trade and Populoſity, it very hardly gives way to any City in *Europe* ; and excels all in the World for good Government, or at leaſt doth match and equal them.

The Citizens called *Barons* anciently.

The Citizens of this City have been honoured, and even courted by the Kings and Queens. Some of them, in former Times, have given the Citizens the Honourable Title of *Barones*, Barons.

*Matthew Paris* hath a Paſſage, where, in ſome Inſtrument of King *Henry* the Third, are theſe words : LONDONIENSES, *quos propter Civitatis Dignitatem, & Antiquitatem Civium*, *BARONES conſuevimus appellare* : “ The LONDON-

“ ERS, whom by reaſon of the Dignity of the City, and the Antiquity of the Citizens, we have been wont to call *BARONS.*

Kings free of the City.

Divers Princes and Kings have been pleaſed to be incorporated into ſome of the Companies, and have choſen to be Freemen of the City.

*Henry* the Seventh, a very wiſe Prince, is ſaid to have been in Perſon at the Election of Maſter and Wardens of the *Merchant Taylors*, and to have ſat openly among them in a Gown of Crimſon Velvet of the Faſhion, with a Citizen's Hood of Velvet on his Shoulders, *Alamode de Londres*, upon their ſolemn Feaſt Day, in the Common Hall of the ſaid Company.

Queen *Elizabeth* was Free of the *Mercers.*

King *James* the Firſt incorporated himſelf into the *Clothworkers*; as Men dealing in the Principal and Nobleſt Staple Wares of all theſe Iſlands, *viz.* Woollen Cloths.

Q. *Elizabeth* ſprung from a Citizen.

And of Queen *Elizabeth* this further is to be remembred, That ſhe was ſprung directly from a Citizen; *viz.* Sir *Geoffry Bullen*, ſometime Lord Maior of *London*; who was lineally Anceſtor to Queen *Anne* her Mother, no longer before than the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth. And ſhe did Sir *Martin Calthorp*, when Maior of *London*, the Honour to call him *Kinſman*, as indeed he was.

Both which Knights and Citizens were Gentlemen born, and of Right Worſhipful Families.

L. *Fitz-Water* the City-Banneret.

It muſt be added alſo, to the City's Honour, That it anciently had the Lord *Fitz-Water* for her Banneret.

*Off. of Arms.*

There was an old imperfect Volume in the *Office of Arms*, where the ſaid Lord *Fitz-Water*'s Picture ſtood. He is there repreſented ſtanding, and holding a long Sword in his Right Hand, and a Standard reſting on the Ground in his Left, with the Figure of St. *Paul* depicted thereon, (the Titular Patron of the City before *Thomas Becket*'s Time) with a Sword in his Right Hand, and a Book in his Left. On the Lord *Fitz-Water*'s Shield, the well-known Armour of the City, the Croſs and Sword. And upon his Coat-Armour, which he wore in this Picture, the Hereditary Enſigns of his own Illuſtrious Family; which is, *Or*, a *Feſs* between Two *Chevrons Gules.*

There needs no greater Demonſtration of the City's Ancient Honour, than that a Principal Baron of the Realm was by Tenure her Standard-Bearer.

The City entertain the *Palſgrave* at Dinner.

It hath not been unuſual for the City to entertain Foreign Princes: Which they have done ſplendidly, and made them Preſents.

*J. S.*

One Inſtance whereof was *Anno* 1612. *Frederick* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, called the *Palſgrave*, then came into *England*, to marry the Lady *Elizabeth*, King *James*'s Daughter. And on the Twenty ninth of *October*, when the Lord Maior took his Oath according to Cuſtom, the ſaid Prince was entertained at *Guildhall*, at the Maior's Feaſt; accompanied with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Duke of *Lenox*, the Biſhop of *London*, and divers other Earls and Lords.

After Dinner, the Maior and his Brethren, in Behalf of the City, preſented the *Palſgrave* with a very large Baſin and Ewer, richly gilded, and curiouſly wrought, and Two great gilt Pots, ſuitable to the reſt: On every of which was engaven, *CIVITAS LONDON.*

And upon the Marriage, the Lord Maior and Aldermen preſented the Lady *Elizabeth* with a fair Chain of Oriental Pearl, which coſt above 2000 *l.*

The Citizens preſent King *James* with 500 Pieces.

When King *James* the Firſt came from *Edinburgh* to *Windſor*, (from whence he came to his City of *London*) the Citizens preſented him with a Purſe of Five Hundred Pieces of Gold: The Maior and Aldermen meeting him, (in a very magnificent and ſplendid manner) and above Four Hundred Citizens in Chains of Gold, and well mounted, at *Hide-Park.*

Offices, Places, Liveries and Fees, given by the City.

Nor have I yet done collecting Matter, ſhewing the Magnificence of this City of *London*: Which will appear further, both in thoſe great Numbers of Officers, Attendants and Servants it maintains and makes uſe of, and likewiſe in the *Liveries* and *Fees*, that have anciently been, and yet are beſtowed. Theſe I ſhall exhibit in Two *Tables*, which were ſome Time ago printed. The Credit and Truth of every Particular, I take not upon me to vindicate, but offer them as I found them.

Offices and Places.

The Rooms and Offices belonging to the City, are reckoned between Two Hundred and forty and Two Hundred and fifty.

The Reader muſt pardon me, that with the ſeveral Places here appear the Sums joined, that have lately been accuſtomed to be given for them: Since the *Liſt* was thus drawn by ſome, who humbly offered it to the Conſideration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, complaining of the ill Conſequence of Buying and Selling of Places.

They had, it ſeems, taken great Pains to find out the Number of Places, together with the reſpective Value as they were bought and ſold: Yet acknowledged, that ſome might be overvalued from Miſinformation; but computed one with another undervalued in the general.

The TABLES are here annexed, as they were then delivered in.

## *A LIST of the* ROOMS *and* OFFICES *belonging to the* City.

*R. Bromley.*

| | *l.* |
|---|---|
| FOur Attornies in the *Mayor's Court*, 1200 *l.* each, | 4800 |
| Eight Attornies in the *Sheriffs Court*, 1500 *l.* each, | 12000 |
| One Auditor of the City; his Salary 50 *l. per Ann.* his Man's, 12 *l.* and for the Orphans, 50 *l. per Ann.* | 112 |
| One Beadleſhip of the *Court of Requeſt*, or *Conſcience*, | 1000 |
| One Barge-Maſter to the City, | 60 |
| Eighteen Bargemen, 35 *l.* each, | 630 |
| Two Clerks of the Papers of the *Compters*, 1500 *l.* each, | 3000 |
| Four Clerks Sitters in the *Poultrey*, 1000 *l.* each, | 4000 |

Four

| | l. |
|---|---|
| Four Clerks Sitters in *Woodſtreet*, 900 *l.* each, | 3600 |
| One Clerk of the *Bridge-Houſe*, | 1250 |
| One Clerk of the City Works, and Keeper of the Reparation Stuff, | 600 |
| One Clerk of the *Court of Requeſt*, or *Conſcience*, | 1000 |
| One Common Serjeant, | 2000 |
| Four Common Pleaders, 1000 *l.* each, | 4000 |
| Fifteen Coal-Meeters, 1700 *l.* each, | 25500 |
| Ten Corn-Meeters, 1300 *l.* each, | 13000 |
| One Common Huntſman, | 1500 |
| One Common Cryer, | 1500 |
| One Common Out-Roper, | 100 |
| One Comptroller of the Chamber, | 1800 |
| Two Carpenters of the *Bridge-Houſe*, 200 *l.* each, | 400 |
| One Carpenter of the City, | 300 |
| One Eſcheator and Coroner, | 400 |
| One Foreign Taker, | 900 |
| Four Fruit-Meeters, each 50 *l.* | 200 |
| Four Salt-Meeters, each 250 *l.* | 1000 |
| One Garbler of Spices, | 976 |
| One Gager of Wine and Oyl, | 600 |
| One Keeper of *Ludgate* Priſon, | 1200 |
| One Keeper of *Newgate* Priſon, | 2500 |
| Two Keepers of the *Compters* Priſons, each 2000 *l.* | 4000 |
| One Keeper of the *Peſthouſe*, | 60 |
| One Keeper of *Guildhall*, &c. | 1200 |
| One Keeper of the *Greenyard*, | 100 |
| Two Keepers of *Moorfields*, each 100 *l.* | 200 |
| One Keeper of the *Seſſions-Houſe*, | 200 |
| One Maſon of the *Bridge-Houſe*, | 200 |
| One Maſon of the City, | 200 |
| One Bricklayer of the City, | 200 |
| Two Meal-Weighers, each 100 *l.* | 200 |
| One Hop-Weigher, | 200 |
| One Plaiſterer of the City, | 300 |
| One Plaiſterer to the *Bridge-Houſe*, | 200 |
| One Pavier to the City, | 250 |
| One Pavier to the *Bridge-Houſe*, | 250 |
| One Plumber to the City, | 500 |
| One Plumber to the *Bridge-Houſe*, | 250 |
| One Painter to the City, | 300 |
| One Printer to the City, | 200 |
| Two *Prothonotaries* of the *Sheriffs Courts*, 400 *l.* each, | 800 |
| Two Porters of the *Bridge-Houſe*, 100 *l.* each, | 200 |
| One Purveyor of the *Bridge-Houſe*, | 200 |
| One Sword-Bearer, | 1200 |
| Two Secondaries of the *Compters*, each 2500 *l.* | 5000 |
| One Sollicitor of the City, | 1100 |
| One Steward of *Southwark*, | 250 |
| One Shotſman of the *Bridge-Houſe*, | 200 |
| Thirty ſix Serjeants to the Sheriffs, 400 *l.* each, | 14400 |
| Thirty ſix Yeomen, 200 *l.* each, | 7200 |
| Six Serjeants to the Lord-Maior, 600 *l.* each, | 3600 |
| Six Yeomen, 600 *l.* each, | 3600 |
| Six Young Men in the Lord-Maior's Houſe, 600 *l.* each, | 3600 |
| One Town-Clerk, | 2000 |
| Four Viewers, 50 *l.* each, | 200 |
| One Water-Bailiff, | 1500 |
| One Upper-Marſhal of the City, | 800 |
| One Under-Marſhal, | 300 |
| One City-Remembrancer, | 1000 |
| One Clerk of the Chamber, | 2000 |
| One City Glazier, | 200 |
| One City-Stationer, | 120 |
| Two Serjeants or Yeomen of the Markets and Channel, 600 *l.* each, | 1200 |
| One City Smith, | 200 |
| Two Yeomen of the *Chamber*, 600 *l.* each, | 1200 |
| One *City-Cryer*, for Things loſt or found, | 50 |
| One *Collector* of the Duty on *Coals*, for the *Orphans*, | 200 |
| One *Collector* of the Duty on *Wines*, for the *Orphans*, | 270 |
| One *City-Founder*, | 200 |
| One *City-Clerk* in *Chancery*, | 20 |
| The Printer of the *Seſſions-Paper* to each Lord-Mayor, | 50 |
| One Weigher at the Great Beam, | 300 |
| The Total Sum is | 152098 |

## *A* LIST *of the* Liveries *and* Fees, *anciently Given, and Paid annually by the* CITY *of* LONDON, *to Perſons of Honour, their Officers*, &c. Viz.

| | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, for the Time being, 4 Yards of *Cloth*, at 20 *s. per* Yard, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Lord Steward* of his Majeſty's Houſhold, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Lord Treaſurer*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Lord Chamberlain*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Treaſurer* of his Majeſty's Houſhold, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Comptroller* of his Majeſty's Houſe, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Vice-Chamberlain*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Two Principal *Secretaries of State*, *Ditto*, | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Lord Chief-Juſtice* of the *King's-Bench*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Lord Chief-Juſtice* of the *Common-Pleas*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Lord Chief-Baron* of the *Exchequer*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Maſter* of the *Rolls*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Attorney-General*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Sollicitor-General*, *Ditto*, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| For the *Attorney-General*, a Retaining Fee, 10 *Guineas*, | 10 | 15 | 00 |
| For the *Soll. General*, *Ditto*, 8 *Guineas*, | 8 | 12 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Recorder*, 4 Yards of *Cloth* for Winter Livery, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Recorder*, his Annual Fee, | 80 | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Recorder's Deputy*, his Ann. Fee, | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Clerk* of the *Crown*, 4 Yards of *Cloth*, at 16 *s.* | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To the *Secondary* of the *Crown*, *Ditto*, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To the *City's Attorney* in *Chancery*, *Ditto*, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To the *City's Attorney* in the *Exchequer*, *Ditto*, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To the *City's Attorney* in the *King's-Bench*, *Ditto*, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To the *City's Attorney* in the *Common-Pleas*, *Ditto*, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To the *Chamberlain* of the *City* of *London*, *viz.* his Fee as *Chamberlain*, | 50 | 00 | 00 |
| For his Fee as *Renter-General*, | 15 | 00 | 00 |
| For his Summer and Winter Liveries, as *Chamberlain*, 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each, | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| For his Two Liveries, as *Renter-General*, 1 *l.* 12 *s.* each, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| For his Riding-Charges, | 7 | 00 | 00 |
| For his Two Liveries, as *Renter* of *Rainwell's*, 1 *l.* 11 *s.* each, | 3 | 2 | 00 |
| For his Annual Reward at the *Audit*, | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| For Overſeeing Lands of the *Poultry-Compter*, *per* a Bequeſt, | | 10 | 00 |
| For Gathering the Rents of *Blanch Appleton's* Lands, | 1 | 10 | 00 |

| | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual Allowance for Potation-Money, | 2 | 13 | 04 |
| For Gathering Sir *J. Philpot*'s Lands, and Overſeeing that Account, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| For Gathering Rents of Mr. *Carpenter*'s Lands, *&c.* as to that Account, | 1 | 10 | 00 |
| For Gathering Rents of Sir *John Rainwell*'s Lands, | 6 | 13 | 04 |
| To Mr. *Common-Serjeant*, his Fee, | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for his Summer and Winter Livery, each 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* | 5 | 6 | 08 |
| To Mr. *Town-Clerk*, for his Fee, | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| For Loſs of Fees for Priſoners releaſed, not able, annually, | 3 | 6 | 08 |
| For Engroſſing the Repertory, annually, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for his Summer and Winter Livery, each 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* | 5 | 6 | 08 |
| To him, for his Eldeſt Clerks Two Liveries, each 1 *l.* 10*s.* | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Comptroller*, for his Fee, | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for his Summer and Winter Livery, each 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* | 5 | 6 | 08 |
| To him, for his Ann. Riding Charges, | 6 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for Overſeeing *Radcliff* Lands, *per Ann.* | | 13 | 04 |
| To him, for his Reward at the *Audit*, | 6 | 13 | 04 |
| To him, for Examining the General, and *Finſbury* Account, | | 13 | 04 |
| To him, for Examining Sir *J. Philpot*'s, *Carpenter*'s, and *Rainwell*'s Accounts, | 2 | 10 | 00 |
| To the *City*'s *Auditor*, for his Fee, | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for keeping the Account, *Debtor* and *Creditor*, *per Ann.* | 80 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for his Summer and Winter Livery, each 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* | 5 | 6 | 08 |
| To the Two Judges of the *Sheriffs-Court*, to each two Liveries : Summer at 2*l.* Winter at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* | 9 | 6 | 08 |
| To the Four Pleaders, to each a Livery for Winter, at 3*l.* | 12 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Four Attorneys in the *Mayor*'s-*Court*; Sum. Liveries, at 40 *s.* each; and to each 4 Yards of *Cloth*, at 16*s.* for Winter Liveries, | 20 | 16 | 00 |
| To the Eldeſt Pleader, his Fee *per Ann.* | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Three others, each 40*s.* | 6 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Steward* of *Finſbury*, his Fees, | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for a Winter Livery, | 3 | 6 | 08 |
| Fees payable to his *Clerk*, | 2 | 3 | 04 |
| To the 3d *Clerk* in the *Mayor*'s-*Court*, keeping the Joural, | 14 | 6 | 08 |
| To the *Cl.* of *Eſtreats* under the *Green Wax*, | 25 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Cl.* of the *Peace* for *Middleſex*, | 3 | 6 | 08 |
| To the Keeper of the Gaol of *Newgate*, | 3 | 6 | 08 |
| To the *Clerk* of the *Chamber*, | 10 | 6 | 08 |
| To him, his Reward at the *Audit*, | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| His Winter Livery, 4 Yards, at 16*s.* | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| His Summer, 1 *l.* 12*s.* | 1 | 12 | 00 |
| For his engroſſing of *Orphans Debts*, and drawing and examining *Accounts*, | 19 | 6 | 08 |
| For his Annual Allowance, | 9 | 6 | 08 |
| To Mr. *Chamberlain*'s *Clerk*, his Fee, | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Gratuities to the 4 *Clerks* of the *Privy-Council*, Two *Guineas* each, | 8 | 12 | 00 |
| To their 4 *Under-Clerks*, each 20*s.* | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| To 2 *Council-Chamber Keepers*, and 2 *Privy-Gallery Keepers*, each 40*s.* | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Swordbearer*, for his Fee, 48 *l.*; of diſcharg'd Priſoners, 13 *s.* 4*d.*; Reward at *Audit*, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* | 52 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *City-Remembrancer*, for his Fee, | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for his Winter Livery, | 2 | 13 | 04 |
| To Mr. *Sollicitor*, for his Fee, | 26 | 13 | 04 |
| To him, for his Winter Livery, | 2 | 13 | 04 |
| To Mr. *Common-Cryer*, his Fee, | 30 | 00 | 00 |
| His Reward at the *Audit*, | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, for his Two Liveries, each 53 *s.* 4 *d.* | 5 | 6 | 08 |
| To Mr. *Common-Hunt*, his Fee, | 92 | 6 | 08 |
| To him, for his Servant, | 3 | 6 | 08 |
| To him, for his 2 Liveries, at 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each, | 5 | 6 | 08 |
| To his ſaid Servant, 2 Liveries, | 2 | 13 | 04 |
| To Mr. *Water-Bailiff*, his Fee, | 60 | 00 | 00 |
| For his 2 Liveries, | 5 | 6 | 08 |
| For his Reward at the *Audit*, | 3 | 6 | 08 |
| To the Eldeſt Serjeant, firſt Carver, Fee, | 27 | 6 | 08 |
| To him, for Reward at the *Audit*, | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Second Carver, Fee 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and Reward at the *Audit*, 2*l.* | 25 | 6 | 08 |
| To the Third Carver, *ditto*, Rew. at *Audit*, *dit.* | 25 | 6 | 08 |
| To the 3 *Serjeants* of the Chamber, to each 13*l.* 16*s.* for their Fee, | 41 | 8 | 00 |
| To them, for 2 Liveries each, at 1 *l.* 12*s.* | 9 | 12 | 00 |
| To them, for Reward at the *Audit*, each 6 *s.* 8*d.* | 1 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Serjeant* of the Channel, for his Fee, | 14 | 16 | 00 |
| To him, for 2 Liveries, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To the Keeper of *Guildhall*, for his Fee, | 11 | 6 | 00 |
| His 2 Liveries, 4*l.* 16*s.*; and his Reward at the *Audit*, 6*s.* 8*d.* | 5 | 2 | 08 |
| To the *Verger* of the Chapel, his Fee, | 5 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Sweeper of *Guildhall*, | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Yeoman* of the Chamber, Fee, | 7 | 16 | 00 |
| To him, for 2 Liveries, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| For his Reward at the *Audit*, | 1 | 6 | 00 |
| For the *Foreign Taker*, Fee, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To him, for 2 Liveries, | 2 | 16 | 00 |
| To the 4 *Yeomen* of the Waterſide; Fee 20 *l.* *per Ann.* each, | 80 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Under-Water-Bailiff*, his Fee, | 10 | 10 | 08 |
| To him, for 2 Liveries, | 2 | 16 | 00 |
| To the *Yeoman* of the Chanel, his Fee, | 9 | 14 | 00 |
| To him, for 2 Liveries, | 2 | 16 | 00 |
| To the 6 Young Men, to each 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* | 52 | 00 | 00 |
| To 5 of them for Summer Liveries, at 1 *l.* 8 *s.* | 7 | 00 | 00 |
| To the ſaid Five, for 4 Yards of Cloth, at 12 *s.* *per* Yard, for Winter, | 14 | 8 | 00 |
| To the firſt *Yeoman* of the Wood-Wharf, Fee, | 9 | 4 | 00 |
| To him, for 2 Liveries, | 2 | 16 | 00 |
| To the Second *Yeoman* of the Wood-Wh. Fee, | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, 4 Yards of Cloth at 12 *s.* and a Summer Livery, 1 *l.* 8 *s.* | 3 | 16 | 00 |
| Two Meal-Weighers, Fee, each 5 *l.* 4 *s.* | 10 | 8 | 00 |
| To them, 4 Yards of Cloth, 4 *l.* 16 *s.* Summer, 2 *l.* 16 *s.* | 7 | 12 | 00 |
| To the *Clerk* of the City Works, Fee, | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| To him, more, for 2 Liveries, | 3 | 4 | 00 |
| To the Keeper of the *Peſt-Houſe*, his Fee, | 13 | 6 | 08 |
| To the 2 Keepers of *Moorfields*, Fee 10 *l.* each, | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Renter* of *Finsbury*, his Fee, | 3 | 6 | 08 |
| To him, for his Winter Livery, | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Bailiff* of *Finſbury*, Livery, | 1 | 4 | 00 |
| To the *Under-Bailiff* of *Finſbury*, | 00 | 13 | 04 |
| To the *Barge-Maſters* Livery, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Fee, 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* | 8 | 13 | 04 |
| To the Firſt Marſhal, his Fee, | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| For keeping his Horſe, | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| For his 6 Men, | 109 | 10 | 00 |
| To the Second Marſhal, his Fee, | 60 | 00 | 00 |
| To the City Artificers, *Carpenter*, *Maſon*, *Plaiſterer*, *Plummer*, *Bricklayer*, *Smith*, *Founder* and *Printer*, each Fee 40 *s.* | 16 | 00 | 00 |
| To them, Cloth at 12 *s.* *per* Yard, 4 Yards each, | 19 | 4 | 00 |
| To 7 of them, Summer Liveries, at 1 *l.* 8 *s.* each, | 9 | 16 | 00 |
| To the City's 8 Waights, each 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* | 53 | 6 | 08 |
| To them, for Liveries, | 22 | 8 | 00 |
| City *Drum*, *Fife* and L. Maior's *Beadle*, each 20*s.* | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| To them, for Liveries, | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Uſher* of the *Exchequer Chamber*, a Livery, | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. *Common Serjeant*'s Clerk, 2 Liveries, | 2 | 13 | 04 |
| To Mr. *Recorder*'s Clerk, 4 Yards of Cloth, 2*l.* 8*s.* Summer, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* | 3 | 14 | 08 |
| To the Clerk of *Leaden-Hall*, at 3 *l.* *per* Week, | 156 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Clerk of *Newgate* Market, *ditto*, | 156 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Clerk of *Honey-Lane* Market, *ditto*, | 156 | 00 | 00 |
| To the *Under Wat. Bailiff*, at 5 *s.* *per* Week, | 13 | 00 | 00 |
| To the 4 *Fruit-Meeters*, at 10 *l.* each, | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| Total | 2435 | 13 | 08 |

*The End of the First Book.*

# A SURVEY OF THE CITY of LONDON.

## BOOK II.

## Containing a particular Inſpection into the Thirteen Wards on the Eaſt Side of *WALBROOKE*.

### CHAP. I.

### *The Diviſion of the* CITY *into four Parts: And into Twenty Six Wards, or Aldermanries; within and without the Walls.*

HAVING thus in a Generality handled the Original of the City, the Walls, Gates, Ditches, and freſh Waters of it; its Bridges, Towers and Caſtles, the Houſes of Law, the Colleges and Schools of Learning, the Hoſpitals, and charitable Foundations; I am now to ſet down the Diſtribution of this City into Parts, and more eſpecially to declare the Antiquities Note-worthy in every of the ſame. And then, afterwards, how both the Whole and Parts have been from time to time ruled and governed.

*London* divided into four Parts. R. B.

The City of *London*, taking in that alſo of *Weſtminſter*, with the adjacent Parts which begirt them, may not improperly be divided into four Parts. The *Firſt* is the City of *London* within the *Walls* and *Freedom*, which is inhabited by wealthy *Merchants* and *Tradeſmen*, with a Mixture of *Artificers*, as depending on *Trade* and *Manufacture*. *Secondly*, The City or Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and the adjacent Parts, which are taken up by the *Court* and *Gentry*, yet not without a mixture of eminent *Tradeſmen* and *Artificers*. *Thirdly*, That Part beyond the *Tower*, which compriſeth *St. Katharines*, *Eaſt Smithfield*, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Ratcliff*, *Limehouſe*, and ſo Eaſtward to *Blackwall*. Which are chiefly inhabited by Seafaring Men, and thoſe that by their *Trades*, or otherwiſe, have their Dependance thereon. And, *Fourthly*, *Southwark*, which taking in all the *Borough* almoſt as far as *Newington* Southwards, to *Rotherhith* in the Eaſt, and to *Lambeth* in the Weſt, is generally inhabited and fitted with *Tradeſmen*, *Artificers*, *Mariners*, *Water-men*, and ſuch as have their Subſiſtence by and on the Water: Beſides abundance of *Porters* and *Labourers*, uſeful in their kind to do the moſt ſervile Work in each of the four Parts.

Its Extent.

All theſe four Parts taken together have a vaſt Extent: For from the fartheſt End beyond *Petty-France* Weſtward, unto *Blackwall* in the Eaſt, is reckoned above five Miles; and from the fartheſt End of *Shoreditch* Northwards, to the End of *Blackmoore Street* in *Southwark* Southwards, is about three Miles, making in Circumference above 15 Miles.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, &c.

This great and populous City contains in the whole 6 or 7000 *Streets*, *Lanes*, *Alleys*, *Courts*, and *Yards* of Name, and generally very full of Inhabitants. Before the late dreadful Fire of *London*, the Houſes within the Walls were computed to be about 13000; and that is accounted not above a ſixth Part of the four Parts: And in theſe late Years whole *Fields* have been converted into Builded *Streets*, *Alleys*, and *Courts*; as the great Buildings about the Abby of *Weſtminſter*, *Tutbill Fields*, and thoſe Parts: Then the greateſt Part of St. *James's Pariſh*, as St. *James's Fields*, *Albemarle Buildings*, St. *James's Street*, *Piccadilly*, *Golden Square*, all the Streets in the *Soho Fields*, wherein is St. *Ann's Pariſh*; alſo all *Bloomsbury*, *Kings Square*, and the new Streets thereabouts: the ſeveral Streets by St. *Giles's Church*, *Red Lyon Square*, and the ſeveral *Streets* abutting thereon; all *Hatton Garden*, and the Streets on the Back Part of *Purple Lane* towards the Fields,

Number of Houſes.

Great Additions of Buildings.

as *Liquorpond Street*, &c. The Great and Little *Lincolns Inn Fields*, all *Covent Garden*, and the ſeveral Streets abutting thereon; the ſeveral Streets in *Cock* and *Pye Fields*; alſo *York Buildings*, *Beauford Buildings*, *Saliſbury Buildings*, *Durham Yard*, *Exeter Buildings*, *Arundel Buildings*, all *Norfolk Buildings*, *Eſſex Buildings*; the ſeveral Streets by *Clare Market:* All which are very populous, and full of Courts and Alleys; and in the Eaſt and North Parts, the *Spittle Fields*, *Goodman*'s *Fields*, with divers other Places too tedious to name. All which were only Fields and waſte Grounds. Beſides theſe, there hath been a very great Encreaſe of BUILDINGS, in converting of Gardens and great Houſes into *Courts*, *Squares*, and *Alleys*, throughout the whole City.]

But now to ſhew how *London* was anciently, and to this Day is divided.

The City of *London* divided from Eaſt to Weſt into a South half and a North half. The high and principal Street.

The ancient Diviſion of this City was into *Wards*, or *Aldermanries:* And therefore I will begin at the Eaſt, and ſo proceed through the high and moſt principal Streets of the City to the Weſt, after this manner.

*Firſt*, Through *Aldgate Street*, to the Weſt-Corner of St. *Andrew*'s Church, called *Underſhaft*, on the Right Hand, and *Lime Street* Corner on the Left; all which is of *Aldgate* Ward. From thence through *Cornhill Street* to the Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall*; all which is of *Lime Street* Ward. From thence, leaving the Street that leadeth to *Biſhopſgate* on the Right Hand, and the Way that leadeth into *Graſſe Street* on the Left, ſtill through *Cornhill Street*, by the Conduit, to the Weſt Corner againſt the Stocks; all which is in *Cornhill* Ward. Then by the ſaid Stocks (a Market Place both of Fiſh and Fleſh ſtanding in the midſt of the City) through the *Poultry* (a Street ſo called) to the great Conduit in Weſt *Cheap*, and ſo through *Cheap* to the Standard, which is of *Cheap* Ward, except on the South Side from *Bow Lane* to the ſaid Standard, which is of *Cordwainer Street* Ward. Then by the Standard to the great Croſs, which is in *Cripplegate* Ward on the North Side, and in *Bread Street* Ward on the South Side: And to the little Conduit by *Paul*'s Gate, from whence (of old time) the ſaid High Street ſtretched ſtrait on to *Ludgate*, all in the Ward of *Farringdon within*, then divided truly from Eaſt to Weſt: But ſince that, by means of the burning of *Paul*'s Church, which was in the Reign of *William* the Firſt, ſurnamed *Conqueror*, *Mauricius*, then Biſhop of *London*, laid the Foundation of a new Church, ſo far in Largeneſs exceeding the old, that the Way towards *Ludgate* was thereby greatly ſtraitned, as before I have diſcourſed.

The *Stocks* Market the midſt of the City.

St. *Paul*'s Church burned in the Conqueror's Time.

The City divided from North to South into an Eaſt half and a Weſt half.

Now, from the North to the South, this City was (of old time) divided, not by a large High Way, or Street, as from Eaſt to Weſt, but by a fair Brook of ſweet Water, which came from out the North Fields, through the Wall and midſt of the City, into the River of *Thames*; and which Diviſion is (till this Day) conſtantly and without Change maintained. This Water was called (as I have ſaid) *Walbrooke* [not *Gallus* Brook, of a *Roman* Captain, ſlain by *Aſclepiodatus*, and thrown therein, as ſome have fabuled, but] of running through, and from the *Wall* of this City. The Courſe whereof, (to proſecute it particularly) was and is from the ſaid Wall to St. *Margaret*'s Church in *Lothberry*; from thence beneath the lower part of the *Grocer*'s Hall, about the Eaſt Part of their Kitchen, under St. *Mildred*'s Church, ſomewhat Weſt from the ſaid *Stocks Market:* From thence through *Buckelſberry*, by one great Houſe builded of Stone and Timber, called the *Old Barge*, becauſe Barges out of the River of *Thames* were rowed up ſo far into this Brook, on the back Side of the Houſes in *Walbrooke* Street, (which Street taketh Name of the ſaid Brook) by the Weſt End of St. *John*'s Church upon *Walbrooke*, under *Horſhoe* Bridge, by the Weſt Side of *Tallow Chandler*'s Hall, and of the *Skinner*'s Hall, and ſo behind the other Houſes to *Elbow Lane*, and by a part thereof, down *Greenwich Lane* into the River of *Thames*.

The Courſe of *Walbrooke*, and Reaſon of the Name.

The Courſe of *Walbrooke* arched over.

This is the Courſe of *Walbrooke*, which was (of old time) bridged over in divers Places, for Paſſage of Horſes and Men, as need required: But ſince, by means of Encroachment on the Banks thereof, the Channel being greatly ſtraightned, and other Annoyances done thereunto; at length the ſame (by common conſent) was arched over with Brick, and paved with Stone, equal with the Ground where-through it paſſed, and is now in moſt Places builded upon, that no Man may by the Eye diſcern it. And therefore the Trace thereof is hardly known to the common People.

This City divided into Wards.

*Fitzſtephen.*

This City being thus divided from Eaſt to Weſt, and from North to South; I am further to ſhew how the ſame was (of old time) broken into divers Parts, called *Wards*, whereof *Fitzſtephen*, more than four hundred Years ago, writeth thus: *This City* (ſaith he) *even as* Rome, *is divided into Wards*; *it hath yearly Sheriffs inſtead of* Conſuls; *it hath the Dignity of* Senators *in Aldermen*, &c.

Wards in *London* 24. Patent Record.

The Number of theſe Wards in *London*, were both before, and in the Reign of *Henry* III. 24 in all; whereof 13 lay on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid *Walbrooke*, and 11 on the Weſt of the ſame. Notwithſtanding, theſe 11 grew much more large and big than thoſe on the Eaſt: And therefore in the Year of Chriſt 1393, the 17th of *Richard* II. *Faringdon* Ward, which was then one entire Ward, but mightily encreaſed of Buildings without the Gates, was by Parliament appointed to be divided into twain, and to have two Aldermen, to wit, *Faringdon* within, and *Faringdon* without, which made up the Number of 12 Wards on the Weſt Side of *Walbrooke*; and ſo came the whole Number of 25 on both Sides.

Wards in *London* 25.

Moreover, in the Year 1550, the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, purchaſing the Liberties of the Borough of *Southwark:* appointed the ſame to be a Ward of *London*; and ſo became the Number of 13 Wards on the Eaſt, 12 on the Weſt, and one on the South of the River *Thames*, lying in the ſaid Borough of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry*; which in all ariſe to the Number of 26 Wards, and 26 Aldermen of *London* to govern them.

Wards in *London* and the Borough of *Southwark*, 26.

Names of Wards in *London*.

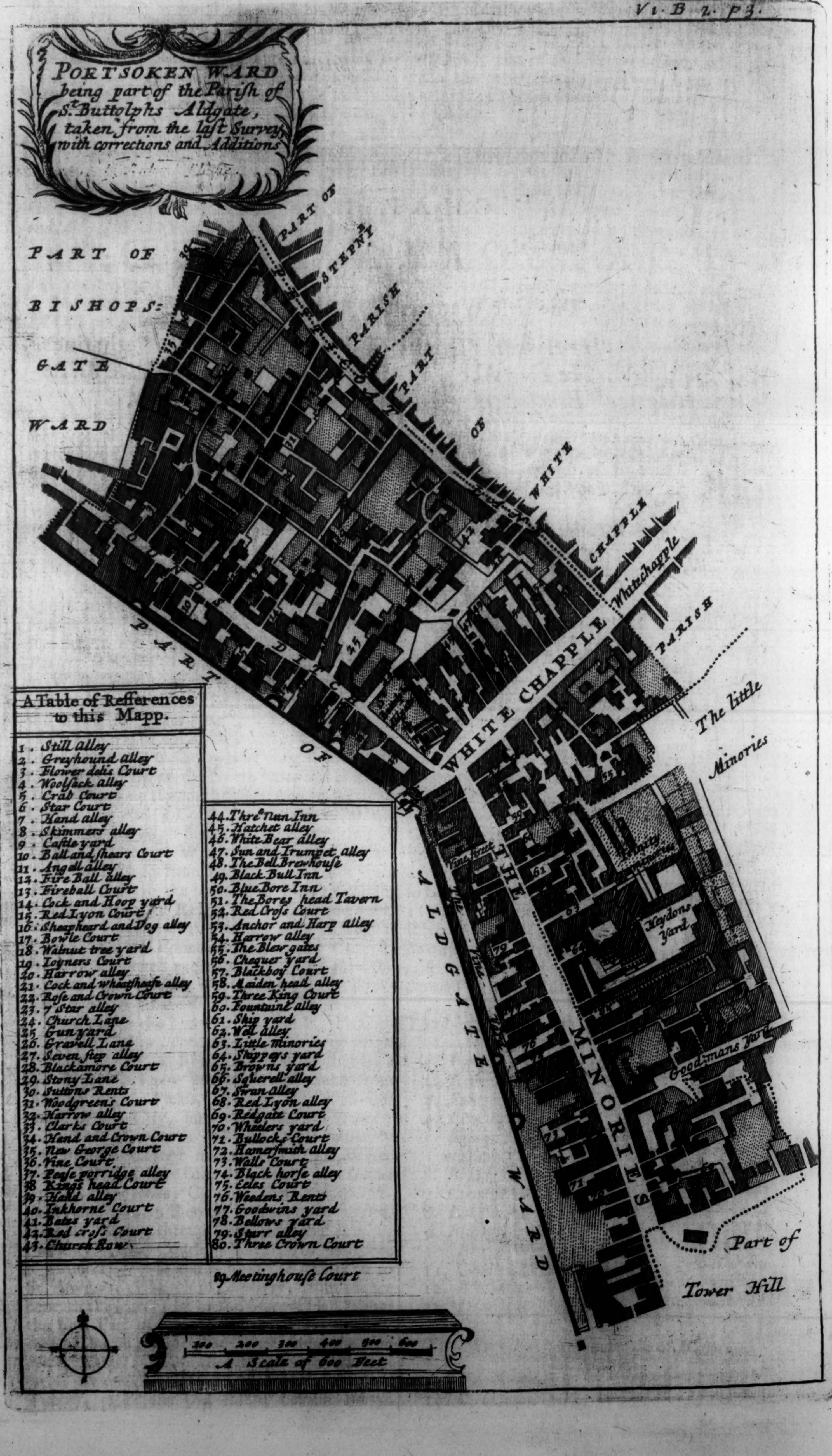
The Names of the Wards on the Eaſt Part of *Walbrooke* are theſe:

1. *Portſoken* Ward without the Walls.
2. *Tower Street* Ward.
3. *Ealdgate* Ward.
4. *Lime Street* Ward.
5. *Biſhopſgate* Ward, within the Walls and without.
6. *Broad Street* Ward.
7. *Cornhill* Ward.
8. *Langbourne* Ward.
9. *Billingſgate* Ward.
10. *Bridge* Ward within.
11. *Candlewick Street* Ward.
12. *Walbrooke* Ward.
13. *Downgate* Ward.

The Wards on the Weſt Side of *Walbrooke* are theſe:

14. *Vintry* Ward.
15. *Cordwainer Street* Ward.

V1·B 2. p3.



PORTSOKEN WARD
being part of the Pariſh of
S.t Buttolphs Aldgate,
taken from the laſt Survey
with corrections and Additions

A Table of Refferences to this Mapp.

1. Still alley
2. Greyhound alley
3. Flower de lis Court
4. Woolſack alley
5. Crab Court
6. Star Court
7. Hand alley
8. Skimmers alley
9. Caſtle yard
10. Ball and ſhears Court
11. Angell alley
12. Fire Ball alley
13. Fireball Court
14. Cock and Hoop yard
15. Red Lyon Court
16. Sheapheard and Dog alley
17. Bowle Court
18. Walnut tree yard
19. Ioyners Court
20. Harrow alley
21. Cock and wheatſheafe alley
22. Roſe and Crown Court
23. 7 Star alley
24. Church Lane
25 Gun yard
26. Gravell Lane
27. Seven ſtep alley
28. Blackamore Court
29. Stony Lane
30. Suttons Rents
31. Woodgreens Court
32. Harrow alley
33. Clarks Court
34. Hand and Crown Court
35. New George Court
36. Vine Court
37. Peaſe porridge alley
38 Kings head Court
39. Hand alley
40. Inkhorne Court
41. Bates yard
42. Red croſs Court
43. Church Row
44. Thre Nun Inn
45. Hatchet alley
46. White Bear alley
47. Sun and Trumpet alley
48. The Bell Brewhouſe
49. Black Bull Inn
50. Blue Bore Inn
51. The Bores head Tavern
52. Red Croſs Court
53. Anchor and Harp alley
54. Harrow alley
55. The Blew gates
56. Chequer yard
57. Blackboy Court
58. Maiden head alley
59. Three King Court
60. Fountaine alley
61. Ship yard
62. Well alley
63. Little minories
64. Shippeys yard
65. Browns yard
66. Squerell alley
67. Swan alley
68. Red Lyon alley
69. Redgate Court
70. Wheelers yard
71. Bullocks Court
72. Hamerſmith alley
73. Walls Court
74. Black horſe alley
75. Eeles Court
76. Weedens Rents
77. Goodwins yard
78. Bellows yard
79. Starr alley
80. Three Crown Court

89 Meetinghouſe Court

PART OF BISHOPS:GATE WARD
PART OF STEPNEY PARISH
PART OF WHITE CHAPPLE PARISH
Whitechapple
WHITE CHAPPLE
HOUNDS DITCH
PART OF
The little Minories
Haydons yard
Goodmans yard
THE MINORIES
Vine Street
ALDGATE WARD
Part of Tower Hill
100 200 300 400 500 600
A Scale of 600 Feet

16. *Cheap* Ward.
17. *Coleman Street* Ward.
18. *Baſſingſhall* Ward.
19. *Cripplegate* Ward, within and without.
20. *Alderſgate* Ward, within and without.
21. *Faringdon* Ward within.
22. *Bread Street* Ward.
23. *Queenhithe* Ward.
24. *Caſtle Baynard* Ward.
25. *Faringdon* Ward without the Walls.

One Ward South the River of *Thames*, in the Borough of *Southwark*, by the Name of,

26. *Bridge* Ward without.

## CHAP. II.

# PORTSOKEN WARD;

### The firſt Ward in the Eaſt Part.

*Knighten Guild. The Bounds.* Trinity *Church and Canons. St.* Katharine'*s.* Eaſt Smithfield. *The* New Abby. *The* Minories. Goodman's *Fields. St.* Botolph Aldgate. *Benefactors. The Modern State of this Ward.*

*Portſoken* Ward.

SEeing that of every of theſe Wards I have to ſay ſomewhat, I will begin with *Portſoken* Ward without *Ealdgate*.

*Knighten Guild. Lib. Trin.*

This *Portſoken*, which ſoundeth as much as the *Franchiſe* at the Gate, was ſome time a *Guild*, and had this Beginning, as I have read. In the Days of King *Edgar*, more than ſeven hundred Years ſince, there were 13 Knights (or Soldiers) well beloved to the King and Realm for Services by them done: who requeſted to have a certain Portion of Land on the Eaſt Part of the City, left deſolate and forſaken by the Inhabitants, by reaſon of too much Servitude. They beſought the King to have this Land, with the Liberty of a *Guild* for ever. The King granted to their Requeſt, with Conditions following; to wit, That each of them ſhould victoriouſly accompliſh three Combats; one above the Ground, one under Ground, and the third in the Water. And after this, at a certain Day, in Eaſt *Smithfield*, they ſhould run with Spears againſt all Comers. All which was gloriouſly performed. And the ſame Day the King named it *Knighten Guild*, and ſo bounded it, from *Ealdgate* to the Place where the Bars now are toward the Eaſt, on both the ſides of the Street, and extended it towards the North, and the Gate, now ſince called *Biſhopſgate*, unto the Houſe then of *William Presbyter*, after of *Jeffrey Tanner*, and then of the Heirs of *Colver*; after that, of *John Eaſeby*; but ſince of the Lord *Bouchier*, &c. And again, towards the South, unto the River of *Thames*, and ſo far into the Water, as a Horſeman, entring the ſame, might ride at a low Water, and throw his Spear. So that all Eaſt *Smithfield*, with the Right Part of the Street that goeth to *Dodding* Pond, into the *Thames*, and alſo the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, with the Mills, that were founded in King *Stephen*'s Days, and the outward Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, are of the ſaid Fee and Liberty: For the ſaid Wall and Ditch of the Tower were made in the Time of King *Richard* I. when he was in the Holy Land, by *William Longſhampe*, Biſhop of *Ely*, as before I have noted unto you.

The Original thereof.

Bounds of *Knighten Guild* or *Portſoken* Ward.

The Liberties confirmed.

Theſe Knights had as then none other Charter by all the Days of *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, and *Cnutus*, until the Time of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*: Whom the Heirs of thoſe Knights humbly beſought to confirm their Liberties; whereunto he graciouſly granting, gave them a Deed thereof, as appeareth in the Book of the late Houſe of the *Holy Trinity*. The ſaid Charter was fair written in the *Saxon* Letter and Tongue.

*Lib. Trinit.*

After this, King *William*, the Son of *William* the Conqueror, made a Confirmation of the ſame Liberties unto the Heirs of theſe Knights in theſe Words:

K. *William*'s Charter.

William, *King of* England, *to* Maurice, *Biſhop, and* Godfrey de Magum, *and* Richard de Parre, *and to his faithful People of* London, *greeting: Know yee me to have graunted to the Men of* Knighten Guild, *the* Guild *that belonged to them, and the Land that belonged thereunto, with all Cuſtomes, as they had the ſame in the time of King* Edward, *and my Father. Witneſs* Hugh de Buche; *at* Rething.

After him, King *Henry* I. confirmed the ſame by his Charter to the like Effect; the Recital whereof I pretermit for Brevity ſake. After which Time, the Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Ealdgate* of *London*, being founded by Queen *Matilde*, Wife to the ſaid *Henry*, the Multitude of Brethren praiſing God Day and Night therein, in ſhort time ſo encreaſed, that all the City was delighted in the beholding of them. Inſomuch that in the Year 1115, certain Burgeſſes of *London*, of the Progeny of thoſe Noble *Engliſh* Knights; to wit, *Radulphus Fitzalgod*, *Wilmarde le Devereſhe*, *Orgare le Prude*, *Edward Hupcornehill*, *Blackſtanus*, and *Alwine* his Kinſman, and *Robert* his Brother, the Sons of *Leafſtanus* the Goldſmith, *Wizo* his Son, *Hugh Fitzvulgar*, *Algare Secuſme*, coming together into the Chapter Houſe of the ſaid Church of the *Holy Trinity*, gave to the ſame Church, and Canons ſerving God therein, all the Lands and Soke called in *Engliſh Knighten Guild*, which lieth to the Wall of the City without the ſame Gate, and ſtretcheth to the River of *Thames*: They gave it, I ſay, (taking upon them the Brotherhood and Participation of the Benefits of that Houſe) by the Hands of Prior *Norman*.

Priory of the Trinity within *Ealdgate*.

*Knighten Guild* given the Canons of the Holy Trinity.

And the better to confirm this their Grant, they offered upon the Altar there the Charter of *Edward*, together with the other Charters which they had thereof. And afterward they did put the foreſaid Prior in Seiſin thereof, by the Church of St. *Botolph*, which is builded thereon, and is the Head of that Land. Theſe things were thus done before *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunſtable*, *John*, Prior of *Derland*, *Geffrey Clinton* Chamberlain, and many other Clerks and Laymen, *French* and *Engliſh*. *Orgare le Prude* (one of their Company) was ſent to King *Henry*, beſeeching him to confirm their Gift, which the King gladly granted by this Deed following:

The King's Charter confirming the ſame.

Henry, *King of* England, *to* R. *Biſhop of* London, *to the Sheriffs and Provoſt, and to all his Barons, and faithful People*, French *and* Engliſh, *of* London *and* Middleſex, *greeting: Know ye me to have granted and confirmed to the Church and Canons of the* Holy Trinity *of* London, *the Soke of the* Engliſh Knighten Guild, *and the Land which pertaineth thereunto, and the Church of S.* Botolph, *as the Men of the ſame Guild have given and granted unto them: And I will and ſtraightly command, that they may hold the ſame well, and honourably and freely, with Sack and Soke, Toll and Thea, Infangtheſe, and all Cuſtomes belonging to it, as the Men of the ſame Guild in the beſt Sort had the ſame in the time of King* Edward; *and as King* William *my Father, and Brother, did grant it to them by their Writs. Witneſs*, A. *the Queen*, Geffrey de Clinton, *the Chancellor, and* William *of* Clinton; *at* Woodſtocke.

Confirmation of this Charter. *Lib. Trin.* Prior. *J. S.*

This Charter was afterwards confirmed by *Gilbert*, *William* and *Roger*, Biſhops of *London*. Then by S. *Alphage*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Then by *Alexander* and *Innocent*, Popes. *Innocent* alſo granted moreover to the Prior and Convent, that the foreſaid Church and Pariſhoners of the ſame ſhould be ſerved by one of the Canons, to be removed at the Prior's Pleaſure.]

Theſe Writings concerning this *Knighten Guild* regiſter'd in *Guild-hall.*

All theſe preſcribed Writings (ſaith my Book) which ſome time belonged to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, are regiſtred in the End of the Book of Remembrances of the *Guild Hall* of *London*, marked with the Letter C. *Folio* 134. The King ſent alſo his Sheriffs, to wit, *Aubery de Vere*, and *Roger*, Nephew to *Hubert*, which (upon his Behalf) ſhould inveſt this Church with the Poſſeſſions hereof; which the ſaid Sheriffs accompliſhed coming upon the Ground, *Andrew Buchevite*, and the forenamed Witneſſes and others ſtanding by; notwithſtanding *Othowerus*, *Acolivillus*, *Otto*, and *Jeffrey*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Conſtables of the Tower by Succeſſion, with-held by force a Portion of the ſaid Land, as I have before delivered.

Conſtables of the Tower.

The Founding of *Trinity* Church, Book C. Fol. 135. and *Dunthorn*, Fol. 79. *R.*

All this Hiſtory above related of the Founding of *Trinity* Church within *Aldgate*, and of the Beginning of the Canons Regular and *Auguſtin* Friars in *England*, is taken out of the Book C. in *Guild-Hall*, and out of an old Book there, called *Dunthorn*; where we read as follows.

Norman the firſt Prior, and the firſt of the *Auguſtin* Order.

“ In the Year of Chriſt 1108, and in the 8th Year of King *Henry*, was the Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, *London*, founded by the venerable Lady *Maud*, Wife unto the ſaid King, by the Perſuaſion of Archbiſhop *Anſelm*. It was given unto *Norman*, who became the firſt Prior not only there, and firſt Canon Regular of the whole Kingdom: For by him was all *England* (ſaith my Record) adorned with the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*, and the Canonical Habit of that Order: Which Order, by the gathering together of many Friars into that Church, was the number of thoſe that praiſed God day and night, ſo much encreaſed, that the whole City was much delighted with the Sight of it: Inſomuch, that in the Year of our Lord 1125. certain Burgeſſes of the City, deſcended of the ancient Race of the *Engliſh* Knights, by Name *Ralfe*, the Son of *Algode*, *Wolfard le Deveriſh*, *Orgar le Prude*, *Edward Upcornhill*, *Blacſtan*, and his Couſin *Alwyn*; *Alwyn* and *Robert* his Brother, Sons of *Leofſtan*; *Leofſtan* the Goldſmith, and *Wyzo* his Son, *Hugh* the Son of *Wolgare*, *Algar Secuſenne*, *Orgar* the Son of *Dereman*, *Osbert Drinchepin*, and *Adelardus Hornpite*, meeting together in the Chapter of the Church of *Chriſt*, which is ſituate within the Walls of the City near *Aldgate*; freely gave unto the ſaid Church, and unto the Canons ſerving God, all that Land and Soken, which was called *Angliſh Cnithgilda*; which lies by the Wall of the City without *Aldgate*, and reaches into the *Thames*. They gave it, I ſay, themſelves becoming Friars, and partaking of the Benefits of that Place, by the Hand of *Norman* the Prior, who received them into the Society, as he had done others before them, by an Oath taken upon the Text of the Goſpel.

“ And to the Intent that this Gift of theirs might ſtand firm and unchangeable, they ſurrendred up (among other Writings which they had for it) the Charter of St. *Edward*: After which they gave the Prior Seiſin and Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Land * by the Church of St. *Botolph*, which had been builded upon the ſame, and was the Head of it.

* That is, by giving him Entrance and Poſſeſſion into the Church of St. *Botolph*, which was the Head, or, as it were, the Capital Meſſuage of the Manour.

“ All this was done before theſe Witneſſes, *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunſtable*, *John*, Prior of *Landa*, and divers other *French* and *Engliſh* People.

“ The ſaid Donors hereupon ſent one of their own Company, *Ordgar le Prude* by Name, unto King *Henry* with their Petition, that he would be pleaſed to give his Conſent and Confirmation to their ſaid Gift. Whereupon the King very willingly allowed the ſaid Land and Soken unto the Church; and to be free and acquitted from all Service to himſelf, as frank Alms ought to be; which he thus confirmed by his Charter:

Henry, *King of* England, *&c.* as before.]

Pope *Innocent*'s Bull for Confirmation of the Gifts given to this Priory. *J. S.* *Statuimus*, *Rym. Fœdera*, &c. Tom. I.

To all this was added the ſacred Confirmation of the Pope, without which nothing was firm enough in thoſe Times. *Innocent* II. in the ſecond Year of King *Stephen*, *Anno* 1137, directed this Bull to his beloved Son *Norman*, Prior of that Church, placed within the Walls of *London*, and to his Friars, *&c. i. e.* “ We appoint, that whatſoever Poſſeſſions and Goods the ſaid *Chriſt-church* doth now juſtly and lawfully poſſeſs, or hereafter by the Conceſſion of Popes, Grants of Kings and Princes, Offerings of the Faithful, or by other juſt Means may be gotten, do remain firm and inviolable to you and your Succeſſors. Among which, theſe we thought convenient to expreſs by their proper Names; to wit, two Parts of Iſſues of the City of *Exon*, the Lands of *Lectune*, which *Simon du Moulins*, and *Adeline* his Wife, out of a Principle of Piety, granted to the ſame Place, the Land and the Soke of *Angliſche-cnihte gild*, the Church of *Bix*, with its Rents, the Church of *Totenham*. Beſides, whatever Churches or Lands, without the City of *London* or within, reaſonably beſtowed upon you by God's faithful People, or ſhall happen to be offered hereafter, we confirm to you, and by you to the ſame Church, by Apoſtolical Authority, *&c.* Yet ſaving due Reverence to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe. To this hangeth a Leaden Bull with Strings of yellow and red Silk.]

Part of *Knighten Guild* withheld by the Conſtables of the Tower.

The Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus ſeized of the ſaid Land and Soke of *Knighten Guild*, a Part of the Suburb without the Wall, (but within the Liberties of the City) the ſame Prior was for him, and his Succeſſors, ad-

mitted

Prior of the Trinity an Alderman of *London.*

mitted, as one of the Aldermen of *London*, to govern the ſame Land and Soke. According to the Cuſtomes of the City, he did ſit in Court, and rode with the Maior and his Brethren, the Aldermen, as one of them in Scarlet, or other Livery, as they uſed, until the Year 1531, at the which time the ſaid Priory (by the laſt Prior there) was ſurrendred to King *Henry* VIII. in the 23$^{d}$ of his Reign. Who gave this Priory to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Kt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, and he pulled down the Church. Sithence the which Diſſolution of that Houſe, the ſaid Ward of *Portſoken* hath been governed by a temporal Man, one of the Aldermen of *London*, elected by the Citizens, as by the Aldermen of other Wards.

This Priory ſurrendred to the King.

Another Pope's Grant to the Prior. *J. S.*

But to ſhew further what Countenance the Popes gave to this Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, I read this Bull of Pope *Alexander*, indulging Authority to the Prior over his Company, not to be controlled by the King himſelf, no not in his own Dominions. 8 *Hen.* II. *Ann.* 1162. “ALEXANDER the Pope granteth the Prior, upon his Requeſt, whereby the State of his Church may be preſerved and reformed for the better, that the Perſons of the ſaid Church, under the Diſcipline of regular Obſervance, may give to God worthy and acceptable Service, we grant him free Power of Correction, as is expedient; as to him belongs of correcting of the Exceſſes of thoſe under him, and recalling of Fugitives to the ſame Church, as it pertains to his Office; notwithſtanding the King's, or any other ſecular Prohibition. Let no Man therefore infringe this Page of our Grant, or oppoſe it by any raſh Boldneſs: But if any preſume to attempt it, let him know, that he ſhall incur the Indignation of the Omnipotent God, and the Bleſſed Apoſtles, St. *Peter* and *Paul*. At *Viterbium July* 3, and the third of the Pontificate.

*Rymer's Fœdera*, &c. Vol. 1. p. 20.

A Preſentment by *Portſoken* Ward.

Mention was made before of this Prior's being Alderman of *Portſoken* Ward. I have met with an ancient Preſentment of certain Jurats of this Ward in the Reign of King *Edward* I. at an Inquiſition of his Juſtices, wherein the ſaid Alderman himſelf is preſented. And preſenting things amiſs out of the Ward, as well as within, it may not be amiſs to lay it before the Reader.

*In Baga Quo Warranto London.* 3 *E.* 1. *P. Le Neve.*

The Prior of *Chriſt*'s *Church*, *London*, holds his Wardmote of *Portſoken* of *Aldgate*, within the Priory, unjuſtly; becauſe his Wardmote was wont to be held within the *Portſoken*, and not without.

The Jurats ſay, that Sir *Raſe de Berners*, Kt. holds one Meſſe and two Water-Mills in St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, which are called the *Knights Fee:* Which Tenement ought to find for the King one Servant armed in one Turret in the Tower, for forty Days, in the time of War, at his proper Coſt. And in the laſt War he made a Default.

That *Giles de Wodeham*, Kt. made a Ditch upon the King's Way, called *Kingeſceſland*.

*Philip Lands* dwells in a Houſe upon the common Paſture, called *Campricheſheth*, at *Hackeney*.

That the Prior of *Chriſt*'s *Church*, *London*, hath applied to himſelf a Lane between his Priory and the City Wall, through which was wont to be a common Way.

That the Nuns of St. *Helen*'s within *Biſhopſgate* apply to themſelves a Lane from *Biſhopſgate Street* unto St. *Mary at Axe Street*.

That an Hermitage is placed in a Turret of the Wall of the City near *Aldgate*, and it is built four Foot without the Turret of the ſaid Wall in the King's High-way.

To add a few more Remarks concerning this ancient Monaſtery, or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*: The foreſaid Queen *Maud* gave to the Prior and Convent the Church of *Brackyng*, [the ſame with *Braughing* in *Hertfordſhire* as I think] with the Appurtenances: Alſo the Churches of St. *Auguſtin Papey*, near the Wall, and St. *Edmund*'s *Lombard Street*, and of *Allhallows* upon the Wall. To which Churches the ſaid Prior and Convent preſented. Theſe three laſt Churches belonged to the Soke of *Algate*, which the ſaid Queen *Maud* gave to this Priory: And from theſe Churches they received certain yearly Penſions; that is, from St. *Auguſtin*'s 12 *d.* from St. *Edmond*'s 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and from *Allhallows* 3 *s.* *All-Saints Fanchurch* pertained alſo to them; whence they received 2 *s.* yearly Penſion. To this Priory alſo the Church of *Bix* or *Bixil* belonged, given them by *William Corbil*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Churches given to this Priory.

*Lib. Trin. penes me.*

The Bounds of it.

The Boundaries of the Scite of this Priory appear in the Inſtrument of the Grant made of it by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Thomas Audely*, *viz.* *A magna porta civitatis noſtre Lond.* &c. *i. e.* “From the great Gate of our City of *London* called *ALDEGATE*, and ſo thence on the North-ſide of the King's Street, [or High Street] called *ALDEGATE Street*, unto the Bell-houſe [or Steeple] of St. *Katharine Chriſt-church*; and from thence by a certain Street reaching from the ſaid King Street by the ſaid Bell-houſe unto the great Gate of the ſaid late Monaſtery, and ſo by the ſaid Street from the ſaid great Gate of the ſaid late Monaſtery unto the Stone Wall of our City of *London*; and ſo by the ſaid Wall unto the ſaid great Gate called *ALDEGATE.*

The Priory ſticks to Holy Church. *Lib. Trin. penes me.*

The Monks of this Priory I find to be commended in a Charter of one *Gualo*, Cardinal of St. *Martin*, Legate of the Apoſtolick See, for their being ſuch obedient Sons to the Holy *Roman* Mother Church in the late Diſturbance in *England*, by reaſon of the Diſcord between the King [*John*] and the Barons; wherein they underwent heavy Loſſes, and no ſmall Wrongs. And in Conſideration thereof, the Cardinal confirmed to them the Church of *Brackinges* for their own Uſes. This Grant was in the Year 1211.

40 *Hen.* 3. *P. Le Neve.*

This Priory was once taken into the King's Hands for receiving a certain Thief that eſcaped from *Newgate*.

Surrendred to K. *Hen.* 8. *An.* 1531. Dr. *Kennet*, now Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*.

This Church was ſurrender'd up into K. *Henry* VIII.'s Hands *Feb.* 4. 1531. 23 *Regis*, (as appears by the Copy of the Inſtrument communicated to me by the Reverend *White Kennet* D. D.) *Nicolas Hancock* the laſt Prior, and his Covent, aſſembled together in their Chapter Houſe, ſurrendring it by a formal Deed ſealed by their common Seal. And *Feb.* 25. the ſame Year, the ſaid Prior and Convent did recognize the foreſaid Surrender by their Names ſubſcribed, *viz. Hancock* the Prior, *George Grevyl*, and 17 more of the Convent, before *Richard Watkyns*, LL. B. Publick Notary, required hereunto by *Rowland Lee* and *John Olyver*, Clerks, or Maſters of Chancery, before whom the Surrender was made in the Chapter Houſe: Wherein is remarkable the Cauſe they aſſign for this Surrender, ——*Domus, que in ſuis fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, obventibus & emolumentis non mediocriter deteriorata eſt, & quaſi in totum diminuta, ingentique ære alieno obruta, oppreſſa & gravata extitit*, &c. *i. e.* “That their Houſe was not a little ſunk in its Fruits, Revenues and Benefits, and in effect come to nothing, and over Head and Ears in Debt. And therefore, that they maturely weighing and conſidering with themſelves, that unleſs the King (being their Founder and Patron)

“tron) did apply and provide ſome ſpeedy Remedy, it muſt needs utterly periſh, both in Spirituals and Temporals: They gave and granted it to his Majeſty to all Effect of Law, and ſubmitted and ſubjected themſelves, their Monaſtery, and all their Rights into his Hand, with free Power and Authority to alienate and diſpoſe them to what Uſes he pleaſed.

The Grant thereof to Sir *Tho. Audely.*

The Grant of the Scite of this Priory thus in the King's Hands, with divers Meſſuages there and in *Hertfordſhire*, the King granted to Sir *Tho. Audely* Kt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, the Letters Patents bearing Date *April* 9. 25 *Hen.* VIII. *An.* 1533. And by another Charter the ſaid King granted to the ſaid *Audely* all whatſoever belonged to this Religious Houſe lying within *Aldgate*, or without; that is, in the Pariſh of St. *Katharine Chriſt-church*, within *Aldgate*, or in St. *Botolph* without: to be held in Socage by Fealty only. This was dated *June* 28. *an. regn.* 27. Not to be ſilent of other Letters Patents of the King, dated *Decemb.* 29. the Year before to the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Henry Parker*, and others, of the Manour of *Brawling*, alias *Brawgling-Bury*, and the Rectory of *Brawgling* in the County of *Hertford*, Parcel of the Lands of the ſaid Priory.]

Thus much for the Out-Bounds of *Knighten Guild*, or *Portſoken* Ward, and for the Antiquity and Government thereof.

## St. *KATHARINES.*

Places contained in this Ward.
Hoſpital of St. *Katharines.*

Now of the Parts therein, this is ſpecially to be noted. Firſt, the Eaſt Part of the Tower ſtandeth there. Then an Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, founded by *Matilde* the Queen, Wife to King *Stephen*, by Licence of the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, on whoſe Ground ſhe founded it. *Elianor* the Queen, Wife to King *Edward* I. a ſecond Foundreſs, appointed there to be a Maſter, three Brethren Chaplains, and three Siſters, 10 poor Women, and ſix poor Clerks. She gave to them the Manour of *Carleton* in *Wiltſhire*, and *Upchurch* in *Kent*, &c. Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III. 1351. founded a Chauntry there, and gave to that Hoſpital 10 Pound Land by Year. It was of late time called a free Chapel, a College, and an Hoſpital for poor Siſters.

A ſecond Foundreſs.

Gift and Grants to St. *Katharines.*
*J. S.* Record. Tur.

To this Houſe belonged the Manour of *Riſhendon* in the Iſle of *Shepy*, and a Tenement in the Pariſh of *Menſtre* [*Minſter*] there; and another Manour of *Cheſingbery* in *Wilts*; and *Quarley* [written alſo *Owarley*] in the County of *Southampton*; parcel of the Priory of *Okeburne* granted 19 *Hen.* VI. Tenements in *Reynham* in *Kent* accepted in Exchange: A Meſſuage in a Lane called *Bow Lane*, &c. Many Liberties were granted to this Hoſpital, and a Fair to be held upon *Tower Hill* the Day after the Feaſt of St. *James*, granted 20 *Hen.* VI. In this Church of St. *Katharines* was founded a Chauntry in Honour of St. *Fabian* and St. *Sebaſtian*; and 10 *l.* yearly to be taken out of the Iſſues of the *Hanaper*, 1 *R.* II. Among the Records of the Tower there is alſo one, ſhewing that it belonged to the King to preſent to the Keeper there the Perſons who ſhall be profeſſed Siſters there——*Rich.* II. Two Meſſes more came to them ſituate in the Pariſh of *Berking* Church, heretofore founded for an Hoſpital of poor frantick People; now granted 2 *R.* II. to this Hoſpital of St. *Katharines* for a Chauntry to be made by *Robert Denton*. Again, K. *Edward* III. in the ninth of his Reign granted to the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, *de Boſco & Maremio capiend. in Boſco* Roger. Waſt *de* Leinton [Leyton *certè*] *infra Foreſt de* Eſſex, *pro focal. & pro reparatione Molendin. ſui de* Reynham; *i. e.* Wood and Timber to be taken in the Wood of *Roger Waſt* of *Leyton* in the Foreſt of *Eſſex*, for Firing, and for the Repair of their Mill at *Reynham*. Farther, there was the Advowſon of the Church of St. *Peter*'s in *Northampton*, with the Chapels of *Kingſthorp* and *Upton* annexed, granted to this Houſe by *Iſabel* the Queen, 3 *E.* 3. and the Church of *Frethenſted* in the Dioceſs of *Canterbury*.

A Mill and a Garden belonging to St. *Katharines.*

There belonged anciently to this Hoſpital a Mill and a Garden; which were both taken away for making the Tower Ditch: But for which Recompence was made them. For there is a Charter in the Tower, made 18 *E.* 2. concerning 5 Marks 6. *s.* 9. *d.* granted heretofore by K. *Edward* I. to be taken each Year at the *Exchequer*, in Recompence of a Loſs which they ſuſtained for the enlarging of the Ditch about the ſaid Tower.

Queens Patroneſſes of it.

Several Queens of *England* having been Foundreſſes, eſpecial Benefactors to this Hoſpital; Queens became chief Patroneſſes of it, and had ſome ſpecial Juriſdiction in it. There is a Record, 7 *E.* 3. that makes *Alianor* the Queen Grandmother of the King, the Founder; and determines the Power of the Queens of *England* there.

Guild of St. *Barbara* in St. *Katharines.*

There was a very noble *Guild* or Fraternity founded in the Church of this Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*'s, to the Honour of St. *Barbara*. It was governed by a Maſter and three Wardens; it had two Royal Founders, K. *Henry* VIII. and Q. *Katharine* his firſt Wife; and many very high and honourable Perſons aſſociated themſelves as Members of the ſaid Fraternity. One was the great Cardinal *Wolſey*, and many other eminent Dukes, Earls, and Knights, Queens, and Ladies. All this will more fully appear by the Beads to be bidden for this *Guild*: An old Print whereof, communicated to me by a diligent Collector of ſuch Antiquities, is as followeth,

Mr. *Bagford.*

**Of your devoute charyte ye ſhal pray for al the Brethern and Syſtern of the Gyld of our glorious Savyoure cryſt Jhū, and of the bleſſyde vyrgin and martyr Seynt** BARBARA, **foundyd in Seint** Katerins **Church next to the towre of** London. **And firſt, ye ſhal pray ſpecyally for the gode eſtate of our Soverayne Lord and mooſt cryſten and excellent Prince Kyng** HENRY VIII. **and Queen** Kateryn, **Founders of the ſeid Gyld, and gracyous Brotherhod; and brother and Syſter of the ſame. And for the good eſtate of the** French **Quenys grace** MARY **ſyſter to our ſeyd Soverane Lord, and Syſter of the ſayd gylde.**

**¶ Alſo ye ſhal pray for the good eſtate of** Thomas Wolſey **of the Tytle of Seynt** Cecylle **of** Rome, **preeſt Cardynal and** Legatus a latere **to our holy father the Pope, Archbyſſhop of** Yorke, **and Chanceler of** England, **brother of the ſame gylde.**

**¶ Alſo, for the good eſtate of the Duke of** Buckyngham **and my Lady his wyfe. Alſo for the good eſtate of the Duke of** Norfolk **and my Lady his Wife. The Duke of** Southfolke.

**¶ Alſo, for my Lord Marques. For the the Perle of** Shrewysbery; **the Perle of** Northumberlond; **the Perle of** Surrey; **my Lorde** Haſtynges; **and for al their Ladies, Bretherne and Syſters of the ſame.**

¶ Alſo for Sir Rychard Chomely Knyght, Syr Wyllyam Compton Knyght, Syr Wyllyam Skevyngton Knyght, Sir Johan Dygby Knyght, Syr Ryſe ap Thomas Knyght, Syr Gryffyth Ryſe Knyght, Syr Edward Belknape Knyght, Sir Johan of Aſton Knyght, Maſter Johan Beamount of Collorton Eſquyer; and for al their Ladys, Bretherne and Syſterne of the ſame that be a lyve; and for the Sowllys of them that be ded: And for the Maſter and Wardens of the ſame gylde, and the Warden Collectour of the ſame. And for the more ſpecyal grace, every man of your charyte ſey a Pater nr̄. and an Ave.

¶ And God ſave the Kynge, the Maſter and Wardens, and al the Bretherne and Syſtern of the ſame.

To which I ſubjoin the Order and Manner of Admiſſion, the Rules and Benefits of the foreſaid Fraternity.

¶ Who ſo ever by the grace of God is dyſpoſyd to entre into the bleſſyd fraternyte of the Gylde of our gloryous Savyour cryſt Jhū, and of the bleſſyd Vyrgin and martyr Saynt BARBARA, foundyd in Saynt Kateryns church next the towre of London, and wyll have the Pardon, Prevylege and Profet thereto graunted and ordeny'd: muſt pay to the ſeyd fraternyte the Some of x. s. iiii. d. ſterlynge, at hys firſt enterynge, if he will; or ellys by leaſer within the ſpace of vii Yeres; that is to ſay, at his firſt entering xii. d. and every quarter followyng iiii. d. tyll the ſeyd x. s. iiii. be payd, in mony, plate, or any other honeſt Stufe. And at the firſt payment he or ſhe that ſo enteryth in to the ſeyd fraternyte, whether they be weddyd or ſingle, ſhal receyve a letter with the Seal of the Warden Collectour; which Warden Collectour ſhall receyve his name, and bring it to the auter of the gloryous Jhū and Seynt BARBARA in Seynt Kateryns Church before ſeyd; and thereto be Regeſtryde: and there ſhall be prayed for dayly be name. And when the laſt payment of the Some of x. s. iiii. d. is payd; then the ſeyd Brother or Syſter ſhall receyve a Letter with the common Seal of the ſeyd fraternyte and place with the Maſters Name and Wardens therein for the tyme beyng. Whereby he ſhal have a great commodyte and Suerty of lyvynge; that is to ſey, that yf ever the ſeyd Brother or Syſter fall in decay of worldely goods, as by ſekenes or hurt by the warrys, or uppon the land, or ſee, or by any other caſualte or meanes fallen in poverte: Then yf he brynge the ſeyd Letter ſealyd with the ſeyd common Seal, the Maſter and al the Company ſhal receve him favorably, and there he ſhal have every weke xiiii. d. houſe rome and beddinge, and a woman to waſh his clothys, and to dreſſe his mete: and ſo to continue yere by yere, and weke by weke durynge his lyfe by the grace of Almighty Jhū and Seynt BARBARA. Gevyne the firſt day of Decembre the Yere of our Lord God M.CCCCC.XVIII. Sir Wyllyam Skevington Knyhgt, then beyng Maſter, and Wyllyam Uxley and Robert Fyſher Wardens.]

Monuments in St. *Katharines*.

There lye buried in this Church the Counteſs of *Huntington*, Counteſs of the *March* in her time 1429; *John Holland* Duke of *Exceſter*, and Earl of *Huntington*, 1447. and his two Wives, in a fair Tomb on the North-ſide of the Choir under a ſtately Arch.

*J. S*

Dame *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Exeter* bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Chapel within the Chancel of the College of St. *Katharines*, beſide the Tower of *London*: Whoſe Will was proved *An.* 1458.

The ſaid Duke of *Exceſter*'s Monument here, is one of the ancienteſt remaining within, or about the City, excepting thoſe in the *Temple* Church. And for the preſerving of the Memory of this great Peer, there hath been hung up againſt a Pillar hard by, a Tablet expreſſing his Titles, his Offices, and who his Wives were; done by *John Gybbon*, *Blewmantle*. The Effigies of him, lying on the Right hand, and his two Wives on his Left, are engraven in Stone; each with their Hands together in a praying Poſture. The Duke hath on his Right hand three Rings, one on his fore Finger, another on his fourth Finger, both worn under the ſecond Joint, and a third on the middle Finger, worn under the firſt Joint. His firſt Wife's Hands are broken: On the Fingers of his ſecond Wife appear likewiſe three Rings, (which it ſeems to have been the Faſhion of the Nobility in thoſe Times) the Ring on the fore-Finger, and that on the fourth, being on the firſt Joint, that on the middle Finger worn under the ſecond: Coronets on all their Heads.]

J. Gybbon.

There be alſo in this Church buried *Thomas Walſingham* Eſq; and *Thomas Ballard* Eſq; by him, *An.* 1465. *Thomas Flemming* Kt. 1466, *&c.*

More Monuments and more modern, in this Church.

*J. S.*

Againſt this north Wall in the Chancel are theſe Monuments more modern. For *George Mountagu*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Mancheſter*, and Maſter of this Hoſpital. He repaired this Church: Buried *July* 23. 1681.

*Margaret Garret.*

Againſt the South Wall hangeth a Table for *Margaret Garret* Daughter of *Robert Garret*, ſenior Brother of this College, and *Anne Mudd* his Wife. A Virgin above thoſe of her Age; comely, tall, agreeable, proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Lovelineſs of her Face. All thoſe exterior were exceeded by her internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetneſs of her Diſpoſition; beloved and lamented by all.

This *Jewel* (ſo her Name ſignifieth) died *Novemb.* 25. 1683. in the Morning, being 16 Years and 8 Months old; and was born *March* 25. 1667.

*Dear was ſhe living, but being dead more dear,*
*The Grief of very many made this clear.*
*Thus we by* Want *more than by* Having *learn*
*The Worth of Things, in which we claim Concern.*

*Joh. Gybbon ſecit.*

Johann. Gibbon *Collegii Heraldorum Socius, &* Introductionis ad Latinam Blazoniam *Author, ob eximium erga defunctam reſpectum, quam tanquam ſuam ipſius dilexit filiam, hoc tantillum* Memoriale *proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora in Eccleſia St.* Mariæ Aldermary *apud* Londinenſes *reconduntur.*

Which Inſcription may alſo ſerve for the Monument of the ſaid *John Gibbon* himſelf, a Member of this Hoſpital, a Purſevant named *Blew Mantle*, of a great Age, of good Learning in Hiſtory and Heraldry; lately deceaſed.

*William Cutting*, a good Benefactor, *March* 4. 1599. *Ætat.* 50.

*Frederick Becker*, a Gentleman of *Holland*, drowned by falling out of a Ship into the *Thames* near *Graveſend*. Dyed *May* 30. 1663. *Ætat. ſuæ* 40. A Monument ſet up for him by *Adriana Vernatti*. *Joanna* Wife to *Joh. Rampain* Gent. and Daughter to *Rob. Cæſar* Eſq; died in Childbed, 1694.

On the Ground, Graveſtones: For *Tho. Edmanſon* of this Precinct, deceaſed *May* 11. 1675. *Joſeph Edmanſon* jun. *Mar.* 26. 1692.

*Katharine Moor*, 1667. *Charles Stamford* Surgeon, 1668. and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *John Friend* ſen. *Oct.* 13. 1665. Alſo *William Friend* his Son, 1665. *Anne Jones* borne in *Angleſey*, 1665.

*John Pexſail* Eſq; and Serjeant of the Admiralty, *Sept.* 17. 1625. He hath an Effigies in Braſs.

*Will Pope* Gent. Serjeant of the Admiralty, and Bailiff of St. *Katharines*. *Nov.* 17. 1609. Aged 74. Hath an Effigies in Braſs, *Henricus Powys* LL. D. *unus fratrum hujus Hoſpitii. Ob. Mar.* 14. 169$^{8}_{9}$.

*John Williams* Brewer. *Mar.* 3. 1661. and *Alice* his Wife, *Jan.* 29. 1660.

*Jeremy Horſenayle* of this Pariſh *Brewer*, 1692. And *Alice* his Wife, 1691.

*Elizabeth Horſenayle*, wife of *Tho. Naſbet*, 1695.

*Edwardus Lake S. T. P. Eccleſiæ Exon. Præbendarius, ejuſdem Archidiaconus, primus S. Mariæ ad Montem, & S. Andr. Hobbard parochiarum unitarum diu Rector, hujus Eccleſiæ primus Frater*, &c. *Ob. Kal. Feb.* 170$^{3}_{4}$. *Ætat. ſuæ* 63.

*Judith* Wife of Captain *Robert Fiſher*, 1660. *Richard Fiſher Brother of Robert*, 168$^{2}_{3}$. *Will. Ford.* 1699. *Richard Moor*. *Sarah* Daughter of *Richard Moor*, Wife of *Nathaniel Fox*, late Carriage Maſter to the Office of Ordinance. *Rich Moor* ſen. *Tho. Collins* Surgeon. *Peter Verſchel*, 1694. *Eleonor* Wife of *Emanuel Dudſon*, 1704. *Sarah Warner*, 1699. *Fredeſwide Smith*, 1696. *Tho. Anderſon*, 1696. *Elizabeth Debnam* Wife of *John Debnam*, Merchant Taylor, of the City of *Briſtol*, 170$^{2}_{3}$. *Rob. Beadles*, Free Maſon and Citizen of *London*, and one of his Majeſty's Gunners of the Tower, 1682.

*Rich. Verſtegan* born in St. *Katharines*.

In this Hoſpital *Raimundus Lullius*, the famous *Hermetic* Philoſopher, wrote his *Teſtamentum Noviſſimum*: As by the latter End of that Work appears. It may not be amiſs to add, for the Honour of this ancient Houſe, that *Richard Verſtegan*, that wrote the *Reſtitution of decayed Antiquities*, was born in St. *Katharines*. Whoſe Grandfather *Theodore Rowland Verſtegan* was of *Guelderland*, deſcended of an ancient and worſhipful Family: And, by reaſon of the War, came into *England* the latter end of K. *Henry* VII. As the abovementioned Gentleman, Mr. *Gibbon*, late an Inhabitant himſelf of St. *Katharine*'s Hoſpital, now 38 Years and upwards, hath informed me.]

The Choir.

The Choir, which of late Years was not much inferior to that of *Paul*'s, was diſſolved by Dr. *Wylſon*, a late Maſter there, the Brethren and Siſters remaining. This Houſe was valued at 315. *l.* 14. *s.* 2. *d.* being now of late Years encloſed about with ſmall Tenements and homely Cottages; having more Inhabitants, *Engliſh* and Strangers, than are in ſome Cities in *England*.

A Place in St. *Katharines* called *Hangmans Gains*. *J. S.*

Many of theſe Strangers had been Inhabitants of *Calais*, *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*; which Places being loſt in the Reign of Q. *Mary*, the poor People, Tradeſmen and others, were glad to flee over into *England*: Where wanting Habitation, a Place belonging to St. *Katharines* (now a Lane) was allowed them, which, from the Countries whence they came, was called *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*; and is the ſame with that Place, which at this Day by a ſtrange Corruption is called *Hagmans Gains*; as I was once told by Mr. *Gibbon* aforeſaid, late one of the College of Heralds, and a learned Antiquarian: And he had it from Mr. *H. Sylliard* once a Brother of this Hoſpital.

One *Crokebay* a Stranger in St. *Katharines*. *Fox* Martyrol.

Among many outlandiſh Men that lived here in St. *Katherines* was one *Crokebay*, a Man of Credit and Subſtance; who inhabited here in Q. *Mary*'s Days: Whoſe Wife *Gertrude*, being a faſt Proteſtant, was troubled upon her Death-bed by Dr. *Mallet*, then Maſter of St. *Katharines*; becauſe he could not perſuade her, neither to receive the Unction nor the Sacrament; excuſing this laſt, in that ſhe was ſubject to vomit, and ſo was ſure, ſhe ſaid, to caſt up their God again. He therefore refuſed her Chriſtian Burial when ſhe was dead, and ſaid ſhe ſhould be buried in ſome High Way, and a Mark ſet upon her in token that ſhe was an Heretick; but her Husband at laſt obtained leave to bury her in his Garden: For there were Gardens then in St. *Katharines*.

*Hangmans Gains.* The *Flemiſh* Church-yard. Mr. *Gibbon*.

Behind *Hangmans Gains* [corrupted from *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*] is the *Flemiſh* Churchyard, which was appropriated for the Burial of thoſe of *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*, and other poor *Flemings* that came over afterwards under Q. *Elizabeth*: And is ſtill a Churchyard for the poorer ſort.

The *Jewry* in St. *Katharines*.

Somewhere within the Liberties of the Tower, and as it ſeems in this Part of St. *Katharines*, was a Place called *Judaiſmus*, the *Jewry*, which being a Place of Privilege, ſuch as were *Jews* (as well as others) reſorted thither for their Safety, who fell off from the Religion then profeſſed and practiſed; and particularly Prieſts that had taken Wives; and ſo eſteemed Apoſtates from the Unity of the Catholick Church. Among the Collections of the Tower Records taken by Mr. *Prynn*, we have this,

A Place of Privilege. *Rec. Turr.*

" That *An.* 1279. 8 *E.* I. Upon the Archbi-
" ſhop's Requeſt, the King iſſued a Writ to the
" Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, to apprehend cer-
" tain Apoſtates, *qui receſſerunt ab unitate Catho-*
" *licæ Fidei*. But they were in *Judaiſmo*, *i. e.* the
" *Jewry*: And ſo out of the Power and Juriſdiction
" of the Magiſtrates of *London*. Upon this the
" Archbiſhop wrote to the Biſhop of *Bath* and
" *Wells*, that was Chancellor, ſignifying that
" thoſe Enemies of the Faith were yet *in Balliva*
" *Majoris & Vicecom. Lond. ſed in* Judaiſmo *ſub*
" *Cuſtodia & Poteſtate Conſtabularii Turris, ubi in-*
" *gredi non poſſunt, ut dicitur, ſine ſpeciali man-*
" *dato*. Some of theſe Enemies of the Faith, and Apoſtates from Catholick Unity, ſeem to be ſuch Prieſts as had Wives; for in the ſame Letter it is added, that he would take away that Word *Dudum* in his former Writ, *Quoniam nunc ipſorum Uxores ſunt ſicut prius*.]

Bounds of St. *Katharines*. R.

The Circuit of this Hoſpital, or Free Chapel of St. *Katharine*, is as follows: From the Eaſt Gate of the Tower by the *Thames*, unto the Bank beyond St. *Katharine*'s Dock eaſtward; and from thence through all the Lane which leadeth from the ſaid Dock, and in and by every Part of the ſaid Lane, unto the King's Highway northward: Which way lyeth between the Abby of *Grace*, and the ſaid Hoſpital or Free Chapel, and leadeth from the City of *London* unto *Radcliff*. And alſo from the ſaid Way, againſt the ſame Lane, unto the Tower Ditch weſtward, and from thence to the River of *Thames* ſouthward.]

St. *Katharines* Brewhouſes. Leighs *Accid. of Armory.* fol. 79. b. *J. S.*

St. *Katharines* was famous for Brewhouſes in ancient Times. One *Geffrey Gate* in K. *Henry* VII. his Days ſpoiled the Brewhouſes at St. *Katharines* twice; either for brewing too much to their Cuſtomers beyond the Sea, or for putting too much Water into the Beer of their Cuſtomers, that they ſerved on this ſide the Sea, or elſe for both.

There be divers very ancient Records concerning this *Knighten Guild*, or *Portſoken*, that afterwards came into the Poſſeſſion of the Canons of *Trinity* Church; and likewiſe concerning the Hoſpital of St. *Katharines*: And many Charters of Kings of *England*, ſetting out the Liberties, Extent and Privileges of them. Authentick Copies whereof are ſtill remaining in certain old written Books in the *Guild hall* of *London*: Which Records and Charters follow.] And firſt,

## *An ancient Record concerning the Original of the* Guild, *and Confirmation of it.*

Ancient Records concerning the *Knighten Guild*.

R. Out of Book *Dunthorne* in *Guild hall*, Folio 78.

* Or K. *Edgar, Secund. Lib. Trinitat. Pro nimiâ ſervitute.*

IN the Times of King *Knowt* * (or *Kanutus*) the *Dane*, were there thirteen Knights very well beloved both of King and Kingdom. Theſe begged of the King's Grace a certain Piece of Land in the Eaſt Part of *London*, which the Inhabitants had lately forſaken by reaſon of the Hardſhip and Service they there ſtood charged withal. The Knights ſuit, for to have this Land granted unto them for ever, with the Liberty of a *Guild* upon it; the King upon this Condition granted, namely, that every one of them ſhould perform three Combats upon the Land, and in the Water; and come off with Victory: And alſo, that upon a Day appointed, they ſhould run at Tilt againſt all Comers, in the Field which is now called *Eaſt Smithfield*. This they having performed glorioufly, the King gave them the Field, and the ſame Day named it *Knytte Guilden*; appointing theſe Boundaries unto it. Firſt, that it ſhould reach from *Ealdgate* to the Place where the Bars now are, Eaſtward on both ſides the Town. He extended it another way toward *Biſhopſgate*, as far as the Houſe of *William* the Prieſt. To the Southward, the Liberties of this *Guild* reached ſo far into the Water of the *Thames*, as a Horſeman riding into the River at a dead low Water, could dart his Horſeman's Staff from him. So that all *Eaſt Smithfield*, with part of the right hand Way, which ſtretcheth by *Doddings Pond* into the *Thames*; and alſo the Hoſpital of St. *Katharines*, with the Mills, (which Hoſpital was founded in the Reign of King *Stephen*) together with the outer Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, ſtand, and are within the *Fee* aforeſaid. For the ſaid Wall and Ditch were not as yet made; but were afterwards, in the very time that King *Richard* I. was at *Jeruſalem*: Which was done by the Biſhop of *Ely*, the King's Juſtice over all the Kingdom. The occaſion was a Difference betwixt Earl *John* the King's Brother, and the Chief Juſtice. By the digging of this Ditch in the Ground of *Eaſt Smithfield*, did the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London* loſe half a Mark a Year Revenue; and the Mill which belonged unto the poor Brotherhood of the Hoſpital of St. *Katharines*, and unto the Churches of St. *Katharines*, and of the *Holy Trinity* altogether, was fain to be removed, to their no little Hindrance. A Garden alſo which the King had hired of the Brotherhood aforeſaid, at the Rent of ſix Marks a Year, was for the moſt part deſtroyed alſo by the ſaid Ditch: Recompence was often ſued for, but not made very ſpeedily, though promiſed faithfully. Afterwards, King *Edward* gave five Marks and an half unto the poor Brotherhood, for that part of their Garden which the Ditch had deſtroyed; and that part which it had not, he reſtored unto them again, which they hold unto this Day. As for their Rent of five Marks and a half, he gave them his Charter, by which they receive it very duly either out of the *Exchequer* or the *Hanaper*, even until this preſent.

*Eaſt Smithfield.*

Theſe were *Engliſh* Knights; and therefore in ſome Writings it is called *Engliſh Knytte Guilden.*

The *Tower* Ditch firſt made.

This *Guild* was by divers Kings afterwards confirmed. And firſt by *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, then by King *William Rufus*; of whoſe Charter I here give you this Abſtract.

Out of the Book C. Fol. 134.

*William* King of *England*, &c. to Biſhop *M. G. de Magu*, and *R de Boare*, and to his faithful * Leige People of *London*, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that I have confirmed unto the Men of *Cnittengilda*, their *Guild*, and Lands pertaining unto it, with all their Cuſtoms entire; even as they enjoyed them in the Time of King *Edward*, and of my Father: Witneſs *Henry de Both* at *Rethyng*.

* *Fidelibus*. By which, perchance both in this, and other King's Charters of thoſe Times, are meant, ſuch as were the King's Tenants, or held Lands of him, and had ſworn Fealty for them to him.

### *Of* K. Henry I. *his Charter this is the Abſtract.*

*Henry* King of *England*, &c. to Biſhop *M.* to the * Sheriff of *London*, and to all his Barons and faithful People of *London*, as well *French* as *Engliſh*, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that I have granted unto all the Men of the *Cnyttengilda*, their *Guild*, and Lands pertaining unto it; together with all their Cuſtoms after the beſt manner; even as they enjoyed the ſame in the Times of King *Edward* and my Father, and as the King my Brother by his Charter and Seal confirmed them. And I free it from any Forfeiture that might accrue unto my ſelf, forbidding all Men, that upon Pretence hereof, they preſume not to offer them any Moleſtation: Witneſſes, *R. de Momford*, *R. de Bigot*, and *H. de Booth*, at *Weſtminſter*.

* *Vicecomiti London.*

### *More concerning the Liberties and Extent of the ſaid* Guild.

Know ye, that the *Soken* of *Knyttengilda* reaches from *Aldgate*, with the Lands on both ſides the Street, even unto the outer Bar. On the South Side it reaches towards the *Thames*; joining with the *Soken* within the Bar, 66 Foot of St. *Paul*. On the North it goes within the Bar 16 Foot of St. *Paul*. The *Soken* alſo extendeth towards *Biſhopſgate*, even unto the Houſe belonging ſometimes unto *William* the Prieſt, and after unto *Geoffrey Tannar*; together with all *Smithfield*, and ſo far into the *Thames*, as a Horſeman, at low Water, riding upon his * Deſtrier into the River, could dart his Lance from him; together with the Right Hand part of the Street which goes by *Doddings Pond* to the *Thames*: But as for that on the Left Hand, it is not of that *Soken*; but yet in the Pariſh of St. *Botolphs*.

Out of Book H. in Fol. 48.

* *Super dextrarium, i. e.* his Horſe of Service, or great Horſe.

### *More concerning the* Tower Ditch *beforementioned; and of the encloſing the whole City of* London *with a Ditch.*

Whilſt King *Richard*, in his Return from *Jeruſalem*, was kept Priſoner by the Emperor of *Almayne*, there fell out a Diſſenſion betwixt Earl *John* the King's Brother, and the Biſhop of *Ely*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; whereupon the Biſhop thought good to fortify the * K.'s Caſtle, which the Earl at that time provided to beleager. It ſeemed good to the Biſhop, therefore, to encompaſs in the whole Bulwark with a Wall of a moſt wonderful Thickneſs, and to make a broad and deep Ditch about that. Which the *Thames* flowing into, the whole Tower might both be encompaſſed and fortified by it. Upon occaſion, therefore, of this Ditch, which was then made in *Smithfield*, (and by reaſon of that other Ditch, which the Citizens for the ſame cauſe then began to make round about their City) did the Church of the *Holy Trinity* loſe half a Mark of yearly Revenue; and the Mill alſo belonging unto the Poor of the Hoſpital of *Aldgate* was taken away: Whereupon there accrued no ſmall Damage both unto us *, and to thoſe poor People; for which, though Recompence hath been often promiſed, yet have we hitherto received no Satisfaction.

Out of Book *Dunthorn*, Fol. 82.

* The *Tower*.

* This is a Character of the Antiquity of this Writing, and alſo that it was done either by the Parſon, or ſome of the Pariſhioners of *Trinity* Pariſh.

### *More concerning this Matter out of a* French *Record in Book* H. *Folio* 199. *and in Book* Dunthorne, *Folio* 88. *Which is a Deſire of the Maſter of* St. Katharines *Hoſpital to have leave of the City to encloſe a certain piece of Ground near the* Tower *of* London.

It was told unto the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty, how that *John Hermeſthorpe*, Maſter of St. *Katharines* Hoſpital by the Tower of *London*, had a certain piece of Land which had ſomewhile been a Portion of the Garden of his Hoſpital; which Portion, King *Edward*, Son to King *Henry*, had purchaſed of thoſe of the ſaid Hoſpital for the Enlargement of the *Tower Ditch*; for which he paid unto the Maſter, Brothers, and Siſters of the ſaid Hoſpital, 3. *l.* 13. *s.* 4. *d.* yearly for ever: And that the ſaid Hoſpital had received the ſaid Rent ever ſince the Time of the Purchaſe. This Place, indeed, had heretofore lain void and waſte, and had been of no Profit to any; ſerving only for a Reſort or Meeting Place of Rogues and Women of ill Converſation. For the reſtraining of which Naughtineſs and Pilferies, the ſaid *John* had again purchaſed it of King *Edward* III. of whom he had received Licence to encloſe the ſaid void Piece for the Benefit of his Hoſpital; he paying to the King and his Heirs, into their Exchequer, 6. *s.* 8. *d.* for ever: By virtue of which Licence the ſaid Maſter had already begun to encloſe the ſaid void Plat of Ground. This the Maior, &c. hearing of, ſent to forbid the Encloſure of; affirming, that the ſaid Plat belonged unto the Commonalty of the City of *London*; whereupon the Maſter forbore to proceed farther for ſix or eight Years together.

A Garden of St. *Katharines*.

A Place of ill Reſort near St. *Katharines*.

At the End of this Term, the ſaid Maſter made ſuit unto the Maior and Commonalty, that they would pleaſe to give him leave to encloſe the ſaid Place, were it but only to prevent and take away the Villanies which he affirmed to be there committed: For which Courteſy he then promiſed, that himſelf, and all the Brothers and Siſters of the ſaid Hoſpital, would particularly, and in eſpecial manner, pray for the good Eſtate of the City; and be willing moreover to pay ſome ſmall yearly Rent unto the Chamber of *Guild Hall*, *London*, for ever. To this Suit the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty conſented; and farther made choice of ſome certain Aldermen and Commoners, who ſhould take a View of this, and other void Places belonging to the City, and make report to them, &c.

### *To prove that the Hoſpital of* St. Katharines, *with the Mills, and all that belong to it, together with the* Tower Ditch, *all* Eaſt Smithfield *without the* Poſtern, *before the* Abbey of Grace, *with the right hand Part of the Street leading along by* Duddings Pond, *are, and Time out of Mind have been, within the Liberty of the City of* London; *and parcel of* Portſoken Ward *without* Aldgate, *in the Suburbs.*

I find two ſeveral Copies of this; one in Book *Dunthorne*, Fol. 80 and another in Book K. Fol. 56.

The Maior and Commonalty of the City of *London* affirm, that in the Time of the Conqueror, and long before, the ſaid Ward of *Portſoken* was called the Ward of *Angliſh Knightgilden*: And that afterwards, about the eighth of King *Henry* I. *Ralph* the Son of *Algode*, *Wolfard le Deveriſh*, *Orgar le Prude*, with divers other ſubſtantial Citizens of *London*, deſcended of the ancient Race of the *Engliſh* Knights; being Lords of the Liberty of the ſaid *Guild*, in the *Soken* aforeſaid, and were ſeazed of all the Lands in the ſaid *Soken*, (as by the Charter of the ſaid King *Henry* it appeareth) did bequeath the ſaid *Soken* and Lands unto the Church and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, *London*: Which Gift the ſaid King *Henry* by his Charter (which the Maior and Commonalty have here to ſhew) alſo confirmed. Upon pretext of which Gift and Confirmation, *Norman*, at that time Prior, and the Convent of the Church aforeſaid, as alſo their Succeſſors, ſtood a long time poſſeſſed. Afterwards, among other things, *Ralph* the Prior, with the Canons of the ſaid Church, did grant unto *Maud* Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Stephen*, a certain Parcel of Land in the ſaid *Soken*, (the very ſame, namely, upon which the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Katharines* is now founded) together with all the Mill there in the Shambles *, in lieu of ſix yard Land in the Manour of *Bracching*, in the County of *Hertford*; even as by two Patents of the ſaid King and Queen made upon that Occaſion, it manifeſtly is declared. Moreover they affirm, that whereas the Lord *Edward* I. ſometimes King of *England*, had not any piece of Ground of his own proper Lands near enough unto his Tower of *London*, whereupon to build up his Wall, and to make his Ditch about the Tower, which he purpoſed to do anew; he purchaſed of the Maſter, Brethren, and Siſters of the Hoſpital of St. *Katharines* by the Tower aforeſaid, a certain Plat of Ground with the Appurtenances in *Eaſt Smithfield*, adjoining unto the Tower, both for the laying of the Sand, Gravel, and Marle, which ſhould be digged out of the Ditch, and that which ſhould ſerve for the reparing of the Wall aforeſaid: And that he paid unto the Maſter, Brothers, and Siſters aforeſaid, five Marks, ſix Shillings and nine Pence, both for the Purchaſe of the ſaid Plat, and the Recompence of their Loſs long ſince ſuſtained by the Enlargement of the Ditch, and Reparation of the Wall aforeſaid; which he cauſed for himſelf and his Succeſſors to be yearly payable out of the Exchequer: Which five Marks, ſix Shillings, nine Pence, the Maſters, Brothers, and Siſters (for the time being) of the ſaid Hoſpital, have ever ſince the ſaid Grant received, and do actually at this preſent receive it by virtue of the ſaid Patent, which they now have by them, &c. The Copy whereof was entered upon Record in the Chamber of * *Guild Hall*; and acknowledged by them before *Nicholas Brembre*, then Maior, and the Aldermen. They affirm alſo, that in the 14th Year of King *Edward* II. at ſuch time as he held Aſſizes in the ſaid Tower, it was proved, that the ſaid Ward of *Portſoken* (heretofore called *Engliſh Knightgeld*) was in, and of the Liberties of *London*; and that, ſo often as any Tax was to be raiſed for the King, or to be aſſeſſed for the Commonalty of *London*, upon the Commoners of the ſaid City, or that any other Aſſeſſment was to be made by the ſaid Commonalty, either for the raiſing of ſome Wall, making of any Encloſure, or for the Defence of the City; that all the People inhabiting the ſaid Ward, were accuſtomed to pay the ſaid Taxes, like other Freemen of the City; and the ſaid Aſſeſſments were wont to be levied upon them, as upon other Freemen of the City, like as by the Tranſcript of the Rolls of the ſaid Aſſizes * of the Kings, now remaining in the Treaſury of the *Guild Hall* of the ſame City, moſt clearly it appeareth.

* *In Eſcambio.*

* This is ſeveral times written *Gimhald*.

* *In itinere.*

They farther affirm, that the Lord *Edw.* III. late King of *England*, Progenitor of our Lord the King that now is, in the 17th Year of his Reign, directed by his Letter * unto *John Hamond*, at that time Maior of his City of *London*, and his Majeſty's Eſcheator in the ſame; in which Letters he made Rehearſal of all the former Buſineſs concerning the Wall and Ditch of the Tower, made in his Grandfather's time. He rehearſed alſo, how *Ralfe* of *Sandwich*, and *John de Weſton*, late Conſtables of the Tower, did let

* *Per breve ſuum.*

out the ſame Place by Parcels unto divers Men, without Leave or Licence: had therefore, either from the Kings, his Grandfather, Father, or himſelf; and that the ſaid Place was then builded upon, and rented out for 40 *s.* a Year, and that himſelf had given out Commiſſions to enquire upon the Reaſons, Manner, Right, and Value of every thing, *&c.* And that the ſaid *John Hamond* making Enquiry hereupon, made Return of all into the Chancery, *&c.*

*Eaſt Smithfield* builded upon.

They affirm moreover, that all the Lands and Tenements upon the foreſaid Right Hand of the Way by *Dudding*'s Pond, and about the ſaid Places of *Eaſt Smithfield*, *Tower Hill*, and *Romeland*, circularly ſituated, were and have been in in the time of the holding the Aſſizes of the ſaid King, impleaded and ſued within the ſaid City, and not elſewhere, as by the Evidences of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, upon Record enrolled in the *Guildhall*, &c. appeareth.

They farther ſay, that in the Times of all the former Kings and Aſſizes, (time out of mind) ſo often as any Miſ-hap or Caſualty, ſuch as Murther, Drowning, or other indirect Death of any Perſon, in any of the Places fore-mentioned, hath fallen out, upon which there was any Enquiry to be taken, or any Summons, Attachment, or Execution to be made in any of the ſaid Places; yea, and which more is, even within the Tower it ſelf, and at ſuch time as the King (now and then) hath been preſent, have the Sheriffs, Coroners, and other Officers of the ſaid City of *London* for the time being, and no other, uſed to make ſuch Queſts of Enquiry, Summons, Attachments, and Executions, and had right ſo to do; as it is moſt manifeſtly to be proved by divers Rolls of the Crown, and other Records of the Times aforeſaid, now being in the ſaid Treaſury.

The Liberties of the City this way.

They ſay moreover, that amongſt other Liberties granted by the King's Predeceſſors unto the Citizens of *London*, and ratified in divers Parliaments, this expreſly is one, That no Arreſt, Attachment, or Execution, be made by any Officers of the King's within the ſaid Liberty, either by Writ or without Writ, but only by the Officers of the City. By all which Charters, Letters, Patents, Bills, Acts of Aſſize, Writs, Inqueſts, Returns, Rolls of the Eſcheators, and Crown-Office, Aſſizes, Pleadings, Enrollments, Freedoms, and moſt plentiful other kinds of Records and Proofs, it may eaſily and undoubtedly be concluded, that the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Katherines*, with the Mills, and other its Appurtenances; as alſo the whole *Tower-Ditch*, with all the Lands of *Eaſt Smithfield* without the Poſtern, before the *Abby of Grace*, together with the Right Side of the Street going by *Dudding*'s Pond; as alſo the whole Ditch and Plain without the Tower, within the Poſtern, called *Romeland*, with all the Houſes and Gardens round about them, have all the time aforeſaid been within the Compaſs of the Liberty of the City.

*Dunthorn*, Fol. 84.

The ſelf-ſame Copy of what is laſt above, is ſomething differently recorded alſo in Book *Dunthorn*; the different Points whereof, not mentioned in this former, I have tranſcribed.

That the Hoſpital, Ditch, and the *Tower Hill*, are of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s *Aldgate*, and Parcel of *Portſoken* Ward: That another Part, by *Romeland* and the *Thames*, towards the Poſtern, by St. *Katharine*'s Hoſpital, were of the Pariſh of *Allhallows-Berkin*, and of the Ward of the *Tower of London*. That Queen *Maud* was the Foundreſs of *Trinity Church* within *Aldgate*; that the Ditch begun by the Citizens in *Rich.* I.'s Time, was for the Defence of the City. That there is another *Soken* within the Walls of the City, called the *Inner Soken*, which reacheth from *Aldgate* even unto that Gate of the Tower called * *Cinigate*; which *Soken* is within the Liberties of the City, as by ſome Records kept by the Prior doth appear. That the Inhabitants of *Portſoken* and the *Tower* are to be impleaded only in the Courts of the City, for all Matters, Cauſes, and Contracts howſoever ariſing. That the Tower hath no proper Court of its own, but only the *Court of the Baron*, which is no Court of Record, as by Records exemplified in the *King's Bench* it appeareth: That when any Murther or Drowning hath been within the ſaid Hoſpital or Tower, the City Officers have attached the Malefactors within the Tower, notwithſtanding that the King himſelf ſometimes happened to be preſent within the ſaid Tower, and have carried the ſaid Men ſo arreſted into ſome of the King's Priſons within the City. That when the Juſtices *Itinerant* have uſed to come to keep Aſſizes in the Tower, the Officers of the City have had the keeping both of the inner and outer Gates of the ſaid Tower; and that nothing was executed within the Tower, which pertained to the Office of a * Servant, but by the Servants of the City. That the Sheriff of *London* hath had the Charge of all the Priſons in the Tower, ſo often as the ſaid Juſtices *Itinerant* have come, as appears in many Rolls of Pleas of the Crown, and of the ſaid *Itinerant* Juſtices.

*Inner Soken.*

* *Cuning gate*, perchance, or the *Kings Gate.*

* Sergeant, perchance.

By another ſhort Record in the ſaid *Dunthorne*, Fol. 85. it is ſpecified, that if any were murthered within the Tower, or drowned in the Tower-Ditch, or in the Gate, called the *Water-Gate*, that notwithſtanding the King himſelf were there preſent, yet have the City Sheriff and Coroner ſitten upon the dead Body, and empanelled their Juries.

Refer all this concerning the Privilege of the City within the *Tower*, unto *Tower Street* Ward.

The Letter or Commiſſion of King *Edward* unto *John Hamond*, Maior of *London*, beforementioned, is to be ſeen in *Dunthorne*, Fol. 87. 'Tis dated at *Weſtminſter*, *Octob.* 21. in the 17th Year of his Reign over *England*, and over *France* the 4th. The Lord Maior's Return of the Inquiſition is alſo there recorded.

### *More concerning the ſame Matter, and of the reſtoring to the Church of a little Piece of Land, encroached upon by the Conſtables of the Tower.*

*Stephen* King of *England*, to the Biſhop of *London*, and to the Juſtices, Sheriffs, Barons, Officers, and all his * Liege People of *London*, *French* and *Engliſh*, greeting. Know ye that I have reſtored, and new granted unto God and the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*, and to the *Canons Regulars* ſerving God there, for the Soul of King *Henry*, and for the Salvation of my ſelf and Queen *Maud* my Wife, and *Euſtace* my Son, and of other my Children, and for ever do reſtore and grant, that Land of theirs in *Smithfield*, which Earl *Geffrey* had in his Occupation for the making of his Vineyard. Wherefore I will, and hereby firmly do command, that they ſhall well and peaceably, freely, quietly and honourably, have and hold the Land aforeſaid; even as after the beſt manner they did freely and quietly enjoy other their Lands, and even as King *Henry* had before granted, and by his Charter confirmed it unto them. Witneſs *Maud* the Queen, *Thomas* my Chaplain, *William de Ipra*, and *Richard de Lucye*, at *London*.

* *Fidelibus.*

*Eaſt Smithfield.*

A Vineyard there.

### *At the ſame time did Earl* Geffrey *reſign up his Poſſeſſion, as by this his Deed appeareth.*

*Geffrey* Earl of *Eſſex*, principal Conſtable of the Tower, *&c.* to the Biſhop of *London*, and all that hold of Holy Church *, greeting. Know ye

* *Fidelibus Eccleſiæ.*

Mills near the *Tower*.

*Hominibus.*

*Hidam de terra de Brebelegia.*

ye, that I have reſtored unto the *Church* of *Chriſt* in *London*, and to the Fryars there, their Mills near unto the Tower, and all their Land without the Tower, belonging ſometimes unto the *Engliſh Cnitten-gilda*, with *Smithfield*, and the * Tenants, and all other things belonging thereunto. I alſo reſtore unto them *half a Hide of Land* of *Brebelegia*, with the Land and Meadows and Paſtures, and all other things, Liberties and Cuſtoms, as *William Widois* ſometimes gave it unto them, when as he took the Habit of a *Canon Regular* upon him. And I will and command, that they hold the ſaid Lands from me and from mine Heirs, free, cleared, and acquitted from all Claim and ſecular Service: That is to ſay, in ſuch manner as it ſhall never be lawful either for me or for mine Heirs, to do them any Injury, or contumely, in conſideration of the Lands aforeſaid. Witneſs, *R.* *the Counteſs my Wife, *Gregory Draper*, *Payn* of the Temple, *&c.*

* In the *Tranſcript* taken out of the *Original*, which I uſed, I find her written *Rocha* with a Daſh, ignorantly; ſo that I know not what to make of it.

And I alſo give unto them one Mark of Silver, out of the Service of *Edward de Sekegeford*. Witneſs thoſe above-named, and *William*, Archdeacon of *London*.

*King* Stephen *alſo reſtored ſomething unto the ſaid Church, as by this following Charter appeareth; which the Conſtables of the* Tower *had encroached. This was done after the Lands were proved by Oath to belong to the Church before the King's Chief Juſtice.*

*Stephen* King of *England*, to the Biſhop of *London*, the Juſtices, Sheriffs, Barons, Officers, and all his Liege People, both *French* and *Engliſh*, of the County of *Hertford*, greeting. Know ye that I have given and granted unto the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, and to the Canons ſerving God there, T. S. of Land in the Manour of *Bracking* in perpetual Alms; for the reſt of the Souls, that is to ſay, of *Baldwin* my Son, and *Maud* my Daughter, which lie buried there. I have farther alſo given and granted unto the ſaid Church and Canons ſix Yards of Land in the ſame Manour of *Bracking*, * for the Exchange of their Mill, and that Plat of their Ground, which they heretofore granted unto Queen *Maud* my Wife, near unto the *Tower* of *London*, upon which ſhe hath now founded an Hoſpital * for the Poor. Thoſe ſix Yards of Land, I mean, which I ſtill kept in mine own Demaines*, after I had made Partition of the other Parcels of the ſaid Manour; that is to ſay, that Part upon which the Church is founded, and unto which the Market belongeth. Wherefore I will, and firmly hereby command, that the ſaid Church and Canons ſhall well, peaceably, freely, and honourably for ever poſſeſs the ſaid Lands, acquitted from all ſecular Exaction, as it becometh free Alms: That is to ſay, my Demains with *Sake*, and *Soke*, and *Toll*, and *Thea*, and *Infangtheof*, with all ſuch other Cuſtoms as they now hold other their Poſſeſſions. Witneſs *Theobald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Robert* Biſhop of *London*, *Robert* Biſhop of *Hereford*, and *Robert* Biſhop of *Exceſter*, and *Illard* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and *William* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and *Maud* my Queen, and Earl *Euſtace* my Son, and *William* , and *Robert de Veer*, and *William Mart*, *Henry de Eſſex*, and *Richard de Lucye*.

* *Pro eſcambio.*

* St. *Katharines.*

* *Dominico meo.*

Then next follows Queen *Maud's* Confirmation of the King's Gift, dated at *London*, under the ſame Witneſſes: where the ſame things are repeated.

### *Other Things given by Queen* Maud *to the ſame Church.*

Out of Book C. Fol. 136.

*Maud* by the Grace of God, Queen of *Engliſh*, to *Robert* Biſhop of *London*, and to all that hold on holy Church, greeting. Know ye that by the Counſel of the Archbiſhop *Anſelme*, and by the Grant and Confirmation of my Lord King *Henry*, I have given and confirmed the *Church* of *Chriſt*, within the Walls of *London*, to be free and acquitted from all Subjection, as well of the Church of *Waltham* *, as of all other Churches, excepting the Church of St. *Paul*, and of the Biſhop of *London*, together with all the Appurtenances, unto the Honour of God, and to the Canons Regular there ſerving God, with *Norman* the Prior, for ever; and that for the Redemption of our Souls, and the Souls of our Parents. In like manner have I given unto them the Gate called *Aldgate*, with the *Soken* thereunto belonging, which was mine own Demains; and two Parts of the Revenues of the City of *Exceſter*. And I will and command, that the ſaid Canons ſhall well, peaceably, freely, and honourably poſſeſs thoſe Lands, and all belonging unto their Church; together with thoſe Cuſtoms and Liberties which my Lord King *Henry* hath by his Charter confirmed unto them, ſo that no Injury nor Reproach be therefore done unto them. Witneſs, *William* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Roger* Biſhop of *Sarum*, *Robert* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *&c.* Dated at *Weſtminſter*.

* To underſtand this, ſee at *Aldgate* Ward.

### *Notes upon the foreſaid Charters.*

*Aldgate* Church, when builded.

*Firſt*, Obſerve the Time of the building of St. *Botolph* Church without *Aldgate*, which was about the Age of the Conqueror. So much we know by this, that it was builded betwixt the Time of *Canutus* and *Henry* I.

*Barons.*

*Secondly*, Whereas the Kings write to the Barons of *London*, Know what *Matthew Paris* in his *Henry* III. ſays, *viz.* That the Citizens of *London*, both for their Antiquity, and the Honour of the City, were called *Barons*. But they were only the principal Citizens that had this Title. The chief Men of the City, whom we now call *Barons*, were heretofore ſtyled *Captains:* They were the King's free Tenants, privileged all over *England*. Sometimes the King's Writs were directed *to the Sheriff and Barons of London.* The Church alſo had its Barons or free Tenants, and divers other Cities of *England*. See for this Word in Sir *Henry Spelman's* Gloſſary.

*Thirdly*, Obſerve *London* and *Middleſex* to be in thoſe Days joined together, as in King *Henry's* Charter.

Pope *Urban's* Bull in Favour of the Priory. *J. S.*

I add one Paſſage more concerning this Priory. In Proceſs of Time, the Hoſpital of St. *Katharines* near the *Tower*, which had Dependance upon the ſaid Priory, now in the Time of King *Henry* III. withdrew their Canonical Obedience, having a Diſpenſation from a Biſhop of *London*, and ſome Countenance alſo from the Queen ſo to do. Whereupon the Prior and Convent applied, with and complain'd of the Wrong done them, unto Pope *Urban*. Who gave them his Bull in their Favour, which happened *Anno* 1264. 48 *Henry* III. Which Bull ſet forth firſt the State of the Caſe, *viz.*

*Fœdera*, Convention. p. 787.

“ That the Prior and Convent of the Church
“ of the *Holy Trinity* of the Order of St. *Augu-*
“ *ſtines* had ſhewn him that King *H.* and *M.* his
“ Queen had granted the perpetual Cuſtody, and
“ whatſoever they had of Right in, the Hoſpital
“ of St. *Katharines* near the *Tower* of *London*,
“ which they built of their own Goods, and en-

“ dowed, freely conferred it upon the ſaid Priory and Convent. That it was confirmed by Kings afterwards. And ſome Biſhops of *London*, with the Conſent of the Chapter, had granted the ſame to the Prior and Convent. And ſome Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had confirmed the Collation and Donation of the ſaid Place. That the Friars in that Hoſpital took their Profeſſion, Habit, and Manner of Living, according to the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*, and promiſed by an Oath given upon this to live under Obedience to them, and fully to anſwer to them, as well in Temporals as Spirituals. But that a Biſhop of *London* at that time had ſpoiled them of the foreſaid Hoſpital, and the Rights of it, and permitted not the Friars to yield Canonical and due Obedience to them. The Pope therefore commanded the ſaid Prior and Convent by his Apoſtolick Letter to require the ſaid Biſhop to reſtore to them their Privileges in the ſaid Hoſpital.

The ſame Year the Pope directed a Bull to the Queen of *England*, who had alſo deprived the ſaid Priory and Convent of the ſaid Hoſpital; not ſuffering thoſe of that Hoſpital to give their due and Canonical Obedience to them, and for which they had interceded with him: Wherefore he ſent her his Bull in their Behalf; ſince for an hundred Years the ſaid Hoſpital belonged to them, *&c.*

And ſo return we back again to our Review of the Places in this Ward, not yet taken notice of.]

*New Abby* on *Eaſt Smithfield.*

On the Eaſt, and by North of the Tower, lye *Eaſt Smithfield* and *Tower Hill*, two Plots of Ground ſo called, without the Wall of the City. And Eaſt from them both was ſometime a Monaſtery called *New Abby*, [and the Abby of *Graces*] founded by King *Edward* III. in the Year 1359. upon occaſion as followeth,

Founded by K. *Edw.* III. Burial for the Dead, prepared in Time of Peſtilence.

In the Year 1348. 23 *Edward* III. the firſt great Peſtilence in his Time began, and encreaſed ſo ſore, that for want of Room in Church Yards to bury the Dead of the City, and of the Suburbs, one *John Corey*, Clerk, procured of *Nicholas*, Prior of the *Holy Trinity* within *Ealdgate*, one Toft of Ground near unto *Eaſt Smithfield*, for the Burial of them that died, with Condition that it might be called the *Church Yard of the Holy Trinity*. Which Ground he cauſed, by the Aid of divers devout Citizens, to be encloſed with a Wall of Stone. *Robert Elſing*, Son of *William Elſing*, gave five Pounds thereunto; and the ſame was dedicated by *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of *London*, where innumerable Bodies of the Dead were afterward buried, and a Chapel built in the ſame Place, to the Honour of God: To the which King *Edward* ſetting his Eye (having before in a Tempeſt on the Sea, and Peril of drowning, made a Vow to build a Monaſtery to the Honour of God, and our *Lady of Grace*, if God would grant him Grace to come ſafe to Land) builded there a Monaſtery, placing an Abbot, and Monks of the *Ciſtercian*, or *White* Order. The Bounds of this Plot of Ground, together with a Decree for Tythes thereof, are expreſſed in the Charter; the Effect whereof I have ſet down in another Place, and have to ſhew.

Cauſing it to be named *Eaſtminſter.*

The Occaſion of Founding this *Abby of Graces.* *J. S.*

*Record. Turr.* 25 *E.* 3. *M.* 34.

This Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Graces* had a Charter from K. *Edward* III. in the 25th of his Reign: And another Occaſion of the Foundation ſeems to appear thence.

*Rex dilectis ſibi in* Chriſto *Abbati & Conventui de Bello loco Regis, Salutem. Quia ad invocationem omnipotentis Dei, & Domini* Jeſu Chriſti *ac glorioſiſſime matris ſuæ MARIE, pluries tam in terra quam in mari, in bellis & in periculis aliis, ſenſimus nos adjutos, Volentes provide in memoriam* Graciarum *hujuſmodi, cultum ipſius Dei & genetricis ſuæ*, &c. The Subſtance of which Record is, That the King founded this Houſe in Remembrance and Acknowledgment of the Goodneſs of Almighty God, and of the Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*, and of the bleſſed Virgin *MARY*; whom he had often called upon, and found helpful to him by Sea and by Land, in Wars, and other Perils: And therefore ordered this Houſe to be called, *The King's Free Chapel of the bleſſed Virgin* OF GRACES, *in memoriam Gratiarum, i. e.* in Memory of theſe *Graces*, or Favours, which he had received from her. Therefore, the more amply to dilate the Worſhip of the ſaid God, and his Mother, he now began to found and endow this Free Chapel of the *Ciſtercian* Order, as a filial Houſe to be ſubject to the Monaſtery of *Beaulieu* of the ſame King's founding; and appointed the Abbot, and his Succeſſors, yearly to viſit it, or as Need ſhould require, and duly to correct what ſhould require the Line of Correction. He ordered the ſaid Abbot to ſend ſome of his fellow Monks of his Convent, to ſerve God and the bleſſed Virgin in the ſaid Chapel, under the regular Obſervance of the ſaid Order. And he appointed *Walter de Sta Cruce*, i. e. *Holy Croſs*, to be the firſt Preſident of the ſaid Chapel; whom he enjoined kindly to receive and treat the ſaid Religious, that were to profeſs Religion at the ſaid Free Chapel.

Manours belonging to this Abby. *J. S.*

By a Patent of 19 *R.* II. it appears that there belonged to this Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Graciis* the Manour of *Graveſend*, and ſeveral other Manours in *Kent*; alſo Rents in *Woolwich*, and the Manour of *Popeler:* And by a Patent 1 *H.* IV. it had divers Manours in the Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, and *Somerſet*.

*The Abby of Graces, Regiſt. Ep. Lon. Edw. Alexander.*

*Joan Hull*, wife of *Stephen Hull*, Citizen and *Pannarius* [Draper] *Lond.* by her Will, dated *Jan.* 1425 gave a Tenement called *Blackleſte* in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Fink*, *London*, for ever, to *John*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Graciis* of the *Ciſtercian* Order; and the Convent of the ſame to pray for her Soul.]

This Houſe, at the late general Suppreſſion, was valued at 546. *l.* 10. *d.* yearly; it was ſurrendred in the Year 1539. 30 *Henry* VIII. Since the which Time, the ſaid Monaſtery being clean pulled down by Sir *Arthur Darcy* Knt. and others; of late time, (in place thereof) is builded a large Storehouſe for Victuals. And convenient Ovens are builded there, for baking of Bisket to ſerve her Majeſty's Ships: The Grounds adjoining, and belonging to the ſaid Abbey, are employed in building of ſmall Tenements.

The King's Storehouſe.

*Eaſt Smithfield* Fair. *J. S.*

K. *Henry* III. in the 13th of his Reign granted, that a Fair ſhould be held at *Eaſt Smithfield* for 15 Days; *viz.* from the Eve of *Pentecoſt* to the Octaves of *Trinity:* And the ſaid King ſent his Briefs to the ſeveral Sheriffs of *Lincoln*, *Glouceſter*, *Kent*, *Worceſter*, *York*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London* to proclaim the ſame. *Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod predict. feriam*, &c. *i. e.* “ And therefore we command you, that you cauſe to be proclaimed the beforeſaid Fair throughout the whole Bailiffwick, as is aforeſaid: Cauſing all Merchants of your Bailiffwick to know, that they may ſecurely come to the Fair. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter* the 8th Day of *February*.

And 30 *E.* III. there was a Grant to the Maſter, Brethren, and Chaplains, and Siſters of St. *Katharines*, that they, for ever, ſhall have one Fair upon *Tower Hill* [now called *Little Tower Hill*] over againſt the Abbey of St. *Mary Graces*; that large Ground in all Place there: There was alſo a Charter for this 20 *Henry* VI.]

*Tower Hill.*

For *Tower Hill*, as the ſame is greatly diminiſhed, by building of Tenements and Garden Plots, Merchant Taylors Almſhouſes. at the *Tower Hill.* *R. Hills.* * One hundred Loads 2d Edit.

Plots, &c. ſo it is of late, to wit, in the Year of Chriſt 1593. on the North Side thereof, and at the Weſt End of *Hog Street* [or *Hog Lane*] beautified by certain fair Almſhouſes there, ſtrongly builded of Brick and Timber, and covered with Slate for the poor by the *Merchant Taylors* of *London*, in place of ſome ſmall Cottages, given to them by *Richard Hills*, ſome time a Maſter of that Company, * certain Timber for that uſe, being alſo given by *Anthony Radcliffe*, of the ſame Society, Alderman.

In theſe Almſhouſes 14 charitable Brethren of the ſaid Merchant Taylors yet living, have placed 14 poor ſole Women, which receive each of them of their Founders 16 *d.* or better, weekly, beſide 8 *l.* 15 *s.* yearly, paid out of the common Treaſury of the ſame Corporation for Fuel.

Eight Acres encloſed in *Hog Lane* by *Spinola.* *J. S.*

Preſented.

In this *Hog Lane*, now mentioned, lying on the back ſide of *Whitechapel*, were eight Acres of Land, which about the Year 1574 were in the Poſſeſſion of one *Benedict Spinola*, a rich *Italian* Merchant; whereof he made twenty Tenter Yards and certain Gardens. Theſe, ſome pretended, were firſt encloſed by him, being before open and common. And hence it came to paſs, that in the Year 1584 it was preſented as an Annoyance to the Archers, and all the Queen's Liege People. And a Precept was awarded to the Tenants and Occupiers of the Premiſſes to remove their Pales and Fences, and all Buildings made thereupon: For now many Clothiers dwelt here, who hereupon applied themſelves to the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and brought Witneſs to the contrary: Shewing, that the ſame Field, before it was ſo converted as then it was, was a Piece of Ground ſeveral, not common, nor never commonly uſed by any Archers, being far unmeet for Archers to ſhoot in, by reaſon of ſtanding Puddles, moſt noiſome Layſtals, and filthy Ditches in and about the ſame. Alſo the Way called *Hog Lane* was ſo foul and deep in the Winter time, that no Man could paſs by the ſame. And in Summer time Men would not paſs thereby for fear of Infection, by means of the Filthineſs that lay there. So that the Preſenters were utterly deceived, and not well informed in their Preſentments. Afterwards *Benedict Spinola* beſtowed great Coſt and Charges upon levelling and cleanſing the Premiſſes; and made divers Tenter Yards, by means whereof the common Ways and Paſſages about the ſaid eight Acres were greatly amended and enlarged, that all People might well and ſafely paſs. And poor Clothworkers by the Tenter Yards were greatly relieved: For that of late time divers Tenter Yards in and about *London* were decayed and pulled down, and the Ground converted to other Uſes. And becauſe the Queen had lately by Proclamation reſtrained all future Buildings and Encloſures in the Suburbs, they ſhewed that theſe Tenter Yards and Gardens were made long before the ſaid Proclamation.]

Abby of St. *Clare* Nuns, called the *Minories.*

From the Weſt Part of this *Tower Hill*, towards *Aldgate*, being a long continual Street, amongſt other ſmaller Buildings in that Row, there was ſometimes an Abby of Nuns of the Order of St. *Clare*, called the *Minories*, founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, *Leiceſter* and *Darby*, Brother to King *Edward* I. in the Year 1293, the length of which Abby contained 15 Perches and ſeven Foot; near unto the King's Street, or High Way, &c. as appeareth by a Deed dated 1303. A Plague of Peſtilence being in this City in the Year 1515, there died in this Houſe of Nuns profeſſed to the Number of 27, beſides other Lay People, Servants in the Houſe. This Houſe was valued to diſpend 418 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* yearly. And was ſurrendred by Dame *Elizabeth Salvage*, the laſt Abbeſs there, unto King *Hen.* VIII. in the thirtieth of his Reign, the Year of Chriſt 1539.

The Founding, Privileges, Revenues of this Place. *J. S.*

Record. Turr.

Concerning this Houſe of Nuns, I find theſe Particulars. The Licence for Founding it bore Date 21 *E.* I. to the Abbeſs of St. *Clare* without *Aldgate*. There was a Charter granted 9 *E.* II. that the Siſters *Minoreſſes* without *Aldgate*, *ſint quiete de Tallagio*, &c. *i. e.* be quit of Tallage on account of their Lands and Tenements in the City of *London*. In another Charter 14 *E.* II. it is called *the Abby of the Minoreſſes of St.* Mary *of the Order of St.* Clare without the Walls of the City: In which Charter are confirmed certain Meſſes of theirs in the *Vintry*, in *Wood Street*, *Lad Lane*, *Old Fiſhſtreet*, and one Meſs and two Shops in *Lombard Street*, *Chriſt's Church Lane*, and *Shirburgh Lane*; gotten of divers well affected Perſons: What the Charters and Liberties of theſe *Minoreſſes* were, may be ſeen by the Confirmation thereof in 1 *H.* V. and *Anno* 16. and 25. and 2 *H.* 4. which remain in the *Tower* Records. The Manour of *Apeldercome* was granted to the Prioreſs of the *Minoreſſes* without *Aldgate*, 1 *H.* IV. and 22 *H.* VI. A Meſs called the *Herteſhorn*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Matfelon*, was granted to them by *Nicholas Walſhe*, 7 *E.* IV. To all the reſt let this be added.

Theſe Nuns at firſt brought over by *Blanch*, Queen of *Navar.* *J. S.*

That this Houſe was firſt erected to receive Nuns that were to be brought over by *Blanch* Queen of *Navarre*, Wife to the abovesaid Earl *Edmund*: And they were profeſſed to ſerve God, the bleſſed Virgin, and St. *Francis*; as appears by this Charter of Licence, which the ſaid *Edmund* obtained of the King his Brother the 21ſt of his Reign. *Viz.*

*Pet. Le Neve* Eſq; *Fundatio Monial. Minorum extra* Aldgate. *Pat.* 21. *E.* 1. *M.* 11. 22 *E.* 1. *M.* 2.

*Rex omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Volentes* Edmundo *fratri noſtro gratiam facere ſpecialem, dedimus ei licentiam*, &c. *quod ipſe placeam quam habet ex dono* Thomæ de Bredeſtrete *in parochia Sancti* Botolphi *extra* Aldgate, *dare poſſit*, &c. *Monialibus de Ordine* Minorum *quæ per Nobilem Dominam* Blancam *Reginam* Navarre, *conſortem ejuſdem fratris noſtri in* Angliam *ſunt venturæ & merituræ, ac Deo & beate* Marie *ac beato* Franciſco *ſervituræ, ad quandam domum ibidem conſtruendam, & habitandam*, &c.

*Henry* Duke of *Suffolk* dwelt here. *J. S.*

*Wev. Monum.* p. 426.

*Cott. Librar.* *Julius* B. 9.

This diſſolved Monaſtery, being a large old Meſſuage, became a dwelling Houſe for divers great Men ſucceſſively; whom the King pleaſed to allow to reſide there. One of theſe, and the firſt, was *John Clark* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who was buried in the *Minorites* Church; and afterwards his Corps reſted in *Aldgate* Church, as an old Inſcription there in Braſs teſtified: Afterwards, I think I have read, ſome Officers of the *Tower* had their Dwelling there. In the Year 1552. it came to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk* by Patent from K. *Edward* VI. "Granting the chief Meſſuage, "or Manſion, called *The Minory Houſe*, within "the Precinct of the ſaid Monaſtery, called the "*Minores*, without *Aldgate*, *London*; and divers "Houſes in *London* belonging to the ſaid Mo-"naſtery, which extend to the clear Value of "36. *l.* 11. *s.* 5. *d. ob.* to hold in free Socage; "and the foreſaid capital Houſe *in Capite*.

An Account of the Monuments of ſuch Perſons of Quality as were buried in this Monaſtery, is wanting. I find one *Matild Truſſel* buried here, and the Lady *Elizabeth Keryel*, who bequeathed her Body, by her Will *An.* 1419. to be buried in the *Minoreſs* Church, *London*, near the Tomb of her Mother, the foreſaid *Matild Truſſel*. And *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, in the Year 1506. by her laſt Will, ordered her Body to be lain in the Nuns Choir, in the *Minoreſſes* without *Aldgate*, *London*; nigh unto the Place where *Anne Montgomery* lay buried.

Lady

Regiſt. *Lond.* *E. Alex.*

Lady *Ellen*, *Minoriſſa Domus Sanctæ* Claræ, *extra* Aldgate, Lond. *Anno* 1388. Siſter to L. *John de Nevyl*, Lord of *Raby*.]

Storehouſe for Armour.

In place of this Houſe of Nuns, is now builded divers fair and large Storehouſes for Armour, and Habiliments of War, with divers Workhouſes ſerving to the ſame Purpoſe.

A Workhouſe in the *Minories.* *J. S.*

While *England* was called a Commonwealth, in the *Minoreſs* was a great Workhouſe ſet up, belonging to a Corporation, being a Corporation for the Poor of the City of *London* and Liberties thereof; which had a Preſident and Governors: To which alſo belonged a ſmall Parcel of Ground, which the ſaid Preſident and Governors intended to improve by building, for the Encreaſe of the Revenue, to be employed for the Education of poor Children, and employing and relieving the Poor belonging to the ſaid Corporation: For the allowing of which there was a *Proviſo* in the Act made *Anno* 1656. againſt multiplying Buildings in and about the Suburbs.]

## The *TRINITY MINORESS.*

Pariſh Church of St. *Trinity*.

There is a ſmall Pariſh Church for Inhabitants of the Cloſe, called St. *Trinity*.

Repaired with the Churchyard. *R.*

This Church greatly decayed in the Roof, (the Timber repaired and mended) was new tyled in the Year of our Lord God 1618. In the Year 1620. the Steeple, that before (as the Church) was covered with Tyles, was untiled; and (the Timber repaired and ſtrengthened) was covered again with Lead. In the Year 1628. all the Inſide of the Church was well and very commendably beautified.

Alſo in the Year 1623. the Churchyard, that before was only paled in with Boards, was (to the better Defence and Grace of it) encompaſſed about with Brick, with a very handſome Entrance into it: This, as all the Repairs beforenamed, being the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhoners.

Monuments in this Church. Sir *John Pelham.* *J. S.*

A handſome Monument on the North Wall of the Chancel, with two Figures of a Man and Woman kneeling, and a Child behind the Man, thus inſcribed,

*Death firſt did ſtrike Sir* John, *here tomb'd in Clay,*
*And then enforc'd his Son to follow faſt:*
*Of* PELHAM'*s Line this Knight was Chief and Stay:*
*By this, behold! all Fleſh muſt die at laſt.*
But BLETSOW *Lord, thy Siſter moſt may moan:*
*Both Mate and Son hath left her here alone.*

Sir *John Pelham* died *Octob.* 13. 1580.
*Oliver Pelham* his Son died *Jan.* 19. 1584.

About a fair marble Stone in the Chancel, cloſe by the Communion Table, were theſe Words, [engraven in Braſs, moſt of which is now gone.]

*Conſtantia Lucy.*

CONSTANTIA LUCY, *D.* Thomæ Lucy *Junioris, Militis Aurati, & D.* Conſtantiæ *Uxoris* [*ſelectæ*] *Fœminæ Filia, natu maxima, Annum agens plus minus undecimum, pridie Idus* Februarii *in Domino, quàm feliciſſimè, hic poſita, fato fungitur. An. Dom.* 1596.

On the midſt of the Stone is the Effigies of a Woman in Braſs, praying, and theſe Verſes,

*Naſcimur & Morimur: Non exorabile Fatum.*
*Vita fugax, fragilis, lubrica, vana, brevis.*
*Ocyus in Campis flos formoſiſſimus aret:*
*Optima prætereunt, deteriora manent.*
*Rapta immaturo fato* CONSTANTIA LUCY
*Nunc jacet; &, quondam lucida, Luce caret.*
*Ante annos* Conſtans, *humilis, manſueta, modeſta,*
*Dixeris, &* Paphia *membra polita manu.*
*In vere ætatis perſenſit frigora brumæ:*
*Sic, ſic præproperè præcoqua poma cadunt.*

On another Stone, near unto the laſt, is this Inſcription,

Frauſis Martun.

*Hic jacet Corpus* Frauſis Martuni *Generoſi; qui obiit* 14. *die Septembris, Anno Dom.* 1606.

*Hæc Verba ſæpiſſimè in ore illius viventis,* O *Domine, ſecundum merita mea, noli me judicare. Deprecor Majeſtatem tuam, ut miſericorditer deleat iniquitates meas.*

*Credo Videre bona Domini in Terra Viventium.*

In the Body of the Church is a Monument with this Inſcription,

*Vivere Cornices multos dicuntur in annos:*
*Cur nos anguſtâ conditione ſumus?*

The Figure of a Child.

*Henry Nowel.*

HENRICUS NOWELUS, *filius D.* Johannis Noweli *Doctoris Medici, Optimæ Indolis puerulus, unicum patris ſolatium. Natus* 23. Julii 1598. *& mortuus ex Atrophia* 4. Auguſti 1599. *hic ſepultus jacet.*

*Melioribus utere Fatis.*

More lately here are buried, and have Monuments, or Graveſtones.

*George* L. *Dartmouth*, who died *Oct.* 25. 1691. Alſo his Lordſhip's Father, Colonel *Leg*, and his Mother: And *Philip Muſgrave* Eſq; who married his eldeſt Daughter; and deceaſed *Aug.* 2. 1688.

Alſo *Elhana*, the Son of *Elhana* and *Katharine Downs*; died *Oct.* 18. 1651.

Dr. *Elkanah Downes* was ſome time Incumbent of this Pariſh, and of *Aſhted* in *Surrey*.

Theſe buried in the Chancel.

In the Body of the Church, *Will. Hanway*, *Jan.* 19. 1686. and two of his Children, *William* and *Margaret*.

*Katharine Davenport* Widow, *An.* 1634.]

A Farm by the *Minories*, wherein hath been ſold three Pints of Milk for one Halfpenny, in Memory of Men living.

Near adjoining to this Abby, called *the Minories*, on the South Side thereof, was ſome time a Farm belonging to the ſaid Nunnery; at the which Farm, I my ſelf (in my Youth) have fetched many a Halfpenny worth of Milk, and never had leſs than three Ale Pints for a Halfpenny in the Summer, nor leſs than one Ale Quart for a Halfpenny in the Winter, always hot from the Cow, as the ſame was milked and ſtrained. One *Trolop*, and afterwards *Goodman*, were the Farmers there, and had 30 or 40 Kine to the Pail. *Goodman*'s Son being Heir thereof, let out the Ground, firſt for grazing of Horſes, and then for Garden Plots, and lived like a Gentleman thereby. He lieth buried in St. *Botolph*'s Church.

Goodmans Fields turned into Streets. *J. S.*

But now *Goodman*'s Fields are no longer Fields and Gardens, but Buildings, conſiſting of many fair Streets, as *Maunſel Street*, *Peſcod* or *Preſcot Street*, *Leman Street*, *&c.* and Tenters for Clothworkers, and a large Paſſage for Carts and Horſes out of *Whitechapel* into *Wellcloſe*; beſides many other Lanes.]

Ditch of the City lay open, and was cleanſed, but now filled up.

On the other Side of that Street lieth the Ditch without the Walls of the City, which of old time was uſed to lie open, and was always (from time to time) cleanſed from Filth and Mud, as need required; and was of great breadth, and ſo deep, that divers watering Horſes, where they thought it ſhalloweſt, were drowned both Horſe and Man. But now of later time the ſame Ditch is encloſed, and the Banks thereof let out for Garden Plots, Carpenters Yards, Bowling Alleys, and divers Houſes be thereon builded. Whereby the City Wall is hidden, the Ditch filled up, a ſmall Chanel left, and made ſhallow enough.

And built. *J. S.*

All this Ditch is now quite filled up, and built with tolerable good Houſes, and makes a fair and airy Street, only ſomewhat annoyed by Dunghills, and little Out Houſes and Yards over againſt them, which belong to the Inhabitants of the Houſes in the *Minories*,

Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph.*

From *Aldgate*, Eaſt, lieth a large Street, and High Way, ſome time repleniſhed with few, but fair and cleanly Buildings: On the North Side whereof, the firſt Building was the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*, in a large Cemitery, or Churchyard.

### The Pariſh Church of St. *BOTOLPH Aldgate.*

Guild of the *Holy Trinity* in St. *Botolph* Church. *J. S.*

In this Church was founded a Fraternity, or Guild of the *Holy Trinity*; to which belonged a Meſſuage and Houſe called *Trinity Hall*, otherwiſe the common Hall of the ſaid Fraternity; to which belonged eight Meſſuages, commonly called *Trinity Alley*, ſold with other Things 2 *Edward* VI. for 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Steeple is towered with Spires at each Corner, a ſeemly Lanthorn ſtanding in the Middle. Over into the Street a convenient Dial, for the Uſe of Paſſengers, extends it ſelf from the Side of the ſaid Steeple.

New Iles and a Steeple built to St. *Botolphs.* *J. S.*

We may gather ſome Knowledge what this Church of St. *Botolph* was about 300 Years ago, and how enlarged, from an ancient Will, bearing Date *Sept.* 5. 1418. in the Regiſtrary of the Biſhops of *London*, *viz.* That there then was an Ile added to it, called the new Ile of St. *Katharines*, and a new Chapel, dedicated to St. *Mary*, made equal and like to the ſaid St. *Katharines* Ile; and alſo a new Steeple. The Donor was *Robert Burford*, a Bell Founder, a wealthy Man, as it ſeems of this Pariſh, and charitably diſpoſed; who by Will gave 40 *l.* towards the building the new Ile of St. *Katharines*, and towards the making and raiſing of St. *Mary*'s Chapel to the ſame Height and Form of the new Ile of St. *Katharines* 40 Mark; and towards the building of a new Steeple 40 *l.* more. And left it to his Executors, to ſee the whole Covering of the new Ile of the Chapel of St. *Katharines* in the ſaid Church to be compleatly finiſhed, in the Carpentary, at his proper Coſt and Charges. All which appear by the Words of the Will.

Regiſt. Ep. *Lon.* vocat. *Moor.* fol. 12. b. *J Hare*, Herald.

Rob. Burford *Civis & Campanarius condidit Teſtamentum, ſepeliend. in Capell. be.* Mariæ *in Eccleſ.* S. Bothi. *extra* Aldgate, *juxta tumulum patris*, &c. *Lego Eccleſiæ* x *Marc. Item, Lego ad conſtruction. novæ Inſule ſancte* Catharine *in dict. Eccleſ.* xl *l. Item, Lego ad opus Capelle be.* Mariæ, *ad eandem Capell. faciend. & exaltand. conſimili forma adinſtar nove Inſule prædict.* xl. *Marc. Item, Lego ad conſtruction. novi Campanil.* xl. *l. Item, Volo quod totum tectum nov. Inſule Capell. ſancte* Catharine *in dict. Eccleſ. ut in Carpentaria ad cuſtus meos per Executores meos perficiatur.* Probat. $3^{io}$ *Calendar.* Octobr. 1418.]

The Church hath been lately new builded at the ſpecial Charges of the Priors of the *Holy Trinity*, Patrons thereof, as it appeareth by the Arms of that Houſe engraven on the Stone Work. The Pariſhioners of the Pariſh being of late Years mightily encreaſed, the Church is peſtered with Lofts and Seats for them.

*Aldgate* Church repaired *Ann.* 1621. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God 1621. And in the Year 1633. all the Ground through the Church was new laid and levelled. In the doing of which, where before from the lower End of the Church to the upper End, it was all but one even Floor, without any Aſcent or Riſing, they have made a fair Aſcent at the Beginning of the Chancel; and in that again at the Place where they give the Communion. Further gracing and enriching it with a fair new Table, and the whole Chancel with new Pews, very decently wrought and diſpoſed.

Monuments in this Church.

*Monuments* in this Church there are few. *Henry Jorden* founded a Chantry there. *John Romany Ollarie*, and *Agnes* his Wife, were buried there about *Anno* 1408. *Richard Cheſter* Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, 1484. *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* of the North, Knight of the Garter, beheaded 1537. Sir *Nicholas Carew* of *Bedington* in *Surrey*, Knight of the Garter, beheaded 1538. Sir *Arthur Darcy*, youngeſt Son to *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, deceaſed at the *New Abby* on the *Tower Hill*, was buried there.

There is a fair Vault under Ground, purpoſely made (as appeareth) for the whole Family: Over which Vault (being in the Eaſt End of the Chancel, but leaning ſomewhat to the North) is a fair ancient Tomb of Alabaſter ingeniouſly wrought, being the Figure of a Man in white Marble lying along, as in a Sleep, with a white Sheet lapt about him; only the Face, Breaſt and Arms naked: Having theſe Lines thereon,

*J. S.*

Tho. L. Darcy. Sir *N. Carew.* Sir *Arthur Darcy.*

*Here lyeth* Thomas *Lord* Darcy *of the North, and ſome time of the Order of the Garter. Sir* Nicholas Carew *Knt. ſometime of the Garter. Lady* Elizabeth Carew, *Daughter to Sir* Francis Brian, *Knt. And Sir* Arthur Darcy *Knt. younger Son to the abovenamed Lord* Darcy. *And Lady* Mary *his dear Wife, Daughter to Sir* Nicholas Carew *Knt. who had ten Sons and five Daughters. Here lye* Charles, William *and* Philip, Mary *and* Urſula, *Sons and Daughters to the ſaid Sir* Arthur, *and* Mary *his Wife; whoſe Souls God take to his infinite Mercy.* Amen.

On the North Side of this Tomb there is a ſmall Monument, fixed in the Wall, bearing this Inſcription,

Sir *Ed. Darcy.*

*Here lyeth Sir* Edward Darcy, *Knt. third Son of Sir* Arthur Darcy, *Knt. Of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen* Elizabeth. *He married the Daughter of* Thomas Aſteley, *Eſq; by whom he had fifteen Children. Sir* Robert Darcy, *Knt. his eldeſt Son, cauſed him to be buried in this Vault amongſt his Anceſtors, according to his Deſire. He died at his Houſe called* Dartford Place *in* Kent, *Octob.* 28. Anno Dom. 1612. *He being 69 Years old.*

Dr. *Bray.*

This *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, and Sir *Nicholas Carew* (who was Maſter of the King's Horſe) were both beheaded on the *Tower Hill*: The former becauſe he was one (howſoever conſtrained thereto by the Rebels) of the Commotion in *Yorkſhire*; who oppoſed the Alienation of the Abby Lands by K. *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1536.—— The ſecond for being of Council with *Henry (Courtney)* Marquiſs of *Exeter*, and *Henry Poole* Lord *Mountague*. Who were indicted and found guilty of High Treaſon for contriving to maintain, promote, and advance, one *Reginald Poole*, late Dean of *Exeter*, a great Enemy to the King, then beyond the Sea, and to deprive the King, and ſet up the ſaid *Poole* in his Room. *Anno* 1539.

Sir *Arthur Darcy*, here mentioned, was firſt buried in the new Abby of *Eaſtminſter*, where he deceas'd; for what reaſon he was removed is not related: Moſt likely on the account of this being the burial Place of his Anceſtors. See *Weaver*'s *ancient funeral Monuments*, Printed in 1635. p. 426. See alſo *Stow*'s Annals.

*Fuller*, in his Church Hiſtory, Book VI. P. 324. in order to vindicate the Name and Character of this Lord *Darcy* from the Aſperſions caſt on him by K. *Henry* VIII. as a Perſon of a mean Extraction, gives an honourable Account of the Family of the *Darcy*'s.]

Another ſmaller Monument is alſo fixed in the ſame Wall, but ſomewhat more toward the South, having this Inſcription:

Rob. Taylor. *Here lyeth buried the Corps of* Robert Taylor, *of* Silverdale, *in the Pariſh of* Warton *in the County of* Lancaſter, *Gentleman, the Father of* John Taylor, *Citizen and Draper of* London, *and of this Pariſh Beer Brewer. He departed this Life about the Age of* 80 *Years*, Feb. 15. Ann. Dom. 1577.

Upon the Ground, under the Head of the Communion Table, lyeth an ancient fair Stone, and theſe Lines engraved thereon in Braſs:

*John* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells.* *Hic jacet* Joannes, *Epiſc.* Bathon. & Wellenſis, *qui cum obiiſſet plures inſig. Legation.* . . . . *tandem obiit ſummum in Legatione Clevenſis*, . . . . *Januar.* MCCCCCCXL. *Cujus animæ propitietur Altiſſimus.*

Dr. Bray. There is a Remark in Mr. *Weever*'s *Ancient Funeral Monuments* upon this *John Clark*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; *viz.* That he was ſuppoſed to be poiſoned in *Germany*, when he went Ambaſſador to the Duke of *Cleve*, to render a Reaſon of the King's Divorce from the Lady *Anne* of *Cleve*, his Siſter. See *Weever*, p. 426.]

Near unto the Place where the Miniſter readeth Divine Service, there is a ſmall Braſs Plate fixed in the Wall, a very unworthy Monument (in my mind) for a Man of ſo great Charity and Bounty, not having ſo much as a Graven Stone beſtowed on him upon the Ground. The Plate containeth theſe Lines following.

Robert Dow. *Here before this Pew lyeth buried the Body of* Robert Dow, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London, *with* Lettice *his Wife, and* Thomas *his Son: Which* Robert *deceaſed* May 2. *in the Year* 1612. *His Age was* 89 *Years. Who, amongſt other his Charities done in this City, and elſewhere ſundry ways, as to ſeveral Hoſpitals abroad and at home, Priſons, and to* 19 *poor Houſholders of the Merchant Taylors Company* in perpetuum, *gave to this Pariſh of St.* Botolph's *without* Aldgate *(whereof he was a Member) the Nomination of two Alms Women freely relieved; and twenty Pound yearly to be diſtributed to threeſcore poor aged and impotent Men and Women, by Nobles a piece upon every St.* Thomas *Eve for ever.* Ad gloriam Dei.

*Per Nepotem ac Hæredem* Zachariam Dow, *Poſthumum.*

A Monument for *Dow*, ſet up by the Merchant Taylors. *R.* But the Merchant Taylors honoured his Memory by a fairer Monument upon a Pillar on the South Side of the Chancel, over againſt the Pulpit, being the Figure of an ancient Gentleman in his Gown and Cap, and a long forked Beard, reſting his Hand on a Death's Head.

*A Memorial erected by the Right Worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors for* Robert Dove *Eſq; Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London, *Maſter of the ſame Company, and one of the Cuſtomers in the Port of* London.

He gave in his Life time 3528 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* to perform divers charitable Deeds for ever, to divers poor Brethren of the ſame Company, and other Uſes for the ſaid Company, *viz.*

To *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital; to St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh; to the two *Compters*; to *Ludgate* and *Newgate*; to the Poor of this Pariſh; to St. *John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxford*; and to Queen *Elizabeth*'s Hoſpital at *Briſtol*, 2958 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*

——To the Company.

300 *l.* to *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital.

50 *l.* to St. *Sepulchre*'s.

100 *l.* to St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*.

100 *l.* to the City of *Briſtol*.

He lived virtuouſly all his Life time, and died in the true Faith of our Lord *Jeſus*, on the 2d Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1612, being full of Days, at the Age of 90 Years.

His Armes under him being 3 Doves, according to his Name.

His Charity to this Pariſh. Here follows an Account of Mr. *Dow*'s Charity to this Pariſh: It is worthy to be obſerved for the farther illuſtrating the Character of that worthy Citizen, what pious and prudent Care he has taken for the choice of fit Perſons to receive ſuch his Charity: As particularly in his Directions to the Church Wardens, and Ancients, for the choice of the two Almſwomen which he added to the Merchant Taylors Almſhouſe in *Little Tower Hill*, and left a competent Proviſion for their Maintenance; and in that other Direction for the choice of the ſixty Poor. Dr. *Bray.* *J. Carpenter.*

The Exhortation drawn up by himſelf, and by his particular Order to be repeated to the Poor who receive his Charity at the time of the Diſtribution of it, is full of Chriſtian Simplicity and Primitive Piety.

There are alſo two other Exhortations of his to be repeated to the condemned Priſoners in *Newgate*: The one, the Night before they are to be executed, by the Sexton or Bell-man of the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*'s; the other, as they paſs under the Church Wall to Execution: For which, and ringing the Paſſing Bell the Morning of Execution, he left 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly for ever.

Theſe two Exhortations you will find ſubjoined to that which is delivered to the 60 Poor of *Aldgate*: and do ſhew how much he was concerned for the Good of the Souls of thoſe unhappy Criminals; as his other Charities do, how much he was concerned for relieving the bodily Neceſſities of thoſe who are worthy Objects of it.

*Viceſimo octavo die* Auguſti *Anno Domini* 1605, *Anno Regni Domini noſtri* Jacobi *Dei Gratia* Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Regis, Fidei Defenſoris, &c. (viz.)* Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ *tertio, &* Scotiæ, *triceſimo nono.*

WHEREAS I *Robert Dow*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, now dwelling in this Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s without *Aldgate*: (minding always to help the Poor, and through the Goodneſs of Almighty God, from whom all holy Deſires, all good Counſels, and all juſt Works do proceed) I have contracted with the Worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors under their common Seal, upon due Satiſfaction to them made, to perform for me certain Deeds of Charity by God and Grace for ever. Amongſt the which, ſix Pounds *per Ann.* is to be paid to one poor Widow of this Pariſh, placed by me in their Almſhouſe here adjoining, during her Life and good Behaviour: And after her Deceaſe to a poor Widow, to be from time to time, for ever, elected out of this Pariſh, according as in a Writing made between the ſaid Company and me is mentioned. And perceiving the Multitude of Poor encreaſeth in this Pariſh, I have further agreed with the ſame Company to pay the Sum of Ten Pounds Six Shillings yearly, in manner and form following, *viz.*

The ſaid Maſter and Wardens ſhall yearly appoint one of their Renter Wardens, and common Clerk of the ſaid Company, to pay the ſame Ten Pounds Six Shillings upon the Eve or Vigil of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, next before the Birth of our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*, by nine a Clock in the Forenoon, unto the Church Wardens of the ſame Pariſh within the ſame Church. At which time the four Church Wardens for the time being, or three of them at the leaſt, ſhall be yearly ready there to receive the ſame Sum; and by them ſo received, the Sum of Ten Pounds Parcel thereof ſhall be diſtributed to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh in manner and form following, *(viz.)* The ſame Diſtribution is appointed to be always made forthwith upon the Receipt thereof before twelve of the Clock of the ſame Day, to 60 poor People of the ſame Pariſh, by Three Shillings Four Pence to each of them: Of the which Number, 30 ſhall be of the Ward called, The upper End of the Pariſh, and 30 of the lower End of the Pariſh, called, The Lordſhip of *Eaſt Smithfield*.

All the ſaid Poor People ſhall be warned; they of the upper End by the Pariſh Clerk; and they of the lower End by the Sexton, to be at the Church before nine of the Clock of the ſame Day. And if any of them by Sickneſs, or other great Lett, cannot come to the Church, they ſhall deſire ſome known Neighbour to be at the Church, and receive the ſame for him or her. The Poor of the upper End ſhall always be firſt called; and as they anſwer to their Names, they ſhall go up into the North Ile of the Choir, and ſhut the Partition Door to them, and ſee that no other be amongſt them. Then ſhall they of the lower End be called; and as they do anſwer, go up into the South Ile, and ſhut the like Partition Door to them, and remain as aforeſaid.

If any Perſons remain in the Church that come to aſk Alms more than is appointed, the Church Wardens ſhall warn them all forth; and being gone, lock all the Church Doors, that they may the more quietly diſtribute the Charity. Then the Church Wardens being within the Choir, ſhall diſtribute firſt to them of the upper End; and as they be paid, the Pariſh Clerk ſhall croſs their Names in the Book, and they ſhall go down into the Body of the Church, for cumbring the Choir. And they of the lower End being next paid, and ſo croſs'd, ſhall alſo go down into the Body of the Church. This done, then the Pariſh Clerk ſhall call them up near the Choir Door, and the Miniſter, in Preſence of the Church Wardens, ſhall exhort them to come to the Church to ſerve God at the time of Common Prayers appointed, if they may, and eſpecially upon the *Sundays* and other *Holidays* not to fail. And if any be found negligent of the ſame, or be of any other Miſdemeanor, the Church Wardens in their Precinct ſhall exclude ſuch Perſon, and beſtow ſuch Charity upon ſome more worthy Perſon.

This Exhortation being done, the ſaid Poor ſhall all kneel down, and humbly, with Heart and Hand lifted up to God, ſay with the Miniſter openly the Lord's Prayer. And laſtly, they ſhall ſay, *God reward all good Benefactors, and bleſs the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors:* Then ſhall the South Church Door and Gate be ſet open, that they may all go out quietly three and three together.

The Six Shillings, reſidue of the Ten Pounds Six Shillings, ſhall be diſpoſed of in this manner. Firſt, to the Company's Clerk that bringeth the Money, and payeth it, from the Merchant Taylors Hall, eight Pence; the Miniſter, or Curate, for his Preſence and good Exhortation to the Poor, ſhall have eight Pence; the four Church Wardens ſhall have for their Pains eight Pence a piece, amounting to two Shillings eight Pence. Whenſoever any of the Poor do deceaſe, marry, or depart from the Pariſh, the Pariſh Clerk ſhall enter the Day of their Burial, Marriage or Departure upon their Names, and ſhall yearly, eight or ten Days before St. *Thomas* Eve, ſhew the ſame to the Church Wardens, that they may yearly make up the full Number of 60 Perſons; which being ſo prefitted, the ſame Clerk ſhall newly enter them in two Sides of this Book, as now it is begun: And he ſhall keep the Book ſafe in the Veſtry, and have for his ſo doing twelve Pence more. The ſaid Clerk and Sexton for warning the ſaid Poor, and Attendance at the Church at that time, ſhall have each of them ſix Pence; which laſt ſeveral Sums amount to the ſaid ſix Shillings. And if the Miniſter or Curate be abſent to give the Exhortation after the Diſtribution, the Pariſh Clerk ſhall do the ſame, and have the ſaid eight Pence for his Labour. And if any of the Church Wardens be abſent at the ſaid Diſtribution, then his Part ſhall likewiſe be given to them that be preſent. The poor Perſons now ſet down, and hereafter to be choſen, ſhall receive the ſame Charity yearly during their Lives: (except they marry, depart the Pariſh, or ſome other lawful Impediment or Miſdemeanor, or that they have ſuch better Preferment, as the Church Wardens ſhall think it meet to beſtow it of other more needy) And as any do deceaſe, marry, or depart the Pariſh, the Church Wardens in their Precinct ſhall appoint the moſt poor and honeſt Perſons to this Charity, reſpecting and preferring aged poor Widows before others.

The Copy *verbatim* of this above written remaineth in the Merchant Taylors Regiſter, with a Proviſo in the Contract between us in theſe Words, or to this Effect.

Provided always, and it is ordayned and agreed by me the ſaid *Robert Dow*, That if the Church Wardens of the Pariſh of St. *Botolphs*, aforeſaid, or their Succeſſors, Church Wardens for the Time being, ſhall be found negligent in the due paying of the ſaid Sum of ten Pounds ſix Shillings, or in obſerving the Orders beforementioned, or if the poor Widows, the Company's Almſwomen, ſhall not, or may not, quietly enjoy the Pews, which at the Charges of the Company have been built for their Uſe within the ſaid Church, without being diſplaced or removed for the ſame; That then it ſhall, and may be lawful, to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Company of Merchant Taylors aboveſaid, (upon due, and convenient Warning firſt given to the ſaid Church Wardens for the Time being, and the ſame not reformed) to retain the ſaid ten Pounds ſix Shillings, and to pay it no more unto them for their Poor; but to give and beſtow the ſaid Charity, to, and upon whom, and in what Order and Sort they ſhall think moſt expedient, for ever.

And the Orders of electing the ſaid poor Almſwomen is appointed by the Writing under the Company's common Seal to be performed in this manner following, *viz.* The Alderman's Deputy, and eight ancient Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh, ſhall, for ever, within four Days after the Deceaſe of ſuch Widow, called Mr. *Robert Dow* his Almſwoman, preſent to the Maſter, or one of the Wardens of the ſaid Society of Merchant Taylors for the Time being, three ancient poor Widows inhabiting within that Part of the ſaid Pariſh which lieth within the Freedom of *London*, being of honeſt Behaviour and Converſation, and of the Age of ſix and fifty Years at the leaſt: wherein they ſhall prefer the Widows of Merchant Taylors, if any ſuch ſhall be qualified as aforeſaid. Out of which three Names ſo preſented, ed, as aforeſaid, the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, ſhall elect one to ſupply the ſaid Room: And from Time to Time, upon the Death of every ſuch Widow, to be called Mr. *Robert Dow his Almſwoman:* This Order and Courſe to be held and obſerved for ever.

And yf within the ſaid Pariſh there ſhall not be any ſuch poor Widows as aforeſaid, or yf the ſaid Alderman's Deputy, and eight Ancients, ſhall not, within the ſaid four Days next after the Deceaſe of every ſuch poor Widow, preſent unto the ſaid Maſter, and Wardens, the Name, or Names, of ſuch poor Widow, or Widows, as aforeſaid, That then it ſhall, and may be lawful to, and for the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, at every ſuch Time, to prefer and elect ſuch poor aged Merchant Taylor's Widow, of ſuch Age and Condition as aforeſaid, as in their Wiſdoms ſhall be thought fit; as in, and by the ſaid Writing may appear. In Witneſs whereof, I the ſaid *Robert Dow*, and the Curate, Church Wardens, and Veſtrie Men, hereunder named, have hereunto ſubſcribed our Names in the Veſtrie Houſe of the ſaid Pariſh, the Day and Year above written.

By me *Robert Dow.*

*Henrye Rigges* Curate.

The Church Wardens, Common Council, and Veſtry Men, are ſubſcribed in order.

His Gift augmented.

The above ſaid Sum of ten Pounds ſix Shillings was augmented in Mr. *Dow*'s Life time, to twenty Pounds ten Shillings, as the following *Memorandum*, ſigned by his own Hand, will farther ſhew.

MEMORANDUM, That upon St. *Thomas*'s Eve, *Anno* 1609. this Benevolence of Mr. *Robert Dow*'s Gift was augmented. So that every poor Body of the threeſcore receiveth yearly ſix Shillings and eight Pence: And the former ſix Shillings was then encreaſed to ten Shillings, and given to the Bringers of the Money, the Church Wardens, and others, attending there, and is recited with other Matters, more at large, beginning in the next Side following. Signed in the Margin

*Robert Dow.*

*John Clerke*, Pariſh Clerk.

*This Matter following ſheweth, how Mr.* Robert Dow, *a Pariſhioner of St.* Botolphs *without* Aldgate, London, *did firſt agree with the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors for Charity to certain Poor of that Pariſh, and how that Charity was after encreaſed, with ſpecial Orders ſet down how the Pariſhioners ſhould make choice for Continuance of the ſaid Charity for ever, viz.*

WHEREAS by one Pair of Indentures, dated the 28th of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1605. paſſed between the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors, and *Robert Dow*, an ancient Brother of their Company, among other Matters contained therein, It was agreed that his Woman, placed in their Almſhouſe, ſhall be always choſen of the poor Women of that Pariſh, being St. *Botolphs* without *Aldgate*, and that ten Pounds ſhould be yearly paid to the Church Wardens there to be diſtributed by three Shillings and four Pence to 60 of their Poor, with ſix Shillings to be given other ways, as is in the former matter expreſſed; It is ſithence farther agreed between the ſaid worſhipful Company, and *Robert Dow*, and ſet down in another Pair of Indentures, dated the 4th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1610. among other Charities therein contained, that two poor Women, there named *Joan Giles*, *Robert Dow*'s Almſwoman, and *Mary Darcy*, *Gregory Smythes*, and *Robert Dow*'s Almſwoman, both placed in the Company's Almſhouſe, marked with the Daſie Flower, who have two Shillings and four Pence weekly Penſions, beſides Houſe-room, Fewel, *&c.* that their Succeſſors ſhall be always choſen of the Poor in that Pariſh. And that the former ten Pounds ſhall be encreaſed to twenty Pounds to be diſtributed by ſix Shillings and eight Pence to threeſcore Poor, and that the former ſix Shillings ſhall be made up ten Shillings, to be divided and given, *viz.* two Shillings to the Merchant Taylor's Warden, and their Clerk, for bringing the Money to the Church, or elſe to the Clerk, if the Warden come not; four Shillings to the four Church Wardens, for paying the ſix Shillings and eight Pence to each of the Poor; one Shilling to the Curate for his Exhortation to them; one Shilling to the Pariſh Clerk and Sexton for warning the Poor to the Church, and two Shillings reſting to the ſaid Clerk, for entring the Poor's Names into the Regiſter againſt St. *Thomas*'s Eve; in like manner, and according as the ſame was paid and performed in the Church on St. *Thomas*'s Eve laſt paſt, and ſo entred by the Pariſh Clerk in this Book, or Regiſter, to be kept in the Veſtry: Which Charity ſhall be performed, by God's Grace, for ever.

*Now for the Choice of thoſe two poor Almſwomen out of this Pariſh, this Order ſhall be obſerved.*

The Choice of the two Almſwomen.

FIRST, Upon the Death and Burial of either the ſaid two Women, or their Succeſſors, the Pariſh Clerk there ſhall forthwith certify to the Church Wardens of her Death, and pray them that they would meet to chuſe another poor Widow for her. And incontinently he ſhall go to Merchant Taylor's Hall, and in Abſence of the Maſter and Wardens, he ſhall certify the Name of the Woman deceaſed to the Company's Clerk, if he be preſent, or elſe to the Company's Beadle, or to the Clerk's Man: to ſhew forthwith unto the Maſter, and Wardens, of the Woman's Death, and that the Church Wardens of St. *Botolphs* Pariſh without *Aldgate* will bring two poor Women of the Pariſh to the Maſter and Wardens upon *Monday* Morning then next following, if it be working Day, and that they would be pleaſed to chooſe and admit one of the ſaid two poor Women for the Woman deceaſed. Hereupon the ſaid Church Wardens, and others of the Pariſh, ſhall proceed to the Choice of thoſe two poor Women, in all ſilent manner, to avoid many Suitors; having firſt conſidered that none is admitted into that Houſe, till ſhe hath *tried her Age*, to be above 57 Years, and that ſhe be ſound of her Body, and not ſickly, but a quiet Woman, and of good Name and Fame in every Degree, no uſual Begger, and void of Children for encumbring that Houſe. And theſe Defects being cleared, then to proceed as followeth.——Within two Days after the Deceaſe of *Joan Giles*, and her Succeſſors, the two Church Wardens, ſtanding for the upper End of the Pariſh, ſhall call and aſſemble together within the Veſtry ten, nine, or eight at the leaſt, of the wiſe and ancienteſt Men of that Part of the Pariſh, and ſhall conſider of the poor Widows in their Precinct, and reſolve upon two ancient, quiet, diſcreet, and moſt devout Women, qualified as aforeſaid. And if there be any poor, needy Widows of Merchant Taylors, Freemen of *London*, inhabiting within the Precinct where the Deceaſed was, full of the Qualities aforeſaid, and capable of this Gift, the ſaid Church Wardens, and Electors, ſhall always put in one of them to be of the couple in their Certificate to the Maſter and Wardens, that they may be preferred before others. Becauſe they be Merchant Taylor's Widows, for whom that Almſhouſe was firſt intended. And having thus agreed upon two, the ſaid two Church Wardens ſhall preſent them to the Maſter and Wardens of the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors, with this Writing, which they ſhall make and direct in Order as followeth.

*To the Maſter and Wardens of the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors of* London.

WE the Church Wardens and Perſons hereunderwritten, Pariſhioners of St. *Botolphs* without *Aldgate*, *London*, have aſſembled together in our Veſtry Houſe according to the Deviſe of our good Neighbour Mr. *Robert Dow*, and have choſen out of the Poor of the upper End of our Pariſh theſe two poor Widows named *A. B.* and *C. D.* here preſent before you, and pray you to chooſe and name one of them, and to place her in your Almſhouſe, for Succeſſor to deceaſed, called Mr. *Robert Dow*'s Almſwoman. And we ſhall moſt thankfully accept your Choice and Admittance of her: and pray you to place her in the ſaid Houſe, with all the Benefits belonging to ſuch a poor Woman there, ſo long as ſhe doth obſerve the Orders appointed by your Company. In Witneſs whereof to this our Certificate and Requeſt, we the Electors have ſubſcribed our Names. *London* Day of *Anno Dom.*

*Church Wardens*, &c.
*Electors*, &c.

*N. B.* The ſame Directions are repeated for the chooſing of an Almſwoman out of the lower End of the Pariſh; to which is ſubjoin'd —— “And theſe two Women, late poor Neighbours of the Pariſh, the ſaid Mr. *Robert Dow* prayeth the good Pariſhioners to remember them ſometimes with a Dinner, or Repaſt, for their more Comfort, in ſhew of their Love towards them.

PROVIDED always, that if the ſaid Church Wardens do not come to the Merchant Taylor's Hall, and preſent there two poor Women in manner aboveſaid, within eight Days after the Burial of either the ſaid two poor Women, then the ſaid Maſter and Wardens, to avoid Trouble of Suitors, ſhall, and may elect, and place in, ſuch a one as in their Wiſdom and good Conſcience ſhall ſeem moſt needful and convenient, and the Pariſhioners aboveſaid, for this their Default, ſhall looſe their Choice for that Election.

*Concerning the Choice of the threeſcore poor Pariſhioners, theſe Orders following ſhall be obſerved.*

The Choice of the threeſcore Poor.

FORASMUCH as the Poor in theſe Days are given unto too much Idleneſs and little Labour to get, and much ſeeking after Alms, how little ſoever it be; whereby when any of theſe threeſcore Poor do deceaſe, the Church Wardens are in manner cumbred with Suitors to have the Alms of thoſe deceaſed; It is therefore deviſed and ordered for the Election of ſuch Poor as ſhall have the Charity of thoſe deceaſed, and partly to excuſe the honeſt Church Wardens from Affection to any other than thoſe that have moſt need; That all the four Church Wardens, ſeven or eight Days, yearly, before the ſaid St. *Thomas*'s Eve, ſhall call to them, within the Veſtry of the ſaid St. *Botolphs* Pariſh, four ancient and diſcreet Neighbours (that is to ſay) two of each End, which make four for each End with the two Church Wardens: and having the Clerk with this Book, or Regiſter, of the threeſcore Poor's Names with them, they ſhall ſee and underſtand how many of the thirty Poor of each End be deceaſed, and to place ſuch poor Perſons as the ſaid four or three of each Side ſhall think that Noble is beſt beſtowed upon, as they will anſwer to God for the ſame; and for Requeſt of any whoſoever, to make no Grant before that Day of their meeting, whereby the moſt Needy may have the Charity.

This Charity was firſt intended for poor Widows and old needy Maidens, becauſe there were then found ſo many ſuch, and more in the whole Pariſh, and not purpoſely meant for any ſole Men, or married Couples; yet for that certain old needy ſole Men were then Suitors, there were allowed ſome few of them among the Women. It is therefore agreed and ordered, that ten or twelve ſuch needy and old lone Men may be Partakers of this Charity, and not any more, whereof five or ſix may be married Couples, if their great Need require it, and ſuch Men to come to Church on St. *Thomas*'s Eve without their Wives, if they be able, otherwiſe his Wife to come for him. There muſt be no Queſtion to have half the Number of theſe poor Men from the upper or nether End of the Pariſh, but more or leſs as the Neceſſity ſhall be found in each End without any Affection. So that ten Pounds, which is thirty Nobles, be always beſtowed upon thirty Poor of each End: And that this Form muſt be duly obſerved with all Quietneſs, Love, and Charity, as the Pariſhioners deſire the Continuance of the ſame for ever.——And to conclude, It is ordered, and Mr. *Dow* prayeth the Pariſhioners his good Neighbours, that once every Year, yearly at the firſt Veſtry, holden next after the Election of the new Church Wardens, that this Order of the two Almſwomen, and Charity to the threeſcore Poor, ſhall be read to the whole Veſtry Men, for better Underſtanding and Obſervation of the ſame. In Witneſs whereof the ſaid *Robert Dow* for his part, and the ſaid Church Wardens and Veſtry Men for them, and their Succeſſors, have hereunto ſubſcribed their Names, the 26th Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1610.

By me *Robert Dow*.
*William Biddulph* Curate.
*Church Wardens*, *Veſtry Men*, &c.

THE EXHORTATION *that is to be made to the threeſcore Poor by the Miniſter, and in his Abſence by the Pariſh Clerk, after the Charity of Mr.* DOW *is given, is either to be ſpoken or read to them in theſe Words*, viz.

The Exhortation to be ſpoken to the threeſcore Poor.

GOOD PEOPLE, mark what I ſay to you, the Giver of this Charity, with the Advice of the Church Wardens, and other good Men of the Pariſh, have thought you moſt worthy of the ſame, where a great many other have need of it. You are, therefore, to give God Thanks, and to behave your ſelves in this manner, that is to ſay, you ſhall upon the Sundays come to Church to Morning and Evening Prayer, without you have great Let, and upon other Holidays appointed for Prayer; and there you ſhall, with all Reverence and Devotion, give your ſelves to hear the holy Prayers and Commandments of God, with other the divine Scriptures read unto you; and likewiſe to the holy Word of God, when it is preached there. You ſhall live in all charitable and chriſtian ſort with your Neighbours, and be Peace and Love-makers to your power. Conſidering with your ſelves that you be aged, and therefore moſt meet for you to give good Example, and be ready prepared to go hence when God ſhall call you. If you obſerve and follow this good Counſel, you ſhall all have this Penſion ſo long as you live, and have need of it. But if you be found in any Default, this Charity, and any other Charity given you in this Pariſh, ſhall be taken from you for ever, and ſhall be beſtowed upon more worthy Perſons: Therefore ſee that you forget not this good Leſſon. Now kneel you all down, and with all Humility and Reverence lift up your Hearts and Hands to God, and with loud Voice ſay devoutly after me, *(Our Father which art in Heaven,* &c.) Now ſay you all *(God reward all good Benefactors, and bleſs the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors.)* Riſe you all now up in God's Name, and go you quietly three and three together, till you be all out of the Church Gate; and God bleſs you all, and encreaſe the Number of good and charitable Men.]

R. Upon a Marble Stone (in the middle of this Church) under the Figure of a Death's Head, is this Inſcription:

Elizabeth Roe. *Under this Marble Stone reſteth, in hope of a joyful Reſurrection, the Bodies of two Siſters;* Elizabeth Roe, *Wife to* John Roe *Mariner, who died* July 16, 1625.

Sarah Stevens. *And* Sarah Stevens, *Wife unto* John Stevens, *Citizen and Cook of* London, *who died* Aug. 3. *in the ſame Year of our Lord* 1625.]

In the North Ile of the Chancel lyeth a fair Stone on the Ground, with this Inſcription upon it, engraven in Braſs:

Will. Cowch. A. M. *Here lyeth the Body of* William Cowch, *one of the ordinary Yeomen of her Majeſty's Chamber, Citizen and Innholder of* London. *He deceaſed the* 13. *Day of* July Ann. Dom. 1583. *who hath given (after the Deceaſe of* Joane *his Wife) the Houſe, called the* Crown, *being at the Eaſt End of this Church, called St.* Botolph's *without* Aldgate, *unto* Chriſt's *Hoſpital for ever. Out of the which Houſe, after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* Joane *his Wife, is to be paid by the Governours of the ſaid Hoſpital five Pound yearly for ever to the Poor of* Portſoken *Ward, within the ſaid Pariſh.*

In the middle Ile of the Church, before the Entrance into the Chancel, lieth a fair Graveſtone on the Ground, having this Inſcription engraven upon Braſs upon it:

*Dies mei ſicut umbra declinaverunt, & ego ſicut fœnum areſco.*

Rob. Cockes. *Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of* Robert Cockes, *late Citizen and Tallow-Chandler of* London. *Who by his laſt Will and Teſtament gave to this Ward of* Portſoken *(wherein he dwelt) the Sum of one hundred Pounds, to be employed for the Uſe and Benefit of the Poor of the ſaid Ward. He departed this mortal Life the* 20th *Day of* September, An. Dom. 1609. *and was here interred the* 3d *Day of* October *next following.* Ætatis ſuæ LXVII.

*Vixi dum volui, volui dum, Chriſte, volebas,*
*Chriſte, mihi ſpes es, vita, corona, ſalus.*

In the ſame Ile, but a little lower, lyeth another fair Grave-ſtone, having (in a whiter kind of Stone) a Coat of Armes on it, and a Deſcription in well formed Letters, ſpeaking thus:

Dan. Balgay. *Here underneath this Stone lyeth the Body of* Daniel Balgay, *ſometime an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, of good Account and Credit, being a Citizen of this honourable City of* London, *and free of the worſhipful Company of the Mercers. Who parted this mortal Life the* 25. *Day of* Dec. *in the Year of our Lord* 1608. *being the Day of the Nativity of our Lord* Jeſus Chriſt.

*Chriſtus mihi vita.*

J. S. In the Chancel at the South Eaſt Corner, near the Altar, is a Monument ſet up in Memory of Mr. *Prat*, the late diligent and well deſerving Curate, with this Inſcription:

Ben. Prat. J. Wor. *Under this Pavement lyeth* BENJAMIN PRAT A. M. *for above* xvi *Years late Curate of this Church: He affected to end his Days in Cœlibacy, and departed this Life the* 3d *Day of* March A. D. 1715.

RESURGAM.

Theſe few pious Words above were all he deſired ſhould be here ſubſcribed. Yet it ought not to be concealed, that he bequeathed to the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Biſhop of *LONDON* for the time being, (only in Truſt) the perpetual Advowſon of the Rectory of the Pariſh and Pariſh Church of *GREENSTEED, juxta CHIPPIN ONGAR*, in the County of *ESSEX:* the firſt Preſentation to an intimate Friend, and after him to the immediate READER, or moſt inferior Miniſter of this his NATIVE PARISH CHURCH, for ever, and other CHURCHES afterwards, which may hereafter be built in this Pariſh; as may be ſeen more at large in his WILL.

His Soul was adorned with great Stedfaſtneſs to the moſt Orthodox Principles: He was a Perſon of great PIETY, LENITY and CHARITY; and in all his ACTIONS conſtantly ſignaliz'd himſelf in the ſeveral Offices of his SACRED MINISTRY. He continually endeavoured to illuſtrate his Veneration and Eſteem for the moſt Glorious and Adorable TRINITY, and his High Calling of GOD in *CHRIST JESUS*.

And ſo he proceeded, till he was juſt arrived at the Prime of his Age: and then was taken from his Labours, to receive an exceeding great REWARD.

Thus does he ſtill ſpeak, and yet propoſe an eminent and illuſtrious Example to all his ſucceeding BRETHREN.

*NUNQUAMQUE OBLIVIONI TRADERENTUR.*

A Graveſtone at the upper End of the North Ile over *Henrietta Caldecot*, Daughter of *Philip Caldecot*, of this Pariſh, Eſq; She died *Nov.* 2. 1714.

In the Churchyard, near the North Wall of the Church, a raiſed Tombſtone for *Will. Ricards*, Son of Captain *Will. Ricards. Ob.* 29. *July*, 1714. Aged 28 Years.]

In the Churchyard Southward, and toward the Street, ſtandeth a handſome Tomb, well defenced over from Weather, and a fair Graveſtone upon it. Beneath, on the outſide of the Tomb, are engraven the Arms belonging to the Vintners and the Barber Chirurgions: Upon the Graveſtone is a fair Plate of Braſs, with all theſe Lines engraven on it:

Geo. Clarke. *Here under this Stone lyeth the Body of* George Clarke, *Citizen and Vintner of* London, *who by his laſt Will and Teſtament gave for divers good and charitable Uſes theſe Legacies hereafter following.*

Firſt, for a publick School in the Univerſity of *Oxenford*, the Sum of 290 *l.*

To the Uſe of the Poor of the four Precincts of the Ward of *Portſoken*, being in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s without *Aldgate*, the Sum of 293 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

To the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, for the Relief of the Poor there, the Sum of 230 *l.*

To the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* in *Shoreditch*, to the Uſe of the Poor there, the Sum of 106 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*

To the Company of the Vintners he gave the Sum of 10 *l.*

And to the Poor of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital he gave the Sum of 5 *l.*

*He deceaſed the* 19*th Day of* April An. Dom. 1606. *And was here buried the* 24*th Day of the ſame next following.* Ætatis ſuæ 63.

*Coppedhall*, a Place in this Pariſh. *Regiſt. Lond.*

*Coppedhall in parochia Sancti Bothi extra* Aldgate. *An.* 1413.]

Eaſt from this Pariſh Church, there were certain fair Inns for Receipt of Travellers repairing to the City, up towards *Hog Lane* End, ſomewhat within the Bars, and a Mark there, ſhewing how far the Liberties of the City do extend.

*Hog Lane.*

This *Hog Lane*, [ſo called perhaps from the Hogs that ran in the Fields there, now called *Petticoat Lane* and *Artillery Lane*] ſtretcheth North to St. *Mary Spittle*, without *Biſhopſgate*, and within theſe 44 * Years laſt, had (on both ſides) fair Hedge-rows of Elm Trees, with Bridges and eaſy Stiles to paſs over into the pleaſant Fields, very commodious for Citizens therein to walk, ſhoot, and otherwiſe to recreate and refreſh their dulled Spirits in the ſweet and wholſome Air, which is now (within few Years) made a continual Building throughout of Garden Houſes and ſmall Cottages; and the Fields on either ſide be turned into Garden Plots, Tenter Yards, Bowling Alleys, and ſuch like; from *Hounds Ditch* in the Weſt ſo far as *Whitechapel*, and farther in the Eaſt.

* Reckoning from the Year 1554. to 1598. when *Stow* firſt ſet forth his Survey.

*J. S.*

In a fine old Map of *London* (ſometime in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Pepys* of *Clapham)* I obſerved only a few ſcattering Houſes through this Lane; but the Eaſt Side of it wholly unbuilt, and conſiſting only of Fields, where Cows and other Cattle were feeding.

Hogs allowed to be kept by the Bakers. *Lib. Horn.*

Among the Laws of the Bakers, in the Book *Horn*, the Bakers of *London* were allowed to keep Hogs, and nouriſh them for themſelves in their own Houſes, or elſewhere, without the Streets and Lanes of the City; but not within the City. And hence this *Hog Lane*, ſituate in the Suburbian Fields, might well have its Denomination.]

The South Side of *Aldgate.*

The South Side of the High Way from *Ealdgate* had ſome few Tenements thinly ſcattered here and there, with much void Space between them up to the Bars. But now that Street is not only fully repleniſhed with Buildings outward, and alſo peſtred with divers Alleys on either Side to the Bars; but alſo even to *Whitechapel* and beyond.

Water Conduit at *Aldgate.*

Amongſt the which late Buildings, one memorable for the Commodity of that Eaſt Part of this City, is a fair Water Conduit, hard without the Gate; for the building whereof, in the Year 1535. Sir *John Allen* being Maior, two Fifteens were granted by the Citizens for the making and laying of Pipes to convey Water from *Hackney* to that Place; and ſo that Work was finiſhed.

*J. S.*

It was repaired, and much ornamental and uſeful Stone Work added, in the Year 1546. as appears by the Date in old Figures ſet upon the Wall.]

The Inconveniences of this Conduit. *A. M.*

Here I may not omit to tell you, that although this Water Conduit was very beneficial to the People inhabiting there round about, yet in regard of the Situation, being upon the Street's South Side, and immediately deſcending down many Steps or Stairs of Stone, it was troubleſome to the poor People fetching Water there, in coming up laden with their Tubs, Pails and Tankards. Beſides, until the Turn of each Party came by Order and due Courſe, their Tankards, Tubs, and Pails, did greatly peſter the Paſſage about, and thorow the Gate, endangering divers perſonal Harms, and other great Inconveniences. Which ſince then, at the taking down of the old Gate, that a new might be builded in the ſame Place, is exceeding commendably amended, to the City's Honour, their Credit that had Care for the diſpoſing of the Work, and great Eaſe of the poor Water Bearers, and all Paſſengers. For now there is a fair ſpacious Court, wherein all the Tankards, and other Veſſels, orderly ſtand; (without any Annoyance to the Street) and the Deſcent to the Conduit is made very convenient, free from offending one another in their Labour, the Paſſage to and fro is ſo aptly ordered, and the Room ſo large for their Attendance.

Redreſt.

Old *Aldgate* new built.

In the Rubbiſh were found two Pieces of Coin, of *Trajanus* and *Diocleſianus*, Emperors.

The old ruinous Gate being taken down, and Order provided for a new Foundation, divers very ancient Pieces of *Roman* Coin were found among the Stones and Rubbiſh; which as Mr. *Martin Bond* (a worſhipful Citizen, and one of the Surveyors of the Work) told me, two of them (according to their true Form and Figure) he cauſed to be carved in Stone, and fixed on either Side of the Gate's Arch without, Eaſtward. [which are there ſtill.]

The reſt of theſe ſtamped *Roman* Pieces were ſent for by the Lord Maior and his Brethren to the *Guild Hall*, where as yet they remain to be ſeen. Moreover, under his own Hand Writing, he delivered me this brief Note, which (for mine own Diſcharge) I have here ſet down.

*The* 10th *Day of* March, Anno 1607. *I* Martin Bond *laid the firſt Foundation Stone of* Aldgate, *Northward: The Bottom of which Foundation was ſixteen Foot deep, and eight Foot broad.*

The other ancient Coins found in the Walls. *Edm. How*'s Chron. p. 892.

*J. S.*

But it was not finiſhed till the End of the next Year. The other *Roman* Coins found in the old Walls were of *Clodius Albinus*, *Veſpaſian*, *Domitian*, *Carauſius*, *Valentinianus*: The Forms and Superſcriptions thereof, the ſaid Mr. *Bond* cauſed to be carved in Free Stone, and ſet over the Conduit Door juſt without the Gate.]

Begun to be taken down in *An.* 1606. and finiſhed *An.* 1609.

Now concerning the building of the Gate, what time it was in hand, and the Care and Pains taken about it, it would require a larger Explanation than here I am limited unto; but the Gate being very worthily and famouſly finiſhed it may be thus deſcribed to Poſterity.

The Gate Eaſtward.

*Fame.*

Eaſtward, upon the Height of the Gate, ſtandeth a fair golden Sphere, with a goodly Vane on it. On the upper Battlements (as vigilant Sentinels, and kept waking by *Fame*'s golden Trumpet) are placed the Shapes of two armed ancient Soldiers, each holding a great Stone in his Hand, as denying the Entrance of any bold Enemy, or ſuch as are not Friends to the City.

Beneath, in a fair large Square, ſtandeth the imaginary Figure of our Royal Sovereign King *James*, in bright gilt Armour, at whoſe Feet (on either Side) lye the Lion and golden chained Unicorn, mildly couching, as expreſſing Awe and Humility in ſo great a Preſence. [But both K. *James*, and his Lion and Unicorn are all taken away lately, to give place to a large Window, now placed there. Which is Pity.]

So much for the Outſide of the Gate, with the two *Roman* Coins before remembred.

Weſtward. *Fortune.* Weſtward, or within, higheſt of all, ſtandeth *Fortune*, ingeniouſly carved and guilded, ſtanding upon her Globe, or Mound, with her Sail ſpreading over her Head, and looking with a graceful and auſpicious Countenance upon the City.

Beneath her, in a large Square, are placed the King's Arms, richly wrought and engraven, bearing the Motto,

*DIEU ET MON DROIT.*

And a little lower,

VIVAT REX.

Somewhat lower, and to grace each Side of the Gate, are ſet two feminine Perſonages, the one Southward, appearing to be *Peace*, with a ſilver Dove upon her one Hand, and a guilded Wreath or Garland in the other. On the North Side ſtandeth *Charity*, with a Child at her Breaſt, and another led in her hand: Implying (as I conceive) that where Peace, and Love, or Charity, do proſper, and are truly embraced, that City ſhall be for ever bleſſed.

*Peace.* *Charity.*

Over the Arch of the Gate is thus fairly engraven:

*Senatus Populuſq; Londinenſ. fecit*, 1609.

And underneath,

HUMFREY WELD, Maior.]

The Charge of this Gate in Building was reputed to amount to 4000*l.* and upwards.

*J. S.* Over the Poſtern of this Gate, where the People paſs on Foot, is this Inſcription: *This Poſtern was made at the Care and Coſt of the honourable City of* London *in the Maioralty of Sir* Anthony Bateman, Anno Dom. 1663.]

*Houndſditch.* From *Aldgate* North Weſt to *Biſhopſgate* lyeth the Ditch of the City, in that Part called *Houndſditch*, becauſe that in old time, when the ſame lay open, much Filth (conveyed forth of the City, eſpecially dead Dogs) was there laid or caſt.

*Edrick* for Treachery thrown into this Ditch. *J. S.* Into this filthy Ditch King *Canutus* commanded *Edrick*, a noble *Saxon*, who had baſely ſlain his King and Lord *Edmund Ironſide*, to be drawn by the Heels from *Bainards Caſtle* through the City, and caſt in there, after he had firſt been tormented to Death by lighted Torches. *Rich.* of *Ciciter*.]

A Mud Wall againſt *Houndſditch.* Of later Time a Mud Wall was made, encloſing the Ditch, to keep out the laying of ſuch Filth as had been accuſtomed.

A Field on the Eaſt Side. Over againſt this mud Wall, on the other Side of the Street, was a fair Field, ſometime belonging to the Priory of the *Trinity*, and ſince, by Sir *Tho. Awdley*, given to *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*.

A Meſſuage and ſeven Acres in *Houndſditch.* *J. S.* This Ground contained a Meſſuage, a Dove Houſe, and a Garden of about ſeven Acres. There was alſo adjoining to this Garden a great Gate, and a Building over, and a Street or Lane leading from *Houndſditch* thither. For all this Sir *Tho. Audley* obtained of King *Henry* ſpecial Letters Patents, dated *March* 23. in the 25th of his Reign, as belonging to the Priory, to this Tenor:

*Ex MSS. Dris. Kennet. nunc D. Epiſc. Petriburg.* *Henricus Octavus Dei gratia*, &c. *Omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Sciatis quod nos*, &c. *Dedimus & conceſſimus*, &c. *i. e.* " Know ye, that we have
" given and granted to the ſaid *Thomas*, one Meſſuage,
" one Dovecoat, and one Garden or
" Parcel of Land, with the Appurtenances, containing
" by Eſtimation ſeven Acres of Land,
" whether more or leſs, as they lay and are in
" the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, *London*,
" *viz.* Between a certain Street or Lane, called
" *Hog Lane* on one part, and divers Meſſuages
" by the King's High Way, called *Houndſditch*,
" adjoining and built on the other part. He gave
" alſo and granted to the ſaid *Thomas* a certain
" great Gate, with an Edifice built upon it, and
" adjacent; and a certain Street or Lane, extending
" from the aforeſaid King's High Way
" called *Houndſditch*, to, in and as far as the ſaid
" Garden or Parcel of Land, containing ſeven
" Acres; withal Edifices, Walls, Ditches and
" Cloſes, in and about the ſaid Garden, or Parcel
" of the Lands there being: Which Meſſuage,
" Dovecoat, Garden, Gate, Street or Lane, and
" the other Premiſſes, with their Appurtenances,
" lately belonged to the Prior and Convent of
" the Monaſtery or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*,
" *London*, by the Right of that Monaſtery; and
" which, among others, is come to our Hands
" by the Authority of Parliament, as well on the
" account of the Gift of *Nicholas Hancock*, late
" Prior, as on the account of the Diſſolution of
" the ſaid Monaſtery.

The next Year, that is, the 26th of the King's Reign, the ſame Sir *Thomas Audley* obtained of the King other Letters Patents, dated *Decemb.* 29. Wherein, among other Gifts, he granted him Licence to give and grant lawfully the ſaid Meſſuage, Dove Houſe and Garden, to *Henry Parker* Knt. *Tho. Barnardiſton* Kt. *John Chriſtmas* Eſq; *Tho. Pope*, *Arthur Clerk*, and *Tho. Spilman*, Gentlemen. Yet it ſeems theſe Perſons poſſeſſed not the Premiſſes, at leaſt not the Garden of ſeven Acres, ſince Mr. *Stow* (as above) writeth, that Sir *Tho. Audley* gave it to *Magdalen* College, of which he was Founder.]

This Field (as all other about the City) was encloſed, reſerving open Paſſage thereinto for ſuch as were diſpoſed. Towards the Street were ſome ſmall Cottages, of two Stories high, and little Garden Plots backward, for poor bedrid People, (for in that Street dwelt none other) builded by ſome Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, to whom that Ground belonged.

Bedrid People in *Houndſditch.* In my Youth, I remember, devout People, as well Men as Women of this City, were accuſtomed oftentimes (eſpecially on Fridays weekly, to walk that way purpoſely, and there to beſtow their charitable Alms, every poor Man or Woman lying in their Bed within their Window, which was towards the Street open ſo low, that every Man might ſee them; a clean linen Cloth lying in their Window, and a Pair of Beads; to ſhew that there lay a bedrid Body, unable but to pray only: This Street was firſt paved in the Year 1503.

Braſs Ordnance caſt in *Houndſditch* by the *Owens.* About the latter end of the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. three Brethren that were Gun Founders, ſirnamed *Owens*, gat Ground there to build upon, and to encloſe for caſting of braſs Ordnance. Theſe occupied a good Part of the Street on the Field ſide, and in ſhort time divers others alſo builded there; ſo that the poor bedrid People were worn out, and in place of their homely Cottages, ſuch Houſes builded as do rather want Room than Rent. [Which Houſes be for the moſt part poſſeſſed by Brokers, Sellers of old Apparel, and ſuch like.] The Reſidue of the Field was for the moſt part made into a Garden, by a Gardiner named *Cawſway*, one that ſerved the Markets with Herbs and Roots. And in the laſt Year of King *Edward* VI. the ſame was parcelled into Gardens, wherein are now many fair Houſes of Pleaſure builded.

A Matter greatly deſerving Reformation in *Houndſditch.* *A. M.* But as it is fatal to the Suburbs of every great City to be infected with ſome foul and unclean Birds, that there build their Neſts, although not

The unconſcionable broking Uſurers their Living.

The *Jews* were never any ſuch gripple Extortioners.

with profeſſed and ignominious Stain of lewd Life; becauſe (within the Limits of *Houndſditch*) dwell many a good and honeſt Citizen, that will never endure ſuch ſcandalous Neighbourhood: Yet there are crept in among them a baſe kind of Vermin, well deſerving to be ranked and numbered with them, whom our old Prophet and Countryman *Gyldas*, called *Ætatis atramentum*, the black Diſcredit of the Age, and of the Place where they are ſuffered to live. Or rather (as St. *Bernard* thinks it more convenient to term them) *Baptiſatos Judæos*; who take themſelves to be Chriſtians, when they are worſe (indeed) than the *Jews* ever were for Uſury.

Pawnbrokers.

Such Gains are the greedy Uſurers Glory.

Theſe Men, or rather Monſters in the Shape of Men, profeſs to live by lending, and yet will lend nothing but upon Pawns; neither to any, but unto poor People only, and for no leſs Gain than after fifty or threeſcore Pounds in the hundred. The Pawn of the poor Borrower muſt needs be more than double worth the Money lent upon it, and the Time of Limitation is no longer than a Month; albeit they well know, that the Money needs not be repayed back until a Twelvemonth's end. By which time the Intereſt grows to be ſo great, that the Pawn, which (at the firſt) was better than twice worth the Money borrowed on it, doth not (in the end) prove to be valuable to the Debt, which muſt be payed before the poor Party can redeem it. By which extorting Means of proceeding the poor Borrower is quite cheated of his Pawn, for leſs than the third part, which it was truly worth indeed.

A publick Stock would do well for the Poor in every Pariſh.

It is a great Error (in my poor Opinion) that in ſo ancient and famous a City, abounding (otherwiſe) in moſt Chriſtian Alms and Works of Mercy, that among ſo many worthy Liberalities beſtowed on the Poor in divers and diſtinct Pariſhes, no Order is taken for ſuch a publick Stock for the truly poor; that when in their urgent Neceſſity, either by want of Means, Sickneſs, and other Hindrances, their Pawns may not go to the Cut-throat Uſurer; but remain to their own good (living or dying) or to theirs, without any other Benefit, than that it may ſtill ſerve for the like Relief.

And let me not here be miſtaken, that I condemn ſuch as live by honeſt buying and ſelling, and make a good Conſcience of their dealing: No truly, I mean only the *Judas* Broker, that lives by the Bag, and (except God be more merciful to him) will follow him that did bear the Bag.]

On the Ditch Side of this Street, the Mud Wall is alſo (by little and little) taken all down, the Bank of the Ditch being raſed, made level Ground, and turned into Garden Plots and Carpenters Yards, and many large Houſes are there Builded. The Filth of which Houſes, as alſo the Earth caſt out of their Vaults, is turned into the Ditch: By which means the Ditch is filled up, and both the Ditch and Wall ſo hidden, that they cannot be ſeen of the Paſſers by.

Benefactors in this Ward. *A. M.*

Here, according to my Purpoſe in all other Wards and Pariſhes, I mean not to forget God's Bleſſings beſtowed by the Hands and merciful Minds of charitable Benefactors. In this Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s without *Aldgate*, theſe Perſons following do juſtly deſerve Memory.

### *Benefactors to the Poor.*

For Relief of the Poor in the Pariſh of St. *Botolphs* without *Aldgate*.

Mr. *William Newton*, Citizen and Sadler of *London*, gave divers Tenements in the High Street.

Mrs. *Mary Briſtow* gave a Tenement to the Poor, the yearly Rent being 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Mrs. *Joyce Ripton* gave the Sum of 40 *l.* that Fuel may be given twice yearly for ever to the Poor.

Mr. *William Cowch* (of whom we have already ſpoken) gave 5 *l.* yearly to the Poor, and for a Sermon alſo 10 *s.*

Mr. *Anthony Duffield* gave the Sum of 20 *l.* to have 400 of good Faggots yearly given to the Poor.

Mrs. *Joan Duffield* gave 10 *l.* to have 200 of good Faggots given yearly to the Poor.

Mr. *John Frank* gave an Annuity of 20 *s.* yearly for ever to the Poor.

Mrs. *Margaret Holigrave* gave the like Sum of 20 *s.* and for the like Intent yearly to the Poor.

Mr. *Bernard Williamſon* gave yearly a Sum of Money, (which ſince is made up 20 *l.* that a Load of Charcoals, and a certain Sum of Money, may yearly for ever be given to the Poor.

Mr. *Toby Wood* Eſq; gave a Tenement of 6 *l.* Rent yearly; the Rent whereof is quarterly given to the Poor, and for four Sermons.

Mrs. *Anne Clarke* Widow, of *Houndſditch*, gave 40 *l.* to have four Sermons yearly, and a certain Allowance of Bread given to the Poor.

Mr. *Henry Jorden*, ſome time Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, gave an Annuity of 20 *s.* yearly for ever, to be given in Fuel to the Poor.

Mr. *George Palin*, Girdler, gave 10 *l.* for ever, to be employed for the Benefit of the Poor.

Mr. *Robert Rogers*, late Citizen and Leatherſeller, gave 20 *l.* to be laid out yearly in Coals: that the Poor may have them at a reaſonable Price in Winter.

Mr. *Stephen Scudamour*, late Citizen and Vintner, gave 20 *s.* yearly for ever, to be given in Fuel to the Poor.

Mr. *Francis Tirrell*, late Citizen and Grocer, gave 10 *l.* in Money to the Poor, and five Chaldrons of Coals yearly for ever.

Mr. *Robert Dow*, a great Benefactor, both in his Life time, and for ever after his Death: As alſo Mr. *George Clarke*, and Mr. *Robert Coxe*. Of whom we have ſpoken before.

A Table of Benefactors to *Aldgate*. *J. S.*

To which I will ſubjoin a more modern Account of the Benefactors to this Pariſh, as it was given in by the Church Wardens upon a Parochial Viſitation of *London*, *Ann.* 1693. and is extracted out of the very Viſitation Book.

### *Gifts and Charitable Bequeſts.*

*Edward Alexander*, Regiſt. *Ep. Lond.* *E.*

*William Newton*, *per Ann.* for ever, forty Dozen of Bread: For a Sermon 10 *s.* To the Clerk and Sexton 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In all 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

*Anne Clarke* gave forty Dozen of Bread: Ten Dozen every Quarter. Four Quarterly Sermons 20 *s.* Clerk and Sexton 4 *s.* In all 3 *l.* 4 *s.*

*William Green* gave to 25 poor People, Quarterly, 12 *d.* a piece out of his Rent in *Harrow Alley*. In all 5 *l.*

*Tobias Wood* gave to the Poor, Quarterly, 20 Dozen of Bread. For a Sermon 10 *s.* *per* Quarter. In all *per Ann.* 6 *l.*

*Joyce Ripton* gave 2 *l.* 8 *d.* to be laid out yearly in Faggots by the Renter Warden for the Uſe of the Poor.

*Francis Tirrel* appointed the Grocer's Company to ſend five Chaldron of Coals yearly to the Uſe of the Poor.

*Robert Dawes* [*Dow*] gave to Sixty poor People 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a piece. To the Miniſter for reading the Exhortation 1 *s.* To the Clerk for writing their Names, and warning them, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* To the four Church Wardens 4 *s.* To the Sexton 6 *d.* All yearly to be paid by the Merchant Taylors. In all 20 *l.* 8 *s.*

*Gerrard Ward* gave 16 Dozen of Bread to the Poor yearly for ever, 16*s.*

*Anne Turner*, to be given every *Chriſtmas* Day for ever to Sixty poor People, 1*l.* 10*s.*

*Mary Briſtow*, for a Sermon the next *Sunday* after *Valentine*'s Day yearly——

To the two upper Church Wardens 2*s.* 6*d.* a piece. The reſt to the Uſe of the Poor. In all 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

*Rob. Hill*, to be given every *Aſhwedneſday* for ever to the Poor, either in Bread or Money, at the Diſcretion of the Church Warden, 1*l.* 12*s.*

*More Gifts and Bequeſts to the Poor of that part of the Pariſh that lieth in* Middleſex.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir *John Fenner* | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Fairfax* | 08 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Rumbald* | 02 | 10 | 00 |
| Mr. *Startup Jackſon* and his Widow | 06 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Samuel Starling* | 05 | 00 | 00 |

*Other Gifts and Bequeſts to that part of the Pariſh that lieth in the Liberty of* London, *called the Ward of* Portſoken.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *George Clarke* Vintner | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *Richard Say* | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| *Will. Kermet*, alias *Holland* | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| *Anne Newport* | 01 | 04 | 00 |
| *Joan Clark* | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *William Cooch* | 05 | 10 | 00 |
| *Colſhel Clark* | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *Robert Cox* | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| *Lewis Powel* | 00 | 06 | 00 |
| *William Tayler* | 01 | 10 | 00 |
| *Annabel Cox* | 01 | 00 | 00 |

Beſides, all theſe following gave Annual Sums, *viz.*

*Margery Stone*, *John Rouſe*, *John Webſter*, *John Waddis*, *Mary Paradine*, *William Price*, *William Allen*, *Richard Garford* Eſq; *Samuel Owen*, *Mary Clark*, Sir *John Fenner* Knt. *Fran. Norfolk*, *Simon Warren*, *Robert Cox*, *Thomas Coxon*.

The Sum total of all the yearly Gifts belonging to this Pariſh amounted to 151*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

All theſe Gifts were partly for Sermons, partly for Coals and Firing, partly for Bread, and partly in Money, to be diſtributed.

The Charities of *Robert Dow* and *George Clark* are mentioned before.

This *Clark* gave alſo for a Sermon 6*s.* 8*d.*

*Lectures given to this Pariſh, beſides what is mentioned already, with the Sum allowed for preaching them,* viz.

| | | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Every | 16th of *July* | | 10 | 00 |
| | 1ſt of *September* | | 06 | 08 |
| | *Sunday* next before *Chriſtmas Day* | | 06 | 00 |
| | 19th of *December* | | 10 | 00 |
| | 12th of *January* | | 07 | 00 |
| | *Good Friday* | | 10 | 00 |
| | 11th of *April* | | 06 | 08 |
| | *Trinity Sunday* | | 06 | 08 |
| | 7th of *June* | | 07 | 00 |
| | 17th of *June* | | 06 | 08 |
| | 3d of *October* | | 06 | 08 |
| | 19th of *October* | | 06 | 08 |
| | 17th of *November* | | 05 | 00 |
| | 30th of *December* | | 05 | 00 |
| | Again the 30th of *Dec.* | | 06 | 08 |
| | 1ſt of *April* | | 06 | 08 |
| | 3d of *April* | | 06 | 08 |
| | | 11 | 16 | 08 |

Thus the Charities and Gifts of this Pariſh ſtand in the Preſentment made in the Year 1693. Where it was noted, that in the Viſitation *Anno* 1636, when the Viſitation Books ſhewed 30*l.* for Sermons yearly, in this Preſentment (beſides Mr. *Briſtow*'s Sermon, for which there is no Sum mentioned) was returned for Sermons only 11*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

To this Pariſh belong neither Parſonage Houſe, Vicarage Houſe, nor Glebe.

The Miniſter's Benefits.

Eight Pounds *per Annum* only, payable to the Miniſter from the Impropriator, being a Stipend reſerved in the Grant from the Crown. But Mr. *Samuel Brewſter*, ~~the~~ preſent Impropriator, hath very commendably and chriſtianly given back the Benefits of the *Eaſter Book* to the Miniſter of the Pariſh, to which he was legally entitled; and hath applied it for the promoting the Honour of God, and the Intereſt of the Church. And beſide this generous Act of his to the Church, hath writ a Letter to the Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh, exciting them to pay the ſame juſtly and honeſtly to Dr. *Kennet*, their then worthy and learned Incumbent; and withal ſhewing therein the Nature of *Offerings*, and the Uſe and Neceſſity of paying them. And this Letter he cauſed to be printed, that it might be the more univerſally ſpread abroad in this Pariſh. Therein he ſhews them, what theſe *Offerings* were, *viz.* 2*d.* a Head of all above the Age of 16, according to the number of their Families: But exhorted them, that ſeeing he had for the Honour of Religion reſtored them to their firſt religious Uſe, that they would in making their Offerings do it according to their Abilities, and not barely to pay them according to the Rule of the Land, but according as God had bleſſed them; and made a Note of it, that at the Time *Offerings* were ſettled, 2*d.* was equivalent to a Shilling now.

S. *Brewſter* Impropriator.

Eaſter Book.

Further, it muſt be noted, that the ſaid Impropriator, inſtead of the abovesaid 8*l.* *per Ann.* payable to the Miniſter of the ſaid Pariſh, (who now is the Reverend Dr. *Bray)* hath ſettled upon him and his Succeſſors, Incumbents there, all the Benefits ariſing from the Chancel, as Pews, Burials, *&c.* which is confirmed by a Deed of the ſaid Impropriator and the Pariſhoners: And whereby the ſaid Pariſh is obliged to keep the ſaid Chancel, and all things belonging thereunto, in continual good Repair.]

Benefits of the Chancel ſettled on the Miniſter.

Sir *Samuel Starling* Kt. his Gift.

Sir *Samuel Starling* Knt. Alderman of the City of *London*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 7th Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1673. gave certain Copyhold Lands and Tenements lying in *Eaſt Smithfield*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary White Chapel*, belonging to the Manour of *Stepney* in the County of *Middleſex*, the Rents amounting to the Value of twenty two Pounds yearly, as a Foundation of a Charity School for the better Education of the poor Youth of the Pariſh of St. *Botolphs* without *Aldgate*. Which ſaid Lands and Tenements he ſurrendered to the Uſe of his Will to Mr. *Charles Corſellis* Brewer, Mr. *John Parſons* Brewer, and *Thomas Heath* Scrivener, Truſtees of the ſaid Charity.——The Schoolmaſter to be a Batchelor of Arts of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and to teach School in a brick Houſe which he (the ſaid Sir *Sam. Starling)* built at his own Charges at the Eaſt End of the Town Houſe, or Queſt Houſe, upon *Little Tower Hill* in the Manour of *Eaſt Smithfield*. The Schoolmaſter to be choſen by the Inqueſt of the Ward of *Portſoken*, and the Leet Jury of the Manour of *Eaſt Smithfield*; and to be ſubject to ſuch Rules and Orders as they ſhall from time to time eſtabliſh for the due Government of the ſaid School; on pain of being removed, and forfeiting

Dr. *Bray.*
J. *Carpenter.*

Charity School.

his Right to receive the ſaid Rents: The Rules and Orders ſo concluded on by the Wardmote Inqueſt and Leet Jury, to be engroſſed and hung up in two Tables; the one in the Veſtry Houſe of the Pariſh Church of *Aldgate*, the other in the Queſt Houſe upon *Little Tower Hill*.

*Extract from Sir* Samuel Starling'*s laſt Will and Teſtament.*

The ORDERS follow.

Orders *made by the Wardmote Inqueſt of* Portſoken *Ward*, London, *and the Jury of Court Leet of the Manour of* Eaſt Smithfield, *to be obſerv'd and kept by the Schoolmaſter for the time being, for the teaching of certain poor Boys of the Pariſh of St.* Botolph *without* Aldgate, *in manner following; being the Gift of Sir* Samuel Starling *Knt. by his laſt Will and Teſtament.*

Orders for the School.

*Imprimis*, The ſaid Schoolmaſter ſhall teach ſixteen poor Boys of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, that is, eight of the upper Ward, and eight of the lower end, or more or leſs as the Eſtate will bear; ſuch as ſhall be nominated and appointed by the ſaid Truſtees, whom the Wardmote Inqueſt and Leet Jury have choſen: And the ſaid Maſter ſhall have for teaching the poor Boys twenty Shillings each Boy *per An.*

*2dly.* The ſaid Maſter ſhall teach the ſaid Boys to read. And after they can read competently well, ſhall teach them to write, and the Grounds of Arithmetick, to fit them for Servants or Apprentices.

*3dly.* The ſaid Maſter ſhall together herewith inſtruct the ſaid poor Children in the Knowlege and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion, and teach them the Principles thereof, as they are laid down in the Church Catechiſm: And this ſhall be done twice a Week; and the ſaid Maſter ſhall be obliged to bring the ſaid Children once in five Weeks to Church to be catechized.

*4thly.* The ſaid Maſter ſhall take particular Care of the Manners and Behaviour of the poor Children, and ſtudy all proper Means to diſcourage and correct the Beginnings of Vice; and particularly, Lying, Swearing, and Curſing, taking God's Name in vain, and the Prophanation of the Lord's Day, *&c.*

*5thly.* The ſaid Maſter ſhall bring the ſaid Children to Church twice every Lord's Day, and once on Holidays; and teach them to behave themſelves with all Reverence in the Houſe of God.

*6thly.* The Maſter ſhall conſtantly attend his proper Buſineſs in the School, during the Hours appointed for teaching, *viz.* from Seven to Eleven in the Morning, and from One to Five in the Afternoon, the Summer half Year; and from Eight in the Morning to Eleven, and from One to Four in the Afternoon, in Winter.

*7thly.* The Names of the Children ſhall be called over every Morning and Afternoon, and if any miſſing, they are to be taken notice of.—— And the ſaid Maſter ſhall go to Prayer with the ſaid Children Morning and Evening, and ſhall order the ſaid Children ſo to do at Home.

*8thly.* The ſaid Maſter ſhall not teach above thirty Scholars, beſides the ſaid ſixteen, without taking to his Aſſiſtance an able Perſon to be his Uſher.

*9thly.* It is ordered, that no Boy ſhall be admitted in the ſaid School under eight Years old; and alſo, that the ſaid Schoolmaſter ſhall not make any Demand, nor take any Money of any Perſon, for any Boy's Entrance in the ſaid School.

*10thly.* As often as any of the ſixteen Children ſhall be removed from the ſaid School, that then the ſaid Maſter ſhall give notice to the Truſtees of the ſaid School, that another may be ſent in his Place.

*11thly.* That the Parents of the ſaid Children be put in mind to take care to ſend their Children clean, waſh'd and comb'd to School.

*12thly.* It is ordered by the aforeſaid Inqueſt and Leet Jury, that the abovesaid Rules and Orders be ſet up in the ſaid School, that the ſaid Maſter may take notice thereof, and govern himſelf accordingly.

*13thly.* And laſtly, It is ordered, that there ſhall be a Copy of theſe Orders put up in the Veſtry Houſe of the ſaid Pariſh, and another put up in the Queſt Houſe upon *Little Tower Hill*, in the ſaid Pariſh; and that the Names of the preſent Truſtees of the ſaid Eſtate be underwritten.

Mr. *John Dodſon*, }
Mr. *Nath. Gaile*, } Truſtees.]
Mr. *Edward Croofoot*, }

The Right of Preſentation. *J. S.*

The Right of Preſentation to this Church had been divers Years in Conteſt between the Impropriator and the Crown, Dr. *White Kennet*, late Dean (now Lord Biſhop) of *Peterborough*, was preſented by the Impropriator: Dr. *Rich. Hollingworth* the then Incumbent, held it from the Crown; but after a long Suit at Law between the Queen and Mr. *Brewſter*, the ſaid Impropriator, he was found the true Patron; and ſo decreed.

The preſent worthy Miniſter is Dr. *Thomas Bray.*]

The Limits of *Portſoken* Ward, and of the whole Pariſh, which extendeth a great way farther than the Ward doth. *A. M.*

Now concerning the Bounds and Limits both of the Pariſh and Ward, and how far they extend themſelves every way; there can be no better Direction therein than following the Order of their own yearly Perambulation, which for avoiding of Prolixity, thus I obſerve,

Walking down *Houndſditch* Northward, ſo far as the dwelling Houſe of one *Edward Anſel*, Carpenter, they there croſs the Way Eaſtward into *Still* and *Hand* Alley, paſſing on along by a Garden brick Wall, belonging to a fair goodly Place, termed ſome time *Fiſhers Folly*: Thence they proceed into *Hog Lane*, in the Middle of which Lane is the Partition between the two Pariſhes of *Whitechapel* and St. *Botolphs*: There they go on to the Bars in the common Street, and croſſing the Way Southward, go through a now Tavern Houſe, known by the Name of the Caſtle. Where turning back again the Breadth of two ſmall Gardens, they then paſs on right forward (weſt) to the *Minories* Wall, until they come to the *Minories* Bars.

There (at the farther end) they turn down into an Alley, called *Browns* Alley, to a Wall being by *Goodman*'s *Fields*; and ſo along by that Wall, ſo far as to *Goodman*'s Gate: Where, by reaſon of a Controverſy happening between the Pariſh of *Whitechapel* and St. *Botolphs*, and a Barn and other Buildings erected in the Way, they are conſtrained to turn up into the Street again. Then they go down *Red Lion* Alley, to the Houſe of one *Darby Morgan*, paſſing on thence directly into *Roſemary Lane*. Then down on the South Side till they come to the Eaſt Side of a new Churchyard, there builded at the Pariſh's Coſt, and for their Help in times of Sickneſs: There they go through an Houſe, then through the Churchyard, and afterward through the Houſe of one *John Batcheler*. Thence they go down *Nightingale Lane*, on the Weſt Side, until they come to the Middle of a Foord, which ſome time turned *Wapping* Mill; and there the foreſaid two Pariſhes are divided again by that Foord: Then go they on ſo far as M. *Duppa*, or *Dupper*'s Houſe, and ſo round about St. *Katharines* till they come to the Sign of the *Maidenhead*, and there they fix their Mark.

And then paſs over *Tower Hill* to the Houſe of one *John Atkinſon*, near to the Poſtern Gate; and then go directly Northward up the *Minories* Street till they come to the Portcullis under *Aldgate*, where the Teſtimony of their Mark concludeth all.

In theſe, or the moſt part of theſe latter Directions, I have been greatly favoured by Mr. *John Brigges*, the painful and induſtrious Miniſter of St. *Botolphs*, who, by the Help of the Clerk and Sexton, moſt lovingly and gently befriended me.]

The preſent State of the Ward.

Now for the preſent State of this Ward, and what the Places for Habitation are, whether Streets, Fields, Lanes, Alleys and Courts, it briefly ſtandeth thus upon a late Survey.

*R. B.*

In this Ward the principal Streets and Places are, *Whitechapel*, the *Minories*, and *Houndſditch*, together with the Weſt Side of *Petticoat Lane*; in which Streets there are divers *Alleys* and *Courts*. Of theſe in Order.

*Whitechapel.*

*Whitechapel* is a ſpacious fair Street for Entrance into the City Eaſtward, and ſomewhat long, reckoning from the Layſtall Eaſt unto the Bars Weſt, where the Ward ends. It is a great Thorough-fair, being the *Eſſex* Road, and well reſorted unto, which occaſions it to be the better inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns for the Reception of Travellers, and for Horſes, Coaches, Carts and Waggons.

Here on the South Side is a Hay Market three times a Week.

The Butchers.

The South Side within the Bars, as well as a little way without, is taken up by a great many *Butchers*, who drive a conſiderable Trade, and kill excellent Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb; lying conveniently for driving and carrying Cattel from *Rumford* Market.

Inns.

On the North Side are divers conſiderable Inns much reſorted unto, as the *Three Nuns*, the *Crown*, the *Black Bull*, the *Blue Boar*; with ſeveral Shopkeepers, who have a good Retail Trade out of the Country.

Stage Coaches.
*J. S.*

Here, about the Bars, ply a great Number of Stage Coaches, for the conveniency of bringing to Town, or carrying into the Country, ſuch as pleaſe to make uſe of them. Coaches there are, tending there for this Purpoſe, that belong to *Stratford Bow*, *Stratford Langton*, *Low Leyton*, *Leyton Stone*, *Weſt Ham*, *Eaſt Ham*, *Walthamſtow*, *Woodford*, *Wanſted*, *Barking*, and other Places.

Places in *Aldgate Street.*

Places of Name in this Street within the Bars, are as follows; beginning at St. *Botolph*'s Church, and ſo Eaſtward.

*Hatchet Alley.*
*White Bear Alley.*
*Sun and Trumpet Alley.*
*Red Croſs Court.*

Firſt, *Hatchet Alley*, pretty well built, but hath a narrow Entrance. *White Bear Alley* hath a long, narrow and dark Paſſage into it; but within are pretty new Brick Buildings. *Sun* and *Trumpet Alley*, very ordinary: Near unto this Alley is the *Bell Brewhouſe*, of a good Trade; and near unto the *Blue Boar Inn* is the *Boar*'s *Head Tavern*, being a Houſe of a pretty good Trade. *Red Croſs Court* well built, with new Brick Houſes, hath a pretty large Paſſage into *Petticoat Lane*. *Anchor* and *Harp Alley*, both narrow and ordinary. *Harrow Alley*, containing two large *Courts*, and a long *Alley* that leads into *Goodmans Fields*; and at the upper End of this *Alley* is a Place called the *Blue Gate*; all but indifferent built and inhabited. *Checker Yard* alſo but ordinary. Theſe on the South Side of the Street.

*Houndſditch.*

*Houndſditch* is now built into Houſes; and beſides the *Street* (which is taken up by *Brokers*, *Joyners*, *Braſiers*, *Salesmen*, and ſuch as deal in old Cloths, Linen, and *Upholſtery* Ware, (for which it is at preſent a Place of conſiderable Trade) here are a great many *Courts* and *Alleys*: I ſhall only take notice of theſe in this Ward, beginning at *Still Alley*; the others, which lie in *Biſhopſgate* Ward, being there treated of.

*Still Alley.*
The lower Ground.
*Gutteridge Rents.*
*Greyhound Alley.*
*Flower de lis Court.*
*Woolſack Alley.*
*Crab Court.*
*Pine Apple Court.*
*Star Court.*
*Hand Alley.*
*Skinners Alley.*
*Caſtle Yard.*
*Ball* and *Shear Court.*
*Angel Alley.*
*Fire Ball Alley* and *Court.*
*Cock and Hoop Yard.*
*Red Lyon Court.*
*Shepherd* and *Dog Alley.*
*Three Bowl Court*
*Walnut Tree Yard*
*Joiners Yard.*
*Harrow Alley.*
*Cock* and *Wheatſheaf Alley.*
*Roſe* and *Crown Court.*
*Seven Star Alley.*

*Still Alley* hath a narrow Entrance, but is very large, containing ſeveral Turnings to other Places, as the lower Ground, which hath a Paſſage into *Gravel Lane*. And *Gutteridge Rents*, which hath pretty good Buildings. And out of this Place is a Paſſage down Steps into a Court, which leads into *Devonſhire Square*, treated of in *Biſhopſgate* Ward. *Greyhound Alley* ſmall and ordinary. *Flower de lis Court*, a Square Place, with old decayed Buildings, ill inhabited. *Woolſack Alley* leads into *Gravel Lane*, a large Place, with pretty good Buildings, and contains ſeveral Places, as *Crab Court*, where there is a large Brewhouſe; and over againſt this Place is *Pine Apple Court*, which hath a Free Stone Pavement, and contains four pretty good Brick Houſes. Here is alſo *Star Court*, with three or four other indifferent Places without a Name. *Hand Alley* ſmall and ordinary. *Skinners Alley* alſo ſmall and ordinary, with old Timber Houſes. *Caſtle Yard* hath a long turning Paſſage, with pretty good Houſes, indifferently well inhabited. *Ball* and *Shear Court* ſmall and mean; and adjoining to this is another ſmall Place without a Name. *Angel Alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Gravel Lane*. *Fire Ball Alley* pretty big, but ordinary. *Fire Ball Court*, a good handſome open Place, well built, and inhabited, with a Paſſage into *Gravel Lane*. *Cock* and *Hoop Yard*, a good large open Place, with Buildings fit for good Inhabitants. *Red Lyon Court*, a pretty ſquare Place, with indifferent good Buildings. *Shepherd* and *Dog Alley* both ſmall and mean. *Three Bowl Court* ſmall and ordinary. *Walnut Tree Yard* but ſmall. *Joiners Court* hath tolerable good Buildings, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Harrow Alley* but ſmall. *Cock* and *Wheatſheaf Alley* likewiſe ſmall, and ſeparate each from the other by a Pale. *Roſe* and *Crown Court*, a neat Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Seven Star Alley* indifferent Good. And to ſome of theſe Houſes there are Gardens. Here is a *Calenders*, which is encloſed from the reſt by a great Gate.

*Church Lane.*
*Gun Yard.*

*Church Lane* very large and open, the North Side fronting St. *Botolph*'s Church, and Church-yard, hath a Row of good Buildings, of which two are large, and at the upper End is a fair *Carpenter's Yard*, with Livery Stables over againſt it. *Gun Yard*, a very handſome ſquare Court, with good large Houſes, very well inhabited, with an Entrance wide enough for *Coach* or *Cart*.

*Gravel Lane.*
*Seven Step Alley.*
*Blackamore Court.*
*Shrewſbury Court.*
*Stony Lane.*
*Sutton Rents.*
*Wood Greens Court.*
*Harrow Alley.*
*Clarks Court.*
*Hand* and *Crown Court.*
*New George Court.*
*Vine Court.*
*Peaſe Porridge Alley.*
*Kings Head Court.*
*Olives Court.*
*Hand Alley.*
*Petticoat Lane.*

*Gravel Lane* very large, branching it ſelf into ſeveral Parts, as *Seven Step Alley*. *Blackamore Court*, which falls into *Petticoat Lane*. *Shrewſbury Court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Place. *Stony Lane*, ſomewhat long, and falls into *Petticoat Lane*. *Sutton*'s *Rents* ſmall and ordinary. *Wood Greens Court*, a pretty handſome open ſquare Place, indifferently well inhabited. *Harrow Alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Petticoat Lane*. *Clark*'s *Court* pretty handſome. *Hand* and *Crown Court*, a good open Place. *New George Court* hath indifferent good Brick Buildings, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Vine Court*, a good handſome ſquare Place, with new Brick Buildings, and a Free Stone Pavement. *Peaſe Porridge Alley* ſmall and ordinary. *King*'s *Head Court* pretty large, but hath ſome part at preſent unbuilt. Almoſt over againſt this Court is *Olives Court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Hand Alley* hath a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgateſtreet*. *Petticoat Lane* (formerly called *Hog*

*Hog Lane*, is near unto *Whitechapel Bars*, and runs Northwards towards St. *Mary Spittle.* In ancient Times on both Sides of this Lane were Hedge Rows and Elm Trees, with pleaſant Fields to walk in.

*J. S.*

Inſomuch that ſome Gentlemen of the Court and City built their Houſes here for Air. Here was an Houſe on the Weſt Side, a good way in the Lane, which, when I was a Boy, was commonly called the *Spaniſh Ambaſſadors Houſe*, who in King *James* I.'s Reign dwelt here: And he (I think) was the famous Count *Gondamer*. And a little way off this, on the Eaſt Side of the Way, down a paved Alley, (now called *Strype*'s *Court* from my Father who inhabited here) was a fair large Houſe with a good Garden before it, built and inhabited by *Hans Jacobſon*, a *Dutchman*, the ſaid King *James*'s Jeweller, wherein I was born. But after, *French* Proteſtants, that in the ſaid King's Reign, and before, fled their Country for their Religion, many planted themſelves here, *viz.* in that Part of the Lane neareſt *Spittle-Fields*, to follow their Trades, being generally Broad Weavers of Silk, it ſoon became a contiguous Row of Buildings on both Sides of the Way.]

*R. B.*

So that of later Years all is converted into *Buildings*, even all the *Spittle Fields*, wherein are ſeveral Streets, with Courts and Alleys, repleniſhed with Inhabitants, eſpecially *Silk Throwſters* and *Weavers*, and Dependents on them; of which many are *Wallons*, and Refugee *French*. This *Lane* hath the Weſt Side in this Ward, the Eaſt being part in the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, and part in the large Pariſh of *Stepney*. In this *Petticoat Lane* are divers *Courts* and *Alleys*, moſt of which on the Weſt Side, which are in this Ward, have their Paſſage into, or out of *Gravel Lane*, where they have been treated of. But theſe that have not, are five; *Inkhorn Court*, a pretty open Place, with indifferent Inhabitants. Near unto this *Court* is *White Hart Court*, which is but indifferent. *Bates Yard* very mean. And *Red Croſs Court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Whitechapel Street*, where it is treated of. This Part of the Lane coming out at the Bars is not over well inhabited; and thoſe of moſt account are Horners, who prepare Horns for other petty Manufactures; as for thoſe that make Lanthorns, Inkhorns, Giggs, Spoons, ſmall Diſhes, and other things of Horn.

*Inkhorn Court.*
*White Hart Court.*
*Bates Yard.*
*Red Croſs Court.*
*Horners.*

*Minories.*

The *Minories*, of which there is the *Great* and the *Little*; the *Great* is a broad and ſpacious Street, into which you enter out of *Aldgate Street* over againſt St. *Botolphs Church*, and runneth Southward into *Little Tower Hill*; having on the Weſt Side *London Wall*, where anciently the City Ditch went, as in *Houndſditch*, and uſed for the caſting of Filth thereon; and ſo lay open: Which being found inconvenient, noiſome, and dangerous, it was filled up, and the Ground converted to other Uſes; there being now a Row of Buildings next the *Wall*, and made uſe of for Stablings and Coach Houſes, with Rooms over them: And in ſhort being built on either Side, being on the Back of the *Minories*, it is become a fair Street, and bears the Name of *Vine Yard*; and hath a broad Paſſage into it out of the *Minories* called *Vine Street*, which hath good Buildings pretty well inhabited; as is the *Minories:* Which is of chief note for the *Gunſmiths* there inhabiting, and driving a conſiderable Trade.

*Vine Yard.*
*Vine Street.*
*Gunſmiths.*

*Little Minories.*

The *Little Minories* are the Buildings erected upon the Site of the Abby of Nuns, called *Minorites*, containing two or three Courts, all pretty well inhabited: And here alſo is the *Trinity Minories* Church, which pretends to Privileges, as marrying without Licence: Out of this Place is a Paſſage into *Heydon Yard.*

*Goodmans Fields.*

Near unto this *Nunnery*, or *Little Minories*, was a large Field, which belonged unto it, called by the Name of *Goodmans Fields*, (the Reaſon whereof was ſhewn before) which name it yet retaineth, although the Field is now converted into fair Streets, with very good brick Houſes well inhabited by ſeveral *Merchants*, and Perſons of Repute; but the ſaid *Goodmans Fields*, not being in this Ward, belongs not to our preſent Cognizance. To return therefore to this *Street* called the *Minories:* Therein are ſeveral Courts or Alleys; beginning towards *Aldgate* there is *Black Boy Court*, being long, narrow, and ordinary. *Maidenhead Alley*, ſmall, naſty, and beggarly. *Three Kings Alley*, pretty large, containing two *Courts*, one within another, and both indifferent good. *Fountain Alley*, very mean. *Ship Yard*, an indifferent large ſquare *Court*, but very mean, with old Houſes. *Well Alley*, but ſmall, with a long and narrow Paſſage to it. *Shippeys Yard*, indifferent large, and pretty good, eſpecially the upper Part. *Heydon Yard*, being broad enough for *Coach* or *Cart*; at the upper end is a good large Square, or open Place railed about, with a Row of Trees, very ornamental in the Summer Seaſon, having on the Eaſt Side Coach Houſes and Stables, on the Weſt Side a very handſome Row of large Houſes, with Court Yards before them, and are inhabited by *Merchants*, Perſons of Repute: On the North a Square of good brick Houſes; out of this Yard, on the Weſt, is a Paſſage into the *Little Minories*, on the Eaſt another into *Goodmans Fields*. *Browns Yard*, indifferent good, with a Paſſage down Steps into ſome part of it. *Squirels Alley*, pretty well built, with a narrow paved Paſſage that goes down Steps. *Swan Alley*, long, naſty, and narrow, hath a Paſſage into *Manſel Street*. *Goodmans Yard*, very large, and leads into *Goodmans Fields*, almoſt over againſt *Peaſecod Street* hath pretty good Buildings, and indifferently well inhabited. *Red Lion Alley*, long and narrow, with old built Houſes. *Red Gate Court*, but ſmall, with a Paſſage down Steps into *Heathen Court*. *Wheelers Yard*, a pretty open Place. *Bullocks Court*, a very handſome open Place, having at the lower end a *Timber-Yard*. *Hamerſmith Alley*, very ordinary, with a Paſſage to it down Steps. *Walls Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Paſſage to it paved with Pebble Stones. *Black Horſe Alley*, containing two ſmall Courts, which are but ordinary. *Eales Court*, pretty open, with a Paſſage for a *Cart*, and the Houſes are indifferently well inhabited. *Weedens Rents*, with a deſcending ſteep Paſſage, very mean. *Goodings Yard*, a pretty handſome open Place, indifferently well built. *Bellowes Yard*, indifferent, with a Paſſage to it down Steps. *Star Alley*, but ordinary, at the lower end is another Court down Steps, alſo very mean. *Three Crown Court*, alſo but ordinary, both as to Houſe and Inhabitants.

*Black Boy Court.*
*Maidenhead Alley.*
*Three Kings Alley.*
*Fountain Alley.*
*Ship Yard.*
*Well Alley.*
*Shippeys Yard.*
*Heydon Yard.*
*Browns Yard.*
*Squirels Alley.*
*Swan Alley.*
*Goodmans Yard.*
*Red Lyon Alley.*
*Red Gate Court.*
*Heathen Court.*
*Wheelers Yard.*
*Bullocks Court.*
*Hamerſmith Alley.*
*Walls Court.*
*Black Horſe Alley*
*Eales Court.*
*Weedens Rents.*
*Goodings Yard.*
*Bellowes Yard.*
*Star Alley.*
*Three Crown Court.*

The State of this Ward.

This *Portſoken* Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy.
6 Common Council Men.
4 Conſtables.
4 Scavengers.
18 for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle.
To the Fifteen it is aſſeſſed 4 *l.* 10 *s.*

But in *Stow*'s firſt Edition it was 9 *l.* *R. B.*

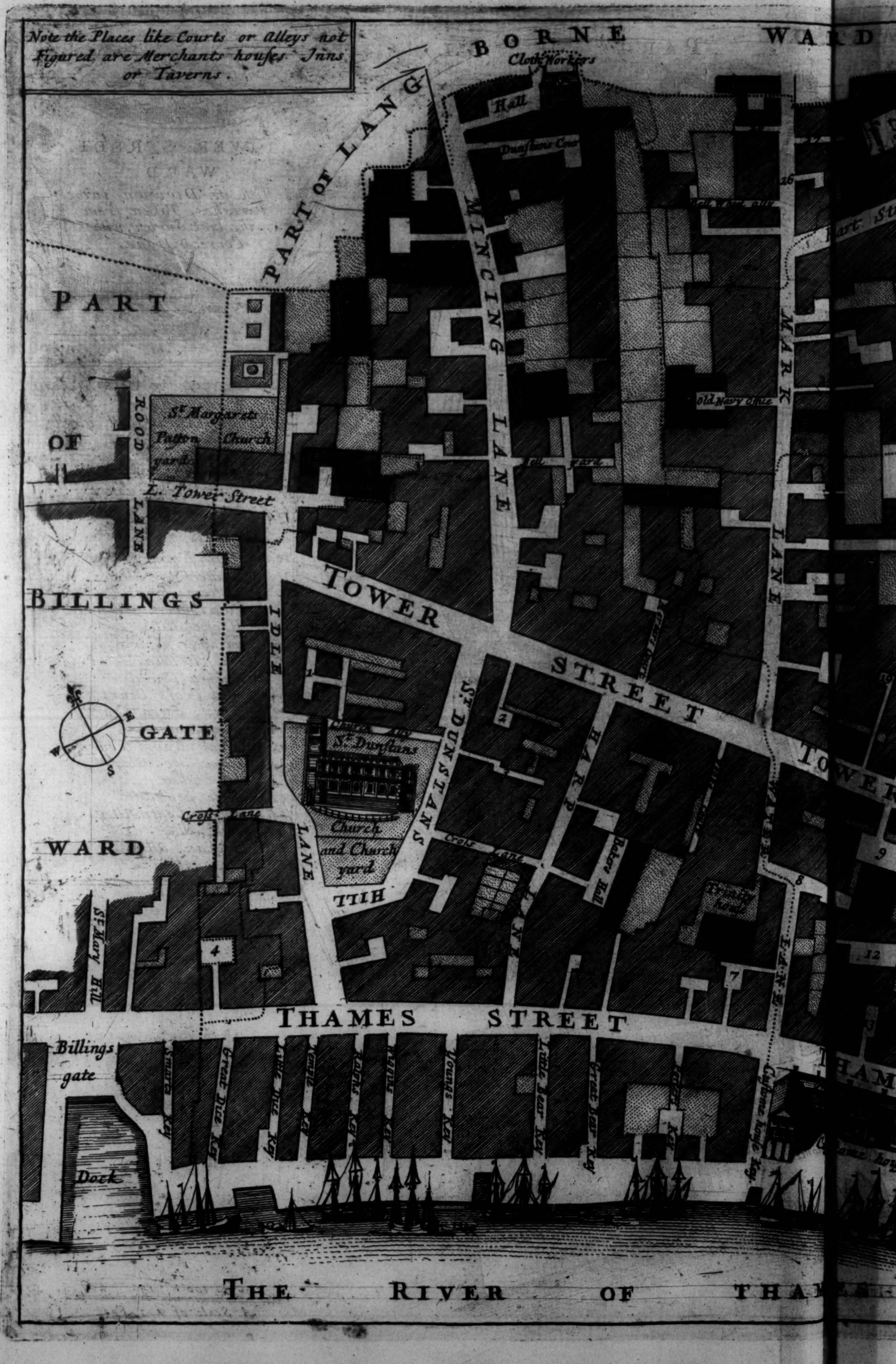
Watch.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands within this Ward, every Night, beſides a Conſtable and the Beadle, 60 Watchmen.

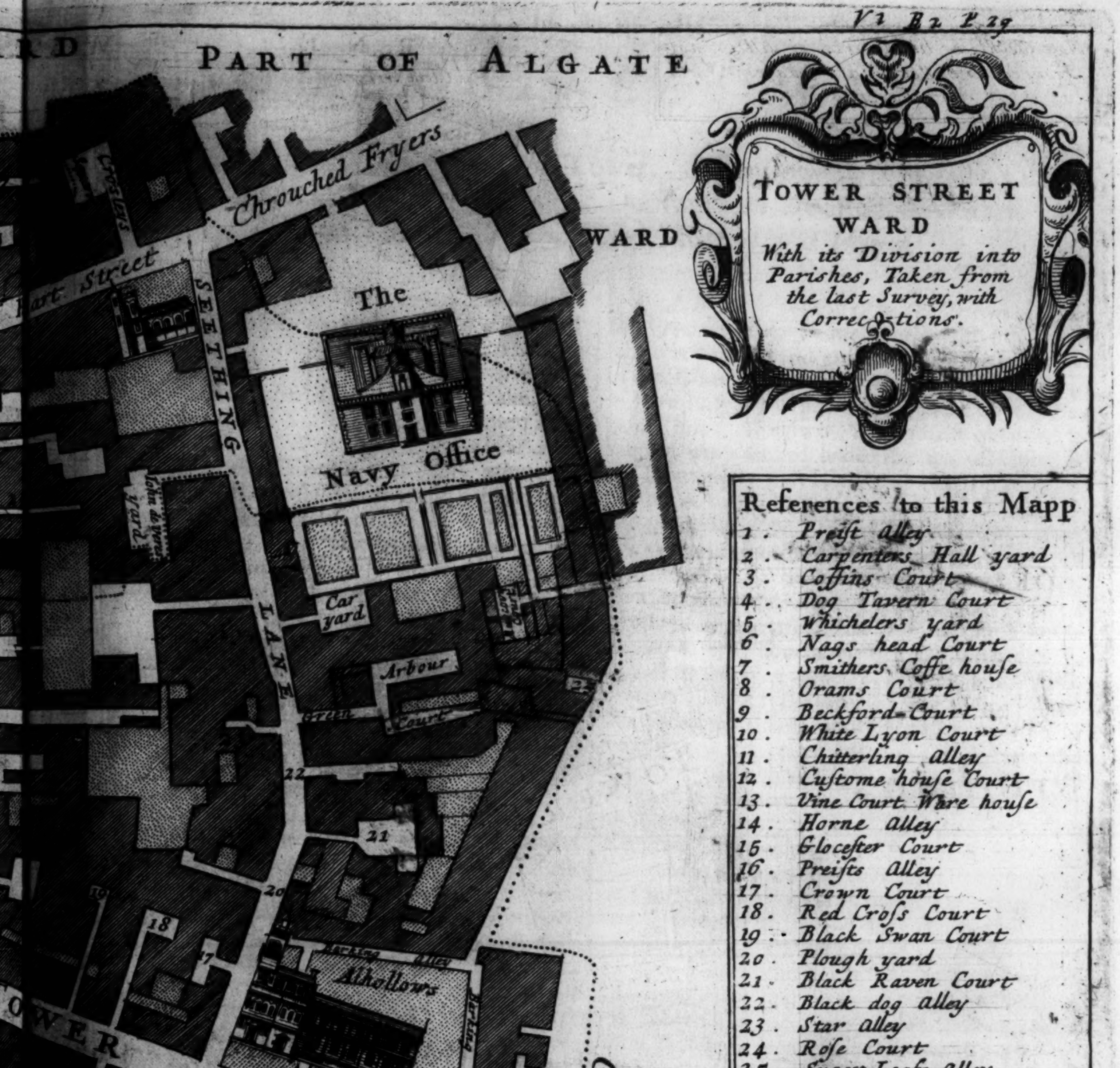
Jury.

The Jury Men returned by the *Wardmote Inqueſt* for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild Hall* in the Month of *January.*

The Alderman of this Ward is . . . *Green* Eſq;


Note the Places like Courts or Alleys not Figured are Merchants houses Inns or Taverns.
PART OF LANG
BORNE
WARD
Cloth Workers
Hall
Dunstans Cour
Bell Wharf alley
26
Part St
PART
OF
BILLINGS
GATE
WARD
ROOD LANE
St. Margarets Patton Church yard
L. Tower Street
MINCING LANE
MARK LANE
Old Navy Office
Bell yard
TOWER
STREET
TOWER
IDLE LANE
Church Alley
St. Dunstans Church and Church yard
St. DUNSTANS HILL
HILL
Cross Lane
Cross Lane
HARP LANE
Bakers Hall
Trinity house
WATER LANE
1
2
4
7
8
9
12
19
W
E
S
St. Mary Hill
THAMES STREET
THAM
Billingsgate
Dock
Smarts Key
Great Dice Key
Little Dice Key
Temple Key
Ralphs Key
Wiggins Key
Youngs Key
Little Bear Key
Great Bear Key
Key
Custome house Key
Custome hou
THE RIVER OF THAM

V1 B2 P.29


PART OF ALGATE
WARD
Chrouched Fryers
Hart Street
SEETHING LANE
The Navy Office
Car yard
Arbour
Green Court
Alhollows
Barking
Barking alley
TOWER STREET
GREAT TOWER HILL
THAMES STREET
Custome house
LANE
50 100 150 200
A Scale of 200 Feet

## TOWER STREET WARD

*With its Division into Pariſhes, Taken from the last Survey, with Corrections.*

### References to this Mapp

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Preiſt alley |
| 2. | Carpenters Hall yard |
| 3. | Coffins Court |
| 4. | Dog Tavern Court |
| 5. | Whichelers yard |
| 6. | Nags head Court |
| 7. | Smithers Coffe houſe |
| 8. | Orams Court |
| 9. | Beckford-Court |
| 10. | White Lyon Court |
| 11. | Chitterling alley |
| 12. | Cuſtome houſe Court |
| 13. | Vine Court Ware houſe |
| 14. | Horne alley |
| 15. | Gloceſter Court |
| 16. | Preiſts alley |
| 17. | Crown Court |
| 18. | Red Croſs Court |
| 19. | Black Swan Court |
| 20. | Plough yard |
| 21. | Black Raven Court |
| 22. | Black dog alley |
| 23. | Star alley |
| 24. | Roſe Court |
| 25. | Sugar Loaſe alley |
| 26. | Well alley |
| 27. | Pickax ally |
| 28. | Star alley |

## CHAP. III.

# *TOWER STREET* WARD.

Tower Hill. *The Liberties of the* Tower. Allhallows Barkin. *St.* Olaves Hart Street. Trinity *Houſe.* *St.* Dunſtan's *in the* Eaſt. Wharfs *and* Keys. Cuſtom Houſe. *The modern Eſtate of this Ward.*

*Tower Street* Ward.

THE firſt Ward in the Eaſt Part of this City, within the Wall, is called *Tower Street* Ward, and extendeth along the River of *Thames*, from the ſaid *Tower* in the Eaſt, almoſt to *Belingſgate* in the Weſt; one half of the *Tower*, the Ditch on the Weſt Side, and Bulwarks adjoining, do ſtand within that Part, where the Wall of the City of old time went ſtraight from the Poſtern Gate, South to the River of *Thames*, before that the *Tower* was builded. From, and without the *Tower Ditch*, Weſt, and by North, is the ſaid *Tower Hill*, ſome time a large Plot of Ground, now greatly ſtraightned by means of Encroachments (unlawfully made and ſuffered) for Gardens and Houſes, ſome on the Bank of the *Tower Ditch*, whereby the Ditch is marred, but more near unto the Wall of the City, from the Poſtern, North, till over againſt the principal Fore Gate of the Lord *Lumley*'s Houſe, *&c.* but the *Tower* Ward goeth no farther that way. *Tower Hill.*

Scaffold on *Tower Hill.*

Upon this Hill is always readily prepared (at the Charges of the City) a large Scaffold and Gallows of Timber, for the Execution of ſuch Traitors, or other Tranſgreſſors, as are delivered out of the Tower, or otherwiſe to the Sheriffs of *London* by Writ, there to be executed. *Lib.*L. Fol.4c. I read, that in the Fifth of King *Edward* IV. a Scaffold and Gallows was there ſet up by other the King's Officers, and not of the City's Charges; whereupon the Maior and his Brethren complained, but were anſwered by the King, that the *Tower Hill* was of the Liberty of the City, and whatſoever was done in that Point was not in Derogation of the City's Liberties; and therefore commanded Proclamation to be made, as well within the City as in the Suburbs, as followeth,

*Edward* IV. his Proclamation aſſerting the City's Right in *Tower Hill.* *W. Dunthorn.*

*Foraſmuch as the ſeventh Day of this preſent Month of* November, *Gallows were erected and ſet up beſides our* Tower *of* London, *within the Liberties and Franchiſes of our City of* London, *in Derogation and Prejudice of the Liberties and Franchiſes of this City; the King our Sovereign Lord would it be certainly underſtood, that the Erection and ſetting up of the ſaid Gallows was not done by his Commandment: Wherefore, the King our Sovereign Lord willeth, that the Erection and ſetting up of the ſaid Gallows, be not any Preſident, or Example, thereby hereafter to be taken, in Hurt, Prejudice, or Derogation, of the Franchiſes, Liberties, and Privileges of the City, which he at all times hath had, and hath in his Benevolence, tender Favour, and good Grace,* &c.

*Apud* Weſtminſt. *nono die* Novembris,
*Anno Regni noſtri quinto.*

Conteſt about the Liberty of the *Tower.* *A. M.*

Many Controverſies have been in times paſt betwixt the Lord Maior and Citizens of *London* on the one Party, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London* on the other Party, touching their Liberties: The Lieutenant uſurping divers Privileges which were againſt the Laws of the Realm: As for Example,

If *A. B.* were indebted to *C. D.* dwelling in the Precinct of the *Tower*, and would ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted and proſecuted by the ſaid *C. D.* in the Court held within the *Tower*, and there to have Judgment upon the ſaid Debt obtained againſt him: After which Judgment obtained, a Precept was awarded under the Seal of Office of the Lieutenant, redirected unto the Porter of the *Tower*, or to his Deputy, to take *A. B.* in Execution for the ſame Debt. And after that *A. B.* is ſo taken in Execution, there is Return made of the Execution of the ſaid Precept; and thereupon the Lieutenant not only appointeth about a Dozen or more Keepers to the ſaid *A. B.* and ſuch as the ſaid *A. B.* will nominate, but alſo ſuffereth the ſaid *A. B.* to go at Liberty; giving unto him a Protection under the Seal of his Office: And thereby commandeth all Officers in any wiſe to forbear to arreſt or trouble the ſaid *A. B.* for the Space of one whole Year, being his Priſoner. Then if it ſhall happen that the ſaid *A. B.* ſhall be arreſted, being in the Cuſtody of any of his Keepers, and having the ſaid Protection to ſhew; if immediately upon the ſhewing of the ſame he be not ſet at Liberty again, in ſuch caſe the Lieutenant pretendeth that he hath Power to arreſt the Body of any Perſon dwelling in ſuch City or County wherein the ſaid *A. B.* was ſo arreſted and troubled, if any ſuch Perſon can be found within the Liberties of the *Tower*; and the Body of the ſame Perſon to detain in ſafe Cuſtody until ſuch time as the ſaid *A. B.* ſhall be enlarged.

This pretended Privilege is directly againſt the Laws of the Realm, as hereunder is reſolved by the Judges.

By which means the Execution of the Laws of the Realm is hindered, and the Subjects wronged.

### The Form of a Precept of the Lieutenant of the *Tower* for the taking of one in Execution, with the Return of the ſame Precept.

*Tur.* Lond.

P*Ræceptum eſt Janatori Turr. prædict. quod capiat* Willm. Aſton *de* Lond. *Civem & Haberdaſher: Ita quod habeatur Corpus ejus coram* Edwardo Warner, *milite, Locumtenen. Dominæ Reginæ Turr. præd. & ejus Seneſcall. ibi ad prox. Cur. infra Turr. præd. tenend. ad ſatisfaciend.* Johanni Thomſon *viginti lib. legalis monetæ Angliæ, quas idem* Johannes *in eadem Curiâ recuperavit adverſus præfat.* Willm. *&* 21 *s. pro miſs. & cuſtag. Curiæ, quæ eidem* Johanni *in eadem Curia adjudicat. fuerunt. Et qualiter hoc Præceptum per te fuerit executum conſtare fac, ad præfat. Cur. Et hoc non omitt. periculo incumbent. Dat. apud Turr. præd. ſub ſigillo quo utor in hoc Officio, decimo tertio Die* Novembris, *Anno Regni* Elizabethæ, *Dei Gratia*, Angliæ, Franciæ, *&* Hyberniæ, *Reginæ, primo.*

*Janitori Turris* Lond.
*aut ſuo Deputato.*

RESPONS.

## RESPONS.

CEPI *Corpus ſupranominati* Willm. Aſton, *& eum paratum habeo, prout mihi ſuperiùs præcipitur.*

Hugh Pope, John Laſton, John Sparrow, Edward Sanders, Thomas Brown, Gregory Newman, Henry Hudſon, John Woodward, Thomas Bullen, William Lawman, Matthew Hinde, *&c. His Keepers appointed.*

*Chriſtoph. Southows.*

## The Form of a Protection, granted by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, to a Priſoner being in Execution for Debt, to go at large.

*Tur.* Lond.

EEwardus Warner *Miles, Locumtenens Dominæ Reginæ Turr. ſuæ prædict. omnibus Officiariis, miniſtris, & ſubditis dictæ Dominæ Reginæ, ſalutem. Cùm ſecundum privilegium & conſuetudinem in Curia Turris prædictæ ab antiquo uſitat. & approbat. quilibet condemnatus in Curia prædicta ad ſectam alicujus in placito debiti, ac in cuſtodia dicti Locumtenentis ſive ejus deputat. pro eodem debito exiſten. ſuper certas conſiderationes ipſum Locumtenentem moventes, prædict. condemnat. ire & redire quò voluerit infra regnum Angliæ permiſſus fuerit. Et quia* Willm. Aſton *de* London *Civis & Haberdaſher, coram me præfato Locumtenente & Seneſcall. in Curia Turris prædictæ, venit ad ſectam cujuſdam* Johannis Thomſon *in placito debiti, ſuper demand. viginti librarum bonæ & legalis monetæ Angliæ, &* 21 *s. pro miſſis & cuſtagiis Curiæ condemnat. exiſtit, & in priſona Turris prædictæ ſub cuſtodia mei præfati Locumtenentis, prout mox eſt, pro eodem debito exiſten. Sciatis me præfatum Locumtenentem conſiderantem ſtatum & paupertatem prædicti* Willm. Aſton, *ac eò quòd citiùs debitum ſuum prædictum de amicis & bonis ſuis propriis levare poſſit, præſentium* Willm. *cum cuſtode ſeu latore præſentium ſuper conſiderationem prædictam, quo voluerit, dimiſs. fore à die dat. præſentium pro uno Anno integro prox. futuro. Igitur ex parte dictæ Dominæ Reginæ, vobis & cuilibet veſtrum mando, Quod prædictum* Willm. *priſonarium meum, cum cuſtode ſeu latore præſentium, in aliquo non moleſtetis nec arreſtetis pro aliqua perſonali actione. Nec quantum in vobis ab aliis infer. permitt. periculo incumbent. Dat. apud Turr. præd. ſub ſigillo quo utor in hoc officio, Decimo tertio die* Novembris, *An. Regni* Elizabethæ, *Dei gratia,* Angliæ, Franciæ, *&* Hiberniæ *Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris,* &c. *Primo.*

Edward Warner.

The Caſe between *Hopton* Lieutenant, and the City. *Ex Relatione Hum. Dyſon Notarii Pub.*

Alſo in the Year of our Lord God 1585. Sir *Owen Hopton* Kt. Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, (of whom ſomething was ſaid before in *Portſoken* Ward) by colour of his Office, pretending Title to a Garden Plot near the *Tower*, did cauſe his Servants violently to take Poſſeſſion thereof, and to bring thoſe Perſons before him that kept the Poſſeſſion, whom he impriſoned in the *Tower*. Whereupon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* was ſued forth of the *King's Bench* for the removing of the Body of *Robert Shapely*, one of the Priſoners, which Writ was brought and delivered unto the Lieutenant by *Robert Smith*, then Solicitor of the City of *London*; but the Lieutenant would not receive nor obey the Writ, but would have compelled the ſaid *Robert Smith* to carry it back again with him: which he refuſing, the Lieutenant put the Writ into his Pocket, and abuſed and impriſoned alſo the ſaid *Robert Smith* in the *Tower*. For Redreſs of which Wrongs, and of many others, there was Complaint made to the Lords of the Privy Council, who referred the Hearing of thoſe Controverſies, and the Examination of the Rights and Privileges which the Lieutenant pretended to belong unto his Office, to the Lords Chief Juſtices and to the Maſter of the Rolls, who were to certify their Opinions thereof in Writing, as by the Letters of the Lords of the Council in that behalf ſent and directed unto them, of the Tenor following, appeareth.

## The Councils Letters to the Lords Chief Juſtices, and to the Maſter of the Rolls.

The Council's Orders for Examination of the Cuſtoms of the Lieutenant, and Privileges of the City.

A*Fter our very hearty Commendations,* &c. *There hath been complaint made unto us in the behalf of the Lord Maior and Citizens of* London *againſt Sir* Owen Hopton *Knt. Lieutenant of the* Tower, *whom they charge with ſome diſordered Dealing by him uſed towards one* Robert Smith, *a Solicitor for the City, ſent lately unto him with a Writ of* Habeas Corpus, *out of the Court of her Majeſty's Bench, for the removing of the Body of one* Robert Shapeley, *a Servant to one* William Wikins *a Citizen, impriſoned by the Lieutenant upon ſome pretended Quarrel of Privilege; the manner whereof ſhall beſt appear unto you by the ſeveral Complaints and Articles herein incloſed, exhibited unto us by the ſaid* Smith *and* Wikins.

*And foraſmuch as the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of* London, *have heretofore oftentimes found themſelves grieved, with ſundry Actions of unkind and violent Dealings, offered by the ſaid Lieutenant and his Officers as they have informed, to the Breach of their Charters and Liberties, whereby there is grown ſome Diviſion and Diſſenſion between them (which we deſire by all good means to have removed;) and whereas the Lieutenant ſeemeth to warrant his Doings by ancient Privileges and Cuſtoms of the* Tower, *whereunto the Citizens on their parts, upon opinion of the Validities of their Charters, refuſe to yield: We conſidering what Inconvenience may enſue of the private Diſſenſion between them, have thought good to require you, calling Maſter Lieutenant before you, and the Parties, whoſe Complaints are herewith ſent unto you, with ſuch Proofs and Witneſs as may be produced, effectually to examine the Matters thereby informed againſt him: and that you alſo take Knowledge of ſuch other Complaints and Controverſies, as the Lord Maior and the Recorder of* London *ſhall deliver unto you againſt the Lieutenant of the* Tower *concerning their former Debates and Strifes, for Matter of Liberties, Preſcriptions and Cuſtoms, and the like on the behalf of the Lieutenant againſt them, praying you to take ſome Pains to hear the Matters at large on both Sides, and to ſee upon what Privileges, Cuſtoms, and Preſcriptions, their ſeveral Claims are grounded and pretended; as alſo to conſider of their Strength and Validity in Law, wherein after you ſhall have ſpent ſome time, and heard and underſtood the Matters at large, we require you then to make report unto us what you ſhall have found on both Sides, as well touching the Complaints of* Smith *and* Wikins, *as of the Lord Maior and Citizens, with your Opinions of their ſaid Complaints and Controverſies, and what Courſe were fitteſt to be taken between them, which we pray you to do with* *as convenient Speed as you may: And ſo bid you heartily farewel.*

From the Court at *Greenwich*.

Subſcribed by {
*Bromley* Cancellarius.
*Leiceſter.*
*Hunſdon*, Chamberl.
M. *Treaſurer.*
M. *Controller.*
M. *Secretary.*
Sir *Walter Mildmay.*

Directed *to the Lords Chief Juſtices, and to the Maſter of the Rolls.*

Upon the Receipt of which Letters the ſaid Lords Chief Juſtices, and Maſter of the Rolls, did at large hear the Allegations and Proofs of both Parties, and did accordingly certify their Opinions thereof to the Lords of the Privy Council in manner following:

## *The Certificate, touching as well the Articles and Complaints made to your Honours by* Robert Smith *and* William Wikins, *againſt Sir* Owen Hopton, *Knt. Lieutenant of the* Tower, *as the Controverſies between the Maior and Citizens of* London *and the ſaid Lieutenant.*

The Lord Chief Juſtices Report to the Council.

FIrſt, upon Examination of the Matter, touching the ſaid *Smith* and *Wikins*, mentioned in your Honour's Letters, it appeareth unto us, that (ſome Controverſy being between the Maior and Citizens and the ſaid Lieutenant, touching a Garden Plot near the ſaid *Tower)* one *Ralph Gaſken*, Servant to the ſaid Lieutenant, violently did draw forth of the ſaid Garden one *Shapeley*, Servant to the ſaid *Wikins*, then labouring there for his ſaid Maſter, in ſuch violent manner, as thereby blood was drawn of him in ſeveral Places, and carried him to the *Tower*, and there kept him in Priſon eight Days; and that one *Shawe*, another of the Lieutenant's Servants, was preſent with the ſaid *Gaſken* aiding him, but that he did not hurt the ſaid *Shapeley*; which *Gaſken* and *Shawe* did detain ſome of the Apparel of the ſaid *Shapeley*, and yet do for any thing known to us.

And that likewiſe one *Payne* was taken forth of the ſaid Garden, and carried to the *Tower*, and there impriſoned three Days, and then delivered upon Bond, to render his Body to the *Tower* when he ſhould be required, and that *Payne* hath left a Pawn of the Value of 10*s.* for his Meat and Drink.

And that her Majeſty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus* for the Body of *Shapeley* was ſued forth of her *Bench*, directed to the Lieutenant, which was carried and delivered to him by the ſaid *Smith*, who prayed the ſaid Lieutenant to make Allowance thereof, and paid him the Fee due therefore. But forthwith he would have forced the ſaid *Smith* to have received the Money again and the Writ: which *Smith* refuſed to do, praying him not to be offended for bringing of her Majeſty's Proceſs.

And thereupon Maſter Lieutenant ſaid he would put his Writ in his Pocket, as he had done many, and therewith rubbed *Smith* on the Cheeks, and threatned to impriſon him, if he would not carry back the Writ again and the Money: whereupon the ſaid Lieutenant impriſoned *Smith*, and detained him about three Hours, until upon a Bill of his Hand to return to Priſon when the Lieutenant ſhould ſend for him, he was delivered; which Matter the Lieutenant confeſſeth to be true.

And touching ſuch Liberties as Maſter Lieutenant claimeth to have been uſed for the Officers and Attendants in the *Tower*, as not to be arreſted by any Action in the City of *London*, and Protections to be granted to them by Maſter Lieutenant, and not obeying of Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, we think ſuch Perſons as are daily attendant in the *Tower*, ſerving her Majeſty there, are to be privileged, and not to be arreſted upon any Plaint in *London*. But for Writs of Execution, or *Capias ut ligatum*, and ſuch like, we think they ought to have no Privilege.

Moreover, touching Protections granted by Mr. *Lieutenant*, for ſuch as be condemned in any Action in the Court, kept in the *Tower*, to go at large, and not to be arreſted by any Proceſs out of the Queen's high Courts, or elſewhere, or any other Protection to that effect, for any privileged Perſon, we think the ſame againſt her Majeſty's Laws and Dignity.

*Item*, That Mr. *Lieutenant* ought to return every *Habeas Corpus*, out of any Court at *Weſtminſter*, ſo as the Juſtices before whom it ſhall be returned, (as the Cauſe ſhall require) may either remand it with the Body, or retain the Matter before them, and deliver the Body as Juſtice ſhall require.

As touching the Juriſdiction of the Court in the *Tower*, and the Controverſies for certain Liberties upon the *Tower Hill*, and the Soil there, and divers Places about the *Tower*, we are not yet fully reſolved; but deſire your Lordſhips to have ſome farther time to conſider thereupon: For, that there be many Matters alledged, and to be ſhewed in Writing for the ſame, as we are informed, which we have not yet ſeen.

*Item*, The ſaid Lieutenant doth claim a Liberty, that if any Perſon privileged in the *Tower* be arreſted in *London*, that he may take the Body of any Citizen that ſhall come within the Liberties of the *Tower*, and keep his Body there until the other be delivered; which we think altogether againſt the Laws of this Realm.

*Chriſtopher Wray.*
*Edmond Anderſon.*
*Gilbert Gerrard.*

After the Lords of the Privy Council had received the ſame Certificate, they did thereupon make this final Order and Decree following, viz.

## *At* Nonſuch, *the third Day of* October, 1585.

Preſent, {
*Lord Treaſurer.*
*Lord Admiral.*
*Lord Chamberlain.*
*Maſter Treaſurer.*
*Maſter Secretary.*

W*Hereas ſundry Variances and Contentions have heretofore ariſen, and have of late Years depended, betwixt the Lord Maior and Commonalty of the City of* London, *on the one Part, and the Lieutenant of her Majeſty's* Tower *of* London *on the other Part, touching Matters of Liberties, Preſcriptions, Cuſtoms, and other Claims and Pretences; by reaſon whereof, and for lack of Order for ſtay of thoſe Variances and Contentions, divers Tumults have heretofore grown, and her Majeſty's Peace hath many times been in hazard to be dangerouſly broken; whereupon ſeveral Complaints have been heretofore exhibited to the Lords and others,*

*thers, of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, by the Lord Maior and Commonalty aforeſaid, againſt the ſaid Lieutenant, for divers Injuries alledged to be offered on his Part to the Citizens of* London *without Order of Law or Equity: After Conſideration had of which ſeveral Complaints, it pleaſed their Lordſhips (having care to procure an End of thoſe Controverſies, for avoiding of Inconveniences that might enſue) by their honourable Letters to give order to Sir* Chriſtopher Wray, *Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of* England; *Sir* Edmond Anderſon, *Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the* Common Pleas; *and to Sir* Gilbert Gerrard, *Knt. Maſter of the* Rolls, *that they (calling the ſaid Lieutenant and the Parties Complainants before them) ſhould effectually hear and examine the Controverſies (on both Sides) and certify their Lordſhips what they ſhould find, together with their Opinions touching the ſame, who having called the Parties accordingly before them, and adviſedly and with good Deliberation ſundry times heard their Allegations and Anſwers, as well by writing as by word, with Council learned on all Parts, have ſignified their Opinions of the ſaid Controverſies in writing, as hereafter followeth:*

*Firſt, touching ſuch Liberties as M. Lieutenant claimeth to have been uſed for the Officers and Attendants in the* Tower, *as not to be arreſted by any Action in the City of* London, *and Protections to be granted to them by Maſter Lieutenant, and not obeying of Writs of* *we think ſuch Perſons as be daily attendant in the* Tower *ſerving her Majeſty there, are to be privileged, and not to be arreſted upon any Plaint in* London, *but for Writs of Executions, or* *and ſuch like, we think they ought to have no Privilege.*

*Secondly, concerning Protections granted by Maſter Lieutenant for ſuch as be condemned in any Action in the Court, kept in the* Tower, *to go at large, and not to be arreſted by any Proceſs out of the Queen's High Courts, or elſewhere, or any other Protection to that effect for any privileged Perſon, we think the ſame againſt her Majeſty's Laws and Dignity.*

*Thirdly, that Maſter Lieutenant ought to return every* Habeas Corpus *out of any Court at* Weſtminſter, *ſo as the Juſtices, before whom it ſhall be returned (as the Cauſe ſhall require) may either remand it with the Body, or retain the Matter before them, and deliver the Body as Juſtice ſhall require.*

*Laſtly, whereas the Lieutenant doth alſo claim a liberty, that if any Perſon privileged in the* Tower *be arreſted in* London, *he may take the Body of any Citizen that ſhall come within the Liberties of the* Tower, *and keep his Body there until the other be delivered; we think the ſame to be altogether againſt the Laws of the Realm.*

*The Lords therefore of her Majeſty's ſaid Privy Council, upon grave and deliberate Conſiderations had of the Certificate and Opinions of the ſaid Lords Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls, and to the end Occaſions of Contention, Trouble, and Diſorder, and the Danger of Breach of her Majeſty's Peace, which have heretofore of late Years ariſen and grown upon the Controverſies aforeſaid, may from henceforth ceaſe, and be altogether removed and taken away.*

*It was this Day by their Lordſhips ordered and decreed, betwixt the Lord Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of* London, *and their Succeſſors, and the Lieutenant of her Highneſs's ſaid* Tower *of* London, *and all other Lieutenants and Officers of the* Tower *at any time hereafter to ſucceed, That the Matters, Points, and Articles, contained in the Certificate of the ſaid Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls beforementioned, wherein their Reſolutions, Opinions, and Determinations, be ſet down, declared, and ſignified, ſhall at all times from henceforth ſtand and remain for Rules and Reſolutions and final Determination and Deciſion: For ſo much and ſo many of the Points of Controverſies as are contained in the ſaid Certificate (whereof they have delivered their Opinions) to be for ever hereafter duly obſerved and kept; and that nothing be hereafter at any time done, or attempted on either Part, to the violating or interrupting of the ſame.*]

There was a Place within the Liberties of the *Tower*, called the *Jewry*, becauſe it was inhabited by *Jews*. Where there happened 22 *Hen.* III. a Robbery and a Murther to be committed by *William Fitz Bernard*, and *Richard* his Servant; who came to the Houſe of *Joce* a *Jew*, and there ſlew him, and his Wife *Henna*. The ſaid *William* was taken at St. *Saviour*'s for a certain Silver Cup, and was hanged. *Richard* was called for, and outlawed. One *Miles le Eſpicer*, who was with them, was wounded, and fled to a Church, and died in it. No Attachment was made by the Sheriffs, becauſe it happened in the *Jewry*; and ſo belonged not to the Sheriffs, but to the Conſtable of the *Tower*.]

The *Jewry* near the *Tower*. *J. S. Lib. Alb.*

On the North Side of this Hill is the ſaid Lord *Lumley*'s Houſe, and on the Weſt Side divers Houſes lately builded, and other Encroachments along South to *Chick Lane*, on the Eaſt of *Barking* Church; at the end whereof you have *Tower Street*, ſtretching from the *Tower Hill*, Weſt to St. *Margaret Pattens* Church Parſonage.

L. *Lumley*'s Houſe.

*Chick Lane.*

## The Pariſh Church of *ALHALLOWS BARKING.*

Now therefore to begin at the Eaſt End of the Street; on the North Side thereof is the fair Pariſh Church called *Alhallows Barking*, which ſtandeth in a large, but ſome time far larger, Cemitery, or Churchyard. It hath a fair Dial extending over the Street from the Steeple: On the North Side whereof was ſome time builded a fair Chapel founded by King *Richard* I. Some have written that his Heart was buried there under the high Altar. This Chapel was confirmed and augmented by King *Edward* I. *Edward* IV. gave Licence to his Couſin *John*, Earl of *Worceſter*, to found there a Brotherhood for a Maſter and Brethren. And he gave to the *Cuſtos* of that Fraternity, which was Sir *John Scot* Knt. *Thomas Colt*, *John Tate*, and *John Croke*, the Priory of *Totingbroke*, and the Advowſon of the Pariſh Church of *Stretham* in the County of *Surrey*, with all the Members and Appurtenances, and a part of the Priory of *Okeborne* in *Wiltſhire*, both Priors Aliens, and appointed it to be called the King's Chapel, or Chantry, *In Capella beatæ Mariæ de Barking*.

*Tower Street Alhallows Barking* a Pariſh Church.

*Barking Chapel* of our Lady.

Fraternity here.

The King's Chapel of *Barking*.

King *Richard* III. new builded this Chapel, and founded therein a College of Prieſts, conſiſting of a Dean and ſix Canons: All which that King placed there. The Deanry he gave to *Edmund Chaderton*, a great Favourite of his. The Canonries he diſpoſed, at the time that *Chaderton* was made Dean, to theſe Perſons following, *viz.* Mr. *Tho. Cowton* a Canon there; *Richard Baldry* another; Mr. *Jane* another; *James Molineux* another; *Richard Selſie* another; *Maculin Coſin* another. *Hamond de Lega* was buried in that Chapel. *Robert Tate*, Maior of *London* 1488, and others, were there buried.

K. *Rich.* III. a new Founder. K. *Rich.* Ledg. Book. *J. S.*

This College was ſuppreſſed and pulled down in the Year 1548. the ſecond of King *Edward* VI. The Ground was employed as a Garden Plot during the Reigns of King *Edward*, Queen *Mary*, and part of Queen *Elizabeth*, till at length a large ſtrong Frame of Timber and Brick was ſet thereon, and employed as a Storehouſe of Merchants Goods brought from the Sea, by Sir *William Winter*, &c.

Suppreſt.

2 This

*Dionyſ. Spicer* Chaplain. *J. Worthing.*

This Church had a Chapel alſo, called St. *Mary de Berkingſhaw*, as appears by this ancient laſt Will, dated 1500 *Jul.* 26. *Ego* Dionyſius Spicer, *Capellanus in Capella* B. Marie de Berkingſhave *juxta Turr.* Lond. *condo Teſtamentum meum. Imprimis, Lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti*, &c. *Corpuſque meum ſepeliendum in Capella predict. ante introitum Chor. ejuſd. Capellæ. Item, Lego pro lapide marmor. ad tegend. Corpus meum, & pro pavimento ejuſd.* 40 s. *Item, Lego ad Conſtructur. ejuſd. Capelle, ſi ante* 3 *annos ad ejus reparationem vel confirmationem .... Gardiani & Confratres* 5 l. *expendend. ſi autem diſtulerint ulterius conſtruere*, tunc volo *dict. ſummam* 5 l. *expendend. in alios pios uſus juxta diſcretionem Executorum meorum.*

*Barking* Church repaired 1613. *R.*

But from this *Barking* Chapel we return to *Barking* Church; which was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God 1613. And within ſome few Years before and after (in their ſeveral times) other Wants were ſupplied and furniſhed, *viz.* a very fair new Pulpit ſet up; many convenient Pews, a decent Communion Table, with other graceful Ornaments to it. This Table was the Gift of Mr. *John Burnell*. All the reſt, the Charge of the Pariſh. Alſo in the South Ile, over the Entry into the Church, in the Year 1627. was a very handſome Gallery erected at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh.

*Thomas Covel*, } Churchwardens.]
*John Shaw*, }

Repaired again *Ann.* 1649. *J. S.*

See ſome Account of this Accident. p. 36.

On a Table hanging up in the Church it is thus written. This Church was much defaced and ruined by a lamentable Blow of 27 Barrels of Gunpowder, that took fire the fourth Day of *January* 1649. in a Ship-chandler's Houſe over againſt the South ſide of the Church: And afterwards was repaired and beautified again by a voluntary Contribution of the Pariſhioners, as is recorded in the Church Book.

Repaired again, and a Steeple built 1659.

The Steeple of Brick was erected and built from the Foundation, and a ſixth Bell added, and the Church new lay'd with ten Inch Tiles, and beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners, and ſome others, (as appears in the Regiſter Book) 1659. And there is another Table in the Church, containing a Liſt of the Names of ſundry Pariſhioners, and others that contributed toward building of the Steeple, *An.* 1659.

Repaired again *Ann.* 1701.

It was again repaired in the Year 1701. An Account whereof is given in a Table hanging in the Veſtry. This Church was new paved with Purbeck Stone; and the two Portals thereof were erected at the Charge of the Pariſh, and voluntary Contribution of Dr. *John Gaskarth*, and other worthy Perſons in the Year 1701.

*Will. Alexander*, } Churchwardens.
*Stephen Slade*, }

And again 1704.

*Laſtly*, It was again very ſumptuouſly repaired, and new Pewed the Year 1704.]

Monuments in this Church.

MONUMENTS in the Pariſh Church of *Alhallows Barking*, not defaced, are theſe:

Sir *Thomas Studinham* of *Norwich* Dioceſe, Kt. 1469.

*Thomas Gilbert* Draper, and Merchant of the Staple, 1483.

*John Bolt*, Merchant of the Staple, 1459.

Sir *John Stile*, Kt. Draper, 1500.

*William Thinne*, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth, and Maſter of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VIII. 1546.

*Humfrey Monmouth.* *J. S.*

*Humfrey Monmouth*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1535. buried in the Churchyard. He was a great Ornament, as well as Alderman of this City; being a Perſon as of good Wealth, ſo of great Charity, eſpecially towards the promoting of the Knowledge of the Goſpel. He harboured *Tyndal*, and encouraged his *Engliſh* Tranſlation of the Teſtament, and contributed largely to the Printing of it, and of other pious Books, againſt the Errors of *Rome*. For which in the Year 1528. he was put to great Trouble by Sir *Tho. Moore*, then Lord Chancellor, and put into the *Tower*. He made his Will in the Year 1537, and therein appointed Biſhop *Latimer*, Dr. *Barnes*, Dr. *Crome*, and Mr. *Tayler*, (all Goſpellers and famed Preachers) to preach in his Pariſh Church of *Alhallows Barking* two Sermons a Week, till they had preached 30 Sermons; which he thought would do more good than ſaying ſo many Maſſes for his Soul: For which he allotted them a Legacy. In his ſaid Will he forbad the ordinary Superſtitions of Candles, and ſinging *Dirige*, and ringing of Bells at his Funeral. He ſeems to have been favoured by the Lord *Cromwel*, and *Audley*, Lord Chancellor, (Favourers of the Goſpel) to whom he gave Legacies.]

*William Denham*, one of the Sheriffs, 1534.

*Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surry*, beheaded 1546.

Sir *Richard Devereux*, Son and Heir to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.

*Richard Browne*, Eſq; 1546.

*Philip Dennis*, Eſq; 1556.

*Andrew Evenger*, Salter.

*William Robinſon*, Mercer, Alderman, 1552.

*William Armorer*, Clothworker, Eſq; Governour of the Pages of Honour, or Maſter of the Heance Men, Servant to *Henry* VIII. *Edw.* VI. and Queen *Mary*, buried 1560. Beſides which, there be divers Tombs without Inſcription.

*John Crolys* and *Thomas Pike*, Citizens of *London*, founded a Chantry there, 1388.

*Petty Wales.* *J. S.*

*Laurence Coke*, Citizen and Draper, buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Alhallows Barking*: By his laſt Will, dated *Octob.* 27. 1466. gave to *Iſabel* his Daughter his Lands and Tenements in *Petty Wales*, called the *Stewkey*, in the Pariſh of *Barking*.]

*A. M.*

Upon farther View of this Pariſh Church, and the Monuments, I find theſe following:

All theſe Monuments are in the Chancel on the Ground near to one another as they are here ſet down.

In the Chancel lyeth a fair Marble Stone, with a Plate of Braſs engraven, bearing this Inſcription:

*Hic jacet* Joannes Ruſhe, *Generoſus, qui obiit octavo die Menſis* Maii, An. Dom. 1498. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

Upon a fair large Marble Stone, by occaſion lately taken up, and being buried ſomewhat deep in the Ground, on a Braſs Plate fixed thereon, was this Inſcription:

*Hic concluduntur oſſa* Jacobi Zamboni, *illuſtriſſimi Dom.* Veneti *Secretarii, Agentis apud Sereniſſimum nunc* Angliæ, *&c. Regem.*

On a fair Marble Stone, but without any Plate, are theſe Lines following engraven.

*In this Vault here under lyeth* Elizabeth, *late Wife unto* William Denham, *Alderman of* London, *and Merchant of the Staple at* Callis: *Who departed unto God on* Wedneſday *at five of the Clock in the Afternoon, in* Eaſter Week, *the laſt Day of* March, 1540. *On whoſe Soul Jeſu have Mercy.* Amen.

*And by the Grace of God, the ſaid* William Denham, *purpoſing to lye here by her, departed unto God the Day of* &c.

Cloſe by it is another Stone thus inſcribed:

*Hic jacet Dom.* Thomas Vyrby, *quondam Vicarius iſtius Eccleſ. Qui obiit* 2. *die Menſis* Decemb. 1453. *Cujus anima*, &c.

Near unto it is another Stone, thus inſcribed:

*Hic jacet* Nicholaus Bremiſgrave, *quondam Vicarius iſtius Eccleſ. Qui obiit* 11. *die Menſ.* Auguſt. *An. Dom.* 1416. *Cujus*, &c.

By it alſo another Stone, thus inſcribed:

*Hic jacet* M. Radulphus Darling, *Almæ Univer. Oxoniæ olim Magiſt. in artibus, & hujus Eccleſ. quondam Vicarius peritiſſimus. Qui obiit An. Dom.* 1500. *9. die Menſ.* Octob. *cujus*, &c.

By it alſo another Stone, thus inſcribed:

*Hic jacet tumulatus* M. Thomas Cayſi. *Can. & Baccalaurius in art. vir perit. & unus Vicar. iſtius Eccleſ. Qui obiit 6. die Menſ.* Feb. 1475. *Cujus*, &c.

By it alſo another Stone, thus inſcribed:

*Hic jacet Dom.* Willielm. Tylling, *quondam Capellanus iſtius Eccleſ. Qui obiit* 24. *die Menſ.* Julii, *An. Dom.* 1430. *Cujus*, &c.

On the ſame Stone:

*Ac* Johannes Vale, *nuper Capellanus, & bonus reparator Cantar. ejuſdem Eccleſ. Qui obiit* 10. *die* Novemb. *An. Dom.* 1463. *Cujus*, &c.

Upon a very fair Marble Stone, verged about with Plates of Braſs, and concluding with the like Plates in the middle, is thus engraven:

*Pray for the Soul of* M. William Thinne, *Eſquire one of the Maſters of the honourable Houſhold to King* Henry VIII. *our Sovereign Lord. He departed from the Priſon of this frail Life the* 10. *Day of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1546. *in the* 38. *Year of our ſaid Soveraign Lord the King. Which Body, and every part thereof, in the laſt Day ſhall be raiſed up again, at the ſound of the Lord's Trumpet. In whoſe Coming, that we may all joyfully meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whoſe Mercy is ſo great towards us, that he freely offereth to all them that earneſtly repent their Sins, everlaſting Life, through the Death of his dearly beloved Son Jeſus: To whom be everlaſting Praiſe.* Amen.

Before the Entrance into the Veſtry lyeth a fair Marble Stone, without any Plate of Braſs, but thus engraven upon it:

*Nicholas Andrewes* to his deareſt Wife *Anne*
doth this laſt Office of Love :- For ſhe was

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Religious, | } { | Loving, |
| Chaſte, | | Fair, |
| Diſcreet, | | Obedient. |

*She lived but* 25 *Years, and died at* Chigwell *in* Eſſex *the* 12. *Day of* June 1606, *and was hereunder interred (in great Sorrow) the* Monday *following: leaving behind her living two Sons,* William *and* Nicholas.

Hard by it, is another Stone, thus inſcribed:

*Here reſteth the Body of* Agnes Bond, *Widow, ſome time the Wife of* William Bond *Eſquire; the which* William *and* Agnes *had Iſſue betwixt them* 8 *Sons and* 8 *Daughters; which* Agnes *deceaſed the* 4. *Day of* February, *in the year of our Lord God* 1552. *Cujus animæ*, &c.

Lower in the Chancel toward the Door, is another fair Stone plated, and thus engraven:

*Here under lyeth the Body of* Roger James, *late of* London, *Brewer, who being of the Age of* 67. *departed this Life the ſecond Day of* March, An. Dom. 1591. *leaving behind him* Sara *his Wife, eight Sons, and one Daughter.*

Near unto it, another Stone, thus inſcribed:

*Here under this Marble Stone lyeth* M. Henry Poulſted, *Eſquire, and* Alice *his Wife; the which* Henry *deceaſed the* 10. *of* December, 1556. *and begot of her Body one Son and one Daughter,* Richard *and* Mabell, *&c.*

Cloſe by it, another ſmaller Stone, thus inſcribed:

*Here lyeth buried* Barbara Thornix, *Daughter of* Thomas Thornix *Eſquire, who deceaſed the eleventh Day of* April 1613, *being of the Age of three years.*

By it another fair Stone, thus inſcribed,

*Here lyeth the Body of* Mary Burnell, *late Wife of* John Burnell, *Citizen and Merchant of* London, *the only Daughter of* Matthew Brownrig, *of* Ipſwich *in the County of* Suffolk, *Eſq; A Woman ſincerely living in the Fear of God, and dying conſtantly in the Faith of Chriſt Jeſus. She departed this Life the 5th Day of* April, 1612. *being of the Age of* 20 *Years: Having finiſhed in Wedlock with her ſaid Husband* 2 *Years and* 5 *Months, and bearing him Iſſue one Son, whereof ſhe died in Childbed, and expecteth now (with the Elect of God) a joyful Reſurrection.*

Then there is a goodly ancient fair Tomb, dividing the North Ile from the Chancel, bearing theſe engraven Lines,

*Hic jacet* Johannes Bacon, *quondam Civis & Woolman* London, *Qui obiit 6. Die Menſ.* Maii, *Anno Dom*, 1437. *Et Joanna Ux. ejus.*

There is a very goodly Tomb, but much defaced, and the braſs Plates ſtoln off from it; but ſo many of the Words as are remaining are theſe,

In the North Ile of the Quire.

*Stapule fuit ſeniorum, & unius* Londoniis *habitans, ſermone fidelis, cum* Margareta *Domina caſtaq; beata. Hunc rapuit* Michael *ad Cœli gaudia lati*, &c.

By it is a fair Monument in the Wall bearing this Inſcription,

*Hic jacet* Hieronymus Benalius, Bergomi *natus, qui dum vixit, pietatem coluit, & futuræ vitæ reſurrectionem expectat. Obiit* 4. *die* Martii, *An. Dom.* 1585. *Ætatis ſuæ* 58.

On the Ground, in the midſt of the Way, lyeth a fair Stone, by the Appearance, entring into a Vault: The Stone is thus engraven,

*This Stone belongeth to* Francis Cherry, *Merchant, Vintner, and to his Heirs.*
*Here lyeth* Margaret Cherry, *the Wife of* Francis Cherry, *by whom he had Iſſue* 11 *Children,* 4 *Sons, and* 7 *Daughters, and died of the* 12*th Child,* 1595.

A ſmall braſs Plate is fixed in the Wall, Eaſt, thus inſcribed,

*Of your Charity pray for the Soul of* Philip Dennis, *of* London, *Eſquire: Whoſe Body lyeth buried* *before this Stone: Who died the 3d Day of* September, 1556.

A fair marble Tomb much defaced, whereon are figured kneeling a Man and a Woman, he having three Sons kneeling behind him, and ſhe four Daughters: A Label proceedeth from his Mouth with theſe Words,

*Ego reſurgam, & in carne mea videbo te Jeſum, Deum Salvatorem meum.*

Another from her, thus,

*Qui* Lazarum *reſuſcitaſti à monumento fetidum, dona nobis requiem.*

J. S. *Tho. Pilke*, Citizen, had a Chauntry here founded 16 *R.* II. to pray for his Soul: For which he gave a Tenement.]

Upon the Ground, ſomewhat near to one another, are divers fair Graveſtones bearing theſe Inſcriptions:

*Under this Stone lyeth* William Roberts, *Citizen and Mercer of* London, *and Merchant of the Staple at* Calais, *Son of* William Roberts, *Alderman of the ſaid Place: Which* William *his Son deceaſed the ſeventh Day of Jnuary,* Anno Domini, 1555.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Christopher Rawſon, *late Mercer of* London, *and Merchant of the Staple at* Calais, *who deceaſed the ſecond Day of* October, Anno Domini 1518.

*Here under lyeth Maſter* William Robinſon, *Alderman of* London, *Citizen and Mercer, and Merchant of the Staple at* Calais, *and* Elizabeth *his Wife. He deceaſed the thirtieth Day of* December, 1552.

*Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of Miſtreſs* Jane Ruſſel, *one of the Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber to Q.* Mary, *and Wife to* William Ruſſell, *Serjeant of the Cellar to our late Sovereign Lady Queen* Elizabeth: *And deceaſed the 16th Day of* January, Anno Domini 1558.

J. S.
Heralds Off.

*Mary* Lady *Winter*, Wife to Sir *Will. Winter*, Kt, deceaſed at his Houſe in *Seething Lane*, *Nov.* 4. 1575. Her Funerals were celebrated at *Barking* Church: And then her Corps conveyed to the Church of *Lidney* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and there buried. She had Iſſue, *Edward*, *Nicholas*, *James*, *William*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, *Elianor*, and *Jane*.]

*In the South Wall is a Monument with this Inſcription.*

R. In the Ile againſt this Place lyeth the Body of *Francis Covell*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*. He lived in this Pariſh 52 Years, was married to his Wife *Margery* 42 Years, had Iſſue by her *Thomas* his only Son. He had borne Office in his Company, and this Ward, with good Reputation; was in his Life religious, peaceable, and charitable, and at his Death gave Cloathing to the Poor of this Pariſh yearly for ever. He lived 69 Years, and rendered his Soul in Peace to God, *September* 7. 1625.

Still more Monuments here.
J. S.

Of later Times theſe following were buried in this Church, and have Monuments or Graveſtones.

In the Chancel. *John Kettlewell*, A. M. ſome time Paſtor of *Coles Hill* in *Warwickſhire*: Died *Apr.* 12. 1695. His Inſcription upon his Monument fixed to a Pillar at the South Side of the Altar, deſerves here to be ſet down, to preſerve the Memory of an excellent Clergyman.

J. Worthingt.

*Quod mori potuit*
JOANNIS KETTLEWELL, *A. M.*
*Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ *Presbyteri, Integerrimi, inſtructiſſimiq; Viri, Pietatis, Modeſtiæ ſingularis, ut verbo omnia, verè Chriſtiani: Qualem fateare par eſt: Qui totius* OFFICII NOSTRI RATIONES, *(Annum adhuc agens vigeſimum quartum) feliciter adeo atq; ex animo explicuit, ut dictu haud ſit facile, mores alienos, ad Virtutem Evangelicam formaverit magis, an ad vitam depinxerit ſuos. Eccleſiæ Paroch. de* COLES HILL, *in agro* Warwick. *per Annos ſeptem invigilavit, Paſtor fidiſſimus, prudentiſſimuſque. Fortunæ tandem utriuſq; Victor. Animam Deo reddidit,* April 12. *An. Dom.* 1695. *Ætat.* 42.
*Morte tali Vita digna.*]

J. S. In the North Ile a Monument in the Figure of a Pillar, for *Lidcoats* ſome time an Officer of the Cuſtom Houſe.

*George Snayth* Eſq; ſome time Auditor to *William Laud* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, died *Jan.* 17. 1651.

*Sibi ſuiſq; poſuit* Robertus Huckel, *An.* 1694.

*John Hotham* Eſq; [beheaded] *Jan.* 1. 1644. *Ætat.* 36.

*Roger Hatton* Eſq; late Alderman of this City, *July* 26. 1666.

Dame *Joanna* Widow of Sir *John Kempthorn*, the famous Sea Commander. *Dec.* 28. 1691.

*George Moor*, Citizen and Wine Cooper of *London*. *Sept.* 29. 1669.

*James Hickſon* Eſq; *Jun.* 16. 1689. Aged 82. *Hickſon.* Who in his Life time built an Almſhouſe for ſix poor People in the Pariſh of *South Mims* in the County of *Middleſex*: And at his Death endowed the ſaid Almſhouſe with a Salary of 24 *l. per An.* with ſome other Advantages.

His good Deeds.

He alſo founded a School in *Plow Yard* in this Pariſh, for the Education of twenty poor Children. To the Head Maſter of which he appointed 20 *l. per An.* his Dwelling and two Chaldron of Sea Coal. And to a Writing Maſter 8 *l. per An.* He alſo gave to the poor Freemen of the Brewers Company 10 *l. per An.* To the Poor of the Hamlet of *Wapping White Chapel* 3 *l. per An.* To fifteen poor People 2 *s.* one Pair of Hoſe, and one Pair of Shoes yearly: Alſo to the Miniſter of this Pariſh 20 *s. per An.* for a Sermon to be preached yearly upon New Year's Day: And to the Clerk and Sexton 5 *s.* For the Performance of which he left all his Manour of *Williats*, and certain other Lands and Tenements in *South Mims* aforeſaid, in Truſt, to the right worſhipful Company of *Brewers* of *London*: He alſo gave ſeveral other charitable Legacies to be paid by his Executors: In Memory of which pious and charitable Actions, and as a Teſtimony of their Gratitude, *Elizabeth Peach* and *Dorothy Wright*, Executors of his laſt Will, erected this Monument. His Coat is *Or, two Cranes Legs in Salteir Sable.*

*Charles de Beauvoir* Eſq; deſcended of the ancient Family of the *Beauvoirs* of *Guernſey*, Son of *Charles de Beauvoir* D. D. Tutor to the Duke of *Glouceſter*: Died *March* 7. 1702. Aged 66.

In the Body of the Church. *Margaret Baſano*, late Wife of *Arthur Baſano* Gent. And *Camela Whitton*, late Wife of *Henry Whitton* of *Lamberhurſt* in *Kent*, Gent. eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid *Arthur* and *Margaret*: The ſaid *Margaret* died

*Oct.* 26. 1620. Aged 66. And *Camela*, about the Age of 46. *May* 12. 1622.

*Charles Thornhil* Eſq; Son of *John Thornhil* late of *Kent*, Knt. *Mar.* 23. 1667.

*Will. Lever* Gent. *Dec.* 1. 1666.

*Henry Cookſon* Gent. *Nov.* 24. 1638.

*Bridget Holder*, late Wife of *John Holder* Merchant, aged 51. *Oct.* 6. 1688.

*Antonius Death*, A. M. *Aulæ Pembroch. Cantabr. Ob.* Feb. 9. *& Æra Chriſti* 1679. *Hujus Parochiæ Benefactor magnificus.*

*Michael Darby* Citizen and *Painter Stainer* of *London*, 1672.

*Margaret* Wife of *Abraham Aſhe*, *Ruſſia* Merchant, Daughter of *Arthur Dee*, Doctor of Phyſick, 14 Years Phyſician to the Emperor of all *Ruſſia:* She died *Jan.* 21. 1638. Aged 33.

Certain Sons and Daughters of *John Pym* and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

*Henry Hunter* Eſq; 1669.

*Henry Richardſon* late Citizen and *Vintner* of *London*, departed *Aug.* 1. 1690.

*John Kimber* Citizen and *Clothworker* of *London*, *Feb.* 10. 1684.

*William Shipman* Merchant, deceaſed 1681.]

The Accident by Gunpowder. *Leyborn.*

Over againſt the Wall of *Barkin* Churchyard a ſad and lamentable Accident befel by Gun Powder, in this manner. One of the Houſes in this Place was a *Ship Chandler*'s, who, upon the 4th of *January* 1649. about 7 of the Clock at Night, being buſy in his Shop about barrelling up of Gun Powder, it took Fire, and in the twinkling of an Eye blew up not only that, but all the Houſes thereabouts, to the Number (towards the Street and in back Alleys) of 50 or 60. The Number of Perſons deſtroyed by this Blow could never be known, for the next Houſe but one was the *Roſe* Tavern, a Houſe, never (at that time of Night) but full of Company; and that Day the Pariſh Dinner was in that Houſe. And in three or four Days after, digging, they continually found Heads, Arms, Legs, and half Bodies miſerably torn and ſcorched, beſides many whole Bodies, not ſo much as their Cloaths ſinged. In the Courſe of this Accident I will inſtance in two, one a dead, the other a living Monument: In the digging, (as I ſaid before) they found the Miſtreſs of the Houſe of the *Roſe* Tavern ſitting in her Bar, and one of the Drawers ſtanding by the Bar's Side, with a Pot in his Hand, only ſtifled with Duſt and Smoak; their Bodies being preſerved whole, by means of great Timbers falling croſs one upon another: This is one. Another is this, The next Morning there was found upon the upper Leads of *Barkin* Church a young Child lying in a Cradle, as newly laid in Bed, neither the Child nor Cradle having the leaſt ſign of any Fire or other Hurt. It was never known whoſe Child it was, ſo that one of the Pariſh kept it for a Memorial; for in the Year 1666. I ſaw the Child, grown to be then a proper Maiden, and came to the Man that had kept her all that time, where he was drinking at a Tavern, with ſome other Company then preſent: And he told us, ſhe was the Child that was ſo found in the Cradle upon the Church Leads as aforeſaid.]

Charitable Gifts to this Pariſh.

*God's Bleſſings beſtowed on the Poor of this Pariſh, by the Benevolence and Charity of well diſpoſed People.*

Given by *Margaret Martin*, of the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking* in *London*, in the Year 1557. to, and amongſt the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, yearly, for ever, 26 *s.* 8 *d.* And to the Church Wardens for their Pains, 20 *d.* to each, to be paid them yearly for ever.

Given by Mr. *William Armorer*, to hold for ten Years, one Load of Charcoles, and two hundred of Faggots, by his Wife to be delivered every *Chriſtmaſs*, to, and amongſt the Poor of the ſame Pariſh.

Given by Miſtreſs *Alice Polſted*, to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſame Pariſh, the Sum of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to be paid them yearly for ever.

Given by Mr. *William Haines* 5 *l.* a Year for ever, after the Death of *Alice* his Wife.

Given by *Richard Smith*, his dwelling Houſe, known and called by the Name of the *White Lion*, ſituate near to the *Tower Hill*, to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh; after the Deceaſe of his Wife, and *Richard* and *Margaret* his Children, if they happen to die without Iſſue.

Given by Mr. *Wilkinſon*, after the Deceaſe of his Wife, the Leaſe of the Houſe ſituate at *Tower Hill*, to be let by the Church Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh; and they to give out of the ſame Rent, during the ſaid Leaſe, 40 *s.* yearly to the Poor of the Pariſh, and 20 *s.* yearly to the Preacher or Lecturer there: And the Reſidue of the ſaid Rent to be diſtributed in ſuch ſort as in her Will is mentioned.

Gifts belonging to the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking.* *J. S.*

And here I ſhall inſert a more modern Account of the Gifts and Charities belonging unto this Pariſh, as it was given in by the Church Wardens thereof, *Anno* 1693. in a parochial Viſitation of the Churches of *London*, as well exempt as not exempt.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* |
|---|---|
| *John Brickhill* | Several Tenements in *Brickhill lane* in the Pariſh of St. *Martin Vintry:* Burnt down; and ſince let by long Leaſes to be built upon, paying annual Rents, 13 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*<br>Alſo annual Rents, charged upon Rents in *Alhallows Lane*, and paid by the Company of Clothworkers, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* |
| *Henry Campion* | 10 *l. per Ann.* and a Rent-Charge upon two Houſes in *Campion Lane* in this Pariſh. |
| *Anne Hope* | 5 *l. per Ann.* payable upon St. *Thomas* Day; charged upon ſome Tenements in *Bermondſey* Street, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave Southwark.* |
| *Bernard Hyde* Eſq; | 4 *l.* 10 *s.* every tenth Year to 18 Widows or Maids, *viz.* 5 *s.* a piece, paid by the Company of *Salters.* |
| Dr. *Arnold* | Some Tenements in *Alhallows Lane* in this Pariſh: Burnt down, and let out to be built upon by long Leaſes, paying the annual Rent of 8 *l.* 10 *s.* |
| Mr. *Frankland* | 20 *s. per Ann.* payable upon *All Saints* Day by the Company of *Clothworkers.* |

A Table of Gifts.

To which may be added what is ſpecified in a Table hanging up in this Church, expreſſing divers Gifts and Legacies given or bequeathed to the ſaid Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, to the Uſe of the Poor, or Church, *viz.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Gilbert Keate* Eſq; | 40 *l.* to be let out *gratis* from 4 years to 4 years for ever, unto two young Beginners, Inhabitants of this Pariſh, that is to ſay, 20 *l.* a piece. By his laſt Will *Anno* 1658. |

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* |
|---|---|
| *Tho. Leaver*, of the *Eaſt Indies*, Merchant. | 100*l.* for the purchaſing of 6*l. per ann.* for ever. To be diſtributed every *Chriſtmas* to ſix poor Men, and ſix poor Women, that is, to each of them 10*s.* By his laſt Will. |
| *Michael Darby* | 50*l.* to buy three Gowns every *Chriſtmas* for ever, for three poor Men or Women of the Pariſh. By his laſt Will dated *Anno* 1672. |
| *David Edwards* Merchant. | 30*l.* to the Uſe of the Poor, to be laid out in Sea Coals, for ever, at the cheapeſt Rate in Summer, and to be ſold out in the cold time of Winter. *Anno* 1673. |
| *Tho. Wylſon* of *Chattham* in *Kent*, Gent. | An Annuity of 5*l. per Ann.* for ever, to be iſſuing out of a Meſſuage or Tenement in *Dowgate*, to be diſtributed by 2*s.* a Week in Bread every Lord's Day for ever among the Poor of the Pariſh. By his laſt Will dated 1676. |
| *Robert Richardſon.* | Gave the large Altar Piece, with all the carved Work, Painting and Gilding, *Anno* 1684. |
| *Richard Burden* | Gave the curious Wrought Communion Table ſtanding in the ſaid Altar Piece. |

Other Perſons gave the Pulpit Cloth and Cuſhions, and other Ornaments: Whoſe Names are ſet down in a Table in the Veſtry.

Gift Sermons to this Pariſh.

Beſides theſe, certain yearly Sums of Money were given for Sermons to be preached in this Pariſh: Which were as followeth.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* |
|---|---|
| *Hugh Bullock.* | Four Quarterly Sermons, *viz.* On *Chriſtmas* Day, *Lady* Day, *Midſummer* Day, and *Michaelmas:* Ten Shillings *per* Sermon, immediately after Preaching, payable by the Church Wardens, from the *Bell* Alehouſe in *Mincing Lane*. By Will. |
| Mr. *Aytel* | 20*s.* out of the Rent of a Houſe in *Tower Street*, for a Sermon on the fifth of *Novemb.* |
| *James Hixon* | 20*s.* for a Sermon to be preached on *New-Years* Day: Payable by the *Brewers* Company. |
| *William Smith* late Curate of this Pariſh. | 20*s.* for another Sermon, payable by the Truſtees of the ſaid *Smith*, from a Houſe of his Building on part of the Glebeland. The two laſt lately ſettled. |

Vicarage Houſe.

The Vicarage Houſe was burnt down in the Fire. Rebuilt by Dr. *Layfield*, then Incumbent upon Leaſe of 40 Years to his Son Dr. *Cha. Layfield*. The Houſe let ſome time for 70*l. per ann.* and the reſerved or Ground Rent 4*l.* In which is included the whole Glebeland: Some of which lieth on the other ſide of the Church.

Free School in this Pariſh.

There is in this Pariſh a Free School, founded by Alderman *Hickſon* deceaſed, about the Year 1692. One Mr. *Graſty* is Maſter of it: His Salary is 20*l. per ann.* and two Chaldron of Coals. There belongs alſo a Writing Maſter to it, whoſe Stipend is 8*l. per ann.*

An Hoſpital here for mad People.

Somewhere in this Pariſh Licence was given in 44 *Edw.* III. for the founding of an Hoſpital *pro ſuſtentatione* Hominum in Freneſim, &c. *cadentium*, *i. e.* for the ſuſtaining of People that fall into Phrenſies, &c.]

Bounds of this Pariſh. *A. M.*

Concerning the Bounds and Limits of this Pariſh according to our precedent Order: They go Northward from the Church ſo far as the Corner, where is the back Gate, ſome time belonging to Sir *Francis Walſingham*, but now to Sir *Nicholas Salter*. Thence they go on along by the Garden Wall belonging to the Lady *Lumley*, to the Eaſt Corner; where going over, they paſs on ſo far as the Houſe of one *Peter Porter*, right over againſt the great Gate of the Lady *Lumley*'s Houſe. Where turning back down a Paſſage to the South Part of Mr. *Covell*'s Garden, in the midſt whereof, Eaſtward, upon *London Wall*, their Mark is fixed. Returning back that way again, they croſs Southward over *Tower Hill*, where ſome time ſtood a Croſs, diſtinguiſhing the *Tower* Liberty and *Alhallows*.

So they go on to the *Tower Dock*, to the Houſe of Mr. *Clay*, Brewer, where they go up *Petty Wales*, to the *Cuſtom Houſe* Gate. And there they turn up *Water Lane*, on the Eaſt Side only, till they come forth thereof, and croſs over into *Mart Lane*, ſo far as Sir *Henry Baker*'s Houſe, where they turn over Eaſt, and ſo paſs on that End of *Mart Lane* South, where turning again Eaſt to *Sydon Lane*, they go up that Lane North, ſo far as Part of the Houſe belonging to Sir *Nicholas Salter*, and there fix their Mark; returning to *Chapel Alley*, and there ending where they began.

Here I confeſs my ſelf beholding to Mr. *Edward Abbot*, Parſon of *Alhallows Barking*, and the Officers that there gave me friendly Aſſiſtance.]

*Sydon Lane.*

By the Weſt End of this Pariſh Church and Chapel lyeth *Sydon Lane*, now corruptly called *Sything Lane*, from *Tower Street* up North to *Hart Street*.

In this *Sydon Lane* divers fair and large Houſes are builded; namely, one by Sir *John Allen*, ſome time Maior of *London*, and of the Privy Council unto K. *Henry* VIII. Sir *Francis Walſingham* Knt. principal Secretary to the Queen's Majeſty that then lived, was lodged there, and ſo was the Earl of *Eſſex*, &c.

*Sharington* Houſe. *J. S.*

I know not whether it were this very Houſe, But I am ſure hereabouts was a capital Meſſuage called *Sharington* Houſe, forfeited to King *Edward* VI. from Sir *Edward Sharington*, belonging to the Mint, attainted the 3d of his Reign: Which Houſe the King gave to *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*.]

## The Church of St. *OLAVE HARTSTREET.*

Pariſh Church of St. *Olave* in *Hartſtreet.*

At the North Weſt Corner of this Lane ſtandeth a proper Pariſh Church of St. *Olave*, which Church, together with ſome Houſes adjoyning, and alſo others over againſt it in *Hart Street*, are of the ſaid *Tower Street* Ward: The Church hath a Dial over the Street, and a Churchyard behind it.

Repaired and adorned. *R.*

This Church in the many decayed Places of it (which indeed were many and great) was repaired richly, and very worthily ſupplied with whatſoever it wanted, and furniſhed with whatſoever might farther deck and adorn it, at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord God 1632. and 1633. In the former Year,

*Thomas Redding*
*Roger Dreyton* } Church Wardens.

In the next

*Roger Dreyton*
*Chriſtoph. Wigley* } Church Wardens.

The Charge. The Charge of this Repair amounted to the Sum of 437 *l.* and upwards.

Reparations. Some eſpecial Particulars (leaving the Steeple, Walls, and Battlements) within the Church were theſe: The Roof in the middle Ile decayed, to the Danger of falling, was with new Timber rebuilt, new leaded, and the Inſide very worthily garniſhed. The Stone Work of all the Windows greatly defaced and periſhed, were new wrought, and all the Windows new glazed: And within ſome few Years before this, two very fair Galleries at the lower End of the Church, one on the North Side, the other on the South, were erected.]

***MONUMENTS*** in this Pariſh Church of St. *Olave*, be theſe,

Monuments.
*Richard Cely*, and *Robert Cely*, Felmongers, principal Builders and Benefactors of this Church.
Dame *Johane*, Wife to Sir *John Zouch*, 1439.
*John Clarentiaulx*, King of Arms, 1427.
*Thomas Sawle*.
Sir *Richard Haddon*, Mercer, Maior, 1512.
*Thomas Burnall*, Mercer, 1548.
*Thomas Morley*, Gent. 1566.
Sir *John Radcliffe*, Knt. 1568. And Dame *Anne* his Wife, 1585.
*Chapone*, a *Florentine* Gent. 1582.
Sir *Hamond Vaughan*, Knt.
*George Stoddard*, Merchant, *&c.*

In the Chancel. *A. M.* In the Wall, on the North Side, is an ancient Monument, but very much defaced, appearing to belong to Sir *Richard Haddon*, Mercer and Lord Maior of *London*, with ſome ſhew of two Wives, two Sons, and three Daughters: But the Plates of Memory are gone.

On the Ground. A fair marble Stone lyeth by the Communion Table, and a large Plate upon it, on the Top whereof theſe *Latin* Verſes are engraven,

*Ortu præclarus curans illuſtrior Arte*
*Efficier* * *Patriam deſerit iſte ſuam,*
*Diſcendi ſtudio varias tranſiverat oras,*
*Heu tandem* * *febrius Anglia finit iter.*
*Nobilitas, virtus, pietas, doctrina bearunt*
Schraderum, *ſi vis pergere plura ſcies.*

* *Fortè, efficitur.*

* *Fortè, Febris Anglica.*

In the midſt are two fair Coats of Arms, the one having *Schrader* as the Motto, and the other *Non Wechtelt.*

Lower is this Inſcription fairly engraven,

Georgius Schraderus, Brunſwigæ, *An.* 1580. *Menſ.* Februarii, *nobili Familia Patre autore* Schradero, *à Conſiliis ſecretiſſimis Illuſtriſſimorum Duc.* Brunſwig. & Luneb. *Matre* Catharina *à* Vechtelt *natus, in vera Dei notitia educatus, poſtquam maximam* Germaniæ *partem, totam* Galliam, Brabant. Fland. *vidiſſet, in* Angliam *ſe recepit, inde domum ut rediret, febri verè correptus, placidè in Domino obdormivit, Octob.* 3. *An. ſalutis,* 1605. *Ætatis ſuæ* 24. & *in hoc tumulo requieſcit.*

Two fair marble Stones lye ſomething near to this, bearing theſe Inſcriptions,

*Orate pro anima* Roberti Byrche, *Woolpacker: Qui obiit viceſimo ſeptimo die* Julii, *Anno Dom.* 1433. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

D. O. M.

Matthæo Babalio, *Nobili* Raguſino, *pietate ac probitate inſigni, immaturaq; morte vita defuncto, Anno ætatis ſuæ* 27. *Domini vero,* 1567. *Menſ.* Junio.

Nicholaus Gozzius *amicus poſuit.*

A fair marble Tomb, with a Knight in Armour lying along on it, and his Wife kneeling by him, thus inſcribed,

*Hic jacet* Joannes Radcliffe, *Miles, filius* Roberti, *Comitis* Suſſexiæ: *Qui obiit (nullis ſuſceptis liberis) nono die* Novembris, *Ann. Dom.* 1568.
*Here lyeth Dame* Anne, *the Wife of Sir* John Radcliffe, *Knt. who died the tenth of* December, Anno Dom. 1585.

A fair Monument erected behind the Tomb of Sir *John Radcliffe*, but ſomewhat higher, with half the lively Figure of the Party it concerneth, inſcribed thus,

*Memoriæ Sacrum.*

Petro Turnero, Gulielmi Turneri *Patris inclyto filio, probitatis ac eruditionis fama, illuſtriq; Medicinæ Doctori peritiſſimo; quem* Cantabrigia *aluit,* Heidelbrigia *Doctoris inſignibus honoravit,* Oxonium *coboneſtavit,* Paſcha Turnera *Conjux mœſtiſſima æternum pietatis, amoris ac doloris ſui Monumentū.* L. M. P.
Henricus Parreus *Epiſc.* Wigornienſis,
Paſchæ Turneræ *frater mœroris conſors,*
*Piis defuncti manibus hoc Epicedium parentavit. Obiit* Maii 27. *Anno Dom.* 1614. *Ætatis ſuæ* 72.

Dr. *William Turner.* *J. S.* The forementioned *William Turner*, Father of *Peter*, was an ancient Goſpeller, Contemporary, Fellow Collegian and Friend to Biſhop *Ridley* the Martyr. He was Doctor of Phyſic in King *Edward* the Sixth's Days, and domeſtic Phyſician to the Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector to that King. He was alſo a Divine and Preacher, and wrote ſeveral Books againſt the Errors of *Rome*: and was preferred by King *Edward* to be Dean of *Wells*. And being an Exile under Queen *Mary* I. returned home upon her Death, and enjoyed his Deanry again. He was the firſt that by great Labour and Travel into *Germany*, *Italy* and other foreign Parts, put forth an *Herbal* in Engliſh *Anno* 1568. (the Ground work of *Gerard*'s Herbal) and then lived in *Crutched Friars*. From whence he dated his Epiſtle Dedicatory of that Book to the Queen. But we ſhall have his Epitaph by and by.]

In the South Eaſt Wall, a Stone ingraven, without any Plate, bearing this Inſcription:

Gulielmo Turnero, *Medico, ac Theologo peritiſſimo, Decano* Wellenſ. *Per Annos triginta in utraq; ſcientia exercitatiſſimus, Eccleſiæ & Reipublicæ profuit, & contra utriuſque pernitioſiſſimos hoſtes; maximè vero Romanum Antichriſtum fortiſſimus* Jeſu Chriſti *Miles acerrimè dimicavit, ac tandem corpus ſenio & laboribus* * *compertum, in ſpem beatiſſim. reſurrectionis hic depoſuit; devictis* Chriſti *virtute mundi, carniſq; civibus cap. triumphat in æternum.*

* *Fortè, confectum.*

*Magnus Apollinea,*
*quondam* Turnerus *in arte,*
*Magnus & in vera*
*religione fuit:*
*Mors tamen obrepens,*
*majorem reddidit illum.*
*Civis enim Cœli*
*regna ſuperna tenet.*

*Obiit* 7. *die Julii, An. Dom.* 1568.

Under it, upon a ſmall Plate is thus engraven:

*In God is my whole truſt.* J. O. 1591.
John Orgen, *and* Helen *his Wife.*

*As I was, ſo be ye,*
*As I am, you ſhall be.*
*What I gave, that I have,*
*What I ſpent, that I had:*
*Thus I count all my coſt,*
*What I left, that I loſt.*

There is a very fair Tomb erected in the South Wall of the Choir, whereon theſe Lines are engraven:

*Hic juxta in Choro ſitus eſt* Jacobus Deane, *Eques Auratus, vir bonus & in operibus charitatis, qui primo* Suſannã *filiam* Chriſtopheri Bumſted *Generoſ. Uxorem habuit, ex qua unicum ſuſcepit filiolum. Poſtea* Elizab. *filiam* Hugon. Offley *Armigeri, Alderm.* Lond. *Deinde* Elizab. *filiam* Richardi Thornehill *Armig. & viduam* Chriſtopheri Web *Armig. duxit conjugē. Ex qua duas genuit filiolas, nullam tamen relinquens prolem, ſe moriente ſuperſtitem, An. Ætatis,* 63. 15 *Maii,* 1608. *in Domino obdormivit.*

Two fair Stones plated, one by another, thus inſcribed:

*Here lyeth buried (in the Mercy of God) the Bodies of* Thomas Beckingham, *Eſquire, Merchant of the Staple at* Callis, *and* Anne *his Wife. He deceaſed the* 4. *Day of* Decemb. An. Dom. 1576. *And ſhe the* 22. *of* May, 1565.

*Here lyeth* Thomas Prenthoit, *Citizen and Upholder of* London; *and* Joane *his Wife. He deceaſed the* 7. *Day of* April, Anno Dom. 1521.

A fair Alabaſter Tomb, and the Figure of a Man kneeling on it, thus inſcribed:

D. O. M.

In the North Side of the Choir. *Hic ſitus eſt* Petrus Caponius, Florentinus, *in vita Nobilitate clarus, morum integritate, ſummis principibus gratiſſimus, exilium quod iniquiore fato ſubierat, conſtanter tulit. Obiit An. Ætatis* 32. *Sal.* 1582. 6. *Cal.* Novembris.

*Mortuum* Britannia, *quem vivum in ſinu tulerat, in ſinu nec dum diſcincto, conſervat.*

Petrus Landus, *ex parentibus* Florentinis, *apud* Lugdunum Galliæ *natus, hoc amoris & mœroris Monumentum* P.

Upon two Plates fixed in the Wall, are theſe Inſcriptions:

*Here under lyeth buried the Body of* Philip Van Wyllender, *Eſquire, Muſician, and one of the Privy Chamber to King* Henry VIII. *of moſt famous Memory, and to King* Edward VI. *Who died the* 24. *Day of* February, Ann. Dom. 1553. *And had Iſſue by* Frances *his Wife, four Sons, and two Daughters,* &c.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Thomas Burnell, *late Citizen and Mercer of* London, *and Merchant of the Staple at* Callis. *He deceaſed the* 26. *Day of* February, Ann. Dom. 1548.

R. A very fair Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

*Paul Bayning* Eſq; ſometime Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, lived to the Age of 77 Years, and died *September* 3d, *Anno Dom.* 1616.

*Conſecrated to the Memory of* Paul *and* Andrew Bayning, *Eſquires.*

If all great Cities
proſperouſly confeſs,
That he, by whom
their Traffick doth increaſe,
Deſerves well of them,
then th'Adventure's worth
Of theſe two, who
were Brothers both by Birth,
And Office, prove,
that they have thankful bin,
For th' Honours which
this City plac'd them in.
And dying old,
they by a bleſt conſent
This Legacy bequeath'd,
their Monument.
The happy ſumm and end
of their Affairs,
Provided well both
for their Souls and Heirs.

*This Monument of his Brother adjoining to this.*

*Andrew Bayning*, ſometimes Alderman of *London*, lived to the Age of 67 Years, and died the 21ſt of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1610.

Over the Tomb of *Paul Bayning*, Eſq; hang the Enſigns of Honour, as his Coat, Streamers; and the like of the Lord *Bayning*, Viſcount *Sudbury*, his Son, there buried in the Monument of his Father.

Next to that of *Paul Bayning*, Eſq; is this, having this Inſcription.

*Cave ſis Gradum*
*pergas Viator,*
*priuſquam hæc*
*perlegeris.*

*In certam beatæ Reſurrectionis ſpem, Terræ ſequeſtratum,*

*Hic eſt exanime Corpus, præclaræ quondam Mentis Hoſpitium, viri juvenis Domini* Ludolphi de Werder, Anhaltini, *prænobili ac Antiquâ* Werderorum *Familiâ Orti: Cujus ſummam in Deum pietatem, inclyti Generis ſeriem, Amplas eruditi pectoris Dotes, cum tam anguſto Marmoris non Comprehendantur, ſacro ſilentio meritò obſignamus. Generoſus hîc vir mxām partem, primum* Germaniam *luſtravit, in quâ Famigerabilium aliquot Academiarum, puta* Lipſien. Jenev. Giſſen. *non degenerem Incolam, diu egit, magnis literarum nominibus mirum quantum carus. Deinde in* Belgiam *conceſſit, ubi veram Nobilitatem, decentibus ſtudiis, quadrien.* Leidæ *combuſſit. Tandem in* Angliam *perveniens hîc* Londini *ſeſquiannum phthiſi ſolito vehementius laboravit; cujus malignâ obſtinatione, etiam factum eſt, ut die* 26. *Decemb. Anno* 1628. *Natus annos* 29. *Rebus humanis valere, ſuis verò plangere, dixerit, animâ ſuâ, creatori ſuo, unde tam nobile depoſitum acceperat, Magnâ in* Chriſtum *Fide redonatâ. Monumentum hocce agnati, quibus acerbum ſui deſiderium reliquit, pio ducti affectu erigi curarunt.*

Lectori.

*Quiſquis adhuc vitam vivis,*
*ſic vivito vitam,*
*Linquere eam quovis*
*tempore ritè queas.*

Near unto the other this, having this Inſcription.

*D. O. M. S.*

*Viator, Commorare, Rimare, Mirare.*

Chriſtophorus Jacobus Elſſenhaimer, *ab* Elſſenhaim *in* Preprunn *Junior,* Welſenſis Auſtrius, *Generis ſplendore, verâ in Deum Religione, pietate in parentes, obſervantia in ſuperiores, Charitate & Comitate in quoſvis, verè Nobiliſſimus juvenis,*

*juvenis, Nobile Familiæ Columen, Juventutis exemplar, Artium & Linguarum Cognitionem inſignem, pro divinis ingenii ſui dotibus in* Ratiſponenſium *Gymnaſio Poetico,* Altorfiana, Argentinenſi, Baſilienſi, Leidenſi *Academiis acquiſitam peregrinationibus adaucturus, hic in* Anglia, *ad Angelorum Sanctorum Cœlum avocatus, animam ſuam* Chriſto *Redemptori reddidit, corpus verò huic ſolò commiſit, Deſiderium ſui triſtiſſimum omnibus bonis relinquens, Inprimis parentibus* Chriſtophoro Jacobo Elſſenhaimero ab Elſſenham *in* Preprunn *Seniori, &* Dorotheæ *ex Nobili* Hændeliorum *Familia proſatæ, Qui Filio unicè uniſoli ſenectutis portui extremum hoc quod ſibi ab illo deſideravere animitus Amoris Monumentum inter Candidiſſimas Lacrymas ſtatuerunt.*

*Obiit Anno Ætatis* 21. *Men.* ix. *die* 28. *Anno* Chriſti MDCXVIII. *die* vi. *Auguſt.*

*Nemo noſtrum ſibi vivit, & nemo ſibi moritur. Sive enim vivimus, Domino vivimus, ſive morimur Domino morimur; ſive ergo vivimus, ſive morimur, Domini ſumus.* Paul. *ad* Rom. *Cap.* 14. *Verſ.* 17.

*Filius ad Parent.*

*Vivo, fruor tandem veris, (ne flete parentes)*
*Deliciis, Cœlo, poſteritate, Deo.*

*A fair Stone in the Middle Ile, with theſe Words about it.*

Here lyeth the Body of *Alice Hull*, the Wife of *Walter Hull* of *London*, Gentleman, who was buried the 16. Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1627.

*In the Middle of the Stone, with their Armes over it, theſe Words.*

Though we are dead, yet our Lives are hid in Chriſt with God.

Chriſt is to me, both in Life and Death, Advantage.

Though my Fleſh faileth, and my Heart alſo, yet God is the Strength of my Heart, and my Portion for ever.]

Monuments more modern. *J. S.*

Sir *Andrew Riccard* Kt. an eminent *Turky* and *Eaſt-India* Merchant, hath a ſtately Statue of white Marble againſt the North Wall of this Church, ſet up in honour of him by the *Turky* Company. He died *Sept.* 6. 1672. Aged 68. He lyes buried under the Communion Table.

His Epitaph is in theſe Words.

*En!* ANDREAM RICCARDUM *Eq. Bar. Civem* Londinenſem, *& Mercatorem ſplendidiſſimum, Virum Pietatis in Deum inſignis, Probitatis erga homines eximiæ, Exiſtimationis apud omnes ſummæ, in negotiis, maximè* publicis agendis, *ſedulitatis indefeſſæ. In muneribus quibuſvis obeundis, Prudentiæ ſimul & integritatis maximæ. Societatis* Indicæ *Præſidentem ſæpius invitum. Societatis verò (uti vulgo dicitur)* Turcicæ *per octodecim ſimul annos, Dictatorem perpetuum.*

*Ad illius* itaque *memoriam Societati illi præſertim pergratam, Monumentum hoc ei extruendum, Impenſis ſuis illa ipſa curavit Societas.*

In the Chancel over the *Baynings* Monument, is an Inſcription for *Elizabeth Pepys*, ſome time Wife of *Samuel Pepys* Eſq; Secretary to the Navy. She deceaſed *Nov.* 10. 1669.

*Jane*, late Wife of *Matthew Humberſtone* of *London*, Eſq; *July* 17. 1694.

*Daniel Mills*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh 32 Years, *Oct.* 26. 1689.

*Henry Davy*, Merchant, *Feb.* 6. 1672.

*John Beare* and *Douſabell* his Wife, both deſcended from good Families in the County of *Devon*. He died *June* 2. 1688. She died *July* 29. 1696.

*Frances Fairborn*, Daughter of Sir *Palmes Fairborn*, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's City and Garriſon of *Tangier*, *July* 26. 1677.

Middle Ile, *John Newton* Merchant, together with 7 Sons and 4 Daughters. He died 1697.

On the South of the Communion Table is a Monument for Sir *John Mennes* Kt. born at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, employed in great Offices of Truſt in the Navy by King *James*, King *Charles* I. and II. *Feb.* 18. 1670.

High on a Pillar South is the Figure of a young Lady half way cut in Stone, being *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Gore*, Kt. and Alderman. She died *July* 18. 1698. Aged 18 Years and 11 Months.]

Benefactors. *A. M.*

A Table of the Benefactors very fair hangeth up on the North Wall. It was made 1685. Therefore,

Coming now to the Charities given to the Poor in this Pariſh, I find no nomination of any, but of one Mrs. *Bainham*, and Sir **James Deane*, whoſe Gifts are Benevolence in Bread weekly to the Poor. There ſtandeth alſo in the lower part of the Church, a Memory of one yet living, inſcribed thus:

* His Gift was to S. *Katharine Coleman* Pariſh, as well as to this.

John Highlord, *ſenior, of* London, *Skinner, in his Life time, and in the* 85. *Year of his Age, gave forty Shillings yearly for ever, to be beſtowed in* Newcaſtle *Coals, for the relief of the Poor in this Pariſh of St.* Olave *in* Hart Street.

There are many Men of great and good account in this Pariſh, who at divers times are bountiful unto the Poor in Money, and as they ſend it, it is faithfully divided among them.

*The preſent State of the Charities of St.* Olave Hart Street, *ſtands thus:*

The charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh. *J. S.*

*Margaret Bainham* gave 2 *s.* a Week every *Sunday* in time of Divine Service in the Morning: Paid by the Church Wardens of *Alhallows Stayning.*

*Richard Chenies* 40 *s. per ann.* payable by the Church Wardens of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, at *Lady Day*, and *Michaelmas.*

*Andrew Windſores*, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* payable quarterly, at *Midſummer*, *Michaelmas*, *Chriſtmas*, and *Lady Day*, or within 28 Days. To iſſue out of the Capital Meſſuage of *Robert Delabar* in this Pariſh, late in the Occupation of Sir *Anthony Dean.*

*John Highlord*, ſenior, 40 *s. per ann.* to buy *Newcaſtle* Coals for the Poor of the Pariſh.

Sir *James Dean*, 5 *l.* 4 *s.* to iſſue out of the Mannor of *Aſh* in the County of *Southampton*, payable half yearly, *viz.* at *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas.*

Sir *John Worſtenholm*, 100 *l.* wherewith was Land purchaſed in *Helmet Court* near *Billinſgate*, to ſecure 6 *l. per ann.* to the Poor of the Pariſh for ever.

*Margaret Dean*, 3 *s.* 6 *d. per ann.* to the Poor of the Pariſh, paid by the Beadle of *Ironmonger*'s Hall.

Alderman *Stiles*, and Alderman *Lambert*, 20 *s. per ann.* to the Poor, payable by the *Grocers*, once in 14 Years.

*Henry Leak*, 6 *s. per ann.* payable by the Church Wardens of St. *Olaves Southwark.*

*Walter Hulls* Gift. One Tenement in the Pariſh of *Eaſtham* in *Eſſex*, Rent 8 *l.*

Several Houſes in *Whitechapel*, Rent reſerved, 23 *l.* 18 *s.*

One Houſe and Tenement with Orchard and

ſix Acres of Land at *Siddenham*, yearly Rent, 2*l.* 10*s.*

The Shops erected on the North Side of the Church, conveyed to the Pariſh by Mr. *William Thornbury*, 3*l. per ann.*

Dr. *John Lewin*, his Legacy of 2*l.* 12*s. per ann.* payable to the Poor for ever, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady Day*, by Mr. *Sykes* Apothecary in *Leadenhall Street*.

This Pariſh hath a Parſonage Houſe, ſituate next to the Church. No other Glebe. This Church eſcaped the great Fire in the Year 1666.]

Limits and Bounds of the Pariſh. *A. M.*

Now for the Limits and Bounds of the Pariſh. They go on from the Church Weſt, and turning down on the Eaſt Side of *Mart-lane*, croſs the way over to Sir *Henry Baker*'s Houſe, and ſo go up on the Weſt Side, till turning into *Hart Street*, they go on into *Sydon Lane*, ſo far as their Mark ſtandeth, on the Houſe of Sir *Nicholas Salter*, joining to theirs of *Barking* Pariſh. Then they go over on the Weſt Side, and ſo paſs down *Crutched Friars*, to *Tower Hill*, to the further part of the Lady *Lumley*'s Garden Wall, and the back Gate of the aforeſaid Sir *Nicholas*, where turning back to *Porter*'s Houſe, and going on Northward, they go into an Alley, which guideth them to the North End of Maſter *Covel*'s Garden, and there they fix their Mark by theirs of *Barking*, on *London Wall*.

*Crutched Friars.*

So returning again, they go up towards *Aldgate* on the Eaſt Side, ſo far as directly againſt the Sign of the *Cock*, returning back on the Weſt Side to the *Pump* in *Crutched Friars*, and then to the place where they began.

Here I was favoured by Maſter *John Simpſon*, Parſon of St. *Olaves*, and the friendly Officers there.]

*Woodroffe.*

*Woodroffe Lane* towards the *Tower* is in this Pariſh.

*Mart Lane*, of a Mart kept about *Blanch Chappelton*, or *Appleton*.

Then have ye out of *Tower Street* alſo on the North Side, one other Lane, called *Mart Lane*, which runneth up towards the North, and is for the moſt part of this *Tower Street* Ward; which Lane is about the third quarter thereof, divided from *Aldgate* Ward, by a Chain to be drawn thwart the ſaid Lane, above the Weſt End of *Hart Street*.

*Sharington* Houſe. *J. S.*

In this Lane or Street lived ſometime Sir *William Sharington*, Knt. a chief Officer in the Mint in King *Edward* VI's Reign; who for his Frauds was attainted, but pardoned. This Meſſuage here was called *Sharington* Houſe: Of ſuch Capacity it ſeems, and Magnificence, that *Henry* Earl of *Arundel* obtained it of the King from the time of his Attaint; and creditable enough for that moſt noble Peer and Privy Counſellor to live in.]

*Cokedon Lane*, ſometime at the South Weſt End of *Mart Lane*, I read of.

*Mincheon Lane.*

A third Lane out of *Tower Street* on the North Side, is called *Mincheon Lane*, ſo called of Tenements there, ſometime pertaining to the *Minchuns* or Nuns of St. *Helens* in *Biſhopſgate Street*. This Lane is all of the ſaid Ward, except the corner Houſe towards *Fen Church Street*.

*Galley men* dwelled there.

Firſt Edition

In this Lane of Old Time dwelled divers Strangers born, of *Genoa* and thoſe Parts; theſe were commonly called *Galley-men*, as Men that came up in the Galleys, brought up Wines and other Merchandiſes, which they landed in *Thames Street*, at a Place called *Galley Key*: They had a certain Coin of Silver amongſt themſelves, which were Half Pence of *Genoa*, and were called *Galley* Half Pence. Theſe Half Pence were forbidden in the 13th Year of King *Henry* IV. And again by Parliament in the 4th of *Henry* V. [by the Name of Half Pence of *Genoa*, forbidden to paſs, as unlawful Payment, amongſt the *Engliſh* Subjects.] And it was enacted, That if any Perſon bring into this Realm *Galley* Half Pence, *Suſkins*, or *Dodkins*, he ſhould be puniſhed as a Thief, and he that taketh or payeth ſuch Money, ſhall loſe an hundred Shillings, whereof the King ſhall have the one half, and he that will ſue, the other half.

Notwithſtanding in my Youth I have ſeen them paſs currant, but with ſome difficulty, for that the *Engliſh* Half Pence were then (though not ſo broad) ſomewhat thicker and ſtronger. There was at that time alſo forbidden certain other Coins, called *Seskaris* and *Dodkins*, with all *Scottiſh* Monies.

*Clothworkers* Hall.

The Clothworkers Hall is in this Lane.

*Griſle*'s Houſe.

Then at the End Weſt of *Tower Street*, have ye a little turning towards the North, a fair Houſe, ſometime belonging to one named *Griſle*, for he dwelled there in the Year 1449. And *Jack Cade*, Captain of the Rebels in *Kent*, being by him in this his Houſe feaſted, when he had dined, like an unkind Gueſt, robbed him of all that was there to be found worth the Carriage.

*John Campneis*, Alderman blind.

Next to this is another fair Houſe, ſometime builded by *Angel Dune*, Grocer, Alderman of *London*; ſince poſſeſſed by Sir *John Campneies*, Alderman and Maior of *London*. He builded in this Houſe an high Tower of Brick, the firſt that ever I heard of in any private Man's Houſe, to overlook his Neighbours in this City. But this delight of his Eye was puniſhed with Blindneſs ſome years before his Death. Since that time, Sir *Percivall Hart*, a jolly Courtier, and Knight Harbenger to the Queen, was lodged there, &c.

*Margaret Pattens.*

From this Houſe ſomewhat Weſt, is the Pariſh Church and Parſonage Houſe of St. *Margaret Pattens*. To the which Church and Houſe on the North Side, and as far over againſt on the South, ſtretcheth the fartheſt Weſt part of this Ward.

*Bear Lane.*

*Sporiar Lane* or *Water Lane*, or *Hart Lane.*

And therefore, to begin again at the Eaſt End of *Tower Street*. On the South Side have ye *Bear Lane*, wherein are many fair Houſes, and runneth down to *Thames Street*. The next is *Sporiar Lane*, of old time ſo called, but ſince and of later time, named *Water Lane*, becauſe it runneth down to the *Watergate* by the *Cuſtom Houſe* in *Thames Street*.

*Trinity Houſe* in *Water Lane*. *J. S.*

In *Water Lane* is ſituate *Trinity Houſe*, which belongs to an ancient Corporation of Mariners, founded in King *Henry* VIII's Time, for the regulation of Seamen, and ſecurity and convenience of Ships and Mariners on our Coaſts. In the ſaid King's Reign lived Sir *Tho. Spert*, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy to that King; who was the firſt Founder and Maſter of the ſaid Society of *Trinity Houſe*; and died *Anno* 1541. and was buried in the Chancel of *Stepney* Church. To whoſe Memory the ſaid Corporation *Anno* 1622. ſet up a Monument there for him eighty Years and one after the deceaſe of the ſaid *Spert* their Founder. It is on the South Wall over the Door, but the Inſcription is now almoſt worn out, but it may be read in its proper place in this Book. And by an Inſcription ancienter than that ſet up by the ſaid Corporation, loſt long ſince in the Church, but preſerved by *Norden*; we learn, that this Gentleman had three Wives, Dame *Margery*, Dame *Anne*, and Dame *Mary*, all lying in the Chancel there: And that his Coat of Arms was *Two Launces in Saltier between four Hearts, on a Chief, a Ship with the Sails furled.* I have been told further of this Knight, that he was Commander of the biggeſt Ship then that the Sea bore, namely, *Henry Grace de Dieu*, built by K. *Henry* VIII. near the beginning of his Reign.

*Nordens Middleſex.*

This Houſe where the Corporation uſually meets belonged to them before the great Fire, but (how long I know not,) they took a long Leaſe and rebuilt it, but pay a Ground Rent to *William Ruſſel* of *Stubbers* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; Son of Sir *William Ruſſel*, Knt. ſometime Alderman of *London*, deceaſed. This Houſe hath been lately burnt down again; but is now by the ſaid Brotherhood built up fairly a ſecond time.

The Government of it.

This Corporation, one of the conſiderableſt in the Kingdom, is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, eight Aſſiſtants, and the eldeſt Brothers of the Company, as they are called, one and thirty in all. The reſt of their Company are called *Younger Brothers*, without any fixed Number: For any Seafaring Men that will, are admitted into the Society under that Name: But they are not in the Government.

They meet to chuſe their Maſter commonly at *Deptford Strond*, but are not obliged to do it, there; but the Houſe there being their ancient Houſe, they meet there by old Cuſtom.

Their Courts.

Their Arms.

Their Meetings are commonly on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* here at their Houſe in *Water Lane*, but their Courts are not fixed conſtantly to a ſet time, but as Occaſion and Buſineſs requires. Their Coat of Arms is, *Between a Croſs Gules, four Ships under Sail*. The Creſt, *a Demy Lion crowned, Or, with a Sword in his right Paw*. The Motto is, *Trinitas in Unitate*.

They are eſtabliſhed by many Charters of the Princes of this Land.

Their Uſe and Service.

Their Service and Uſe is, that they appoint all Pilots: They ſet and place the Buoys and Sea-Marks for the ſafe Direction of Ships in their Sailing. For which they have certain Duties payable by Merchant-Men. They can Licence poor Seamen, ancient and paſt going to Sea, to exerciſe the Calling of a Waterman upon the *Thames*, and take in Fares, tho' they have not been bound to any one Free of the Watermans Company. They do maintain in Penſions at this time two thouſand poor Seamen, or their Widows; every one of which have at leaſt Half a Crown paid them every firſt *Monday* in the Month, and ſome more, beſides accidental diſtreſſed Seamen.

Their Hoſpitals.

They have three fair Hoſpitals, built by themſelves; two at *Deptford*, and one at *Mile End*, near *London*. That at *Mile End* is a very handſome Structure with a fair Chapel, and is peculiar for decayed Sea-Commanders, Maſters of Veſſels, or ſuch as have been Pilots, and their Widows.

Their Revenues.

And thus as they do a great deal of good, ſo they have large Revenues to do it with. Which ariſe partly, from Sums of Money given and bequeathed unto them for charitable Uſes, partly from Houſes and Lands alſo given them, and particularly and chiefly from Ballaſt. For they only have, by Act of Parliament, the benefit of providing Ballaſt for Ships in the *Thames*; and all Ships that take in Ballaſt pay them 12 *d.* a Tun: For which it is brought to their Ship's ſide, which the Seamen find a good Convenience in, and are very well contented to pay it. They have alſo certain Light Houſes as at *Scilly* and *Dungeneſs* in the Weſt. To which Houſes all Ships pay one Half Penny a Tun.

In their Hall.

In their Hall there is an old Flag hanging up, which they ſay was taken from the *Spaniards* by Sir *Francis Drake*; whoſe Picture hangeth up there. There is alſo the exact Model of a Ship of a great ſize rigged, encloſed in a Frame glazed round; the Gift of Sir *Jeremy Smith*: Likewiſe two large Globes encloſed, as was the Model of the Ship; the Gift of Sir *Thomas Allen*: Both Admirals of the Navy under K. *Charles* II. Divers Tables alſo hang up round this Hall, containing the Names of their Benefactors with the mention of their reſpective Gifts; and in their Parlour five large Plats drawn curiouſly and exactly by a Pen, deſcribing certain Sea Fights in King *Charles* II's Time. Much more is ſhewn of them in the Fifth Book. Chap. xvi.]

*Harp Lane.*

Then is there *Hart Lane*, or *Harp Lane*, which likewiſe runneth down into *Thames Street*.

The *Chichley's*.
*Bakers Hall.*
* Who was Brother to *Chichley* the Archbiſhop. Firſt Edit.

In this *Hart Lane* is the *Bakers Hall*, ſometime the dwelling Houſe of *John Chichley*, Chamberlain of *London*, who * was Son to *William Chichley*, Alderman of *London*, Brother to *William Chichley*, Arch Deacon of *Canterbury*, Nephew to *Robert Chichley*, Maior of *London*, and to *Henry Chichley* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

*Chichley* Houſe.

This *John Chichley* (ſaith our *Leyland*) had four and twenty Children. Sir *Tho. Kirrial* of *Kent*, after he had been long Priſoner in *France*, married *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of this *Chichley*, by whom he had this *Chichley's* Houſe.

This *Elizabeth* was ſecondly married to Sir *Ralph Aſhton*, Knight Marſhal: And thirdly, to Sir *John Bourchier*, Uncle to the late *Bourchier*, Earl of *Eſſex*, but ſhe never had Child. *Edward Poynings* made part with *Bourchier*, and *Elizabeth*, to have *Oſtenhanger* in *Kent*, after their death, and entred into it, they living.

*Gally Row.*
*Church Lane* by Eaſt.
*Church Lane* in the Weſt.
*Fowle Lane.*

In *Tower Street*, between *Hart Lane*, and *Church Lane*, was a Quadrant, called *Galley Row*, becauſe *Gally Men* dwelled there. Then have ye two Lanes out of *Tower Street*, both called *Church Lanes*, becauſe one runneth down by the Eaſt End of St. *Dunſtan's* Church, and the other by the Weſt End of the ſame: Out of the Weſt Lane, turneth another Lane, Weſt toward Saint *Mary Hill*, and is called *Fowl Lane*, which is for the moſt part of *Tower Street* Ward.

### The Church of St. *DUNSTAN in the EAST*.

Pariſh Church of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt.*

This Church of St. *Dunſtan* is called *in the Eaſt*, for difference from one other of the ſame Name in the Weſt: It is a fair and large Church of an ancient Building, and within a large Church Yard: It hath a great Pariſh of many rich Merchants, and other Occupiers of divers Trades; namely Salters and Ironmongers.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church began to be repaired in the Year of our Lord God 1631. And was fully repaired, richly and very worthily beautified in the Year of our Lord 1633.

*Chriſtopher Vincent*, } Church Wardens.
*John Dines*, }

I might here dilate and enlarge my ſelf, by ſpreading this General into its Particulars: But for that, this ſhall ſuffice. The Decays of it were many and great, and conſequently the Repairs. The many and great parts of it almoſt making up the whole, which may eaſily be believed by the Sum of this ſumptuous Repair; the Charge of it amounting to 2400 *l.* and upwards.

To the making up of which, many of the worthy Pariſhioners have lent to the Lord, in giving to this poor decayed Church very large Sums. And of ſuch Givers thus the Lord ſaith, *He that giveth to the Poor, lendeth to the Lord.*

Lord *L'Eſtrange* does Penance in this Church. Archbiſhop *Chichley's* Regiſt. *J. S.*

Concerning this Church of St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, there is this remarkable Paſſage recorded, that the Lord *L'Eſtrange* and his Wife, did publick Penance, after the manner of Penitents, from St. *Paul's* to this Church; becauſe they gave a Cauſe of Murder in the ſame Church, and polluted it.]

Monuments.

### *The MONUMENTS in this Church be theſe:*

In the Choir, *John Kennington*, Parſon, there buried, 1374.

*William Iſlip*, Parſon, 1382.

*John Kiryoll*, Eſq; Brother to *Thomas Kiryoll*, 1400.

*Nicholas Bond.*

*Thomas Barry*, Merchant, 1445.

*Robert Shelly*, Eſq; 1420.

*Robert Pepper*, Grocer, 1445.

*John Norwich*, Grocer, 1390.

*Alice Brome*, Wife to *John Coventry*, ſometime Maior of *London*, 1433.

*William Iſaack*, Draper, Alderman, 1508.

*Edward Skales*, Merchant, 1521.

*John Ricroft*, Eſq; Serjeant of the Larder to *Henry* VII. and *Henry* VIII, 1532.

*Edward Waters*, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms, 1558.

Sir *Bartholomew James*, Draper, Maior, 1479. buried under a fair Monument, with his Lady.

*Ralph Greenway*, Grocer, Alderman, put under the Stone of *Robert Pepper*, 1559.

*Thomas Bledlow*, one of the Sheriffs, 1472.

*James Bacon*, Fiſhmonger, Sheriff, 1573.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Maior, 1568.

*Henry Herdſon*, Skinner, Alderman, 1555.

Sir *James Granado*, Knt.

*William Hariot*, Draper, Maior, 1481. buried in a fair Chapel, by him builded, 1517.

*John Tate*, Son to Sir *John Tate*, in the ſame Chapel, in the North Wall.

Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Ironmonger, Maior, 1566. buried 1580. And many other worſhipful Perſonages beſides, whoſe Monuments are altogether defaced.

*A. M.*

But ſuch as remain, and merit Memory, I will declare them in this order following.

In the Chancel.

On the South Side of the Chancel, ſtandeth an ancient Marble Tomb, cooped about with filliting of Braſs Plates, bearing theſe Words engraven on them:

*Hic jacet* Bartholomeus James, *Miles*, *Civis & Pannarius*, *ac Aldermannus*, *necnon quondam Maior hujus inclitæ Civitatis* London, *&c.*

The Tomb of Sir *Barth. James.* *J. S.* And his Legacies.

The Place in this Church where this Alderman lay, was called the *Chapel of the Holy Trinity*, under a Tomb erected in his Life time, ſituate before the Image of the Holy Trinity. He willed that immediately after his deceaſe there ſhould be made and ſet up in the High Choir a convenient and an honeſt Presbytery, after the Advice and Diſcretion of Dame *Alice* his Wife. *Item*, He bequeathed to the High Altar of the ſaid Church of St. *Dunſtan*'s for his Offering [for Duties] forgotten or neglected, or witholden, in diſcharge of his Soul againſt our Lord God; and alſo to have his Soul among other Souls on *Sundays*, recommended to the devout Prayers of the Pariſhioners there, 26 *s.* 8 *d.* *Item*, He bequeathed to the Suſtentation of the Brotherhood of *Jeſu* in the ſame Church to pray for his Soul, —— *Item*, He willed to have at his Burying and Months Mind, 20 Torches of Wax, every Torch weighing ſix Pounds, and four convenient Tapers of Wax, to be holden by ſuch Men as had ready their black Gowns and Hoods. Of the Torches, he bequeathed to the Church of Saint *Dunſtan* four, to burn on *Sundays* and other Feſtival Days before the Bleſſed Sacrament at the ſacring of the high Maſs there to be ſung as long as they will endure. *Item*, Two of the ſaid Torches to the Abby of *Leyſon* in *Kent:* One to the Priory of St. *Mary Magdalene* of *Combwel* in *Kent:* Two to the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret Pattens* in the City of *London:* Two to the Chapel of our Lady of *Barnet:* One to the Pariſh Church of *Alhallow in Stayning*, *London:* One to the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalene* of the *Guild Hall* of the the City of *London:* One other to the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury*, *London.* And Dame *Alice*, his Wife, to diſpoſe of the remanent of the ſaid Torches at her pleaſure. *Item*, He bequeathed to the Brotherhood of the Pariſh Clerks of the City of *London*, 20 *s.* So that they were at conducing of his Body to the ſaid Church of St. *Dunſtan*'s, and at his *Dirige* and Maſs of *Requiem*, and at his Months Mind. *Item*, He bequeathed to the Brethren of the Houſe of Friers of the Order of St. *Auſtin* of *London* 20 *s.* for that they the Day of his burying come to the ſaid Church of St. *Dunſtan*, and there ſing *Dirige* by Note, and pray for his Soul. *Item*, To every other of the three Orders of Friers of the City to pray for his Soul, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* if it may be, at the Diſcretion of Dame *Alice*, his Wife. *Item*, He willed that there ſhould be ſung in the ſaid Church of St. *Dunſtan*, *Dirige* and Maſs of *Requiem*, by the Prieſts and Clerks of the ſame Church devoutly from the time of his Burial till and unto time his Months Mind were finiſhed: And every of them to have for their Labour 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to pray for his Soul. After his ſaid Months Mind was done he willed, that the ſaid four Tapers ſhould be broken and made into ſmall Tapers, every piece weighing one Pound; which he willed ſhould be ſet before the Image of the Holy Trinity and of our Lady in the Church of Saint *Dunſtan*'s, to burn at due and convenient times and ſeaſons. *Item*, He willed that anon after his Months Mind done, Dame *Alice*, his Wife, ſhould ordain a Prieſt of good Name and of honeſt Converſation, to ſing and ſay Divine Service and Maſs in the ſaid Church, without he were otherwiſe letted or occupied by the ſaid Dame *Alice*, his Wife. For he willed in any wiſe, that the ſame Prieſt ſhould be at the Commandment of the ſaid Dame *Alice*, to attend upon her, and to ſay Maſs and Service afore her in ſuch times as ſhould pleaſe her. The ſame Prieſt to pray for his Soul, and for the Soul of *Johane* late his Wife, their Fathers and Mothers, Children and Benefactors Souls, and all Chriſtian Souls, during the term of five Years or more, after the Diſcretion and Will of the ſaid Dame *Alice*, next enſuing after his deceaſe; ſhe giving him yearly his Wages, like as ſhe by her Diſcretion could agree with him: The ſame Prieſt daily to ſay his Maſſes, as was in the ſame Church appointed by the ſame Dame *Alice*, at the Awter of the Holy Trinity in the ſaid Church. *Item*, He bequeathed to every Houſe of the *Lazars* in the City of *London*, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to pray for his Soul. *Item*, To be diſtributed among poor People in the Houſe of St. *Bartholomew* Spittal, in Money, Bread, or otherwiſe, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Gives his Houſe to the Pariſh.

And after many other charitable Legacies given to the Priſons, the Comptors, the Charter Houſes at *Shene*, and behind *London*, and other Gifts, the ſaid Sir *Bartholomew James* willed and ordained, that the great Meſſuage or Tenement in which he dwelt ſeated in the Pariſh of Saint *Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, ſo and ſo bounded, after the deceaſe of Dame *Alice*, his Wife, ſhould wholly remain to the Parſon and Church Wardens of the ſame Pariſh for the time being, to the Uſe of the Reparation and Works of the ſame Church for evermore: Under the Conditions enſuing, that is to ſay, That the ſaid Wardens of the ſaid Church and their Succeſſors, yearly on the Day of the Month on which it ſhould fortune him to deceaſe or be buried, ſhould hold and keep in the ſaid Church an *Obit*, or Anniverſary for him, Dame *Alice* and *Johane*, his Wives, honeſtly as it ought to be done, ſolemnly by Note, by the Prieſts and Clerks of the ſaid Church, with Wax to be had and ſpent about the ſame, ringing of Bells, and all other things belonging to the ſame; and the Wardens of the ſame Church cauſing the Maior and Sheriffs of the City of *London* yearly to be at his ſaid *Obit*: And the Maior yearly (for the time being, offering at his Maſs of *Requiem* 1 *d*.) to have 6 *s*. 8 *d*. paid by the hand of the ſaid Warden out of the Rents and Iſſues of his ſaid great Tenement: And either of the Sheriffs for the time being, to have 3 *s*. 4 *d*. And the Sword Bearer for warning the Maior, 20 *d*. And either of the Wardens, 3 *s*. 4 *d*. for their Labour: And every of the Prieſts, Clerks and Sexton of the ſaid Church, being at his *Obit* and Maſs of *Requiem*, for their Labour 4 *d*. and for ringing of the Bells, and for Bread and Drink among the Ringers 20 *d*. Allowing yearly for Wax to be extended about his *Obit*, 3 *s*. 4 *d*. And diſtributing in Alms among poor People Houſholders of the ſaid Pariſh, 3 *s*. 4 *d*. And paying yearly to the Pariſh Prieſt, or Curate abiding in the ſame Pariſh, 3 *s*. 4 *d*. he every *Sunday* recommending his Soul and the Souls of *Alice* and *Johane* his Wives, the Souls of their Fathers and Mothers, or Children and Benefactors Souls, to the devout Prayers of the Pariſhioners there. Bread, Ale, and Cheeſe yearly at the ſaid *Obit* to be extended, 3 *s*. 4 *d*. The reſidue and remaining due yearly of the Rents and Profits, *&c.* of the ſaid great Tenement, after the foreſaid Payments, to be converted yearly to the Uſe of the Works and Reparation of the Church and ſaid great Tenement. I have ſet this Will down thus largely from the Original, to ſhew the Cuſtoms and Magnificence of Funerals, and withal the ſuperſtitious Piety of thoſe times.]

*A. M.*

Cloſe by it ſtandeth another very fair Alabaſter Tomb, richly and curiouſly gilded, with two ancient Figures of Aldermen in Scarlet kneeling; the one, at one end of the Tomb in a goodly Arch, the other, at the other end in like manner; and a comely Figure of a Lady between them, who was Wife to them both. By the one ſtandeth a Table, with this Inſcription:

*Here lyeth* Henry Heardſon's *Corps,*
*within this Tomb of Stone:*
*His Soul (through Faith in Chriſt his Death,)*
*to God in Heaven is gone.*
*Whilſt that he lived an Alderman,*
*and Skinner was his State,*
*To Virtue bare he all his Love,*
*To Vice he bare his Hate.*
*His Alms that weekly he beſtow'd,*
*within this Pariſh here,*
*May witneſs to the Poores Relief,*
*what Good Will he did bear.*
*He had to Wife one* Barbara,
*which made this Tomb you ſee:*
*By whom he had of Iſſue ſtore,*
*eight Sons and Daughters three.*
*Obyt* 22. *Decemb. An. Dom.* 1555.

By the other ſtandeth the like Table, thus inſcribed:

*The Corps of* Richard Champion, *Knight,*
*Maior and Draper, here doth reſt:*
*Whoſe Soul by moſt aſſured Hope,*
*with Chriſt in Heaven is bleſt.*
*His Life was ſuch, and ſo employ'd,*
*to right from wrong; that he,*
*Whom God did ſo direct in Life,*
*muſt needs with comfort dye:*
*Both rich and poor did like him well,*
*and yet do praiſe his Name:*
*Though he behind him left no Child,*
*which might declare the ſame.*
*His weekly Alms that is beſtow'd,*
*within this Pariſh here:*
*Doth witneſs to the Poors comfort,*
*the Good Will he did bear.*
*Obyt* 30. *Octobris, An. Dom.* 1568.

In the South Ile of the Choir.

There is a fair Alabaſter Tomb, principally belonging to Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knt. yet bearing all theſe Inſcriptions following, in regard of the ſeveral Marriages of his Daughters:

Sir *Chriſtopher Draper.*

*Sir* Chriſtopher Draper, *Knt. Ironmonger, and Lord Maior of* London, 1566. *deceaſed, being* 70 *Years of Age. Lady* Margaret *his Wife made this Monument for him.*

*Sir* William Webbe, *Knt. Salter, and Lord Maior of* London, 1591. *deceaſed the fourth Day of* July, 1599. *Lady* Bennet, *his Wife, yet living, Daughter to Sir* Chriſtopher Draper, *Knt. performed this in her Love to him.*

*Sir* Wolſtane Dixie, *Knt. Skinner, and Lord Maior of* London, An. Dom. 1582. *deceaſed, being* 69 *Years of Age. Lady* Agnes, *his Wife, Daughter to Sir* Chriſtopher Draper, *Knt. deceaſed in the* 37*th Year of her Age.*

*Sir* Henry Billingſley, *Knt. Haberdaſher, and Lord Maior of* London, 1596. *yet living in* An. 1602. *Mrs.* Bridget, *his Wife, Daughter to Sir* Chriſtopher Draper, *Knt. deceaſed in the* 44*th Year of her Age. Mr.* Chriſtopher Woodroffe, *Son to the ſaid Mrs.* Bridget, *deceaſed* 37 *Years of Age.*

*Hoc Monumentum amoris ergo poſuit Domina* Benet Webbe *ſuperſtes in memoriam ſui conjugis digniſſimi equitis* Guil. Webbe, *defuncti* 4. *Julij,* 1599. *Ut etiam in obſervantiam officij erga parentes ſuos Dom.* Chriſt. Draper, *&* Magaretam *Uxorem ejus, necnon cæteros tum ſorores tum poſteros præfixos.*

Underneath it, is an ancient Marble Monument, and upon a Plate are theſe Words engraven·

*Here lyeth buried* James Bacon, *late of* London *Alderman and Sheriff, who departed this mortal Life the* 5*th day of* June, Anno Dom. 1573. *Having Iſſue by* Mary *his firſt Wife, one Son and three Daughters. And by* Margaret *his ſecond Wife, three Sons and one Daughter. And by* Anne *his third Wife, no Child,* &c.

*J. S.* Heralds Off.

This Gentleman was third Son of *Robert Bacon*, late of *Drinkſton* in *Suffolk*, and younger Brother to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper. He deceaſed at his Houſe in *London*, *June* 1. 1573. His firſt Wife *Mary* was Daughter of *John Gardiner* of *Grove Place*, *Bucks*; and by her had Iſſue *Anne* his Daughter, Wife to *John Rivet* of *Brampſton* in *Suffolk* Gent. The ſame *James* married to his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, Daughter to *William Rawlins* of *London*, Grocer, Widow of *Richard Goldſton* of *London*, Salter. By whom he had Iſſue *James Bacon*, and *William*, ſecond Son. The ſaid *James*'s third Wife was a Daughter of *Humfrey Packington* of *London*, Gent. Widow of *Edmund Jackman*, late Alderman.]

On the North Side of the Chancel is a fair Monument erected in the Wall, bearing this Inſcription:

Sir *John Hawkins* Treaſurer of the Navy.

Johannes Hawkins, *Eques Auratus, clariſſ. Reginæ Marinarum cauſarum Theſaurarius. Qui cum XLIIII. annos muniis bellicis, & longis periculoſiſque navigationibus, detegendis novis regionibus, ad Patriæ utilitatem, & ſuam ipſius gloriam, ſtrenuam & egregiam operam navaſſet, in expeditione, cui Generalis præfuit ad* Indiam *occidentalem dum in Anchoris ad portum S.* Joannis *in inſula* Beriquena *ſtaret, placidè in Domino ad Cœleſtem Patriam emigravit,* 12. *die* Novembris,

bris, *anno ſalutis* 1595. *In cujus memoriam ob virtutem, & res geſtas, Domina* Margareta Hawkins, *Uxor mœſtiſſima, hoc monumentum cum lacrymis poſuit.*

By the Tomb hangs a fair Table, faſtned in the Wall, with theſe Verſes in Engliſh:

*Dame* Margaret,
*a Widow well affected,*
*This Monument*
*of Memory erected,*
*Deciphering*
*unto the Viewers ſight,*
*The Life and Death*
*of Sir* John Hawkins, *Knt.*
*One fearing God,*
*and loyal to his Queen,*
*True to the State*
*by trial ever ſeen,*
*Kind to his Wives,*
*both Gentlewomen born,*
*Whoſe conterfeits*
*with Grace this Work adorn.*
*Dame* Katharine
*the firſt, of rare report,*
*Dame* Margaret
*the laſt, of Court Conſort,*
*Attendant on*
*the Chamber and the Bed*
*Of* England's *Queen*
ELIZABETH, *our head,*
*Next under Chriſt,*
*of whom all Princes hold*
*Their Scepters, States,*
*and Diadems of Gold:*
*Free to their Friends*
*on either ſide his Kin,*
*Careful to keep*
*the Credit he was in:*
*Unto the Seamen*
*beneficial,*
*As teſtifieth*
Chattams *Hoſpital.*
*The Poor of* Plimouth,
*and of* Deptford *Town,*
*Have had, now have,*
*and ſhall have many a Crown;*
*Proceeding from*
*his Liberality,*
*By way of great*
*and gracious Legacy.*
*This Pariſh of*
Saint Dunſtan *ſtanding Eaſt,*
*(Wherein he dwelt*
*full thirty Years at leaſt)*
*Hath of the Springs*
*of his good Will a part,*
*Derived from*
*the Fountain of his Heart.*
*All which bequeſts,*
*with many moe unſaid,*
*Dame* Margaret
*hath bountifully paid.*
*Deep of Conceit,*
*in ſpeaking grave and wiſe,*
*Endighting ſwift,*
*and pregnant to deviſe;*
*In conference*
*revealing haughty Skill,*
*In all Affairs*
*having a Worthies Will,*
*On Sea and Land*
*ſpending his Courſe and time,*
*By Steps of Years*
*as he to Age did climb.*
*God hath his Soul,*
*the Sea his Body keeps,*
*Where (for a while)*
*as* Jonas, *now he ſleeps;*
*Till he which ſaid*
*to* Lazarus, *Come forth;*
*Awakes this Knight,*
*and gives to him his Worth.*
*In Chriſtian Faith,*
*and faithful Penitence,*
*In quickning Hope,*
*and conſtant Patience,*
*He running ran*
*a faithful Pilgrim's race,*
*God giving him*
*the guiding of his Grace.*
*Ending his Life*
*with his Experience,*
*By deep Decree*
*of God's high Providence,*
*His Years to ſix times*
*ten and three amounting,*
*The ninth, the ſeventh*
*Climacterick by counting.*
*Dame* Katherine,
*his firſt religious Wife,*
*Saw Years thrice ten*
*and two of mortal Life:*
*Leaving the World the ſixth,*
*the ſeventh aſcending,*
*Thus he and ſhe,*
*alike their compaſs ending,*
*Aſunder both*
*by Death of Fleſh alone,*
*Together both in Soul,*
*two making one,*
*Among the Saints above,*
*from Troubles free,*
*Where two in one ſhall meet,*
*and make up three.*
*The Chriſtian Knight*
*and his good Ladies twain,*
*Fleſh, Soul and Spirit*
*united once again;*
*Beholding Chriſt,*
*who comfortably ſaith,*
*Come, mine Elect,*
*receive the Crown of Faith.*

Lenvoy.

*Give God, ſaith Chriſt,*
*give* Cæſar *lawful right,*
*Owe no Man, ſaith St.* Paul,
*ne mine, ne mite*
*Save Love, which made*
*this chaſte Memorial,*
*Subſcribed with*
*Truths teſtimonial.*

*A fair Monument in the North Ile of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.*

Here lyeth the Body of *Richard Wyche*, Merchant and Citizen of *London*, free of the Company of *Skinners*: Amongſt whom, (having born all Offices) his Life and Carriage was exemplary.

He marry'd *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *William Saltingſtal*, Kt. ſometime Alderman and Maior of this Honourable City of *London*. By whom he had Iſſue 12 Sons and 6 Daughters, *viz. Richard, Thomas, Suſan, Daniel, George, Samuel, Peter, Elizabeth, James, Mary, Anne, Edward, Julius, William, Henry, Abigail, Nathanael, Rebecca.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sons | 4 | Deceaſed. |
| | 8 | Living. |
| Daughters | 2 | Deceaſed. |
| | 4 | Living. |

He yielded his Soul in Peace to his Maker the 20th of *November*, after 67 Years Pilgrimage here amongſt Men; whoſe latter Years were beſtowed in Expectation of his End, expreſt in ſettling his Eſtate here on Earth, and in Preparation of his Soul for Heaven, where it now remains in Peace and Happineſs.]

MONUMENTS *more lately erected.*

Monuments here of later time. *J. S.*

*Bernard Hyde*, deceaſed *An.* 1630. *Anne* his Wife, 1640. *Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; his Son, *Jan.* 5. 1655. *Heſter* his Wife, *Jan.* 17. 1649.

Dame *Mary Moor*, late Wife of Sir *John Moor*, Kt. and Alderman. She deceaſed 16 of *May* 1690.

Sir *John Moor*, Kt. ſometime Lord Maior of *London*, and one of the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament: A very worthy and munificent Citizen, deceaſed *Jan.* 2. 1702. Aged 82.

*William Paggen*, Merchant, *Jan.* 31. 16$^{89}_{90}$.

*Robert Ruſſel* Eſq; Citizen and Skinner of *London*, and Deputy of this Ward, *Jan.* 13. 1662.

The Lady *Elizabeth Waterman*, Relict of the ſaid *Robert*, Wife of Sir *George Waterman*, Kt. and Alderman. She deceaſed *Mar.* 3. 1675.

*Robert Ruſſel* and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

*Kendrick Ruſſel*, who dyed at *Malaga* in *Spain*, *April* 11. 1670.

*Richard Hale*, Eſq; who dyed 1620. Whoſe Granddaughter, the Lady *Dionys Williamſon* of *Hales Hall* in *Norfolk*, did, for the chief part, rebuild the Church after the great Fire, at the Expence of 4000 *l.* And in Gratitude, the Pariſh ſet up this Monument to her Grandfather.

*Richard Meynil*, Citizen and Apothecary of *London*, an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, and Common Council Man of this Ward many Years, *Dec.* 4. 1683.

Sir *Peter Parravicin*, Kt. *Jan.* 29, 1696. Aged 59.

*James Burkin*, Eſq; Merchant; and his Wife *Jane*, Daughter of *John Lethieulier*, Merchant. She dyed *May* 22. 1675.

*John Garret*, Doctor of Phyſick, *Auguſt* 8. 1683.

*Francis March*, born at *Limehouſe*; lived 16 Years in *Cyprus*; afterwards Traded here at Home, being admitted into the Company of *Turkey* Merchants; and dyed of a Strangury, 10. *Nov.* 1697.

*Alice* the Mother, *Lucy* the Wife, and *Richard* the Son of *Richard Alie*, Eſq;

*James Yong*, Clothworker, and *Anne* his Wife. He *Apr.* 4. 1638. She *Oct.* 2. 1666. She was Daughter of *Richard Bull*, Eaſtland Merchant, ſometime of this Pariſh; and had 4 Sons and 3 Daughters. *James* the eldeſt Son; upon reedifying this Church, in pious Memory of his Parents, erected this Inſcription, 1669.

*William Pitts*, Merchant, *July* 22. 1676.

*Stephen Pitts*, Common Council Man of this Ward, 1688. and *Alice* his Daughter, and *Mary* his Wife, 1686.

*Elizabeth Joye*, Wife of *Peter Joye* Merchant, *Apr.* 14. 1681.

*Martha Nicolls*, Wife of *Richard Nicolls* Merchant, 1684.

*Anne*, Wife of *Rowland Place*, 1674.

*Mary*, Wife of *Edward Colman*, 1693.

*Elizabeth*, Wife of *John Davis* Eſq; 1670.

*John Elwick* Diſtiller, 1685. together with his 4 Daughters.

Sir *William Ruſſels* Monument.

Againſt the South Wall, contiguous to the Eaſt, is lately erected a noble Monument for Sir *William Ruſſel* Kt. ſometime Alderman of this City, with his Effigies, engraven on Stone, lying on his Left Side: and well reſembling him. He was a Benefactor to this Pariſh, leaving, by his Laſt Will, three Pounds yearly to be diſtributed on St. *Simon* and St. *Judes* Day, on which Day he was born in the ſaid Pariſh, *viz.* twen- Shillings for a Sermon on that Day to be preached, twenty ſeven Shillings to the Poor, and the reſt to the Clark or Sexton, to keep his Monument clean.

The Inſcription ſhews, That he fined for Alderman and Sheriff; that he was the fourth Son of *Robert Ruſſel* Eſq; ſometime Deputy of the Ward; that he married two Wives: His firſt, *Suſanna* ſole Daughter and Heireſs of *Daniel Palmer* of *Cheſthunt*, Gent. by whom he had Iſſue 4 Sons and 3 Daughters; and that ſhe dyed *Nov.* 18. 1683. His ſecond, *Mary Woods* Relict of *James Woods*, ſometime Deputy of *Langborn* Ward, who ſurvived him. That this Knight dyed *June* 10. 1705. Aged 62. having lived in ſteady Communion with the Church of *England*, and with the general Reputation of an uſeful Citizen, a loyal Subject, an affectionate Huſband and Father, and a wiſe and good Man, and having ſeen a hopeful and flouriſhing Poſterity.

The Vault wherein he lies, is in the North Ile, where alſo reſt divers of his Relations, as his Father, two of his Brothers, his Father in Law, his firſt Wife, two of his Sons; *Suſanna Bludworth* his ſecond Daughter, late Wife of *John Bludworth* of *London*, Merchant, who dyed in Childbed, and her Son; ſeven Children of *Elizabeth* his eldeſt Daughter, Wife of *John Cocks* Citizen and Mercer of *London*, of the antient Family of the *Cocks* of *Bentley Paunceford* in *Worceſterſhire*; and one Son, of his youngeſt Daughter *Anne*, Wife of *Lyming Pagit* of *Weſtminſter*, Eſq;

On a flat Stone on the Ground in the Chancel is this Inſcription:

*Mortalitatis Exuvias hic depoſuit* Franciſcus March *apud* Limehouſe *in Agro Mediæ Sexiæ natus*; *Qui circa* 16. *Ætatis annum Inſulam* Cyprum *petens, ibi laudabili Induſtria & Parcimonia rem familiarem auxit. Dein in Patriam reverſus, & in honorabilem Mercatorum Societatem, qui commutandis mercibus Turcarum littora frequentant, cooptatus, erga Deum pium, in Negociationibus juſtum, in Promiſſis fidum, in re familiari providum, in ſuos beneficum, & in omnes benevolum, ſe præſtitit. Tandem ſtranguria correptus poſtquam immanes cruciatus per aliquot menſes ab ulcere veſicam depaſcenti, invicta animi Conſtantia, perpeſſus eſſet, ineluctabili morbo ceſſit; & Mortalitati, non vitæ, valedixit* 10. *Novembr.* 1697. *Ætat.* 62.

North of the Communion ſtands this Monumental Inſcription:

Bernardus Hyde *Avus hic depoſitus, Obiit Anno Salutis* 1630. Anna *Uxor, filia Humfredi Walcot Armigeri, obiit An. Sal.* 1640. Bernardus Hyde *Armiger, Pater, Ob. Januar.* 5. *An. Dom.* 1655. Heſtera *Uxor, filia* Johannis Trot *Generoſi, ob. Januar.* 17. *Anno Sal.* 1649.

*Spe Reſurrectionis, in Orientali hujus Eccleſiæ Adyto, propè dormiunt. Sed quoniam fatali Urbis incendio Parentum Monumenta periêre, piæ Obſervantiæ hoc ſacrum renovans Parentat* Bernardus Hyde *de* Bore Place *in Agro* Cantiano *Eq. Auratus fil. natu maximus Anno Sal.* 1674. *Ex quo pullulavit* Bernardus *unius menſis filiolus, hic inhumatus infantulus An. Salut.* 1662. *Maij* 12°

Sir John Moors *Inſcription.*

North Wall, juſt under the Monument of Dame *Mary Moor*, late Wife of Sir *John Moor*, is his Monument placed, being of curious Workmanſhip, with this Inſcription:

*In a Vault near this Place, is depoſited the Body of* Sir JOHN MOORE *Kt. ſometime Lord Maior of* London, *one of the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, and Preſident of* Chriſts Hoſpital. *Who, for his great and exemplary Loyalty to the Crown, was empowered by King* CHARLES II. *to bear, on a Canton, one of the Lions of* England, *as an Augmentation to his Arms. Who, out of a Chriſtian Zeal for good Works, founded and endowed a Free School at* Appleby *in* Leiceſterſhire, *his native Country, and was a good Benefactor to the worſhipful Company of* Grocers, *to the ſeveral Hoſpitals of this City, to his own Relations in general, and to this Pariſh. He departed this Life the* 2. *of* June, 1702. *Aged* 82.

North Wall, a Monument for the Grandfather of the Lady *Williamſon*, the moſt noble Benefactrice to the rebuilding of this Church, bearing this Inſcription:

*Pietati & Charitati ſacrum.*

*Hic juxta depoſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ* Richardi Hale *Armigeri, in ſpe beatæ Reſurrectionis. Qui deceſſit Anno Dom.* 1620.

*Cujus è filio primogenito* Gulielmo *Neptis, Domina* Dionyſia Williamſon *de* Hales Hall *in Comit.* Norfolc. *pro ſumma Pietate & munificentia, Eccleſiam hanc incendio deletam, impenſis MMMM Libris maxima ex parte reſtauravit. Exiguum hoc, honoris & gratitudinis Ergô,* μνημόσυνον *Avo poſuëre* P. S. D. Or. *Tota hæc quam extruxit Sacra Moles Ipſi erit pro ſempiterno Monumento. Tuum erit, Lector, è tam illuſtri Exemplo diſcere, Fidem ſine Operibus mortuam eſſe.* Domine dilexi Decorem Domus tuæ, Locum Habitationis Gloriæ tuæ.

Under a Grave Stone in the Croſs Ile of the Chancel, lyes interred the Body of Sir *James Dolliffe* Kt. who departed this Life the 15. *Febr.* 170$\frac{4}{5}$. Aged 54.

Certain Holydays obſerved in St. *Dunſtan's*. *J. S.*

In this Church of St. *Dunſtan's* in the *Eaſt*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. were certain Holidays more ſolemnly kept, *viz.*

The Dedication of the Church, which was on the Day of the 11000 Virgins, when the Church Wardens laid out for Bread, Wine, and Ale in the Church, 15 *d.*

St. *Fabians* and St. *Baſtians* Day. The Charge that Day for Bread, Wine, and Ale, was 13 *d. ob.*

St. *Dunſtanes* Day; for Bread, Wine, and Ale, with Garlands, 16 *d.*

*Aſcenſion* Day; for Bread and Ale in the Church, 2 *d.*

*Whit Sunday* and *Trinity Sunday*; on the ſame Account, 2 *d.*

*Corpus Chriſti* Day; for Garlands and Ale, 11 *d.*

Obits and Memories in this Church.

And theſe *Obits* and *Memories* of the Dead were in this Church obſerved, by the Care of the Church Wardens in the ſame King *Edward* IVths time.

*John Maykin* and *William Lyn*; for rehearſing their Names in the Pulpit every *Sunday* by the Prieſt, was paid to him for one Year, 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

For ſinging for their Souls by Sir *John Vincent* [Chauntry Prieſt] for one whole Year, 9 *l.*

For praying for their Souls and all Chriſtian Souls, paid to *Stephen Brown* Prieſt, for the Year complete, 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

For their *Obit*, *Aug.* 16. according to their Teſtament, 12 *s.* 4 *d.*

*Dyones Joy* and *William Holbeach*, their *Obit*, *Sept.* 28. . . . . .

*Robert Colbroke* his *Obit*, *Oct.* 16. to Prieſts and Clerks, and for Ringings, Wax, and to the Church Wardens for their Labour, 7 *s.* 1 *d.*

Sir *Bartholomew Jamys* his *Obit*, to Prieſts, Clerks, the Maior, Sheriffs, Sword Bearer; for Wax, Bread, Ale, Cheeſe, and Money given to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh, according to the Will, 41 *s.* 8. *d.*

Other Charges of this Pariſh.

Other Charges belonging to this Pariſh in theſe Times, and paid by the Church Warden, were as follow:

To *John Martin* the Conduct, for keeping our Lady Maſs, and teaching Children to keep the Quere every *Sunday*, and every Double, 9 *l.*

For two Dozen of Girdles for Aubes [Albes,] 6 *d.*

For diſplinyng Rods, and Traſhe for the Sepulchre, 1 *s.* 1 *d. ob.*

For Pinnes, and a Rode to light the Paſcal, 2 *d.*

For keeping clean the Pardon Church Yard, and other Things neceſſary to the Church, 16 *d.*

For *Eaſter* Even, a Quarter of Coals for the Holy Fire, 5 *d.*

For Bread and Ale the ſame Day in the Church, 2 *d.*]

Benefactors. *A. M.*

Now, in regard that this Pariſh of St. *Dunſtane* is the laſt (in our Account) of *Tower Street* Ward, we are to ſpeak of Gods Bleſſings there to the Poor. Which I find to be ſeven Shillings three pence every *Sunday* through the Year, given in ready Money, beſide Bread and other Gifts, according to the Wills and Diſpoſitions of Sir *Richard Champion*, and Maſter Alderman *Heardſon*, with Coals given beſide at certain Times. More, I find, that one Man hath given yearly, for ever, an whole Ox to be diſtributed by a Quarter thereof Quarterly, and a Peck of of Oat Meal therewithal, to the Poor: But yet ſo diſcreetly ordered, that they that have the Quarter of Beef and Peck of Oat Meal at one Quarter, muſt ſtay till other Poor be ſo ſerved, and that it comes to their Turn again. Other Charities there are which came in Gifts of ready Money, and are accordingly truly diſtributed.

Charities belonging to St. *Dunſtan's*. *J. S.*

This is but a very imperfect Account of the Charitable Donations to this Pariſh, which have been very many and large. But the Pariſh ſuffered very much in thoſe given in the Popiſh Times, which, having ſome Mixtures of Superſtition, were all loſt and forfeited to the Crown by the Statute in K. *Edward* VIth his Reign. But thoſe that are ſtill enjoyed by the Pariſh, according as I have received Information by the Reverend Mr. *Stringfellow* Rector, are theſe:

Mr. *Stringfellow* Rect.

## *BENEFACTORS.*

Gifts.

*William Sevenoke* gave 13 Houſes in *Mincing Lane* and *Tower Street*; out of which a *Beam Light* (as it is in the Will) of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* is iſſuing: Which with the Almes Houſes in the two Alleys in *Mincing Lane*, and two poor Widows Houſes there; (for which two Widows Houſes Mrs. *Ruſſel* gave 10 *l.* to free them from the Rent,) amount to the yearly Rent of 29-13-4

*Matthew Earneſt* gave all that capital Meſſuage or Tenement, called *The Horſe Head*, with four Shops on either ſide of the ſame, ſituate in *Thames Street*; out of which an *Obit* of 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *s.* is iſſuing; and alſo 5 *d.* every *Sunday* to the Poor. The Rent of which Premiſſes amount unto the yearly Sum of —— 20 00 0

Sir *Bartholomew James* Kt. gave a Meſſuage or Dwelling Houſe, with another ſmall Tenement adjoyning to the ſame, at the Weſt end of the Church Yard, Southſide; out of which an *Obit* of 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* is iſſuing. The Rent of which Premiſſes amount now to the yearly Sum of —— —— —— —— 06 00 0

Sir *William Herriot* Kt. gave three Houſes in *Thames Street*, which amount to the yearly Sum of —— —— —— —— 19 00 0

[Now improved to 30 *l.*]

*Henry Herdſon* of *London*, Alderman, gave one Meſſuage or Tenement in St. *Margaret Pattens* Church Yard; alſo one Houſe and Stable in *Old Fiſh Street*, and at *Broken Warf*; and alſo one Meſſuage or Tenement in *Tower Street*, and a ſmall Tenement adjoining: Out of which is paid to thirteen Poor every *Sunday*, 2 *d* a piece; Alſo a Load of Coals, to be divided yearly. The Rent of which Premiſſes amount, *per Annum*, to —— —— —— —— 22 06 0

*William Barret* gave one Meſſuage or Tenement, called *The Horſemill* in *Graſſechurch Street*, for the City to enlarge a Granary, called *Leadenhall*. And in Conſideration whereof, the Maior, Aldermen, and Chamberlain of *London*, did grant an Annuity of 4 *l. per Annum* to be iſſuing out of the Chamber of *London*, to the Uſe of this Pariſh, —— —— —— 04 00 0

*William Heins* gave the Moyety of his Houſe in the *Croſſe Lane* near this Church, which amounts to the yearly Sum of —— 05 00 0

[Formerly 6 *l.*]

Sir *Richard Champion* Kt. and Alderman, gave 117 *l.* 10 *s.* with which Money, and 52 *l.* 10 *s.* Pariſh Money, was purchaſed and bought one Meſſuage or Tenement in *Boſſe Alley* at *Billingſgate*; out of which is paid to 13 poor People, every *Sunday*, 2 *d.* a piece, which is now of the yearly Value of —— 08 00 0

Alſo there is a certain Room over a Ground Room; which Ground Room is the Inheritance of Mr. *Edward Nun* and Partner: Which Over-Rooms are let unto the ſaid Mr. *Nun* and Partner for 99 Years, to commence in the Year 1669, at *per Annum*, —— —— 01 00 0

[This is loſt.]

*Richard Goulſton* gave 100 *l.* to purchaſe Lands and Tenements, with which Money and an addition of the Pariſh Stock, two Houſes were purchaſed in *Thames Street*. Out of which is paid to 13 poor People every *Sunday* 2 *d.* a piece, which amounteth to the yearly Sum of 14 00 0

*George Hanger* gave an Annuity of 4 *l. per ann.* going of certain Lands in *Ruſton* in *Berks*, for the Poor of this Pariſh. Which is to be diſtributed every Year at *Chriſtmas*: But inſtead thereof, the Veſtry took 70 *l.* with which Mony they purchaſed a Cellar on St. *Dunſtan*'s Hill, at *per annum* —— —— —— 04 00 0

There are certain Lands and Houſes ſituate and being on the ſame ſide of the Church, called by the name of *Cuttle*'s *Lands*, of the yearly Rent of —— —— 18 00 0

[Formerly 23 *l.*]

Mrs. *Bennet* gave 220 *l.* with which Monies, and 50 *l.* given by Mr. *Southerton*, to aſſure him of 50 *s. per annum.* for ever, was bought the Lands at *Lewiſham*, which be of the yearly Rent of 15 *l.* 10 *s.* Out of which is to be diſtributed among the Poor every Year 5 *l.* at *Chriſtmas*, and 5 *l.* at *Eaſter*, —— 15 10 0

Mrs. *Anne Hyde* gave 3 *l. per ann.* payable by *Bernard Hyde* Eſq; Which is to be diſtributed to five poor Women, every Year, 10 *s.* a piece, —— —— —— —— 03 00 0

Alſo, ſhe gave 4 *l.* 10 *s.* more, payable by the Company of *Salters*, every tenth Year; and accordingly hath been received by the Church Wardens, to be diſtributed the ſame Year, when received, among the Poor at *Chriſtmas*, 04 10 0

*Bernard Hyde* Eſq; alias Sir *Bernard Hyde*, gave 5 *l. per ann.* payable by the worſhipful Company of *Salters*, *London*. Which is to be diſtributed to ten poor Men at *Chriſtmas* every Year, 10 *s.* a piece, —— —— 05 00 0

*Edward Turvile* Eſq; gave 11 *l. per ann.* for ever, payable by the Company of *Grocers*. Out of which is paid every *Sunday* to thirteen poor People, 2 *d.* a piece in Money, and 2 *d.* a piece in Bread, —— —— —— —— 11 00 0

Dame *Katherine* Viſcounteſs *Conwey*, Widow, gave 10 *l. per ann.* payable from the Company of *Grocers*. Five Pounds whereof is to be diſtributed among the Poor at *Chriſtmas*, and five Pounds at *Whitſontide*, yearly, —— 10 00 0

Sir *Thomas Hunt* gave one Annuity of 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* now iſſuing out of Lands and Houſes in *Kent Street*, to be diſtributed among the Poor at *Chriſtmas*, yearly, —— —— 02 13 4

*William Bateman* ſenior, deceaſed, gave 200 *l.* to purchaſe Lands for the Poor and Church. And appointed 4 *l.* to be given yearly to the Poor at *Chriſtmas*, and 4 *l.* at *Eaſter*. With which 200 *l.* and an Addition of the Pariſh Stock, was purchaſed a Cloſe lying in *Poplar* Marſh. Afterward *Gilbert Keate* Eſq; deceaſed, gave 120 *l.* and appointed 4 *l.* to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas* to 4 poor Men and 4 poor Women. Which 120 *l.* was added to the Pariſh Stock: And therefore the ſaid Lands are charged with the 4 *l.* *per ann.* and was let at *per ann.* —— 19 00 0

[But now for 18 *l.*]

The ſaid *Gilbert Keate* Eſq; gave more, to be lent to three young Men, 20 *l.* a piece *gratis* for four Years; and ſo from four to four Years, whereof one to be of the *Dolphin* Precinct.

*Margareat Dean* gave 28 *s. per ann.* for Faggots to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas*. Which is paid by the *Ironmongers* Company unto the *Tower Ward*; whereof 6 *s.* is and hath been paid yearly by the Beadle of the Ward to this Pariſh, —— —— —— —— 00 06 0

Mrs. *Hoyle* gave 200 of Faggots yearly, to be delivered by the *Grocers* Company, to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas*.

*John Fletcher* Deputy, and *Anne* his Wife, gave 30 *l.* for a Stock to buy Coals, and to ſell to the Poor, for to keep a Stock. And in the Year 1608. there was a Stock of 45 *l.* 5 *s.* to buy Coals for the Poor.

*William Hunt* gave the 9. of *April* 1653. to be diſtributed every Year at *Eaſter* to the Poor, —— —— —— —— 01 06 8

Mrs. *Anne Richeſon* Widow gave 20 *l.* for a Stock to buy Coals for the Poor, to be ſold at 6 *d.* a Buſhel.

Sir *John Moor* Kt. late Alderman of the City, gave 10 *l. per ann.* to the Schoolmaſter of the School kept in this Church; and the Pariſh allows him an Houſe.]

Bounds of this Pariſh. *A. M.*

In the Perambulation of this Pariſh, they go firſt ſo far North from the Church, as to the Houſe next *William Offington*; and thence returning, walk down on the North ſide of *Tower Street*, ſo far as *Mincheon Lane*, and to the Houſe of Maſter *Dumbelowe*, next to *Clothworkers* Hall, where they return again, and ſo go on to the ſign of the *Dolphin* in *Tower Street*, being a Tavern: There they croſs the Way, and go down to the Weſt ſide only of *Water Lane*. And then walk along *Thames Street*, leaving the *Cuſtom Houſe*, paſſing on to *Smarts Key*, whence returning back into the *Croſs Lane*, ſo far as Sir *Cuthbert Buckles* Houſe, now in the Cuſtody of Sir *John Lemman* Kt. and Lord Maior of *London*, they go home to the Place where they began. Here I was favoured by Maſter *John Childerlay* Doctor of Divinity, my worthy good Friend, and his diligent Officers.]

Wharfs and Keys.

Now for the two Church Lanes, they meeting on the South ſide of this Church and Church Yard, do join in one; and running down to the *Thames Street*, the ſame is called St. *Dunſtan's Hill*: At the lower end whereof the ſaid *Thames Street* (toward the Weſt, on both ſides almoſt to *Billingſgate*, but towards the Eaſt up to the *Water Gate*, by the Bulwark of the *Tower*) is all of *Tower Street* Ward. In this Street on the *Thames* ſide, are divers large Landing Places, called Wharfs or Keys, for Cranage up of Wares and Merchandiſe, as alſo for ſhipping of Wares from thence to be tranſported.

Wharfs and Keys appointed for landing Merchandiſes. *J. S.*

1 *Eliz. c.* 11.

By occaſion of the defrauding of the Queen of her Cuſtoms for Goods and Merchandiſes brought in or carried out, by making uſe of ſmall obſcure Creeks, or Places, where no Cuſtom Houſe Officer was attending, or by the Corruption of thoſe Officers, or by other fraudulent and undue Practices; and ſo privately conveying them away without paying the Cuſtom or Subſidy due; there was an Act made in the firſt Year of Q. *Elizabeth*, *an.* 1559. That no Goods ſhould be put aſhore at any Place in the Kingdom, but where ſhe ſhould aſſign and appoint by her Commiſſion. In purſuance of this Act, the Queen ordered her Lord Treaſurer, her Under Treaſurer, and Chancellor of her *Exchequer*, to ſet forth and publiſh her Pleaſure for the divers Ports of her Kingdom. And for the Port of *London*, the ſaid Commiſſioners drew up this Declaration; determining what particular Keys, Wharfs, and Stairs ſhould be for lading and diſcharging of all manner of Merchandiſes: And what particular Goods ſhould be landed at *Billingſgate*, the *Three Cranes*, the *Bridgehouſe*, and the *Stilyard*: Where *Newcaſtle* Coals, Beer, Deal Boards, Ore, Corn, *&c.* ſhould be laid on Land: What Creeks, Wharfs, and Keys, from *Graveſend* to *London Bridge*, ſhould be no more uſed as lading or diſcharging Places, but be debarred utterly from it for ever: And that no Stranger, whether Denizon or not, ſhould henceforth inhabit upon any of the Wharfs allowed, except the *Stilyard* only: And laſtly, that all Keepers of Wharfs and Keys ſhould be bound to the Queen in certain Sums of Money, that no Goods ſhould be landed at their Keys or Stairs, or put thence upon the Water, to be carried abroad, before the ſaid Goods were entred in the Queen's Cuſtom-Books, and to be laden in the Preſence of ſome Searcher. All theſe Orders ran in this expreſs Tenor following.

## *Anno Dom.* 1559.

The Order for the Wharfs.

WHarfes and Keyes for Ladinge and Diſchargi nge Places, within the Porte of *London*, for Merchandiſes, aſwell to be brought thither from the Parties beyonde the Seas, as from thence to the ſaide Parties, to be caried: Aſſigned, and appointed the xxviijth Day of *Auguſte*, in the firſte Yere of the Rayne of our Soverayne Lady *Elizabeth*, by the Grace of God, Quene of *Englande*, *France*, and *Irelande*, Defendour of the Faithe, *&c.* By the Right Honorable *William* Marques of *Wincheſter*, Lorde Treaſorer of *Englande*; Sir *Richard Sakevile* Knight, Under-Treaſorer of the Quenes Highnes Courte of *Theſchequour*; and Sir *Walter Mildemay* Knight, Chancellour of the ſayde Courte, aſſigned for that Purpos by the Quenes Hyghnes Patente under the Seale of the ſaide Courte of *Theſchequour*, dated the xiiijth of *June*, in the Yeare aforeſaide, accordinge to the Statute in that behalf made and provided, in the Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter* in the Yeare aboveſaide. *Scilt.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Old Wooll* Key, *New Wooll* Key, *Galley* Key, *Andro Morris* Key, *Ambroſe Thurſtan's* Key, *Rauff's* Key, *Cock's* Key, *Gibſon's* Key, *Haddock's* Key, *Dyce* Key, *Bear* Key, *Sommer's* Key, *Buttolph's* Wharf, *Sabb's* Key, *Young's* Key, *Crown* Key, *Smart's* Key, *Freſh* Wharf, and *Gaunt's* Key, | Appointed to be general Lading and Diſcharging Places for all manner of Merchandiſes. |
| *Billingſgate*, | Appointed to be an open Place for the landing and bringing in of any Fiſh, Corn, Salt, Stones, Victuals, and Fruits, (Grocery Wares excepted:) And to be a Place of carrying forth of the ſame, or the like; and for no other Merchandiſes. |
| The *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*. *Thomas Johnſon's* Key, and *Buſher's* Wharf. | The ſaid *Three Cranes* appointed to be an open Place for the landing and diſcharging of all manner of Wines and Oyles. And the ſame *Three Cranes*, *Thomas Johnſon's* Key, and *Buſher's* Wharf, to be open Places for the landing or diſcharging of Pitch, Tar, Flax, Iron, Wainſcott, Clapboards, Deals, Ores, Rafters, Aſhes to make Soap, Oſmunds Eeles, Cables, Halſers, Hemp, Stones, Cheſts, Playing Tables; and all manner of Fiſh and Hops: And to be open Places for the Shipping and lading of any Woollen Cloths of the Price of ſix Pounds or under the Cloth, Cony Skins, and for no other Merchandiſes. |
| *Newcaſtle* Coals to be carried over the Seas. | Appointed to be ſhipped in any Place within the Port of *London*, in the Preſence of the Searcher of the ſaid Port, or one of his Servants ſworn to ſerve in that Office, and not otherwiſe. |
| *Beer* to be carried on the Seas.<br>It is by later Orders provided, that *Beer* ſhall be taken in at | Appointed to be entred in the Cuſtomers Books, and then ſhipped at any Stairs, Wharf or Wharfs within the City of *London*, *Southwark*, and St. *Katherines*, in the Preſence of the Searcher or any of his ſaid Servants. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Deal-Boards, Clapboards, Wainſcot, Sparres, Rafters, Oars, Corn, Roddes to make Baſkets, Hethe to make Bruſhes, brought to the ſaid Port. | Appointed to be diſcharged, and laid on land at any Place within the ſaid Port, in the Preſence of any of the Waiters ſworn, belonging to the Cuſtom Houſe in the ſaid Port. |
| *Bridge Houſe*, | Appointed to be a Landing-Place of all manner of Corn, bought or to be bought, or provided, for the Proviſion of the Victualling of the City of *London*, and for no other Merchandizes. |
| The Wharf, Key, and Stairs of the *Stilliard*. | Appointed to be a Landing and Diſcharging Place of all manner of Merchandizes, appertaining to any Merchant Stranger free of the ſaid Houſe of the *Stilliard*, commonly called *Guilhalda Theutonicor'*, for the time being, and for no other Perſon or Perſons. |

And for the better awnſwering of the Revenues of the Queen's Majeſty's Cuſtomes and Subſidies in the Porte aforeſaide, the ſaide Commiſſioners have ordered and farther appointed, That from and after the Feaſt of *Eaſter* next comyng, there ſhall no Stranger, or Strangers borne, whether he or they be, or ſhalbe made Denizen, or not, as well inhabit, or be commorant in, at or upon, any of the ſaide Wharfes or Keyes, or any parte of them; (the *Stilliard* except) and that every Tenaunt or Keeper of every of the ſaide Keys, Wharfes and Stayers, ſhall from time to time be bound in ſuche Some or Somes of Money, to the Quenes Highneſs Uſe, her Heires and Succeſſors, as by the Treaſorer of *England*, or other Officers of the Quenes Majeſty's Courte of *Theſchequour*, for the time being, ſhalbe thought good and convenient, upon Condition that there ſhalbe no Goods, whereof Cuſtome or Subſidy is or ſhalbe due, laide on Lande at their Keyes, Wharfes and Stayers, or ſhipped or put from thence upon the Water, to be carried over the Seas by way of Merchandizes, before the ſaid Goods be entred in the Quenes Cuſtome-Books in the ſaide Porte. And alſo to be laden in the Preſence of the ſaide Searcher or one of his Servants, for the time being, and diſcharged and laide on Land in the Preſence of one of the Wayters for the time being: And other Articles to be put in the ſaide Condition, as to the ſaide Treaſorer and Officers hereafter from time to time ſhall ſeem good, mete and convenient, as the Caſe ſhall require. And that all Creeks, Wharfes, Keyes, Lading and Diſcharging Places in *Graveſend*, *Woolwich*, *Barking*, *Greenwich*, *Deptford*, *Blackwall*, *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff*, *Wapping*, St. *Katherines*, *Tower Hill*, *Rotherhithe*, *Southwark*, *London-bridge*, and every of them, and all and ſingular Keyes, Wharfes, and other Places within the City of *London* and the Suburbs of the ſame, or elſewhere within the ſaide Porte of *London* (the ſeveral Keyes, Wharfes, Stayers, and Places before limited and appointed only except) ſhall be from henceforth no more uſed as Landing or Diſcharging Places for Merchandizes, but be utterly debarred and aboliſhed from the ſame for ever, by force of the ſaid Statute and other the Premiſſes.

*Wincheſter.* *Richard Sakevile*, *Wa. Mildemay.*]

These Wharfs and Keys commonly bear the Names of their Owners, and are therefore changeable. I read, in the 26th of *Henry* VI. that in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan* in the Eaſt, a Tenement called *Paſſekes* Wharf, and another called *Horners Key* in *Thames Street*, were granted to *William Haringdon* Eſq; I read alſo, that in the ſixth of *Richard* II. *John Churchman*, Grocer, for the Quiet of Merchants, did newly build a certain Houſe upon the Key, called *Wool-wharf*, in the *Tower Street* Ward, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, betwixt the Tenement of *Paul Salisbury* on the Eaſt Part, and the Lane called the *Water Gate* on the Weſt, to ſerve for Troynage, or weighing of Wools in the Port of *London*: Whereupon the King granted, that during the Life of the ſaid *John*, the aforeſaid Troynage ſhould be held and kept in the ſaid Houſe, with Eaſements there for the Ballances and Weights, and a Counting-place for the Cuſtomer, Controulers, Clerks, and other Officers of the ſaid Troynage, together with Ingreſs and Regreſs to and from the ſame, even as was had in other Places, where the ſaid Troynage was wont to be kept, and that the King ſhould pay yearly to the ſaid *John* (during his Life) 40 *s.* at the Terms of St. *Michael* and *Eaſter*, by even Portions by the Hands of his Cuſtomer, without any other Payment to the ſaid *John*, as in the Indenture thereof more at large appeareth.

*Paſſekes Wharf*, and *Horners Key*.

*Wool-wharf* by *Cuſtomers Key*.

*Water-gate* by *Wool Key*. *Cuſtom Houſe*.

Troynage of Wools.

*Cuſtom Houſe*.

And here at the *Cuſtom Houſe* we will ſtay a little, to make ſome few Remarks of Matters relating to it in former Times.

Some Remarks of the Cuſtoms.

*J. S.*

Rates ſet for Merchandizes.

About the Year 1554, or 1555, under Queen *Mary* I. a Commiſſion was given forth to certain Commiſſioners for the ceſſing of the new Rates; whereof the Lord *Paget* and Sir *John Baker* were the chief; the one Lord Privy Seal, and the other Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. Who obſerved this Rule, to underrate the moſt neceſſary Commodities that came into the Realm, to draw them hither; and to overrate the ſuperfluous Commodities inward, to drive them away: And generally they did under rate and underprize all Foreign Commodities of that they were ordinarily current for, leſt a Glut here of any of thoſe Wares might bring them under their Rates: and that the Merchants might not ſay they were valued to the utmoſt that before lacked a good part of that they were then rated at. And ſo *Peter Oſborn*, *Remembrancer* to the Lord Treaſurer, divers Years after informed him.

There was alſo, long before this, a Book of Rates in King *Henry* VII.'s Time.

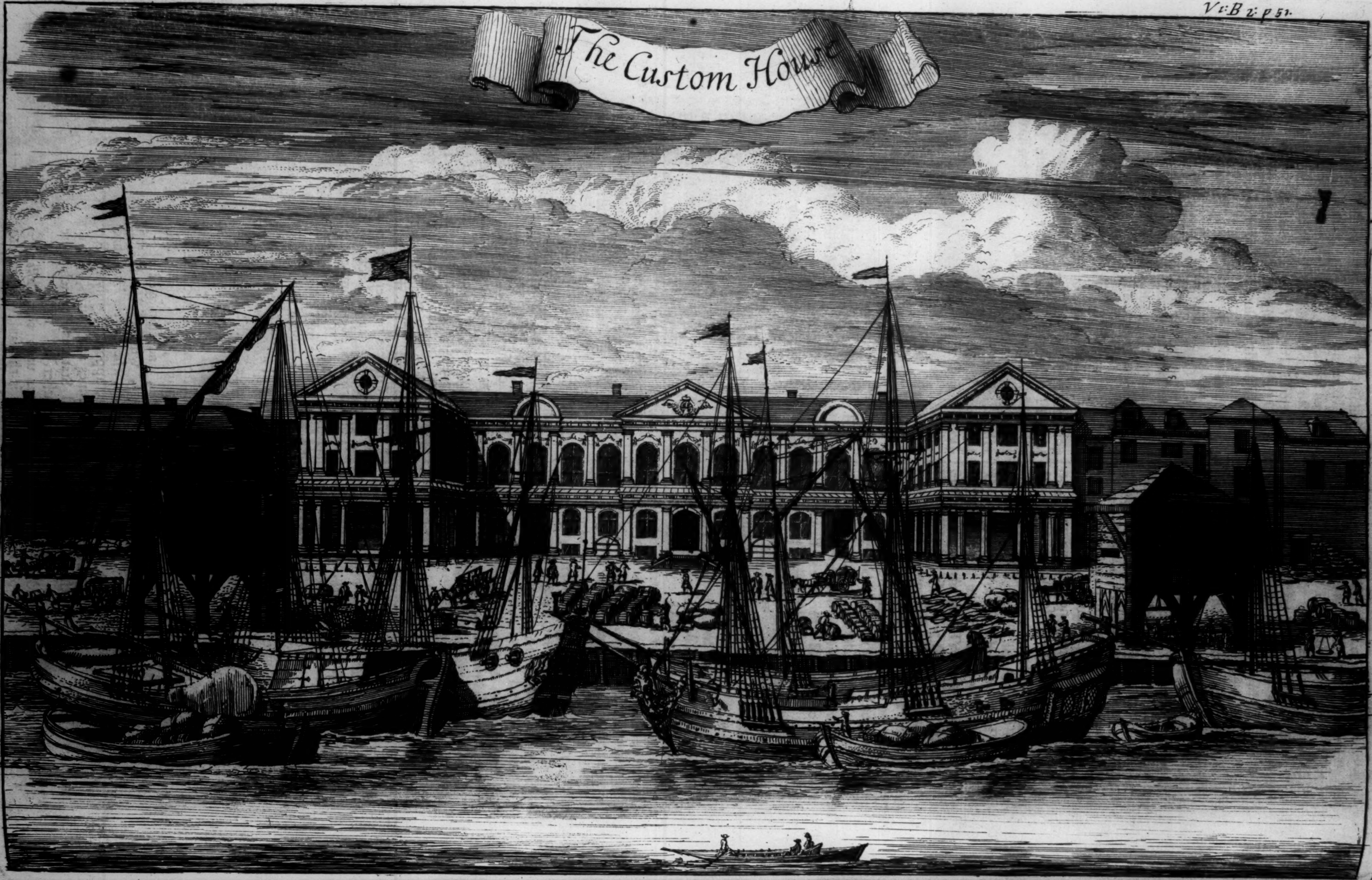
Book of Rates in *H.* 7. Time.

Abuſes of Cuſtomers, *&c.*

*Chart. D. Theſaurar. Angl.*

One *Needham*, about the Year 1570 and odd, wrote a Book for ſhewing and correcting the Abuſes of Cuſtomers, of Shippers, of Merchants, *&c.* and ſent it privately to the Lord Treaſurer, with his Letter, to this Tenor; That he thought it his Duty juſtly and truly to open to his Honour ſuch Notes and Knowledge, as by his Service and travel he had gather'd in 10 or 12 Years, by ſearching how to reform ſuch Abuſes, Deceipts and Diſorders, as were uſed all *England* through againſt the Queen's Majeſty, both by her Officers belonging to the Cuſtoms, as alſo by Merchants and Shippers; and how they might be redreſſed, and her Highneſs juſtly anſwered her Rights and Duties. And alſo, his farther Opinion how to reform ſuch Wrongs as the ſaid Officers and their Clerks, and their Clerks Clerks uſed againſt the Merchants and Shippers, by raiſing new Duties, delaying them from Bills, Cockets and other Writings, and not obſerving the Hours and Times appointed them to be at the *Cuſtom Houſe*, and give Attendance to receive her Majeſty's Duties, and diſpatch the Merchants and Shippers. All which good Orders, that had been appointed both for the

V1: B 2: p 51.



The Custom House

the good Service of her Majeſty, the Merchants and Shippers, by the gentle and mild Nature of the late Lord Treaſurer (Marquis of *Wincheſter*) deceaſed, all the Officers and Clerks were ſuffered to break, and in manner did what they would without Comptrolment. And by long Sufferance, both they, the Merchants, Shippers, Key-keepers, and other Watermen, were now neſtled, and grown into that diſordered Liberty, which had been, and was ſo profitable to them, that it would be hard to bring them to good Order again, without ſome Severeneſs to be uſed.

A Method to redreſs them.

The Method of doing this, this Man laid before the preſent Treaſurer, the Lord *Burghley*, in certain Articles, and offered himſelf to be employed therein; having his Warrant from the ſaid Treaſurer, and he making it his own Device and Doing, ſo as it might not be known to come from him, [this Propoſer] for his avoiding of farther Diſpleaſure.

A ſpecial Searcher.

This Perſon the Queen had 12 Years ago put in truſt to travel in theſe Matters of Cuſtom. And he had according to his Oath and Duty, without reſpect of Favour or Malice to any Perſons, ſhewed his Opinion how to reform the Abuſes as well of the one as the other; as one deſirous to ſee her Majeſty truly anſwered her Rights and Dues, and that honeſt Merchants and Shippers might be well uſed, and Offenders puniſhed.

An Account of the Queen's yearly Cuſtoms.

In the Year 1572, a Liſt was brought in to the Lord Treaſurer of the Queen's yearly Cuſtoms, Subſidies and Impoſts, ſince the beginning of her Reign to that Time. Which ſtood thus:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Anno Primo* | 73846 | 12 | 10 |
| *Secundo* | 84905 | 5 | 6 *q.* |
| *Tertio* | 75938 | 1 | 6 *di. q.* |
| *Quarto* | 71365 | 15 | 1 *ob. di. q.* |
| *Quinto* | 57436 | 4 | 10 *ob.* |
| *Sexto* | 45783 | 18 | 11 *di. q.* |
| *Septimo* | 105606 | 1 | 2 *di. q.* |
| *Octavo* | 69184 | 18 | 6 *ob.* |
| *Nono* | 63502 | 7 | 2 *ob. di. q.* |
| *Decimo* | 74875 | 19 | 10 |
| *Undecimo* | 65307 | 10 | 8 *q.* |
| *Duodecimo* | 71295 | 0 | 5 *q. di.* |
| *Decimo tertio* | 69243 | 4 | 5 *ob. q.* |

Names of all the Cuſtom Houſe Officers.

The Names of the Officers the ſame Year 1572, in and appertaining to the *Cuſtom Houſe* of *London*, beſides Commiſſions appendent, were theſe:

*For Petty Cuſtom.*

1. Mr. *Billingſley*, Collector of Cuſtom inwards.
2. Mr. *Bird*, Collector of Cuſtom outwards.
3. Mr. *Rivet*, Comptroler of thoſe two.

*Subſidy by Statute.*

4. Mr. *Tho. Smith*, Collector of Subſidy inward.
5. Mr. *Francis Robinſon*, Collector of Subſidy outwards.
6. Mr. *John Chapman*, Comptroler of thoſe two.
7. Mr. *Colſhil*, an odd Man for a Surveyor, which overlooketh all the reſt.
8. Mr. *Richard Gray*, a Searcher, whoſe Service always is upon the Water.
9. The Ninth is the Office of the Waiters, whoſe Service is always on the Land, without Head, as they term it, becauſe every Man catcheth for himſelf, *&c.* And they are in Number Sixteen.

The other Eight aforeſaid are termed Head Officers, becauſe every one of them have their Deputies and Servants, ſome two, ſome four, and ſome ſix.

10. Mr. *Yong*, the Tenth, is an Officer called *the Packer*. The Gift and Profit of which Office appertained to the City of *London*. The Gift of all the reſt to the Lord Treaſurer of *England*.

*Commiſſions Appendent.*

*Smith* and *Morley* for Survey of Cloth; *Daubeney* for Survey of Beer; *Fabian* and *Wanton* for other Devices; *Broke* and *Hunt* for Barrelled Fiſh; *Anſlo* and *Farnham* for Coney Skins; Mr. *Robinſon*'s Leaſe for the Ferme-Wines.

Concealment of Cuſtoms.

The Queen loſt conſiderably by *Concealments* of Cuſtoms, as appeared by a Note brought in, about the eighth or ninth year of Q. *Elizabeth*, by the Cuſtomers of the Port of *London*, of all the Value of the Goods ſhipped out or brought in by the *Engliſh* and Strangers, for the Queen's firſt eight Years: taken out of the Accounts delivered into the *Exchequer*. Which one *Carmarthen* of the *Cuſtom Houſe* drew up for the Queen's own Uſe: Wherein he ſet down what was, in thoſe eight Years, concealed of Cuſtoms inward only, all things allowable deducted, *viz.* 96720 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* Beſides the petty Cuſtoms of Strangers inwards, which is not herein reckoned. Whereupon there was a Commiſſion for Concealment of Cuſtoms granted to one *Edmond Matthews*. But he was menaced and threatned to be made a Pattern of Deſtruction, for ever to attempt the like Service.

*Tho. Smith* the Queen's Cuſtomer.

About the Year 1590, *Thomas Smith* was the Queen's Cuſtomer; to whom ſhe let the Cuſtoms and Subſidies in the Port of *London* inwards to Farm; (who had long before been a Collector of them.) For which he paid her Rent 20000 *l. per annum*. Whereas, as it was diſcovered, all the Incomes of thoſe Cuſtoms amounted yearly to 30309 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* So as it appeared the Queen loſt yearly by that Farm 10309 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* This the ſaid *Carmarthen* caſt up; thereby intending to let the Queen underſtand how much ſhe loſt by Farming out her Cuſtoms, *viz.* above 10000 *l.* a year.

A Clerk for Execution of Penal Statutes.

There was a new Officer propounded about the Year 1572 to be brought into the *Cuſtom Houſe*, *viz.* a Clerk for the Execution of Penal Statutes, namely, one *Middlemore*; who had moved for this Place for himſelf, and obtained a Patent for it, upon pretence, that Forfeitures and Penalties made by Merchants might be the better anſwered to the Queen. About this the Lord Treaſurer conſulted the chief Officers of the *Cuſtom Houſe*, who gave in their Reaſons againſt it; which were theſe: Firſt, That there was no Place for any more Officers or Clerks than were already there placed; but rather Lack of Room, for Expedition of the Merchants and Shippers, when they came there. That there had been divers like Grants made for having of Places in the *Cuſtom Houſe*; to whom Denial had been made by the Lord Treaſurer to have any Place there. And that for *Middlemore*'s Patent, they thought it not profitable for the Queen's Service, that any Penal Laws ſhould be executed in her *Cuſtom Houſe*: For that it would much hinder her Revenue in her Cuſtoms and Subſidies; and alſo grieve the Merchants, who daily did diminiſh in their Trades, and employed their Monies upon Exchange, whereof her Majeſty had no Benefit. Finally, the *Cuſtom Houſe* had always been a quiet Place, appointed only for Receipt of the Queen's Revenues and Duties, and not for Execution of Penal Statutes; which were repugnant one to the other.]

Near unto this *Cuſtomers Key*, towards the Eaſt, is the ſaid Water Gate, and Weſt from it, *Porters Key*, or *Porters Lane*. *Galley Key*.

*Petty Wales*.

*Porters Key:* Then *Galley Key*, where the Galleys were uſed to unlade, and land their Merchandizes and Wares; and that part of *Thames ſtreet* was therefore of ſome called *Galley Row*, but more commonly *Petty Wales*.

Stone Buildings here.

*Julius Cæſar*'s Houſe by the *Tower*.

Princes of *Wales* their Lodging.

*Scotland*.

*Britain Street*, or *Little Britain*.

On the North Side, as well as on the South of this *Thames ſtreet*, are many fair Houſes, large for Stowage, builded for Merchants, towards the Eaſt End thereof, namely, over againſt *Galley Key*, *Wool Key*, and the *Cuſtom Houſe*. There have been of old time ſome large Buildings of Stone, the Ruins whereof do yet remain, but the firſt Builders and Owners of them are worn out of Memory: Wherefore the common People affirm *Julius Cæſar* to be the Builder thereof, as alſo of the *Tower* it ſelf; but thereof I have ſpoken already. Some are of another Opinion, and that a more likely, that this great Stone Building was ſometime the Lodging appointed for the Princes of *Wales* when they repaired to this City, and that therefore the Street in that Part is called *Petty Wales*, which Name remaineth there moſt commonly until this Day; even as where the Kings of *Scotland* were uſed to be lodged betwixt *Charing croſs* and *Whitehall*, it is likewiſe called *Scotland:* And where the Earls of *Britain* were lodged without *Alderſgate*, the Street is called *Britain Street*, &c.

The ſaid Building might (of old time) pertain to the Princes of *Wales*, as is aforeſaid, but is ſince turned to other Uſe.

The Merchants of *Italy*, their Lodging by their Gallies.

*Guilda Teutonicorum*.

It is before noted of *Galley Key*, that the Gallies of *Italy*, and other Parts, did there diſcharge their Wines and Merchandizes brought to this City. It is like therefore that the Merchants and Owners procured the Place to build upon for their Lodgings and Store Houſes, as the Merchants of the Haunce of *Almaine* were licenſed to have an Houſe, called *Guilda Teutonicorum*, the Guild-Hall of the *Germanes*.

Merchants of *Burdeaux* in the *Vintry*.

No Gallies landed here, in memory of Men living.

Mother *Mampudding*.

A ſtrange kind of building by the Shipwrights or Galley-men.

Alſo the Merchants of *Burdeaux* were licenſed to build at the *Vintry* ſtrongly with Stone, as may yet be ſeen, and ſeemeth old, though often repaired. Much more Cauſe have theſe Buildings in *Petty Wales* (though as lately builded, and partly of the like Stone brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*) to ſeem old, which for many Years, to wit, ſince the Gallies left their courſe of landing there, hath fallen to Ruin, and been letten out for Stabling of Horſes, to Tipplers of Beer, and ſuch like. Amongſt others, one Mother *Mampudding* (as they termed her) for many Years kept this Houſe, or a great part thereof, for victualling; and it ſeemeth, that the Builders of the Hall of this Houſe were Shipwrights, and not Houſe Carpenters: For the Frame thereof (being but low) is raiſed of certain principal Poſts of main Timber, fixed deep in the Ground, without any Groundſel, boarded cloſe round about on the Inſide, having none other Wall from the Ground to the Roof; thoſe Boards not exceeding the length of a Clap-board, about an Inch thick, every Board ledging over other, as in a Ship or Galley nailed with Ship Nails called rough and clenches, to wit, rough Nails with broad round Heads, and clenched on the other ſide with ſquare Plates of Iron. The Roof of this Hall is alſo wrought of the like Board, and nailed with rough and clench, and ſeemeth as it were a Galley, the Keel turned upwards; and I obſerved that no Worm or Rottenneſs is ſeen to have entred into either Board or Timber. And therefore, in mine Opinion, of no great Antiquity.

An Hoſpital for Lunatick or Phrenzy People.

I read in the 44th of *Edward* III. that an Hoſpital in the Pariſh of *Barking* Church was founded by *Robert Denton* Chaplain, for the Suſtentation of poor Prieſts, and other both Men and Women, that were ſick of the Phrenzy, there to remain till they were perfectly whole, and reſtored to good Memory.

*Cobhams* Inn.

Alſo I read, that in the ſixth of *Henry* V. there was in the *Tower* Ward a Meſſuage, or great Houſe, called *Cobham*'s Inn; and in the 37th of *Henry* VI. a Meſſuage in *Thames ſtreet*, pertaining to *Richard Longvile*, &c. Some of the Ruins before ſpoken of may ſeem to be of the foreſaid Hoſpital, belonging peradventure to ſome Prior Alien, and ſo ſuppreſſed among the reſt, in the Reign of *Edward* III. or *Henry* V. who ſuppreſſed them all.

Its principal Streets and Lanes. *Leybourn. R. B.*

Now for the modern State of this Ward, in relation to the Streets, Paſſages, and Places of Habitation, ſince the Fire of *London*. It contains theſe principal Streets and Lanes, as hath been taken by a careful Survey; *viz. Tower Street*, *Thames Street*, *Mark Lane*, *Mincing Lane* and *Seething Lane*, St. *Olave Hartſtreet*; then *Idle Lane*, St. *Dunſtan's Hill*, *Harp Lane*, *Water Lane*, and *Beer Lane*, in which Places are ſeveral *Courts* and *Alleys*.

*Tower Street*.

*Tower Street*, of which there is the *Great* and the *Little*; of which latter, but ſome part is in this *Ward*, beginning about the middle near unto St. *Margaret Pattons* Church, and falls into great *Tower Street*, which runs Eaſtwards unto *Tower Hill*, or *Dock*, and is a ſpacious Street, well built and inhabited by able Tradeſmen, and the rather as being ſo great a Thorough-fair to and from *Wapping*, the *Tower*, St. *Katharine*'s, and thoſe Parts bordering upon the *Thames*, repleniſhed with Seafaring Perſons.

*Mercers Court*.

*Carpenters Hall Court*. *Fowks Court*.

*Black Swan Court*.

*Red Croſs Court*.

*Beckford Court*.

*White Lyon Court*.

*Prieſts Alley*.

*Roſe Alley*.

*Barking* Church.

The *Courts* in this Street are, *Mercers Court*, ſeated on the North Side, very long, with turning Paſſages, and but indifferently inhabited. *Carpenters Hall Court*, a ſquare Place, with an open Paſſage into it, ſufficient for a *Cart*. *Fowks Court*, very handſome and open, with a Free Stone Pavement, and hath good Houſes, which are well inhabited. *Black Swan Court*, a pretty handſome open Place, with indifferent Houſes. *Red Croſs Court* alſo pretty good. *Beckford Court*, a very handſome, airy Place, with large Houſes, well inhabited, eſpecially the upper End. *White Lyon Court*, ſeated over againſt *Barking* Church, is both ſmall and ordinary, and hath a Paſſage into *Chitterling Alley*. *Prieſts Alley*, both narrow and ordinary, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Tower Dock:* In this Alley are two ſmall Courts, very ordinary, and without Names. *Roſe Alley*, over againſt *Barking* Church, being long and ordinary, and hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Chitterling Alley*, as alſo into *Gloceſter Court*. Then *Barking* Church, a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; to which Church the Abbot of *Barking* was anciently Patron. The Diſmes 10*s.* 8*d.*

*Barking Chapel*.

On the back ſide of *Barking* Churchyard is an Alley, or Paſſage into *Tower Hill*, with Houſes on the one Side, which have a Proſpect of the Church and Churchyard; and on this part, being the North ſide, was anciently the fair *Barking* Chapel, long ſince diſſolved. On the South Eaſt Corner of *Tower Street* is a Row of Houſes fronting the *Tower*, and leadeth to *Thames Street*, being pleaſantly ſituated, having alſo the Proſpect of the *Thames*.

*Thames Street*.

*Thames Street* is a Place of a conſiderable Trade, and taken up by great Dealers, as well by Wholeſale as Retale: And altho' the Street (ſince the new building of it) is broad enough; yet, by reaſon of the *Cuſtom Houſe*, and the ſeveral *Keys* and *Wharfs*, is extremely peſter'd with *Cars*, to the great Annoyance of the Inhabitants and Paſſengers through it. This Street runneth a very great Length from Eaſt to Weſt, even to *Puddle Dock*, which is about a Mile, but lies in ſeveral Wards. The Part in this Ward goeth no farther than *Billingſgate*.

The preſent Keys and Wharfs.

The preſent Names of the *Keys* or *Wharfs* lying on the South Side, beginning at the *Tower Dock*, are *Brewers Key*, *Galley Key*, *Cuſtom Houſe Key*, *Potters Key*, *Wiggings Key*, *Ralphs Key*, *Temple Key*, *Little Dice Key*, *Great Dice Key*, *Smarts Key*, and then *Billingſgate*; which ſaid *Keys* are all made uſe of for the lading and unlading of *Merchants Goods*; and ſome of theſe *Keys* are more conſiderable than others, particularly *Smarts Key* for Grain, *&c.*

The *Cuſtom Houſe.*

But above all is the *Cuſtom Houſe*: Which being conſumed by the Fire of *London* 1666, is rebuilt in a much more magnificent and uniform Manner, a Proſpect of which I have here inſerted; being now a large and graceful Pile of Buildings fronting the Water ſide, very commodious, as well for the Commiſſioners and the ſeveral Officers and Clerks above Stairs, as the Warehouſes underneath, and the Cranes for the landing and lading of Merchants Goods; this being the grand Office for the Management of the Cuſtoms throughout the Kingdom. This Houſe was thus ſtately built by King *Charles* II. with the Expence of above 10000*l*. And of this *Cuſtom Houſe* ſee more, where the Trade of the City is treated of.

*Dog Tavern Court.*
*Wicheler's Yard.*
*Nags Head Court.*
*Smithers Coffee Houſe.*
*Vine Court Warehouſe.*

But to proceed with our Deſcription of the Places: On the North ſide of this *Thames Street*, beginning towards *Billingſgate*, are theſe Courts, *viz. Dog Tavern Court*, a very handſome and genteel Place, and well inhabited. *Wichelers Yard*, taken up in Warehouſes for Stowing of Merchants Goods. *Nags Head Court* but ordinary; and here is kept the *Coal-meters Office*. *Smithers Coffee-Houſe* being in a Court taken up by the ſaid *Coffee-Houſe*, and hath a Paſſage into *Water Lane*. *Vine Court Warehouſe* taken up alſo by Warehouſes.

*Bear Lane.*
*Gloceſter Court.*
*Horn Alley.*
*Roſe Alley.*
*Chitterling Alley.*
*Cuſtom Houſe Court.*

*Bear Lane*, comes out of *Tower Street*, and turns into *Thames Street*, a Place of ſmall Account: In this Lane are theſe Courts, *viz. Gloceſter Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free Stone Pavement, and hath a Paſſage into *Prieſts Alley*. *Horn Alley*, but indifferent, hath a Paſſage into *Thames Street*, another into *Roſe Alley*, and another into *Chitterling Alley*, both indifferent Places. *Cuſtom Houſe Court*, a good handſome Place, with a Free Stone Pavement: At the upper end of this Court is another ſmall Court ſo called, which hath a Paſſage through the *Ship Tavern* into *Water Lane*.

*Water Lane.*
*Orance Court.*
*Trinity Houſe.*

*Water Lane*, a very great Thorough-fare, occaſioned by the *Cuſtom Houſe*, as being the ready Paſſage to it, and is for the generality taken up by Publick Houſes: This Lane is ſo called as running down to the *Water Gate* by the *Cuſtom Houſe*; but formerly it was called *Sporiar Lane*. In this Lane is *Orance Court*, having but two Houſes; the reſt taken up in Warehouſes. And here is *Trinity Houſe*, a good handſome large Building, in which Houſe is alſo kept the *Ballaſt Office*.

*Harp Lane.*
*Bakers Hall.*
*Croſs Lane.*
St. Dunſtan's Hill.
*Church Lane.*
*Fowle Lane.*
*Coffin Court.*

*Harp Lane* comes out of *Tower Street*, and falls into *Thames Street*, a Place much peſtered with *Carrs*, by reaſon of their paſſing this way to the *Cuſtom Houſe Keys*, which is no ſmall Annoyance to the Inhabitants. On the Eaſt ſide is *Bakers Hall*, ſome time ſince the Dwelling-Houſe of *John Chichley*, Eſq; *Chamberlain* of the City of *London*. On the Weſt ſide of this *Harp Lane* is *Croſs Lane*, which is but ordinary, and leads to St. *Mary Hill*. St. *Dunſtan's Hill*, formerly called *Church Lane*, runs as far as St. *Dunſtan's* Churchyard, and from thence down unto *Thames Street*. On the Weſt ſide of the ſaid Church is another Lane, called *Church Lane*, which turneth into another towards St. *Mary Hill*, and is called *Fowl Lane*. This St. *Dunſtan's Hill* is a Place well inhabited by Merchants, eſpecially about the Church; and on the Eaſt ſide, over againſt the Church, is *Coffin Court*, which is but narrow, and not over well inhabited.

St. Dunſtan's *Church.*

Then St. *Dunſtan's* Church, called St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, a Peculiar belonging to the Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Anciently the Prior of *Chriſt Church, Canterbury*, was Patron. It was burnt down in the Year 1666. Lady *Williamſon* contributed largely and nobly towards the rebuilding. It is now a very ſpacious and fair Church: The Steeple alſo hath been of late years taken down, and ſtrongly built up again, and furniſhed with a very muſical Ring of Bells.

*Church Alley.*
*Idle Lane.*
*Croſs Lane.*
*Prieſts Alley.*

Adjoyning to this Church Northwards, is *Church Alley*, which hath a handſome Free Stone Paving, and pretty good Buildings on the Side fronting the Church; and this Alley leadeth into *Idle Lane*, which comes out of the Weſt End of *Tower Street*, and falls into *Thames Street*: On the Weſt Side of this Lane is *Croſs Lane*, which falls into St. *Mary Hill*; by this Church is *Prieſts Alley*, alſo of no good Account.

*Mincing Lane.*

*Mincing Lane*, anciently called *Mincheon*, is garniſhed with very good Houſes, which for the generality are taken up by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute, and the Street is broad and ſtrait coming out of *Tower Street* and going up into *Fenchurch Street*.

*Clothworkers Hall.*
*Bell Yard.*

Here is *Clothworkers Hall*, a very large and graceful Building, with a large Court-yard paved with Free Stone. This Hall is oft made uſe of by the Lord Maior, or one of the Sheriffs, during the time of their reſpective Office, as being commodious for that Occaſion; and this brings in a Benefit to the Company. In this Lane, or rather Street, is *Bell Yard*, which is a good handſome Place.

*Mark Lane.*
*Sugar Loaf Alley.*
*Well Alley.*
*Pick-axe Alley.*
*Star Alley.*

*Mark Lane*, or *Mart Lane*, being ſo called from a *Mart* there formerly kept. A Place now well inhabited, with divers large Houſes for Merchants; but for the generality all old Timber Houſes: The greateſt part of this Lane is in this Ward, to wit, from *Tower Street* unto that part where the Poſt and Chain is placed thwart the Street, which is above the Weſt End of *Hart Street*: And in this part of the Lane are theſe Places, *viz. Sugar-Loaf Alley*, which is but indifferent, over againſt which is the old *Navy Office*. *Well Alley*, being both ſmall and narrow. *Pick-axe Alley* alſo ſmall; and *Star Alley*, which is but ordinary.

*Hartſtreet.*
St. Olave *Hartſtreet Church.*
*Croſſeys*, or *Angel Court.*

*Hart Street* is but ſhort, coming out of *Mart Lane*, and falls into *Crutched Fryers* by St. *Olave Hart Street* Church, belonging to the Dioceſe of *London*: A Churchyard behind it. Over againſt this Church is *Croſſeys*, or *Angel Court*, which is a pretty open Place with good Buildings, well inhabited.

*Seething Lane.*
*Navy Office.*
*John Deveres Yard.*
*Carr Yard.*
*Green Arbour Court.*
*Star Alley.*
*Black Dog Alley.*

*Seething*, or *Sything Lane*, runneth Northwards from *Tower Street* unto *Crutched Fryers*. It is now a Place of no great Account; but amongſt the Inhabitants ſome are Merchants. Here is the *Navy Office*; but the chief Gate for Entrance is out of *Crutched Fryers*. Some part of the Building being in *Aldgate* Ward, it is there treated of. And in this Lane are theſe Courts, and Places of Name, *viz. John Deveres Yard*, pretty broad in the Middle, but ordinary, with a narrow Paſſage into *Mark Lane*. *Carr Yard*, a pretty handſome open Place, but meanly inhabited. *Green Arbour Court*, a pretty large Place, containing two Courts, one within another, and both bearing the ſame Name. *Star Alley*, newly built for Warehouſes and Tenements. *Black Dog Alley* very

*Black Raven Court.* *Plough Yard.* *Crown Court.*

very mean and ordinary. *Black Raven Court*, an open Place, with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited: And here is kept the *Tranſport Office*. *Plough Yard*; but ordinary built and inhabited. *Crown Court* but ſmall, with a Free Stone Pavement.

*Tower Hill.* *Barking Alley.* *Roſe Court.* *Muſcovy Court.*

*Tower Hill*. The Weſt Row of Buildings, with part of the *Hill*, (which is in this Ward) is a handſome Structure, very well inhabited, and pleaſantly ſeated in an open Air, having the delightful Proſpect of the *Thames*, and the *Tower*: And in this Row is *Barking Alley*, or *Alleys*; one leading into *Tower Street*, and the other into *Seething Lane*; in both which the Buildings encompaſs *Barking* Church on the North and Eaſt Sides. Then about the middle of this Row of Buildings is *Roſe Court*, both ſmall and ordinary. Farther Northwards, is *Muſcovy Court*, a curious large open Place, with a Free Stone Pavement, and conſiſting of fair new Brick Buildings, and they very well inhabited. Out of this Court is a back Paſſage, with a Door into the *Navy Office*.

Formerly there were round the *Tower* old Buildings, which encloſed the Ditch, or Moat; and theſe ſtood until the Reign of King *Charles* II. But being found incommodious, were all by Command from above (Sir *John Robinſon* being Lieutenant) pulled down, and the Moat cleanſed and enlarged, with Brick-work on the outſide, even to the Ground. So that now the *Tower* is not ſo choaked up, but ſtands open on all Sides.]

Thus much for the Bounds and Antiquity of this Ward. Wherein are noted, firſt, the *Tower* of *London*, three Pariſh Churches, the *Cuſtom Houſe*, and two Halls of Companies; to wit, the Clothworkers and the Bakers.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counſellors 8, Conſtables 13, Scavengers 12, Wardmote Men 13, and a Beadle: It is taxed to the Fifteen at 26 *l**.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands within this Ward every Night, a Conſtable and the Beadle with forty Watchmen.

The Jury Men returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *May*.]

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Charles Peers*, Knt.

* It is taxed to the Fifteen at 46 *l.* and accounted in the *Exchequer* at 45 *l.* 10 *s.* Firſt Edit.

*R. B.*

## CHAP. IV.

# *EALDGATE* WARD.

*The Priory of the* Holy Trinity Chriſt-church, *now St.* James Dukes-Place. *The Conſecration thereof. St.* Katharine Creechurch. *St.* Andrew Underſhaft. *St.* Mary-Axe. *The Houſe of the* Crutched Fryers. *St.* Katherine Coleman. Blanch Appleton. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

Ealdgate Ward. The Bounds thereof. A fair Well anciently.

THE ſecond Ward within the Walls on the Eaſt part, is called *Ealdgate* [or *Aldgate*] Ward, as taking Name of the ſame Gate. The principal Street of this Ward beginneth at *Ealdgate*, ſtretching Weſt to ſometime a fair Well, where now a Pump is placed. From thence (the way being divided into twain) the firſt and principal Street, (called *Ealdgate Street*) runneth on the South Side to *Lime Street* Corner. And half that Street down on the left hand, is alſo of that Ward.

*Hart-horn* Alley. Bricklayers-Hall. *Sprinkle* Alley.

In the mid way on that South Side, betwixt *Ealdgate* and *Lime Street*, is *Hart Horn* Alley, a way that goeth thorough into *Fenchurch Street*, over againſt *Northumberland* Houſe. Then have ye *Bricklayers* Hall, [uſed alſo now by the Company of *Silkthrowers*] and another Alley, called *Sprinkle* Alley, of an holy Water *Sprinkle* ſometime hanging there, now named *Sugar Loaf* Alley, of the like Sign.

Mrs. *Cornwallis*. *African Houſe*.

Then is there a fair Houſe, with divers Tenements near adjoining, ſometime belonging to a late diſſolved Priory, but ſince poſſeſſed by Mrs. *Cornwallis*, Widow, and her Heirs, by the Gift of King *Henry* VIII. in reward of fine Puddings (as it was commonly ſaid) by her made, wherewith ſhe had preſented him: Such was the princely Liberality of thoſe times. Of later time, Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, Kt. was lodged there; which now is the *African Houſe*.

*Belzeters* Lane. A Proverb of *Billitar Lane*. *J. S.*

Then ſomewhat more Weſt is *Belzeter's Lane*, ſo called of the firſt Builder and Owner thereof; now corruptly called *Billiter Lane*: [A Place conſiſting formerly of poor and ordinary Houſes, where it ſeems needy and beggarly People uſed to inhabit; whence the Proverb uſed in ancient Times, *A bawdy Beggar of Billiter Lane*, which Sir *Thomas More* ſomewhere uſed in his Book which he wrote againſt *Tyndal*.]

Wall, Gate and Windows of Stone found under Ground.

Betwixt this *Belzeter's Lane* and *Lime Street*, was, (of later time) a Frame of three fair Houſes ſet up in the Year 1590. in place where before was a large Garden Plot, incloſed from the high Street with a Brick Wall, which Wall being taken down, and the Ground digged for Cellerage, there was found right under the ſaid Brick Wall, another Wall of Stone, with a Gate arched of Stone, and Gates of Timber to be cloſed in the midſt towards the Street; the Timber of the Gates was conſumed, but the Hinges of Iron ſtill remained on their Staples on both the Sides.

The Ground raiſed here above two Fathom.

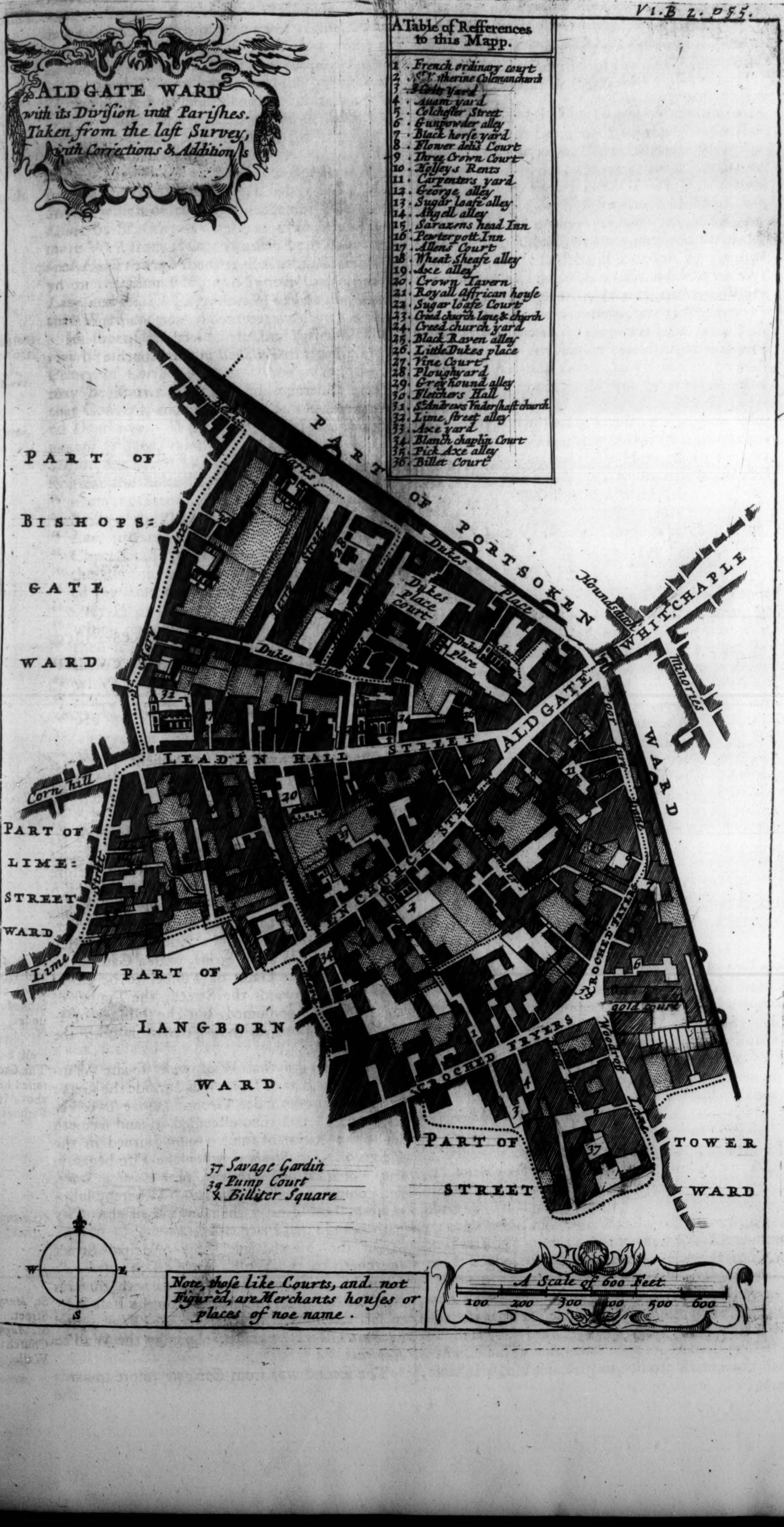
Moreover, in that Wall were ſquare Windows, with Bars of Iron on either ſide the Gate: This Wall was under Ground above two Fathoms deep, as I then eſteemed it, and ſeemeth to be the Ruins of ſome Houſe burned in the Reign of King *Stephen*, when the Fire began in the Houſe of one *Aelward*, near *London Stone*, and conſumed Eaſt to *Ealdgate*. Whereby it appeareth, how greatly the Ground of this City hath been in that Place raiſed.

St. *Mary* Street. St. *Auguſtin*'s Church in the Wall.

On the North Side, this principal Street ſtretcheth to the Weſt Corner of St. *Andrew*'s Church, and then the Ward turneth towards the North, by St. *Mary Street*, on the Eaſt Side, to St. *Auguſtine*'s Church in the Wall, and by *Buries Marks* again, or about by the Wall to *Ealdgate*.

The ſecond way from *Ealdgate*, more towards the

V1.B 2. p55.



# ALDGATE WARD
with its Division into Pariſhes.
Taken from the laſt Survey,
with Corrections & Additions

**A Table of Refferences to this Mapp.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | French ordinary court |
| 2 | St Katherine Colemanchurch |
| 3 | [illegible] Yard |
| 4 | Adam yard |
| 5 | Colcheſter Street |
| 6 | Gunpowder alley |
| 7 | Black horſe yard |
| 8 | Flower delis Court |
| 9 | Three Crown Court |
| 10 | Hoſſeys Rents |
| 11 | Carpenters yard |
| 12 | George alley |
| 13 | Sugar loafe alley |
| 14 | Angell alley |
| 15 | Sarazens head Inn |
| 16 | Pewterpott Inn |
| 17 | Allens Court |
| 18 | Wheat Sheafe alley |
| 19 | Axe alley |
| 20 | Crown Tavern |
| 21 | Royall Affrican houſe |
| 22 | Sugar loafe Court |
| 23 | Creed church lane & church |
| 24 | Creed church yard |
| 25 | Black Raven alley |
| 26 | Little Dukes place |
| 27 | Vine Court |
| 28 | Ploughyard |
| 29 | Greyhound alley |
| 30 | Fletchers Hall |
| 31 | St Andrews Vnderſhaft church |
| 32 | Lime ſtreet alley |
| 33 | Axe yard |
| 34 | Blanch chaplin Court |
| 35 | Pick Axe alley |
| 36 | Billet Court |
| 37 | Savage Gardin |
| 39 | Pump Court |
| X | Billiter Square |

Note, thoſe like Courts, and not Figured, are Merchants houſes or places of noe name.

PART OF PORTSOKEN
PART OF BISHOPS:GATE WARD
PART OF LIME:STREET WARD
PART OF LANGBORN WARD
PART OF TOWER STREET WARD
WHITCHAPLE
WARD
ALDGATE
LEADEN HALL STREET
FENCHURCH STREET
CROCHED FRYERS
Dukes Place
Dukes Place court
Dukes place
Duke place
church
Marks
Street
Houndsditch
Minories
Poor Jury lane
Corn hill
Lime street
gold court
Woodroff Lane
A Scale of 600 Feet
100
200
300
400
500
600
N
W
E
S

*Culver* Alley.

the South, from the Pump aforeſaid, is called *Fenchurch Street*, and is of *Ealdgate* Ward, till ye come to *Culver* Alley, on the Weſt Side of *Ironmongers Hall.* Where ſometime was a Lane, which went out of *Fenchurch Street* to the midſt of *Lime Street:* But this Lane was ſtopped up, for Suſpicion of Thieves that lurked there by Night. [This Paſſage is of late opened again.]

*A. M.*

*Hart Street.*

Again, to *Ealdgate*, (out of the principal Street, even by the Gate and Wall of the City) runneth a Lane South, [to *Croſſed* or *Crowched Friers*, and then *Woodroſe Lane*,] to the *Tower Hill.* And out of this Lane Weſt, a Street called *Hart Street*, which of that Ward ſtretcheth to *Sydon Lane*, by St. *Olave*'s Church. One other Lane more Weſt from *Ealdgate*, goeth by *Northumberland Houſe* toward the *Croſſed Friers:* Then have ye on the ſame ſide, the North End of *Mart Lane*, and *Blanch* [*Appleton* or] *Chappelton*, where that Ward endeth.

The Extent of the Soke. *J. S.* *Dunthorne.*

*Dynthorne,* 83. *A.*

In ſhort, the ancient Bounds of this Ward may be taken from the Extent of the Soke of the Priory of *Chriſt's Church.* And what that is may be known from what is wrote by one of that Convent, and preſerved in an old Book, called *Dunthorne.* Where we read, *Sciendum igitur quanta ſit Soka, cujus fines tales ſunt. A Porta de Algate*, &c. *i.e.* “ We muſt know therefore how great the Soke is, which hath ſuch Bounds. From the Gate of *Algate* as far as the Gate of the Bailey of the *Tower*, called *Cungate*, and all *Cheken Lane* towards *Barking* Church, as far as the Churchyard, except one Houſe nearer than the Churchyard. And the Journey is returned the ſame way as far as the Church of Saint *Olaves*; and then we come back by the Street which goes by the Church of *Colemanchurch*; then it goes forth towards *Fenchurch*; and ſo there on this ſide our Houſes is a Lane, thro' which we went unto the Houſe of *Theobald Fitz-Ivo*, Alderman; which Lane now is ſtopped up, becauſe it had been ſuſpected for Thieves in the Night. Therefore becauſe a Way was not open there, we come back again by a Lane towards the Church of St. *Michael*; and ſo as far as *Lime Street*, to the Houſe of *Richard Cavel.* This therefore is our inward Soke, and theſe are the Bounds of it. This the Queen Mother gave to us with the Gate of *Algate.* From *Lime Street* we go through the Street by the Church of St. *Andrew*'s, as far as the Chapel of St. *Auguſtine* upon the Wall; then as far as the Gate of the Churchyard. This is the Circuit of our inner Soke.]

Ancient Places.

The Priory of the *Holy Trinity.* *Maud* the Founder.

Thus much for the Bounds: Now for Monuments, or Places moſt ancient and notable. I am firſt to begin with the late diſſolved Priory of the Holy Trinity, called *Chriſt Church*, on the right hand within *Algate.* This Priory was founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Daughter to *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, Wife to *Henry* the Firſt, in the ſame place where *Siredus* ſometime began to erect a Church, in Honour of the Croſs, and of Saint *Mary Magdalene*, of which the Dean and Chapter of *Waltham* were wont to receive thirty Shillings. The Queen was to acquit her Church thereof; and in exchange gave unto them a Mill. King *Henry* her Husband confirmed her Gift. This Church was given to *Norman*, the firſt Canon regular in all *England.*

*Norman* the Prior.

*Chriſt's Church.*

The ſaid Queen alſo gave unto the ſame Church, and thoſe that ſerved God therein, the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all Cuſtoms, ſo free as ſhe had held the ſame, and 25 *l.* Blanks, which ſhe had of the City of *Exceſter*, as appeareth by her Deed, wherein ſhe nameth the Houſe *Chriſt Church*, and reporteth *Aldgate* to be of her Demains; which ſhe granteth, with two parts of the Rent of the City of *Exceſter.*

Q. *Maud*'s Charter to the Priory. *J. S.*

The Deed of Queen *Maud* follows, as it was taken out of the Regiſter of the ſaid Priory, called there *Prioratus de Crichurch.*

MATILDIS *Dei Gratia* Anglorum *Regina R. Epiſcopo* London *&* *omnibus Sanctæ Eccleſiæ fidelibus, Salutem. Notum ſit vobis me conſilio Archiepiſcopi* Anſelmi, *& conceſſione & confirmatione Domini Regis* HENRICI *dediſſe & confirmaſſe Eccleſiam Chriſti infra muros* London. *veram, liberam & quietam ab omni ſubjectione tam Eccleſiæ de* Waltham, *quam aliarum Eccleſiarum, præter Eccleſiæ Sancti* Pauli London. *& Epiſcopi cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus ad honorem Dei Canonicis in ea regulariter cum* Normanno *Priore Deo ſervientibus, in perpetuum, pro redemptione animarum noſtrarum, & parentum noſtrorum, Scil. dedi eis Portam de* Aldgata *cum Soca ad eam pertinente quæ fuit mea Dominica, & duas partes reddit. civitatis* Exoniæ. *Et volo & præcipio, quod iidem Canonici bene & in pace & honorifice, & libere teneant terras ſuas & omnia ad Eccleſiam ſuam pertinent. cum omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus quas Dominus meus Rex* Henricus *eis per cartam ſuam confirmavit, ita, ne eis injuria vel contumelia fiat. Teſte Epiſcopo* Wint. *&c.*

King *Henry*'s Charter. *Regiſtr. Priorat. de Crichurch.*

The Charter of King *Henry*, whereby, as before was ſaid, he confirmed the Queen's Gift, ran in this Tenor, *viz.*

HENRICUS *Rex* Angliæ Williemo Exoniæ *Epiſcopo & Baliv. Vic. & Præpoſit.* Exoniæ, *& omnibus Baronib. & Fidelibus ſuis* Deveneceſtr. *& omnibus Burgenſ. & Miniſtris ſuis* Exoniæ, *Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe Eccleſie Sancte Trinitatis* London. *& Canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus pro anima* Matildis *Reginæ conjugis meæ xxv libr. ad ſcalam * per annum de reddit. ipſius Reginæ in* Exoniæ, *quas pred. Regina* Matild. *iis dedit in vita ſua. Et volo & firmiter præcipio, quod Vicecom. quicunque ſit aut fuerit in* Exonia, *eas reddat ipſis Canonicis ſingulis annis, ſicut unquam melius & plenius reddit. fuerunt, & eiſdem terris quibus reddi ſolebant. Teſte* Galfrid. *Cancellar. &* Niger. *de* Albium. *&* Galfrid. *de* Clinton, *apud* Poteſmudam.

* *i. e.* At the Scales, reckoning 20 *d.* the Ounce, 20 *s.* the Pound Weight.

His Order to the Officers of his *Exchequer.* *Reg. Priorat.*

He writ alſo to *Roger* Biſhop of *Sarum*, and to the Barons of his *Exchequer*, for the Payment of the 25 *l.* Blanc. as followeth,

HENRICUS *Rex* Angliæ Rogero *Epiſcopo* Sarum, *& Baronibus Scaccarii Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, eſſe ſtabile Donum quod* MATILDIS *Regina Uxor mea dedit & conceſſit Canonicis Sanctæ Trinitatis* London, *viz. xxv lib. Blanc. * Quas ei dedit de Firma Civitatis* Exoniæ. *Et præcipio vobis, ut ita inde conſtringatis Vicecom. ut eas reddat eis, ſicut faceretis de mea propria Firma. Teſt.* Galfrid. *de* Clynton *apud* Wint.

* It was a ſort of *French* Money of Silver: And ſeemed then to be a common word for good Money of weight, as *Sterling* was afterwards.

K. *Stephen*'s Charter. *Ubi ſupr.*

King *Stephen* alſo confirmed this Payment of 25 *l. ad Scalam* by a Charter, directed to *William* Biſhop of *Exeter*, the Sheriff, *&c.*

K. *Henry* II. his Charter.

And when *Henry* II. ſtyled *Fitz Empreſs*, *Anno* 1180, and the 26th of his Reign, made a new Money current, the Sheriff of *Exeter* would not pay the Prior of *Chriſt's Church* at *Michaelmas* the half Years Rent, *viz.* 12 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* *Secundum pondus Blanc*, i. e. according to the Weight Balnk, (this new Money being of leſs weight than Money was, when Queen *Maud* gave the ſaid Gift,) the ſaid Prior, whoſe Name was *Ste-*

*phen*, obtained the full Payment by a Charter from that King. For new Money was 20 *d. ob.* the Ounce, 20*s.* 6*d.* the Pound; ſo that now the Prior's due was 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* i. e. 25*l. ad Scalam*, at the Scale. The Charter was in this Tenor;

HENRICUS *Rex* Angliæ, *&* *Dux* Normann. *&* Aquitan. *&* *Comes* Andagav. *Præpoſitis & Civib.* Exoniæ *Sal. Præcipio vobis, quod ſine dilatione & juſte habere faciatis Canonicis meis Sancte Trinitatis* London. *Reddit. ſuos de* Exon, *ſicut unquam melius & plenius habere ſolebant, tempore Regis* HENRICI *Avi mei, & ad terminos Statutos; & niſi feceritis juſticiam, vel Vic. meus faciat fieri, ne inde a modo clamorem audiam pro penuria Recti. Et de hiis qui Reddit. ſuos eis detinuerint, juſticiam faciatis. Teſte M.* Biſet *Dap. apud* Wirecest.

There was alſo a Charter found in the Rolls of the *Exchequer* by *Geffrey Paine* Attorney to the Sheriff; *Quod Eccleſiam Chriſt.* London. *debet habere prædict. denarios blanc. & ad Scalam*, i. e. *ad pondus, qui fuerint meliores in pondere quam illa nova moneta per* 6 s. 3 d. *pro termino Sancti* Michaelis *Archang. præd. Et ſic prædict. Prior & Conventus haberent quolibet anno* 12 s. 6 d. *de incremento* 25 l. *Blanc. prout patet in Cart.*

A Charter to encloſe the Way to *London Wall.*

I ſhall add one Charter more; whereby this Priory was privileged to encloſe the Way along *London Wall*, and ſtop the Paſſage, and enlarge their Priory to the very Wall.

*Lib. C. fol.* 48. *b. in quadam Scedulâ pergamen.*

HENRICUS *Rex* Angliæ, *&c.* Ric. *Epiſcopo &* Alberico de Vere *Vic. & omnibus Baronibus & fidelibus* London. *Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe Sancte Trinitati &* Homanno [Normanno, *ut videtur*] *Priori, & Canonicis Sancte Trinitatis* London. *ut claudant muro viam quæ erat inter Eccleſiam & Officinas eorum, & murum Civitat. Et in pace teneant. Et via quæ ſolebat ibi eſſe ſit a modò ante Eccleſiam ſuam ex alia parte. Et hoc concedo eis pro animab. Patris mei & Matris, & Prædeceſſorum & Succeſſorum meorum, & pro ſalute mea & ſtatu Regni mei. Teſt.* Ranulph. *Cancellario meo, &* Gaufri. *de* Guntona *&* Rad. Baſſet *apud* Northamptonam.]

Pariſh of the *Holy Trinity.*

*Norman* took on him to be Prior of *Chriſt's Church*, in the Year of *Chriſt*, 1108. in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalene*, St. *Michael*, St. *Katharine*, and the *Bleſſed Trinity*, which now was made but one Pariſh of the *Holy Trinity*, and was (in old time) of the *Holy Croſs*, or *Holy Rood* Pariſh.

The Situation of the Priory.

The King's Iron Ell.

The Priory was builded on a piece of Ground in the Pariſh of St. *Katharine*, towards *Aldgate*, which lyeth in length betwixt the *Kings Street*, by the which Men go towards *Aldgate*, near to the Chapel of St. *Michael* towards the North, and containeth in length eighty three Ells, half quarter, and quartern of the King's Iron Ell, and lyeth in breadth, *&c.* The Soke and Ward of *Aldgate* was then bounded, as I have before ſhewn: The Queen was a mean alſo, that the Land and *Engliſh Knighten Guild* was given unto the Prior *Norman*. The honourable Man *Geffrey de Clinton* was a great helper therein, and obtained, that the Canons might incloſe the way betwixt their Church and the Wall of the City, *&c.* This Priory in proceſs of time became a very fair and large Church, rich in Lands and Ornaments, and paſſed all the Priories in the City of *London*, or Shire of *Middleſex*, the Prior whereof was an Alderman of *London*, to wit, of *Portſoken Ward.*

Prior of *Chriſt's Church*, an Alderman of *London.*

Conteſt between the Pariſhioners of St. *Katherines* and the Priory. *J. S.*

After this great Priory had ſwallowed up thoſe four Pariſhes aboveſaid, the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Katharine's*, procured themſelves a Chapel or Church to be built in the Churchyard of the Priory, for their more convenient and quiet reſort to perform their Divine Service in: The Prior appointing them one of his Canons, according to his Pleaſure, to ſay Maſs to them: But ſtill they were bound to chriſten their Children in the Conventual Church, and to come thither at all ſolemn Times, that being the Parochial Church: Where for a great while before they commonly reſorted in a part of that Church on the South, where the Altar of St. *Mary Magdalene* was placed. So that hereby Maſs was ſaying in two Places of the Church at one time: Which by the Noiſe of ſeveral celebrating together, a great Confuſion and Diſturbance was occaſioned. To prevent this, the ſaid Chapel was at length erected, where one of the Canons officiated. But in time great Diſcord happened between the Priory and them, about their Neglect of coming to the Conventual Church: And Reſtraint was put upon them, as to their frequenting their own Church or Chapel, and obliging them to reſort to the great Church for the chriſtening of their Children, and upon all the Holidays, eſpecially the greater; as in the Night and Day of our *Lord's Nativity*, *Good Friday*, the Day of the Benediction of the *Eaſter Wax Candle*, the Morning of *Eaſter Day*; the Veſpers and Vigils of the Feaſts of the *Holy Trinity*, and the Dedication of the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*. For theſe things great Contentions aroſe between the Prior, *Robert Exeter*, and the Convent, and the foreſaid Pariſhioners; and continued to the time of *William Haradon* and Lord *Richard Clifford*, Biſhop of *London*. Who in the Year 1414 made an Accommodation of their Differences by a Compoſition between them, which was this that follows:

*Lib. S. Trinit. pen. me.*

### *Compoſitio inter Prioratum* SANCTÆ TRINITATIS, *& Parochianos Sanctæ* KATHARINÆ CREECHURCH, *per Epiſcopum* Londinenſem *facta.*

The Decree of *Richard* Biſhop of *London* for the Pariſh of St. *Kath. Creechurch. Lib. S. Trin. penes me.*

RICARDUS *permiſſione divina Epiſcopus* London. *Univerſis & ſingulis, ad quorum notitiam infraſcripta pervenerint, Salutem, Gratiam & Benedictionem. Summo Regi vota noſtra credimus eſſe gratiora, dum ad divini cultus augmentum, & Eccleſiarum utilitatem perſpicimus, ac decorem, dum concordie frigore oves noſtras diſperſas, caritatis fervore, vinculo pacis conjungimus. Ut ſic oves in caritate congregate laudes debitas poſſint eo devotius ſuo impendere creatori. Hinc eſt, quod nobis civitatem noſtram* London. *jure noſtro ordinario, Anno Dom.* M°. CCCCXIIII°. *viſitantibus, ac in ead. viſitatione noſtra ad Prioratum, aliàs Eccleſiam Conventualem ſanctæ* Trinitatis *noſtræ predictæ, ordinis ſancti* Auguſtini, *deitinerantib. ad noſtrum pervenit auditum, quod dudum ad honorem ipſius ſanctæ* Trinitatis, *& ſanctæ* Katerine, *in cujus honore Eccleſia ſive Capella in Cemiterio dict. Eccleſiæ Conventualis extitit conſtructa, ad hunc finem & effectum, quod dilecti filii parochiani, quibus per prius in dict. Eccleſia Conventuali ad altare ſanctæ* Mariæ Magdalenæ, *ex parte auſtrali Eccleſiæ Conventualis prædict. per unum de Canonicis, ad nutum Prioris dictæ Eccleſiæ Conventualis remotivum, ab olim deſerviebatur, propter diſſonantium vocum & devotionis impedimentum tum Prioris & Conventus, quum Parochianorum prædictor. conſenſu & concordia in dict. Eccleſia ſive Capella per prædict. Canonicum quietius deſerviretur, fonte Baptiſmali & cæteris ſolemnib. viz. nocte & die* Nativitatis *Domini, ac die* Paraſceves, *in toto ſervitio, die ſab-*

*ſabbati ſancti, in benedictione cerei* Paſchalis, *& fontis, & aurora diei Paſche, in officio Reſurrectionis Domini, necnon Veſperis & Vigiliis feſtorum ſanctæ* Trinitatis, *& Dedicationis ipſius Eccleſiæ Conventualis. Pro quibus prænominatis inter partes prædictas contentiones variæ & diſcordiæ eorumd. occaſione ſubortæ, & lites quamplurimæ per prius ſuſcitatæ fuerint except. &c.*

*NOS pii patris more, filiorum noſtror. quieti & tranquillitati volentes, qua poſſumus cautela, proſpicere, zizania, emulationes, odia ab eiſd. rejicere, viamque litium & cauſarum anfractus præcludere, ac pacis & concordiæ ipſis materiam ſummo ope miniſtrare; ac ſperantes in Domino, quod ipſo co-operante ad majorem quietem ac tranquillitatem eorumd. Parochianorum, fontem baptiſmalem & cætera ſolemnia prælibat. in dict. Eccleſia ſive Capella ſanctæ* Katerine, *ex dictor. Prioris & Conventus conſenſu, habere poterint temporib. profuturis, noſtra mediante ſolicitudine paternali, & Juriſperitorum nobis aſſiſtentium ſano conſilio, per compoſitionem inde modo meliori & convenientiori inter partes prædictas, per nos ſolidius faciend. ad caritatem Domini ex eo tempore felicitèr revocand.*

*NOS, tam eoſd. Priorem & Conventum, quam Parochianos prædictos in domo Capitulari præfat. Eccleſiæ Conventualis coram nobis perſonaliter fecimus comparere. Qui quidem Prior & Conventus, necnon Parochiani hujuſmodi pro bono pacis ſuper omnib. & ſingulis premiſſis, ordinationi, diſpoſitioni, ſive definitioni & voluntati noſtris, ſe ſimpliciter ſpontè, abſolutè, & concorditer ſubmiſerunt; renuntiantes expreſſè omnib. litigiis & querelis motis ſuper hiis hactenus, & movendis; ac etiam proceſſibus circa ea pendentibus & futuris; & ad obſervand. inviolabiliter ordinationem hujuſmodi ſuper hiis per nos faciend. corporale præſtiterunt juramentum.*

The Compoſition between them and the Priory.

*Univerſorum ergo filiorum noſtrorum prædictor. Concordia, pacis deſiderio & voluntaria ſubmiſſione gaviſi, ſubmiſſiones & renunciationes necnon Ordinationem hujuſmodi ſuper hiis per nos faciend. ut prefertur, acceptantes & admittentes, inſpectis & intellectis Prioris & Conventus prædictor. Privilegiis, Literis, Munimentis, Evidentiis, Informationibus & cæteris omnibus, hinc inde probationum generibus, Chriſti nomine invocato, ordinand. ſuper præmiſſis duximus in hunc modum,* videlic.

*Volumus & ordinamus, Quod Fons baptiſmalis in Eccleſia ſive Capella Sctæ.* Caterine *ſupradicta de novo erigatur pro pueris baptizandis, ac aliis ibid. neceſſariis, ſeu opportunis faciendis. Ita quod iidem parochiani qui ſunt & qui erunt, pro tempore, fontem baptiſmalem, & cætera ſolemnia, & cætera prælibata, ſuper quibus diſcordiæ atque lites olim ſuborte fuerant, ut prefertur, habere poterunt perpetuis futuris temporibus in Eccleſiâ ſive Capella ſupradict. Etiam quod Parochiani prædicti ad ipſam Eccleſiam Conventualem, in ipſius* Sanctæ Trinitatis, *necnon Dedicationis ejuſdem Conventualis Eccleſiæ Feſtivitatibus, in Craſtino Sancti* Bartholomei *Apoſtoli ſingulis annis contingenti annuatim accedant, ipſamque in ſubjectionis & recognizationis ſignum humiliter veneraturi, ſinguli ſaltem in eiſdem feſtivitatibus* Sanctæ Trinitatis *& Dedicationis hujuſmodi, ſingulos denarios, obolos ſeu quadrantes oblaturi humiliter & devotè, ſi autem alias dict. Eccleſiæ ſive Capellę Sancte* Katherine *Dedicationis ſolemnitatem in ead. Eccleſia ſive Capella iidem Parochiani celebrare voluerunt, eorundem Parochianorum devotioni & voluntati benevolè non obſtamus. Imò potius affectu annuimus paternali.*

*Volumus etiam, quod in dicta Eccleſia ſive Capella ſupra prædicta, non pulſetur ad hujuſmodi officium Reſurrectionis Dominicæ, quouſque hujuſmodi officium, in prædicta Conventuali Eccleſia, tempore ſolito, fuerit completum.*

*Inſuper volumus, ut eiſdem Parochianis in Eccleſia ſive Capella prædict. per unum ex Canonibus dict. Eccleſiæ Conventual. ad libitum Prioris ejuſdem ponend. ſive deputand. & ab ead. removend. continuò deſerviatur, ut ante hanc novam Ordinationem conſuevit fieri ab antiquo. Miniſtrat eiſdem Parochianis Sacramenta & Sacramentalia univerſa, per ſe aut aliquem alium Canonicum, ſeu Presbyterum ſecularem, in ſua Abſentia deputand.*

*Volumus etiam & ordinamus, quod iidem Prior & Conventus aliqua Ornamenta ſeu Onera dict. Eccleſiæ ſive Capellæ de novo invenire ſeu ſupportare ratione hujuſmodi noſtræ ordinationis minimè teneantur: Nec ad id a quoquam inviti valeant coarctari. Et ſucceſſivè tam Prior & Conventus, quam Parochiani ſupradicti hanc noſtram ordinationem acceptarunt & concorditer admiſerunt: Necnon ſolemniter promiſerunt eandem ordinationem perpetuò, ut prefertur, inviolabiliter obſervare. In quorum fidem & teſtimonium premiſſorum præſentes literas, ſive præſens publicum Inſtrumentum, prædict. noſtram ordinationem, in ſe continentes ſive continens, fieri; & per* Robertum *Notarium Publicum noſtrumque ſcribam infra ſcriptum, ſubſcribi & publicari mandavimus; noſtrique ſigilli juſſimus appenſione, communiri.*

*Datum & actum in dicta Domo Capitulari ſub anno ab Incarnatione Domini ſecundum curſum & computationem Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ *Mill. quadraginteſimo [quadringenteſimo] quarto decimo, Indictione octava, Pontificatus Sanctiſſimi in Chriſto Patris & Domini noſtri Dom.* Johannis *divina Providentia Papæ xxiii. anno quinto & menſis* Novembris *viceſimo nono. Præſentibus tunc ibid. venerabilibus & diſcretis viris, Magiſtris* Johanne Swayn *utriuſque juris doctore, Cancellario noſtro, &* Petro Hynewyk, *Rectore Parochialis Eccleſiæ de* Chelmesford, Johanne Sudbury *&* Johanne Wryght, *Clericis Notariis, auctæ. Apoſtolica publicis* London. *&* Norvicen. *Dioc. & aliis in multitudine copioſa tunc ibid. præſentibus Teſtibus ad præmiſſa vocatis ſpecialiter, & rogatis.*

So that the Terms of this Compoſition were as follow: *viz.* That the ſaid Pariſhioners of St. *Katharine Chriſt*'s, or *Creechurch*, ſhould have a Baptiſmal Font anew ſet up in their Church or Chapel for baptizing of Children, and to have other Solemnities to be there performed (about which ſuch Contentions had before ariſen among them) for all times hereafter. That they ſhould reſort to the Conventual Church on the Feſtivals and Dedication of the ſaid Conventual Church in the Eve of Saint *Bartholomew* yearly. And there, in Token of their Submiſſion and Acknowledgement, each ſhould, in thoſe Feſtivals, offer their Pence, Halfpence and Farthings. And that they might, if they pleaſed, keep the Dedication of St. *Katharine* in their own ſaid Chapel or Church. Which he, the Biſhop out of his Paternal Affection towards them, yielded unto. Further, That they might not ring the Bells on *Eaſter Day*, till the Office was finiſhed at the Conventual Church. That one of the Canons, to be placed, or removed at the pleaſure of the Prior, ſhould ſerve in the ſaid Chapel as was uſual before this preſent Ordinance, to adminiſter to the ſaid Pariſhioners the Sacraments and Sacramentals, as anciently was done. That the Prior and Convent henceforth be not obliged to find the Ornaments, nor be at other Charges for the Chapel. All which Ordination and Compoſition the Prior and Convent and the ſaid Pariſhioners had received, and promiſed inviolably to obſerve perpetually.]

The Terms thereof.

Priors Aldermen.

I read, that *Euſtacius*, the eighth Prior, about the Year 1264. becauſe he would not deal with temporal Matters, inſtituted *Theobald Fitz Juonis*, Alderman of *Portſoken* Ward under him; and that *William Riſing*, Prior of *Chriſt's Church*, was

ſworn Alderman of the ſaid *Portſoken* Ward, in the firſt of *Richard* II. Theſe Priors have ſitten and ridden amongſt the Aldermen of *London*, in Livery like unto them, ſaving that the Prior's Habit was in ſhape of a ſpiritual Perſon, as I my ſelf have ſeen in my Childhood: At which time, the Prior kept a moſt bountiful Houſe of Meat and Drink, both for Rich and Poor, as well within the Houſe, as at the Gates, to all Comers, according to their Eſtates.

Monuments in the Priory Church.

These were the MONUMENTS in this Church:

Sir *Robert Turke*, and Dame *Alice*, his Wife.
*John Tirell*, Eſq;
*Simon Kempe*, Eſq;
*James Manthrope*, Eſq;
*John Aſcue*, Eſq;
*Tho. Pauſet* of *Scalſet*, Eſq;
*John Kempe*, Gent.
*Robert Chirwide*, Eſq;
Sir *John Heningham*, and Dame *Iſabel*, his Wife.

Dame *Agnes*, Wife to Sir *William Bardolph*, and then to Sir *Thomas Mortimer*. [She made her Will 1403. bequeathing her Body to be buried in the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*.]

*J. S.*

*John Aſhfield*, Eſq;
Sir *John Dedham*, Knt.
Sir *Ambroſe Charcam*.
*Joane*, Wife to *Thomas Nucke*, Gent.
*John Huſſe*, Eſq;
*John Beringham*, Eſq;
*Thomas Goodwine*, Eſq;
*Ralph Walles*, Eſq;
Dame *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Ralph Cheny*, Wife to Sir *John Barkley*, to Sir *Thomas Barnes*, and to Sir *W. Burſire*.
*William Rooſe*.
*Simon Frauncis*.
*John Breton*, Eſq;
*Helling*, Eſq;
*John Malwen*, and his Wife.
*Anthony Wels*, Son to *John Wels*.
*Nicholas de Aveſey*, and *Margery*, his Wife.
*Anthony*, Son to *John Milles*.
*Baldwine*, Son to King *Stephen*, and *Matilda*, Daughter to King *Stephen*, Wife to the Earl of *Millen*.
*Henry Fitzalwine*, Maior of *London*, 1213.
*Geffrey Mandevile*, 1215. And many other.

[Lady *Margaret Le Scroope*, who 1431. bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of St. *Trinity* of *Chriſt's Church*, *London*. She was Wife of *Roger Le Scroope*, Knt. and Daughter of Sir *Robert Tiptoft*.]

*J. S.*

But to conclude my Speech of this Priory: King *Henry* VIII. minding to reward Sir *Thomas Audeley*, Speaker of the Parliament againſt Cardinal *Woolſey*, as ye may read in *Hall*, ſent for the Prior, commending him for his Hoſpitality, promiſed him Preferment, as a Man worthy of a far greater Dignity; which Promiſe ſurely he performed, and compounded with him, though in what ſort I never heard, for that the Prior ſurrendred all the Priory, with the Appurtenances to the King, in the Month of *July*, in the Year 1531. the 23d of the ſaid King's Reign. The Canons were ſent to other Houſes of the ſame Order. And the Priory, with the Appurtenances, King *Henry* gave to Sir *Thomas Audley*, newly Knighted, and afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

Priory of the *Holy Trinity* ſurrendred and ſuppreſſed.

Given to Sir *Thomas Audley*.

Nine Bells in this Church.

Sir *Thomas Audely* offered the great Church of this Priory, with a Ring of nine Bells well tuned (whereof four the greateſt are now at *Stebunhith*, [ſold to the Pariſh] and the five leſſer at St. *Stephen's Coleman Street*) to the Pariſhioners of St. *Katharine Chriſt Church*, in exchange for their ſmall Pariſh Church, minding to have pulled it down, and to have builded there towards the Street: But the Pariſhioners, having Doubts in their Heads of After-claps, refuſed the Offer.

The Church and Steeple.

Then was the Priory Church and Steeple proffered to whomſoever would take it down, and carry it from the Ground; but no Man would undertake the Offer. Whereupon, Sir *Thomas Audley* was fain to be at more Charges to take it down, than could be made of the Stones, Timber, Lead, Iron, *&c.* For the Workmen, with great Labour, beginning at the top, looſed Stone from Stone, and threw them down, whereby the moſt part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and thoſe were ſold very cheap: For all the Buildings then made about the City were of Brick and Timber. At that time, any Man in the City might have a Cart Load of hard Stone for paving, brought to his Door for 6 *d.* or 7 *d.* with the Carriage.

Comes to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

The ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Audley* builded and dwelt on this Priory during his Life, and died there in the Year 1544. Since the which time, the ſaid Priory came (by marriage of the Lord *Audley*'s Daughter and Heir) unto *Thomas*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, and was then called the *Dukes Place*.

The *Dukes Place*.

The Duke of *Norfolk* rides thither.

*J. S.*

I find the ſaid Duke, *Anno* 1562, with hisDucheſs, riding thither thro' *Biſhopſgate Street* to *Leadenhall*, and ſo to *Creechurch* to his own *Place*: Attended with 100 Horſe in his Livery; with his Gentlemen afore, their Coats guarded with Velvet; and four Heralds riding before him, *viz. Clarentieux*, *Somerſet*, *Red Croſs*, and *Blew Mantle*.]

## *TRINITY CHRITS CHURCH*, now called St. *JAMES DUKES PLACE*.

The Inhabitants of the *Dukes Place* made themſelves Pariſhioners of St. *Katharine Creechurch* by lack of a Church of their own.

*A. M.*

At this time the Inhabitants, dwelling and abiding in the ſaid *Dukes Place*, became utterly deſtitute of any Pariſh Church, for reſorting to God's Divine Service, and the adminiſtration of the bleſſed Sacraments, which in the time of their former blind Zeal, the demoliſhed Priory not only ſeemed for their Uſe, but infinite other thereto reſorting. In which reſpect the Pariſh Church of St. *Katharine* being ſo near, and ſtanding in the Cœmitery or Churchyard of the late diſſolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, whereby it was called St. *Katharine Chriſt's Church*; They reſorted thither at the Hours of Divine Service, and for the benefit of the bleſſed Sacraments; whereby (to ſpeak rightly) they became a Burthen to the ſaid Pariſh: yet well enough born withal, in regard of the Benefit enſuing by them. So that they carried the Reſpect of equal Pariſhioners, exerciſing and accompliſhing all Duties there, even as if it had been their own proper Pariſh.

The time of ſuch continuance, did merely make a Cuſtom of it in Opinion.

The long continuance of them in this kind, although ſo much diſliked, and gladly would have compaſſed Means for remedy thereof; Yet their power not ſtretching ſo far, nor the way (as yet fitting for their Purpoſe) they remained contented againſt their Wills, till time would fit them with more convenient opportunity. Ground they wanted not for raiſing a ſufficient Pariſh Church to themſelves, neither did any good Will fail in them for the effecting their Purpoſe: But only were curbed by the lack of Strength, how and which way to bring it about.

At length, perceiving their Ground (intended for ſo good a Uſe to themſelves) aimed at for

The Inhabitants of the Priory want a Church.

The Archbiſhop moved K. *James* in the juſtice of the Suit.

Buildings to private Mens Benefits, that ſo they might be fruſtrate of any ſuch help, when Occaſion ſhould in better manner ſhine on them: Some of the beſt-adviſed among them, by Petition ſollicited the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to make their Deſire and Intention known to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, which moſt graciouſly he did. And the King finding the Caſe ſo truly honeſt and religious, for new erecting a Church where ſuch Neceſſity required, and where Superſtition had ſo long time formerly been harboured; not only gave the Lord Archbiſhop, and the Suitors both, Thanks and Commendation; but alſo, under his Hand and broad Seal, authorizable Warrant for their proceeding. The Lord Maior and Senate of Aldermen having intelligence in the Caſe, and perceiving what an Honour would redound thereby, firſt to God, who inſpired them thereto, next to the King for ſo Royally granting the Suit, and then to the City for furthering it to Effect; (Notwithſtanding contrary Oppoſition by them, who would have had them ſtill continue, as formerly they were, without benefit of a Pariſh Church of their own) it proceeded on with good and proſperous Succeſs, to the no mean Honour and Commendation of the Lord Maior then being, Sir *Edward Barkham* by Name, the Court of Aldermen, and State of this famous City. By whoſe good Means it is made a very beautiful and comely Pariſh Church, it being called in the time of re-edifying, *Trinity Chriſt's Church*; raiſed out of the long decayed Ruins, of *Trinity Priory* in the *Dukes Place*.

*Trinity Chriſts Church*, afterwards called *S. James Dukes Place*. The long decayed Ruins of *Trinity Chriſts Church* in the *Dukes Place*.

On a fair TABLE hanging in the Chancel, are theſe Verſes depicted:

*As* David *could*
*his Eyes no reſt afford,*
*Till he had found*
*a place out to the Lord,*
*To build an Altar:*
*So this Man of worth,*
*The Mirrour which*
*theſe later Days brings forth,*
Barkham *the Worthy,*
*whoſe immortal Name,*
*Marble's too weak to hold,*
*for this Works Fame.*
*He never ceaſt*
*in Induſtry and Care,*
*From Ruins to*
*redeem this Houſe of Prayer;*
*Following in this*
*the holy Patriarchs ways,*
*That ready were*
*him Altars ſtill to raiſe,*
*Where they receiv'd a Bleſſing:*
*So this Lord,*
*Scarce warm in Honour's Seat,*
*did firſt accord*
*To this moſt pious Work,*
*in which is ſhown,*
*God's Bleſſing, and his Thanks*
*met both in one.*
*The Charge*
*the honourable City bears,*
*Whoſe Bounty*
*in full Nobleneſs appears*
*To Acts of beſt Condition,*
*in ſuch wiſe,*
*That all things, bettering*
*by their Ruin, riſe.*
*Two noble faithful*
*Superviſors then,*
*Amongſt a Senate*
*of religious Men,*
*Selected were,*
*to whom the Care they gave,*
*Generous* Hamerſley,
*and* Cambel *the grave,*
*Each being a Maſter Piece*
*of Zeal and Care*
*Towards God's own Temple,*
*fit for Truth's Affair.*
*Now at the bleſſed Foundreſs*
*I arrive,*
Matilda, *whom*
Henry *the firſt did wive,*
*The Chriſtendom ſhe gave it*
*held the Fame,*
*Till* James *our Sovereign*
*gave it his own Name.*
*And ſince I touch*
*Antiquity ſo near,*
*Obſerve what Notes*
*remarkable appear:*
*An Alderman of* London
*was at firſt*
*Prime Prior of this Church.*
*Falling to worſt,*
*It is now rais'd*
*by Encouragement and Care*
*Of a Lord Maior of* London,
*which is rare,*
*And worth obſerving.*
*Then, as I began,*
*I end beſt with*
*the Honour of the Man.*
*The City's firſt Lord Maior*
*lies buried here,*
Fitz-Alwine,
*Of the Drapers Company,*
*And the Lord Maior,*
*whoſe Fame now ſhines ſo clear,*
Barkham,
*is of the ſame Society.*

*Norman*, the firſt Prior, was made an Alderman of *London*, and rode with them on ſolemn Days, but in an Eccleſiaſtical Habit.

This is miſtaken by Mr. *Stow*. [This is *A.M.* his Note: but the Miſtake is rather his own. *J. S.*

By this time the Work is grown to ſuch fulneſs and perfection, as now nothing wanteth but the Windows glazing, which was performed in this manner:

The Windows glazed, and by whom.

Theſe two Gentlemen were Sheriffs then.

The main and great Eaſt Light in the Chancel, Sir *Edward Barkham* himſelf undertook, and effected it as his own Charge, as Expreſſion teſtifieth in the ſame Window. The other ſideling by it, but inclining more Southerly, the two worſhipful Gentlemen, Mr. *George Whitmore*, and Mr. *Nicholas Rantan*, worthily performed. And the third, ſtanding Northerly in the ſame Chancel; Mr. *Walter Leigh*, who had been a Serjeant at Arms to the King's Majeſty, and now Sword Bearer of *London*, did likewiſe at his own Charge perform. The two Weſtern Lights in the bottom of the Church, being (indeed) very fair Lights; the honourable Company of Drapers effected the one, and the Woodmongers worſhipful Society finiſhed the other. Beſide, the two Southerly Windows, the one done at the Charge of Mr. *Cornelius Fiſh*, Chamberlain of *London*, and the other by Mr. *Waldron*, then Marſhal. So now ye have the Church of St. *James* compleat.

An artificial Sun, and the ingenious forming of it.

Only there is a fair Monument in the Eaſt End of the Chancel, made in reſemblance of a golden Sun, with Beams and Rays very ingeniouſly formed, charactering theſe Verſes in and among them:

*The riſing here*
*of the clear Goſpels Sun,*
*Is through the Senates*
*free Donation.*
*The Globe of that bright Sun,*
*the God of Might,*

Chriſt Jeſus *is the riſing*
*and the Light:*
*The heat the bleſſed Spirit*
*of Truth and Right:*
*And as theſe three,*
*the Globe, the Light, the Heat.*
*Are all one Sun,*
*ſo Three one God compleat:*
*Thrice* Allelujah
*ſpeaks about the Rays,*
*That Three in One*
*may only have the Praiſe.*

This Temple received *Conſecration* the morrow after *New Years Day*, in the Year 1622.

The Right Honourable Sir *Peter Proby* being then Lord Maior; and the Right Worſhipful Mr. *John Hodges*, and Sir *Humfrey Hanford*, Kt. Sheriffs, and Aldermen.

The Names of all the reſt of the Honourable Senators, all worthy Patrons of this pious Work, and then preſent at the Conſecration:

Sir *John Garrard.*
Sir *Thomas Bennet.*
Sir *Thomas Lowe.*
Sir *Thomas Middleton.*
Sir *John Leman.*
Sir *William Cokayne.*
Mr. *Martin Lumley.*
Mr. *William Goare.*
Mr. *John Gore.*
Mr. *Allen Cotton.*
Mr. *Cuthbert Hacket.*
Mr. *William Holiday.*
Mr. *Robert Johnſon.*
Mr. *Richard Hearne.*
Mr. *Richard Deane.*
Mr. *Robert Ducie.*

Aldermen.

*This Sacred Structure,*
*which this Senate Fames,*
*Our King hath ſtil'd,*
*The Temple of St.* James.

Nor could I have ſaid ſo much of this new Church, but only by the friendly Help and Aſſiſtance of my honeſt Well-willer, *George Cooper*, Clerk there, who under his own Hand delivered the ſame to me.]

An Account of the Manner of the Conſecration of this Church. *J. S.*

An authentick Copy of the beforeſaid Conſecration of St. *James Duke's Place* Church, is preſerved in a Regiſter Book of the Pariſh, being the Deed and Inſtrument of the Conſecration; beginning, *Univerſis & ſingulis*, &c. Georgius *permiſſione Divina* London *Epus. Salutem in Domino ſempiternam*, &c. *i. e.* To all and every one, who, *&c.* GEORGE, by Divine Permiſſion, Biſhop of *London*, Health in the Lord everlaſting, *&c.* Then it ſet forth, How the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, had prayed him, that he would vouchſafe to ſeparate from all humane or common and profane Uſes, and convert to ſacred and divine, the Chappel or Church, with the Steeple united to it, to the Honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and for the Propagation of the Goſpel; being ſituate within a certain Precinct commonly called *The Duke's Place*, within the Gate of the foreſaid City, called *Algate*, of the Dioceſs and Juriſdiction of *London*: Heretofore built; but afterwards, by the Authority of Parliament, diſſolved and turned to common Uſes. But that they had founded and built it again at their great Coſts; and had alſo aſſigned certain Plots of Ground joyning and contiguous to the ſaid Chappel or Church, for burying the faithful Dead therein. Therefore he, the ſaid *George* Biſhop of *London*, deſirous to ſatisfy the laudable and pious Deſires of the ſaid Maior, Aldermen, *&c.* in that Behalf, did on *Thurſday* the 2. Day of *January* 1622. between the Hours of 8 and 11 the ſame Day, come to the Church or Chapel beforeſaid. At which Time and Place, he, with the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, *George*, by the Divine Providence, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Sir *Henry Marten* Doctor of Law, and Knight, the Biſhop's Vicar General in Spirituals, ſtanding before the Weſt Folding Doors of the Chapel or Church aforeſaid; the Honourable *Peter Proby* Lord Maior of the City, together with ſome of his Worſhipful Brethren, *viz.* Sir *John Leman*, Sir *John* [*William*] *Cockin*, Sir *Edward Barkham*, Knts. *Martin Lumley*, *John Gore*, *William Gore*, *Cutbert Hacket*, *John* [*James*] *Cambel*, *Richard Herne*, *Hugh Hammerſly*, *Edward Allen*, *Robert Ducy*, *William* [*George*] *Whitmore*, and *Nicholas Reynton*, Eſqrs. Aldermen of the ſame City; *John Hodges* Eſq; and Sir *Humfrey Hawford* [*Hanford*] Kt. alſo Aldermen and Sheriffs; and others of the Commonalty accompanying them; came to them; and the ſaid Maior for himſelf, and the Aldermen and Commonalty publickly offered, gave, delivered, and granted to the ſaid Biſhop the Chapel or Church, the Steeple and the Plots of Ground united to them, for the foreſaid Uſes: Beſeeching him to ſeparate the ſame from all profane Uſes by virtue of his Paſtoral Office, and to convert them to ſuch as were ſacred and divine; and ſolemnly to dedicate the ſame to God: And then delivered to him the Keys of the Chapel or Church, and of the Steeple. Which the Biſhop receiving, he unlocked and opened the Doors which before were locked, and entred with the Archbiſhop, *&c.* and took Poſſeſſion. And in the very Threſhold at his Entrance, bleſſed the Place after this manner:

*I was glad when they ſaid unto me, We will go into the Houſe of the Lord.*

*Peace be within theſe Walls, and Proſperity within theſe Doors.*

*Becauſe thou art a Houſe for the Lord our God, we will ſeek to do thee good.*

*I have choſen and ſanctified this Place, that my Name may be there for ever.*

*And mine Eyes and mine Heart ſhall be there perpetually.*

Then going a little forward with bended Knees, and Hands towards the Eaſt, lifted up to Heaven, he made a devout Prayer, thereby Devoting and Dedicating the Place from that Day for ever unto God, and Conſecrating it to his Service only, for hearing his Word, celebrating his Sacraments, and offering up the Sacrifice of Prayer and Thankſgiving.

Then turning to the Congregation ſtanding at the Doors of the Chapel or Church, in the ſight of the Lord Maior and Aldermen, and Multitude of the Faithful there preſent, by a formal Inſtrument in that Behalf conceived in Writing, and by the Vicar General offered and delivered to the Biſhop, he ſeparated the ſaid Chapel or Church, with the Steeple, from humane and profane Uſes, and dedicated it to God; and ſo declared it to be Dedicated and Conſecrated openly and publickly in theſe Words, *In Nomine Dei*, &c. *i. e. In the Name of God, Amen, We*, GEORGE, *by the Divine Permiſſion, Biſhop of* London, *&c.* therein he mentioned the ſaid Church to be notoriouſly ſituated within his Dioceſs and Juriſdiction; and that he had Dedicated the ſame to the Worſhip of the

Holy and Undivided Trinity [in ſome Remembrance probably of the old Priory of the Holy Trinity, on part of which Ground the Church now ſtood.] And he named it, *The Church or Chapel of St.* James *within* Algate.

Then the ordinary Prayers were ſaid, with three ſelect Pſalms by *Tho. Langley*, and other Petty Canons of St. *Paul's*. Then the xxiii Pſalm was ſung with Muſical Inſtruments. Then a Sermon was preached by *John Whiting* D. D. out of the 2. *Sam.* vii. 13. *He ſhall build a Houſe for my Name*, &c.

Then a Child was baptized, Sir *Henry Marten*, the Biſhop's Vicar General, and Sir *William Cockain* Alderman, and the Lady Maioreſs, Sureties; being baptized by the Biſhop, and named *JAMES*.

Then the Biſhop made another Prayer, praying God to accept that Day's Duty and Service, of Dedicating that Church to his great and dreadful Name.

Then the Biſhop went to the Chancel, and called the Maior and Alderman, to whom, being placed before the Lord's Table, he ſpake in theſe or the like Words:

“ My Lord Maior, and you the Aldermen and Commonalty of this City, you have done a worthy Work in building this Houſe for God. It is your moſt earneſt Deſire to have it Conſecrated. Which Requeſt you have obtained, and therein a double Favour both from God; that it hath pleaſed him to accept from ſimple Men ſuch mean Offers, and to tye his Pleaſure by Promiſe to ſuch Places as this; and alſo from the Church, which hath appointed the Means for performing thereof. And this Requeſt is by me already ſatisfied, and that Duty performed. Now then, you muſt know, That this Place is become an *Anathema*: And that in every *Anathema* is both a Conſecration and an Execration; a Bleſſing and a Curſe. If you ſhall uſe it rightly, and to that Purpoſe only for which it is ſanctified, it will be an *Anathema*, a *Bleſſing* to you and your Families. If otherwiſe, and that you profane it, it will be an *Anathema*, a *Curſe* to you and your Poſterity.

“ Therefore I do here charge you, in the Name of Almighty God, in whoſe Preſence you now appear, and to whoſe great and glorious Name this Place is now Dedicated, That neither ye by your ſelves, nor by any Permiſſion of others, do ſuffer any thing to be done contrary to what is now intended and performed. If ye ſhall, I do call the great God of Heaven, before whoſe Altar ye now ſtand, and this Congregation here, witneſs againſt the Souls of you and yours, at the dreadful Day of Judgment. But my Hope is, you will not. And yet, for more Aſſurance, I do require you to paſs me your Promiſes before God and this Company, not to do or ſuffer it any way to be profaned.

And accordingly the Maior and Aldermen gave their Word; and promiſed ſufficient to endow the Church, for a Prieſt to ſerve in it.

And then the Biſhop read a Prayer for a Collect.

This being done, they betook themſelves to the Lord's Supper; and the Archbiſhop, the Maior, Aldermen, and ſeveral others received. And then the Biſhop pronounced another Prayer for a Concluſion.

Then they all went out to the Plots ſet out for the Church Yard; and one of the Biſhop's Chaplains, *viz. Thomas Worral* B. D. read the xxiii. Chapter of *Geneſis*. Then the Vicar General gave the Biſhop an Inſtrument ſetting forth the Places, with their Dimenſions, allotted for the Church Yard, And then the Biſhop read, *In Nomine Domini Amen*, &c. *Cum Honorandus Vir Dominus* MAIOR, *&c.* Then he added a Prayer, That thoſe that ſhould hereafter be committed to that Earth, might be ſo guided by God's Grace while they are here in this World, that ſetting God evermore before their Eyes, and accounting all Things vain in compariſon of their enjoying of their only God and Saviour, might live in his Fear and dye in his Faith, and ſo be made Heirs of his Everlaſting Kingdom.

And ſo the Biſhop diſmiſs'd the whole Congregation in Peace, with the Apoſtolical Benediction.

This Inſtrument was ſigned and dated the 10. Day of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1622. and of the Biſhop's Tranſlation the ſecond.

Whether *Duke's Place* was in *Creechurch* Pariſh.

In the beginning of the Reign of K. *Charles* I. the Pariſh of St. *Katharine Creechurch* contended with this new Pariſh of St. *James Dukes Place*, as though all that Place was but a Precinct of the Pariſh of the ſaid St. *Katharine*. In this Suit, Dr. *Barnaby Gooch* Maſter of *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, with the Fellows of the ſame Houſe, Patrons of *Creechurch* joyned with *Stephen Deniſon* Miniſter, or Curate of the ſaid Pariſh. This Matter obtained a final Decree by three Judges Delegates, *Tho. Talbot*, *Hugh Barker*, and *Edmund Pope*, Doctors of Law; *viz.* That within the *Dukes Place* there formerly ſtood a certain Pariſh Church of the Holy Trinity; and that the Inhabitants within the ſaid Place frequented it, for the celebrating Divine Things. And this Church of St. *James*, newly built and re-edified within the Place, called *Dukes Place*, was, and is rightly and lawfully, together with the Church Yard adjoyning to it, Conſecrated by GEORGE, by Divine Providence, Biſhop of *London*, and named the Church of St. *James within Aldgate*, and ought ſo to be had and eſteemed, and to be a Pariſh Church.

A Gift to this Pariſh.

Sir *Edward Barkham* Alderman of *London*, by his Will dated *Jan.* 15. 1632. gave unto the Parſon of the new Church in *Dukes Place*, the yearly Sum of 40 *s.* to be payed to the ſaid Parſon yearly for the time being, upon *Good Friday*; upon Condition the ſaid Parſon preach a Sermon in the foreſaid Church upon the *Maunday Thurſday*. And to ten of the pooreſt People of the Pariſh, that have been at the Sermon that Day 2 *s.* a piece, to be diſtributed at the Diſcretion of the Church Warden; that is, 20 *s.* to the Poor. Which three Pounds to be yearly iſſuing out of a Meſſuage and Tenement called the *Flower de Luce*.

This Tenement being burnt down in the great Fire, the Heir of the ſaid Sir *Edmund Barkham*, did, *an.* 1668. pray the Judges ſitting in the Hall of *Clifford's Inn*, That the ſaid Legacy might therefore be abated: And the Judges ordered that the third part ſhould be abated for 40 Years next to come, to begin at *Chriſtmas* 1668. and when the 40 Years were expired, to be 3 *l.* as formerly.

Monuments here.

The *Monuments* here are few.

A Child without Name buried in the Chancel as ſoon as born, with *Latin* and *Engliſh* Verſes on a Braſs Plate.

*Qui mihi prima fuit, fuit hora noviſſima vitæ;*
*Cœperat, incœpto deſiit eſſe dies.*
*Conſecrare pater voluit primordia Chriſto:*
*Præveni patrem, Chriſtum adeundo patrem.*

*My Life's firſt Hour proved the laſt to me;*
*My Day began, begun ſtrait ceaſt to be.*
*My Father unto Chriſt my firſt Prime meant:*
*Father no need; to our Father Chriſt I went.*

In the Body of the Church, a flat Stone thus inſcribed for *Booker* the famous Aſtrologer;

*In oblivione conteretur urna* JOHANNIS BOOKERI *Aſtrologi. Qui Fatis ceſſit* VI$^{to}$ *Idus April. An. Dom.* MDCLXVII. *Hoc illi poſuit Amoris Monumentum* Elias Aſhmole *Armiger.*

Upon the Cieling of the Chancel is written SIR EDWARD BARKHAM *Maior*, 1622. for a laſting Memory of him who was the great Promoter of erecting this Church.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* KATHARINE CREECHURCH.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Katharine* ſtandeth in the Cœmitery of the ſame diſſolved Priory of the Holy Trinity, and is therefore called St. *Katharine Chriſt's Church.*

The Occaſion of building St. *Katharine Creechurch. J. S. Lib. Trinit. penes me.*

The Pariſhioners, as it appeareth by a Leiger Book of *Chriſt's Church* Priory, did at firſt meet together for Divine Service at the Altar of St. *Mary Magdalen* in the South Part of this Conventual Church. But afterwards an Inconvenience being found therein, *per Diſſonantiam vocum*; when Service was ſaying to the Canons in another part of the Church, and at the ſame time to the ſaid Pariſhioners here in this part of it: Therefore by the Conſent and Agreement as well of the Prior and Convent, as of the Pariſhioners aforeſaid, the Chapel of St. *Katharine* was built in the Church Yard of the ſaid Church, at the Motion of the Lord *Richard de Graveſhende* Biſhop of *London* [who was Biſhop from the Year 1280. to 1303.] In which Chapel Service might be more quietly performed. But there happened upon this much Contention and Diſcord between *Robert Exeter* the Prior, and the Pariſhioners; which continued to the Time of *William Haradon* Prior, and Lord *Richard Clifford* Biſhop of *London*, who in the time of his ordinary Viſitation, (which happened *anno* 1414.) made an Agreement between them by mutual Conſent, in the Compoſition following:

Compoſition between the Pariſhioners and the Priory.

That a Baptiſmal Font in the Church or Chapel ſhould be erected anew, for baptizing of Children, and other Things there neceſſary or ſeaſonable to be done. And that other Solemnities and Services ſhould be performed for perpetual future Times in their ſaid Church or Chapel.

Alſo, that the Pariſhioners repair yearly to the Conventual Church in the Feſtival of the Holy Trinity, and alſo in the Feſtival of the Dedication of the ſaid Conventual Church, falling out on the Morrow of St. *Bartholomew* the Apoſtle, every Year; and giving due Reverence to the ſaid Church, in token of Subjection and Acknowledgment, each at leaſt in the ſame Feſtivals, ſhould offer humbly and devoutly ſingle Pence, Halfpence, or Farthings.

But in caſe the ſame Pariſhioners were minded to celebrate the Solemnity of the Dedication of the ſaid Church or Chapel of St. *Katharine*, in the ſame Church or Chapel, we kindly do not hinder the Devotion and Will of the ſaid Pariſhioners; yea, rather with a Paternal Affection yield to it.

That there be no Ringing to the Office of the Reſurrection in the Church or Chapel, till ſuch Office in the Conventual Church, on the uſual time, be done.

That Service be ſaid to the Pariſhioners by one of the ſaid Canons in their ſaid Church or Chapel, according to the Will of the Prior and Convent, as was accuſtomed antiently before this Ordinance.

To have to the ſaid Pariſhioners all the Sacraments and Sacramentals to be performed by him, or by ſome other Canon, or ſecular Prieſt to be deputed in his Abſence.

The Prior and Convent not bound to find anew, or ſupport any Ornaments or Burthens to the ſame Church, on account of this Ordinance, or having been enjoyed by any, may they be forced to it. Given and acted in the Chapter Houſe of the Priory, in the Year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1414. Witneſs *John Swayn* Doctor of both Laws our Chancellor, *Peter Hynewick*, &c.

This Compoſition was confirmed by Pope *Martin.*]

This Church ſeemeth to be a very old Thing. Since the building whereof, the high Street hath been ſo often raiſed by Pavements, that now Men are fain to deſcend into the ſaid Church by divers Steps, [ſeven in Number.] But the Steeple or Bell Tower thereof hath been lately builded; to wit, about the Year 1504. for Sir *John Percivall* Merchant Taylor, then deceaſing, gave Money towards the building thereof.

The new building of St. *Katharin Chriſt's Church. A. M.*

Now concerning this Pariſh Church being now newly built, and made a very fair Church indeed; the aſcending into it is by four or five Degrees. Very gladly would I have delivered further Satisfaction concerning the new Structure thereof: But I was anſwered, they would admit no medling therewith, untill they had new built the Steeple, and other neceſſary Occaſions thereto belonging.

The Monuments formerly mentioned in the Edition of the Year 1618, I find (by their Report) to remain there ſtill, with the Tomb of Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton*, and the reſt there named; but I find no newer to be ſpoken of.]

There be the Monuments of Sir *Thomas Flemming*, Lord of *Rowalls* [alias *Rowles*] in *Eſſex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, 1464.

*Wil. Criſewyk. Regiſt. Lond. E. Alex.*

*William Creſwick* Citizen, buried in St. *Maries* Chapel in *Creechurch.* By his Will, about 1405. he gave his Manor of *Heſton*, and his Manor of *Halls* in the Town of *Heſton*, &c. And to the Poor of the Church of St. *Auguſtin Pappey*, juxta *Bewes Marks*, *London*, and to the Rector and Pariſhioners, of the ſame Church for the time being, a Tenement, Garden, and Shops, with its Appurtenances, *&c.* in the ſame Pariſh to the ſaid Rector and Pariſhioners and their Succeſſors for ever, *in augmentationem ſuſtentationis Rectoris ejuſd. Eccleſiæ*; *ad orand. pro animâ ſuâ:* And alſo, to the Rector and Pariſhoners of the Church of St. *Sepulchre*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, 13*s.* 4*d.* of yearly Rent, to be received out of his Lands and Tenement; which he hath at a certain Inn, called the *Caſtle*, near *Barram* [the Barrs] of *Weſt Smithfield*, within the Liberty, *pro ſuſtentatione Ornamentorum dictæ Eccleſiæ.*

St. *Auguſtin's Pappey.*

St. *Sepulchre.*

*Creechurch. E. Alex.*

*Henry Elvedon* of *London*, Eſq; buried in in *Chriſt's Church* within *Algate*, *Lond.* by his Will dated *Aug.* 27. 1498. gave to *Joyce* his Wife the third part of his Lands and Tenements lying in *Brakking*, *Mochel Hadham*, *Lytel Hadham*, &c. and the Reſidue of his Goods and Chattels after his Debts paid, requiring her to be a good Mother to *Florence* and *James* his Children.

This *Elvedon* was Eſquire of the Body to K. *Henry* VII.

*Creechurch. Reg. Lond.*

*Richard Monnes* of *London*, Scrivenor, by Will, dated 26. *Apr.* 5. of *Edw.* VI. gives to the Repairs

pairs of St. *Katherine Chriſts* Church, *Lond.* and to the Repairs of St. *Edward's* Chapel in *Rumford:* Gives to his Wife a Houſe, called the *King's Head*, within *Aldgate*.]

*Roger Marſhal* Eſq;
*Jane* * *Horne*, Wife to *Roger Marſhal*. * *Jone.*
*Wil. Multon*, alias *Burdeaux*, Herald of Armes.
*John Goad* *, Eſq; and *Joane* his Wife. * *Good.*
*Beatrix*, Daughter to *William Browne*.
*Thomas Multon* Eſq; Son to *Burdeaux*, Herald.
*John Chitcroft* *, Eſq; * *Chittecroft.*
*John Wakefield*, Eſq;
*William Criſwicke* *. * *Creswyk.*
*Anne* and *Sewchi* *, Daughters to *Ralfe Shirley* Eſq; * *Sanche.*

*J. S.*

Sir *John Rainsforth*, Knt. of *Eſſex*. Whoſe Funerals were celebrated *Sept.* 20. 1559. with two Heralds at Armes, and a Standard Penon of Armes, *&c.* honourably performed. The Sermon preached by *Veron*, the new Preacher. Afterwards the Heralds took the Mourners, and they went and offered at the Altar the Helmet; and after that, the Coat: Other Mourners offered the Target, and after that the Sword; then the Standard: All the while the Clerks ſinging the *Te Deum* in *Engliſh*. And incontinent ſix of his Men put him into the Grave. And when all was done, all the Mourners went to the Place to Dinner; where was Store both of Fleſh and Fiſh. But my Lady was ſhut up all the Dinner while, till all was done, and the People gone. And then ſhe came forth, and had four Eggs and a Diſh of Butter only to her Dinner, [in token of her profound Sorrow by this Faſting, when others Feaſted.]

*George Hatherſal* of *London*, *ob.* 1610. He bore *Azure*, a *Lion Rampant Or*, *pelletee*.

*William Gilborn*, Draper.]

*Throgmorton. A. M.*

Sir *Nicholas Throkmorton*, chief Butler of *England*, one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Ambaſſador, *&c.* 1570, and other, hath a fair Alabaſter Tomb in the South ſide of the Chancel. His Figure lyeth therein in Armour with this Deſcription engraven by it.

In the South ſide of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth the Body of Sir* Nicholas Throkmorton, *Knt. the fourth Son of Sir* George Throkmorton, *Knt. The which Sir* Nicholas *was chief Butler of* England, *one of the Chamberlains of the* Exchequer, *and Ambaſſador Lieger to the Queen's Majeſty, Queen* Elizabeth, *in* France. *And after his return into* England, *he was ſent Ambaſſador again into* France, *and twice into* Scotland. *He married* Anne Carew, *Daughter to Sir* Nicholas Carew, *Knt. and begat of her ten Sons and three Daughters. He died the* 12*th Day of* February, Anno Dom. 1570. *Aged* 57 *Years.*

A fair Tomb in the midſt of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Frances Croke, *the loved and beloved Wife of* Paulus Ambroſius Croke, *of the* Inner Temple, *Eſq;*. *She was one of the Daughters and Heirs of* Francis Welleſborne, *Eſq;* of Hanny *in the County of* Berk. *Who deceaſed the* 10. *Day of* July, Anno Dom. 1605. *Aged* 22 *years.*

Well borne *ſhe was,*
*but better borne again.*
*Her firſt birth*
*to the Fleſh did make her debtor,*
*The latter, in the Spirit,*
*by Chriſt hath ſet her.*
*Freed from Fleſh's Debts,*
*Deaths firſt and latter Gain.*
*Wives pay no Debts,*
*Whoſe Husbands live and reign,*

*Here lyeth the Body of Maſter* John Smith, *Eſq; Citizen and Mercer of* London, *who had two Wives, the firſt named* Anne *, *the Daughter of* Fulke Mullert, *in the County of* Surrey, *Eſq; which brought him one Daughter, named* Mary. *His other Wife was* Mary, *Daughter to Sir* James Hawes, *Knt. and Lord Maior of* London, *by whom he had no Iſſue. He deceaſed the* 24. *Day of* December, Anno Domini, 1594. Ætatis ſuæ 63.

* *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Fulk Mullertz* of *Creſſage* in *Shropſhire*. *M.S.S.Hutton.*

A fair Stone plated in the North Ile of the Quire.

More Monuments. *J. S.*

Againſt the South Wall, a Monument for *Bartholomew Elmore*, and *Alice* his Wife, of *Richard Cheney* their Son in Law, and *Richard* and *Bartholomew* his Sons. Which *Bartholomew Elmore* died 1636. Aged 77. There is a fair Glaſs Window on the North ſide of the Church, with his Coat of Armes painted. So that he ſeems to have been a Benefactor towards the building of the new Church.

*Richard Spencer*, Eſq; *Turky* Merchant, deceaſed *Dec.* 3. 1667.

*Margaret Yate*, Wife of *Richard Yate*, died in Childbed. She is repreſented in a Braſs Plate by a Woman ſitting up in her Bed, with her Hands together; and underneath the Year ſpecified, *viz. Anno Dom.* 1598.

*Elizabeth*, Wife of *John Bland*, 1666.

*Cæcilia Cornock*, Wife of *Samuel Cornock*, 1695. Aged 79.

In the middle Ile, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Nowel Baſſano*, 1684.

*William* the eldeſt, and laſt remaining Son of *William* and *Anne Beeſton*, born in *Jamaica*, died *May* 30. 1681.

*William Foſter*, Diamond-Cutter, 1687.

*Hanbury Walter*, 1690.

*Anne*, *Mary*, *Katharine*, *Sarah*, Daughters of *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant. Whereof the three former were Twins.

Againſt the North Wall,

*John Tovey*, of the Clergy, and a learned Man.

Flat Stones inſcribed, and lying upon,

*John Brooking*, Student of the *Middle Temple*, *An.* 1691.

*James Wellington*, Citizen and Draper, *March* 27. 1684. *John Lambert*, 1686.

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. *Samuel Marſhal*, who was a bright Scholar to the excellent Dr. *Blow*; an admired, uſeful, and ſedulous Ornament to the Choir of St. *Paul's*; above 11 Years the exquiſite Organiſt of this Church, and Maſter to other good Organiſts.

His very artful, ſolemn, and moving Compoſitions and Performances, for and in the Service of God, *&c.* tho' through his Humility diſregarded by himſelf, have deſervedly raiſed him a great Name and Eſteem among the beſt and moſt impartial Judges of them.

He was very unaffectedly charitable, generous, faithful, ſincere, neat and amiable, but ſuffered much by over Credulity, Exceſs of Modeſty, and Good Nature, and by falſe Reports.

Before his laſt languiſhing Illneſs, occaſioned by Grief, he regained that Spirit of Piety, for which he had been early diſtinguiſhed, and ſo ended his Life, as has cauſed Joy in Heaven.

As he was fervently praying for Bleſſings on us all, and juſt had ſaid *Amen*, [the laſt Word he ever ſpoke] he ſweetly and gladly died in the Lord, *March* 11. 171¾. *Æ. S.* 27.

His Body lies interr'd under this Organ, facing the middle Ile, expecting a glorious Reſurrection to endleſs Bliſs. *B. Prat* A. M. *amicus mœrens.* H. M. P. C.

In this Church likewiſe is interr'd *Joanna*, Wife of *John Sayer*, Merchant.

*Samuel Strype*, Apprentice to *James Stanier*, Merchant.

*Suſanna*, ſome time Wife of *James Crawforth* of this Pariſh, and eldeſt Daughter of *John Strype*, Clerk.

*Hans Holben* buried here.

I have been told, that *Hans Holben*, the great and inimitable Painter in King *Henry* VIII.'s Time, was buried in this Church; and that the Earl of *Arundel*, the great Patron of Learning and Arts, would have ſet up a Monument to his Memory here, had he but known whereabouts the Corps lay.]

On the North Wall hangs a Table of the Benefactors, which are many.

Benefactors to the Poor. *A. M.*

God's Bleſſings to the Poor of this Pariſh, by the Gifts of Chriſtian Benefactors.

Mr. *William Gilborne*, Draper, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave four Marks yearly for ever, to be beſtowed in one dozen of Bread, and to be diſtributed on every Sabbath Day to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh. Which ſaid Sum is yearly paid out of the Rent of his late Dwelling Houſe in the ſaid Pariſh. Alſo he gave twenty Pounds more towards the building of a Gallery in the ſaid Church.

Mr. *John Smith*, Mercer, in like manner, gave three Pounds yearly for ever, out of his late Dwelling Houſe in the ſaid Pariſh, to be paid by the Church Wardens for the time being, to and amongſt the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, at every *Chriſtmas* yearly.

Mr. *George Lee*, Sadler, gave twenty Shillings yearly for ever to the Poor out of his Rent in the ſaid Pariſh.

Mrs. *Dane*, Widow, gave eight Shillings yearly for ever to the Poor, payed by the Ironmongers to M. Deputy in a greater Sum.

Mrs. *Alice Bateman* appointed and gave in her Life-time the Sum of forty two Pounds ſix Shillings to the ſaid Pariſh, the Profits thereof to be diſtributed yearly to the Poor for ever.

Mr. *John Bedow*, Gentleman, gave ten Pounds, to be diſtributed in Bread yearly to the Poor.

Mr. *George Hotherſall*, Merchant Taylor, gave twenty four Shillings yearly for ever out of his Land to the Poor of this Pariſh.

Mr. *John Waddis*, Cooke, born in this Pariſh, gave to the Poor thereof three Pounds, to be diſtributed among them in Bread yearly for ever.

*Stephen Roberts*, Cooke, gave alſo forty four Shillings yearly for ever to be diſtributed in Bread.]

Later Benefactors. *J. S.*

To the Benefactors beforementioned are theſe to be added, who lived of later times, as appears by the Pariſh Tables of Benefactors.

| *Donors.* | *Sums per Ann.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Thomazin Owfield* | 11 | 00 | 00 |
| *George Dun* | 01 | 10 | 00 |
| *Richard Lingham* | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| Capt. *Martin Bond* | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *Henry Jordan* | 00 | 6 | 08 |
| *Richard Blackwel* | 01 | 10 | 00 |
| *Tho. Rich* | 03 | 00 | 00 |

*Other Gifts to this Pariſh.*

| *Donors.* | *Sums.* |
|---|---|
| *William Avenon* gave | 100 *l.* |
| Sir *John Gayer* Knt. | 200 *l.* |
| *Edward Rennick* | 50 *l.* |
| *Anne Cheney* | 10 *l.* |
| *Richard Spencer* Eſq; | 10 *l.* |
| *Richard Richardſon* Eſq; *per ann.* for 12 Years | 17 *l.* |

*John Philips* hath ſettled Lands for the Maintenance and Education for ever of two poor Children of this Pariſh in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in *London*; and for placing forth Apprentice two poor Children of this Pariſh, *per annum*, for ever, 10 *l.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mary Stanyon*, for 30 Years, | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Bland* gave | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| *William Hilliard* | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| *Nathaniel Selby* | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Lambert*, to be paid once in eight Years, for ever | 00 | 08 | 00 |
| *Bernard Hyde* Eſq; once in 10 Years for ever | 04 | 10 | 00 |
| Mr. *Wilford* | 50 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Francis Chaplin* Knt. and Alderman | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| *James Wellington* gave to the Poor of this Pariſh a Stock for Coals for ever | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| *Elizabeth Carpenter* | 10 | 00 | 00 |

This Table was made 1679, *Thomas Gardiner* and *Richard Draper* Church Wardens.

*Item*, In another Table in the Church.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Joſeph Cox*, towards the Organ | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| *William Hiet*, for Coals | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| *Henry Lewis*, *per ann.* | 06 | 10 | 00 |
| Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Kt. and Alderman, for cleaning the Organ | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| *Job Charnock*, Eſq; born in this Pariſh, and late Governour of *Bengal*, gave to the Poor for ever | 02 | 10 | 00 |
| *Thomas Heatly* Deputy of this Ward | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| *Anthony Ingram* | 10 | 00 | 00 |

*John Jackſon*, born in this Pariſh, 100 *l.* In lieu whereof 5 *l.* is ordered to be diſtributed to the Poor on the 4th of *Novemb.* for ever.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Katharine Cornwel* | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| *Anne Alder* | 10 | 00 | 00 |

*Tho. Parker* 100 *l.* The Intereſt whereof, at 5 *per Cent.* to be diſtributed annually on the 6th of *Decemb.* for ever.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *John Betton* of *Cyprus* | 20 | 00 | 00 |

This Table was made 1692, *Chriſtopher Raper* and *Francis Cade* Church Wardens.

A Houſe here to maintain a Maſs Prieſt.

In this Pariſh was a Meſſuage and Tenement, called *the Bear*, to which belonged other Houſes, Edifices, Shops, Cellars, Solars, *&c.* lying in the ſaid Pariſh; which were given for the Maintenance of a Prieſt, to ſay Maſs in the Church of St. *Botolph* for ſome Body's Soul that was buried there. This, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, coming into the Hands of King *Edward* VI. in the ſecond of his Reign, he ſold with other things to *Giles Harriſon* for 219 *l.* 7 *s.*]

The Bounds of this Pariſh.

The Bounds and Limits of this Pariſh are in this manner: From the Church into the Churchyard, to the corner Weſtward, where turning Eaſt, they croſs the Churchyard through a great Houſe, where ſometime dwelt one Mr. *Wilford*, but bought ſince by Sir *Henry Billingſley*, and converted into divers Tenements. So on into the Street to the Pump, and Weſtward on to the Sign of the Roſe, ſometime the dwelling Houſe of one *Thomas Shepheard*. There croſſing the Street to the Smith's Houſe, his Name *John Tatum*, next to the Sign of the *Moore Fields* Tavern; thence they go back Eaſt to the Pump, turning at the corner Weſt, to *Harts-horn* Alley to the midſt, to *Homes*'s Houſe and over againſt him, ſo back to *Billeter Lane*, to the Houſe of *John Lemote*, croſſing the Street there to the Houſe of *Peter Rutt*, Taylor: And ſo back to the end of *Billeter Lane*, turning Weſt to a Brick Houſe, ſometime in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Leeſe*, but poſſeſſed now by Widow *Dewen*. There croſſing the Street to the Houſe next Mr. *Leaning*, they go Eaſt to the Church Lane, and then

North, through a Lane between *Heneadge* Houſe and the *Dukes Place* to *Buries Markes*. Then Weſt by *Heneadge* Houſe, to the Wall of Sir *James Lancaſter*'s Houſe, ſometime belonging to Sir *Francis Walſingham*; where they go back, and croſs the way to *London* Wall to the compaſt Place, where ſtands the City's Armes. Thence forward by the Wall to the outer part of *Ealdgate*, and ſo South towards the *Crotched Fryers*, to the Houſe of Mr. *Peers*, where a piece of an Iron Gun ſtands fixed in the Ground.

Then back, croſſing the Street to the Houſe of Mrs. *Smith*, going forward to the Bell Tavern, and ſo up to the Sign of the Roſe, ending where *Thomas Shepbeard* did dwell. My help here was by Mr. *Stephen Deniſon*, Miniſter, but more eſpecially by *John Beard*, Clarke.]

The Foundation of this now famouſly finiſhed Houſe of God, was begun to be laid upon the 23d Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord God 1628.

The Foundation of this new Church. R.

The firſt Brick, as alſo the firſt Stone in this Foundation, was laid by Mr. *Martin Bond* of this Pariſh, Aldermans Deputy of the Ward, and one of our City Captains. The Brick was laid (as is aforeſaid) the 23d of *June*, and the Stone (a principal corner Stone) the 28th of *July* following.

Many of the Pariſhioners (following this worthy Leader) laid every Man his Stone, with which they laid ſomething elſe, which the Workmen took up very thankfully.

A Cloiſter in the old Church.

On the back ſide of the North Wall of the old Church was a Cloiſter, the breadth of it ſeven Foot and above. Which Cloiſter, by the taking down of that Wall, being taken into the Church, gave it all its breadth to enlarge it.

Antiquities found in the old Church.

In digging under this Wall, there was found the Figure of half the Face of a Man, caſt in Lead, the Mould ſetting likewiſe upon it this Word, *Comes*.

A ſtrange Skull.

Digging under the South Row of Pillars, they found the Skull of a Man, the thickneſs of which was three quarters of an Inch and better, meaſured by many, and admired by all that have ſeen it.

An old Pillar.

At the Weſt End of this Church, adjoyning to the Steeple, ſtands a Pillar of the old Church, as it ſtood, and was there erected: This Pillar (from the Baſis, or Foot, to the Chapiter or Head, upon which the old Arch was raiſed) being 18 Foot high, and but three to be ſeen above ground, ſhews the Meaſure or Height to which the Floor of this new Church hath been raiſed above that of the old, which is, the hidden part of the Pillar, or the 15 Foot of it buried.

This Structure, not of Brick, but built from the Ground with the choiceſt Free Stone might be got, without, within, and in every part of it ſupplied, furniſhed, and enriched, with whatſoever might add to its greateſt Grace and Luſtre, was finiſhed in the Year of our Lord God 1630.

Conſecrated.

In this Year (accounting from *March* to *March*) upon the 16th Day of *January*, it was Conſecrated by the right Reverend Father in God, *William* Lord Biſhop of *London*. And upon the ſame Day (as on ſuch it is uſual with us) were the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, and the Sacrament of Baptiſm adminiſtred.

In this Church the Pulpit and Communion Table are pure Cedar, and both the Gift of Mr. *John Dyke*, a Merchant, living in this Pariſh.

A very fair Gate built at the Eaſt End of the South Wall, was the Gift of *William Avenen*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, who died in *December* 1631.

Queen *Elizabeth*'s MONUMENT.

Spain's *Rod*, Rome's *Ruin*,
Netherland's *Relief*,
*Heaven's Jem*, *Earth's Joy*,
*Worlds Wonder*, *Nature's Chief*.

Britain's *Bleſſing*, England's *Splendor*,
*Religion's Nurſe*, *the Faith's Defender*.

*Many Daughters have done vertuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.*

*I have fought a good Fight*, &c.

*If Royal Vertues ever crown'd a Crown,*
*If ever Mildneſs ſhin'd in Majeſty,*
*If ever Honour honour'd true Renown,*
*If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,*
*If ever Princeſs put all Princes down,*
*For Temperance, Proweſs, Prudence, Equity,*
*This, this was ſhe, that in deſpight of Death,*
*Lives ſtill admir'd, ador'd*, ELIZABETH.

This Table of Queen *Elizabeth*, one of the faireſt that I have ſeen in this City, was the Gift of one that is a Stranger to this Pariſh; at leaſt to any, to be the Beſtower of it. He is yet concealed, and ſtill is deſirous ſo to be.

Benefactors to the new Church.

That, of that great number of great and magnificent Benefactors, that joined to the making up of this great, and (in our time) unparalell'd piece of Work, I have only touched upon theſe, may no doubt ſeem ſtrange, there being none in this number, whoſe liberal Hand and Heart deſerves not a Golden Character. I confeſs it. To all that may be ſaid, my Anſwer is briefly this: Being doubtful of getting all, or all of thoſe I might get, and loth of great things to ſpeak to little Purpoſe, I only took theſe that offered themſelves by the way; leaving the reſt to the Regiſter of the Giver of their Means to give: With whom all good Deeds are recorded, and undoubtedly ſhall be rewarded.]

Parſonage and Tythes. Viſitation Book. *J. S.*

There is no Parſonage Houſe or Glebe belonging to this Pariſh; nor was before the great Fire. The whole Tythe is 35 or 36 *l. per Ann.* The Pariſh pay 25 *l. per Ann.* to *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, to which the Tythes belong; and the Remainder is paid to the Miniſter, whoſe Allowance is augmented by voluntary Gift. The Miniſter is in the Election of the Pariſh. A Regiſter is kept of the Benefactors, and an Account of what Legacies have been left.]

### St. *ANDREW UNDERSHAFT* Pariſh.

Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*. A Shaft or May-pole higher than the Church Steeple.

At the North Weſt Corner of this Ward in the ſaid high Street, ſtandeth the fair and beautiful Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew the Apoſtle*, with an addition, to be known from other Churches of that Name, of the *Knape* or *Underſhaft*, and ſo called St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, becauſe that of old time, every Year (on *May Day* in the Morning) it was uſed, that an high or long Shaft, or May Pole, was ſet up there, in the midſt of the Street, before the South Door of the ſaid Church. Which Shaft when it was ſet on end, and fixed in the Ground, was higher than the Church Steeple. *Geffrey Chaucer*, writing of a vain Boaſter, hath theſe Words, meaning of the ſaid Shaft.

*Chawcer.* Chance of dice.

*Right well aloft,*
*and high ye bear you Head,*
*The Weather Cock with flying,*
*as ye would kill,*
*When ye be ſtuffed,*
*bet of Wine, than Bread,*
*Then look ye,*
*when your Womb doth fill,*

*As ye would bear*
*the great SHAFT of* Cornhill.
*Lord, ſo merrily*
*crowdeth then your Croke,*
*That all the Street*
*may hear your Body Cloke.*

As hath been at large before declared.

This Shaft was not raiſed at any time ſince evil *May Day* (ſo called of an Inſurrection made by Prentices, and other young Perſons againſt Aliens, in the Year 1517.) but the ſaid Shaft was laid along over the Doors, and under the Pentiſes of one Row of Houſes, and Alley Gate, called of the Shaft, *Shaft Alley*, (being of the Poſſeſſions of *Rocheſter Bridge)* in the Ward of *Lime Street*.

Shaft or May-pole preached againſt at *Paul's* Croſs.

Sir *Stephen*, the Curate.

The ſaid Elm Tree his preaching Place is lately taken down.

Shaft or May-pole ſawed in pieces and burnt.

It was there, I ſay, hanged on Iron Hooks many Years, till the third of King *Edward* VI. that one Sir *Stephen*, Curate of St. *Katharine Chriſt's Chriſt*, preaching at *Paul's Croſs*, ſaid there, that this Shaft was made an Idol, by naming the Church of St. *Andrew*, with the Addition of *Under that Shaft:* He perſwaded therefore, that the Names of Churches might be altered: Alſo, that the Names of Days in the Week might be changed, the Fiſh Days to be kept any Days, except *Friday* and *Saturday*, and the *Lent* any time, ſave only betwixt *Shrovetide* and *Eaſter*. I have oft times ſeen this Man, forſaking the Pulpit of his ſaid Pariſh Church, preach out of an high Elm Tree in the midſt of the Church Yard: and then entring the Church, forſaking the Altar, to have ſung his high Maſs in Engliſh, upon a Tomb of the Dead towards the North. I heard his Sermon at *Paul's Croſs*, and I ſaw the effect that followed: For in the Afternoon of that preſent *Sunday*, the Neighbours, and Tenants to the ſaid Bridge, over whoſe Doors the ſaid Shaft had lain, after they had dined, to make themſelves ſtrong, gathered more help, and with great labour raiſing the Shaft from the Hooks (whereon it had reſted two and thirty Years) they ſawed it in pieces, every Man taking for his Share, ſo much as had lain over his Door and Stall, the length of his Houſe, and they of the Alley, divided amongſt them ſo much as had laid over their Alley Gate. Thus was this *Idol* (as he poor Man termed it) mangled, and after burned.

Bayliff of *Rumford* executed within *Ealdgate* for Words ſpoken to the Prieſt of the Pariſh.

Soon after was there a Commotion of the Commons in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Eſſex*, and other Shires. By means whereof ſtreight Orders being taken for the ſuppreſſion of Rumours, divers Perſons were apprehended and executed by Marſhal Law; amongſt the which, the Bayliff of *Rumford* in *Eſſex* was one, a Man very well beloved: He was early in the Morning of *Mary Magdalen's* Day (then kept Holiday) brought by the Sheriffs of *London*, and the Knight Marſhal, to the Well within *Ealdgate:* there to be executed upon a Gibbet ſet up that Morning, where being on the Ladder, he had Words to this Effect;

Good People, I am come hither to die, but know not for what Offence, except for Words by me ſpoken Yeſternight to Sir *Stephen*, Curate and Preacher of this Pariſh, which were theſe: He asked me, what News in the Country? I anſwered, Heavy News. Why, quoth he? It is ſaid, quoth I, that many Men be up in *Eſſex*, but thanks be to God All is in good quiet about us: And this was all, as God be my Judge, *&c.* Upon theſe Words of the Priſoner, Sir *Stephen* to avoid reproach of the People, left the City, and was never heard of ſince amongſt them to my knowledge. I heard the Words of the Priſoner, for he was executed upon the Pavement of my Door, where I then kept Houſe.

Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft* new builded.

Thus much by Digreſſion: Now again to the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, for it ſtill retaineth the Name, which hath been new builded by the Pariſhioners there, ſince the Year 1520. every Man putting to his helping hand, ſome with their Purſes, other with their Bodies. *Stephen Jennings* Merchant Taylor, ſometime Maior of *London*, cauſed (at his Charges) to be builded the whole North Side of the great middle Ile, both of the Body and Quire, as appeareth by his Arms over every Pillar graven, and alſo the North Ile, which he roofed with Timber and cieled: Alſo the whole South Side of the Church was glazed, and the Pews in the South Chapel made of his Coſts, as appeareth in every Window, and upon the ſaid Pews. He deceaſed in the Year 1524. and was buried in the Grey Friers Church. *John Kirby*, Merchant Taylor, ſometime one of the Sheriffs, *John Garland*, Merchant Taylor, and *Nicolas Leviſon*, Mercer, Executor to *Garland*, were great Benefactors to this Work: Which was finiſhed (to the glazing) in the Year 1529. and fully finiſhed 1532.

Repaired again. R.

This Church was again repaired and laudably trimmed and beautified, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord God, 1627.

*Willam Bargins*
*Simon Farewel* } Church Wardens.

Then, I ſay, trimmed and beautified; altho' for ſome few Years before and ſince, to this preſent Year 1633. the Care and Coſt of the Pariſhioners have been ſtill employed in the ſupplying and furniſhing of it with ſuch things, as either for Neceſſity or Beauty, their love to God's Houſe ſhould find wanting. Among other things, theſe; they have raiſed their Chancel; adding to that Coſt a Communion Table with a very fair Frame about it. They have made many new Pews, a fair Alabaſter Font, and a Clock, a neceſſary thing that in the Memory of Man this Pariſh hath not had, nor the eldeſt Pariſhioner ever heard of.

A Preſs of Books in this Church.

They have alſo in this Church (much commending the Founders and Continuers of it) at the lower End of the North Ile, a fair Wainſcot Preſs full of good Books, the Works of many Learned and Reverend Divines; offering at ſeaſonable and convenient times, the benefit of reading to any that ſhall be as ready to embrace it, as they and their Maintainers to impart it.]

*J. S.*

In the Eaſt Window are Images painted in Glaſs in full Proportion, and in their Robes; repreſenting ſeveral Kings, *viz.* King *Edward* VI. Q. *Elizabeth*, and the three ſucceeding Kings.

This Church was again beautified *Anno* 1684. by *Strangways Mud*, Church Warden. Again in the Year 1704.]

The Monuments in this Church.

The *MONUMENTS* of the Dead buried in this Church are theſe:

This Account of the large Charities of this Man is left out in the two laſt Editions, and placed elſewhere.

*Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1539. buried in the old Church. This Man gave by his Teſtament to the poor Priſoners 125 *l.* to other poor every Year, for five Years together, 400 Shirts and Smocks, 150 Gowns, and 40 pair of Sheets: To poor Maids Marriages an 100 Marks: To Highways an 100 Marks; and to 500 poor People in *London*, every one 6 *s.* 8 *d.* beſides 20 *s.* the Year, for twenty Years, to the Preachers of the *Spittle*, the three *Eaſter Holidays*. Beſide 20 Marks the Year to a Graduate to preach abroad in the Countries.

Sir *Robert Dennie* Knight, and after him *Thomas Dennie* his Son, in the Year 1421.

*Thomas Stokes* Gentleman, Grocer, 1496.

In the new Church, *John Michell* Merchant Taylor, 1537.

*William Draper* Eſq; 1537. *Iſabel* and *Margaret* his Wives.

*Nicolas Leviſon* Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1534.

*John Gerrard* Woolman, Merchant of the Staple, 1546.

*Henry Man* D. D. Biſhop of *Man*, 1550.

*Stephen Kyrton* Merchant Taylor, Alderman, 1553.

*David Woodroffe* Haberdaſher, one of the Sheriffs, 1554.

His Funeral. *J. S.*

Given by his Order at his Funeral 60 Mantle Freez Gowns to Men and Women, and 150 Black Gowns and Coats and Caſſocks. The poor Men and Women walked before: After, came twenty Clerks, bearing their Surplices upon their Arms: Next four Aldermen in Black, Mourners, and the Curate: Then a Mourner bearing his Penon of Arms: Next a Herald bearing his Coat Armour: Next, Mr. *Clarentieux* in his beſt Coat Armour: Next, the Corſe covered with a Pall of Black Velvet, and with Arms hanging on it; ſix Mourners bearing the Corſe. Next, two Penons, born on each ſide one. The chief Mourners, Mr. *Woodroffe* his eldeſt Son: Next, Mr. *Stonehouſe* his Son in Law, and ſo another Son, and another Son in Law, and many other Mourners; and then many Women Mourners. The four Alderman attending, were, Sir *William Garret*, Sir *Thomas Offely*, Sir *William Cheſter*, and Mr. *Chriſtopher Draper* late Sheriff. The Church was hung. In the midſt of the Church, Rails made, and hung with Black and Armes; and ſo was the Street and Houſe. Mr. *Gowth* preached the Funeral Sermon. After this, they offered his Coat and Penon; and all the Mourners and Craft offered, and then all retired to his Place to Dinner.

This Funeral was *Mar.* 31. 1563.

The beſt Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh.

*Stephen Woodroffe* his Son, gave 100 *l.* in Money, for the which, the Poor of that Pariſh receive two Shillings in Bread weekly for ever.

Sir *Thomas Offley* Merchant Taylor, Maior, 1556. he bequeathed the one half of all his Goods to Charitable Actions, but the Pariſh received little Beneſit thereby.

*Thomas Starkey*, Skinner, one of the Sheriffs, 1578.

*Hugh Offley*, Letherſeller, one of the Sheriffs, 1588.

*William Hanbury*, Baker.

*A. M.*

Theſe other *MONUMENTS* I find there beſide:

On a fair plated Stone in the Chancel.

*Nicholai de Nale, Raguſini Caro hoc in tumulo repulvereſcit. Spiritus ad Cœlum reverſus reaſſumptionem carnis expectat. Obiit die* 1 *Januar.* 1566. *A nativitate vixit, An.* 50. *Menſ.* 7. *dies* 29. Auguſtinus *amantiſſimo frati mœrens ponere curavit.*

Before the Door within the Chancel.

Henry Man, *Doctor of Divinity in the Univerſity of* Oxenford, *and ſometime Biſhop of* Man. *Which* Henry *departed this Life the* 19. *Day of* October, An. Do. 1556. *and lyeth buried under this Stone.*

*Memoriæ Sacrum.*

At the upper end of the North Ile in the Choir.

*Reſurrectionem in Chriſto hic expectat* Joannes Stowe, *Civis* Londinenſis. *Qui in antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratiſſima diligentia uſus, Angliæ Annales, & Civitatis* Londini *ſynopſim bene de ſua, bene de poſtera ætate meritus, luculenter ſcripſit, vitæq; ſtadio piè & probè decurſo, Obiit Ætatis Anno* 80. *die* 5. *Aprilis*, 1605.

Elizabeth *Conjux, ut perpetuum ſui amoris teſtimonium, dolens P.*

This well deſerving Citizen, and moſt elaborate firſt Author of this Book, is repreſented in this his Monument by a good Figure, ſitting before a Table with a Book lying open, on which he lays his Hand; and having many Books about him: A reverend Aſpect, bald on his Head, a ſhort white Beard, and ſhort Hair above his Ears. Under which is the Inſcription as above.] *J. S.*

A fair guilded Plate in the Wall.

*Near to this Place, lyeth buried the Body of* Simon Burton, *Citizen and Wax Chandler of* London: *a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh. Who was three times Maſter of his Company, and one of the Governours of St.* Thomas *Hoſpital, and of the Common Councel of this Ward* 29. *Years. He had two Wives,* Elizabeth *and* Anne, *and had Iſſue by* Elizabeth *one Son and four Daughters. He deceaſed the* 23. *Day of* May, Anno Dom. 1593. *being aged* 85. *Years: In whoſe remembrance, his loving Daughter* Alice Coldocke *erected this Monument.*

In the Wall cloſe by the other.

*Near unto this Monument, lyeth* Alice Byng, *in a Vault with her Father,* Simon Burton: *She had three Husbands, all Batchelors and Stationers. Her firſt was* Richard Waterſon, *by him ſhe had a Son. Next him was* Francis Coldock, *by birth a Gentleman, he bare all the Offices in his Company, and had Iſſue two Daughters,* Joane *and* Anne, *with whom ſhe lived* 40. *Years. Laſtly,* Iſaac Byng, *Gent. who dyed Maſter of his Company. She dyed the* 21. *day of* May Anno Dom. 1616. *aged* 73 *Years,* 5. *Months, and* 25. *Days.*

A handſome ſmall Monument in the Wall, South in the Choir.

*Near unto this Monument, lyeth buried the Body of* Dorothy Greſwolde, *the only Daughter of* Roger Greſwolde, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London: *Which* Roger *was the third Son of* Richard Greſwolde, *of* Solyhull, *in the County of* Warwick, *Eſq;. She was firſt married to* John Weld, *Citizen and Haberdaſher of* London, *who was the ſecond Son of* John Weld *of* Eaton, *in the County of* Cheſter, *Gent. By whom ſhe had four Children, viz.* John, Elizabeth, Joane *and* Dorothy. *After his deceaſe, ſhe married* Hugh Offley, *Citizen and Alderman of* London, *and by him had only one Daughter, named* Suſanna. *After his Death ſhe lived a Widow ſixteen years, and being of the Age of* 60. *Years, dyed in the true Faith of* Chriſt, *and Hope of eternal Happineſs, the* 29. *of* June, 1610.

In the Ile beneath the Choir and on the ſame ſide, a comely Monument in the Wall.

*Here before this Place, lyeth buried the Body of* Margery, *late the Wife of* Humfrey Turner, *Gent. who deceaſed the* 10. *day of* December, 1607. *being of the Age of* 56. *Years. As alſo the Body of her firſt Husband, Maſter* Iſaac Sutton, *late Citizen and Goldſmith of* London: *who deceaſed the* 2. *Day of* May, 1589. *By which Husband ſhe had Iſſue, ſix Sons and ſix Daughters. All deceaſed at the time of her Death, only* Joane *excepted, Daughter and Heir of the ſaid* Iſaac, *married unto* William Howpill, *Gent.*]

Tempus & Patientia.

Sir *William Craven*, Kt. buried here. *J. S.*

In this Church alſo lyeth Sir *William Craven*, Knt. and Alderman, and in the Year 1610. Lord Maior of this City: Buried with great Pomp and Splendor; and yet without any Monument erected for him, as I can find or learn; tho' one of the wealthieſt and moſt eminent Citizens of his time; and from whence the Lord *Craven* deſcended. But for his Monument, let his laſt Will ſtand here in the room of it; an authentick Copy thereof was communicated to me by a worthy Friend, *viz.*

IN the Name of God, *Amen*, the 16th Day of *July An. Dom.* 1617, & in the Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, *James*, &c. I Sir *William Craven*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, being whole in Body and of good and perfect Memory, (Thanks be given to Almighty God for the ſame) weighing with my ſelf the incertainty and inſtability of this mortal Life, and that every Man born in this mortal World is ſubject to Death, and yet uncertain of the time, place, manner and means, when, where, and how the ſame ſhall happen unto him: Purpoſing for the Honour of God, and quiet of my Mind, to ſet down ſuch Order and Stay for the diſpoſing of ſuch worldly Riches as it hath pleaſed Almighty God of his bountiful Goodneſs to give unto me, be it either in Goods, Chattels, Debts or ready Money; So as the ſame may be quietly enjoyed by thoſe to whom I ſhall bequeath it; Do make, ordain and declare this my laſt Will and Teſtament in manner and form as followeth: That is to ſay,

His laſt Will. *J. Hare* Arm. *Richm.* Her.

*Firſt*, And before all things I commend my Soul into the Hands of God, my Creator, truſting moſt aſſuredly to be ſaved by the only Death, Paſſion and Merits of *Jeſus Chriſt*: Beſeeching the moſt Bleſſed and Glorious Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghoſt, three Perſons and one God, to have Mercy upon me, and to pardon and forgive me all my Sins; ſo that after this tranſitory Life ended, I may ariſe with the Elect, and be made partaker of the Glory of God in the Kingom of Heaven, and Life everlaſting. Which I moſt humbly beſeech Almighty God to grant unto me for his Mercies ſake. *Amen*.

And I Will, that my Body be decently buried in the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew*'s *Underſhaft*; ſo near the place where my well beloved Friend, Mr. *William Parker* lyeth buried, as conveniently may be.

*Item*, I will that all ſuch Debts as I am juſtly owing to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, at the time of my Deceaſe, ſhall be by my Executors well and truly payed and diſcharged, &c.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Son *William Craven*, my Chain of Gold, and my Seal Ring.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my well beloved Wife *Elizabeth* (over and beſide one equal Part of my whole Eſtate, being her due by the Cuſtom of *London*) the Leaſe of my Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, and the Remainder of Years unexpired in the ſame, during her natural Life; ſhe paying every half Year the Rent due to the Landlord, and keeping the Houſe in repair. And after her deceaſe, the ſaid Leaſe to remain to my Son *William*. And I alſo give to my ſaid Wife all my Plate, Silver Veſſels, Jewels, Braſs, Pewter, Linen, Bedding, Hangings, Carpets, Cheſts, Preſſes, Tables, Chairs, Cuſhions, Stools, and other my Houſhold Stuff whatſoever, as a Token and Remembrance of my Good Will.

*Item*, One other third Part of my Eſtate, I give and bequeath amongſt my Children equally to be divided amongſt them. And if any of them do depart this Life in their Minority, my Will and Mind is, that the Portions of them ſo deceaſing ſhall be equally divided amongſt the other that ſhall be living.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to an hundred poor Men, every one of them a black Gown, to accompany me to my Burial, and 12 *d.* a piece to pay for their Dinners.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to St. *John Evangeliſt* in *Watling Street*, where I was firſt Apprentice, the Sum of 100 *l.* of lawful Money, &c. for a Stock, for the Reparations of the ſaid Church: And to be employed at the Diſcretions of the Parſon and Church Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh for the time being.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Poor inhabiting within the Town of *Tiverton* in *Devonſhire*, the Sum of 50 *l.* to be divided amongſt them, at the Diſcretion of the Maior and Aldermen there for the time being.

*Item*, I clearly forgive Mr. *Nicholas Felton*, D. D. all the Money that he oweth me.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to Mr. *Richard Maſon*, Parſon of St. *Andrew*'s *Underſhaft*, the Sum of 10 *l.* and a black Gown, if he be at my Burial, and Parſon of the ſaid Pariſh.

*Item*, For the avoiding of Tumults, which be uſually occaſioned at Burials, I will that nothing be given to idle Perſons in the Street, on the Day of my Funeral. But inſtead thereof, I give and bequeath the Sum of 100 *l.* to ſuch Pariſhes in *London*, as my Executors and Overſeers ſhall appoint: Willing the ſame may be diſtributed on the Day of my Burial amongſt ſuch poor People within each Pariſh as it ſhall be appointed unto. As the Parſon, Church Wardens and Overſeers of the Poor ſhall think to ſtand moſt in need.

And I give to the Pariſhes of St. *Giles* and St. *Sepulchre*'s near *London*, and to St. *Saviour*'s, St. *Olave*'s, St. *Thomas*, and St. *George*'s Pariſhes in *Southwark*, to each of them 10 *l.* a piece to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor of the ſaid Pariſhes on the Day of my Burial, at the Diſcretion of the Parſon, Church Wardens, &c. in each Place.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the poor Priſoners in *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the two Compters, the Sum of 40 *l.* to wit, 10 *l.* to each Houſe: To be payed by 5 *l.* at a Payment, *viz.* at *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*; or at which of them ſhall firſt happen after my deceaſe.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the poor Children in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in *London*, the Sum of a 100 *l.* to be payed to the Treaſurer of the ſame Hoſpital within ſix Months after my deceaſe.

*Item*, I give and bequeath towards the Relief and Curing of ſick, ſore and diſeaſed Perſons in St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital in *London*, the Sum of an 100 *l.* &c.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, for and towards the ſetting of ſturdy Beggars, idle and vagrant Perſons on Work, the Sum of an 100 *l.*

*Item*, I give and bequeath towards the Relief of ſick, ſore and diſeaſed Perſons in St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*, the Sum of an 100 *l.*

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital one 100 Nobles, for to provide a Dinner for ſuch Governours of the four Hoſpital, as ſhall accompany me to my Burial.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Merch[illegible] Taylors in *London*, the Sum of one 100 Nobles, to provide a Dinner for the ſaid Company on the Day of my Funeral.

*Item*, I give and bequeath for a Dinner to be provided for the Pariſhioners of St. *Antholines* on the Day of my Burial 100 Nobles.

*Item*, I will that a Dinner be provided for my Neighbours and Friends at my Houſe in *Leadenhall Street*, on the Day of my Funeral.

*Item*, I give and bequeath unto my loving Brother *Anthony Craven* of *Darly* in *Yorkſhire*, and to his Son *William Craven*, 1500 *l.* of lawful, &c. equally betwixt them, to be beſtowed in Lands and Tenements for them and their Heirs for ever, ſo ſoon after my deceaſe as conveniently may be, with conſent of my Executors, and advice of Mr. *Peter Benſon*, if he be then living: The Money to be payable at all times upon two Months warning after concluſion of the Bargain for the Lands aforeſaid. And in the mean ſpace I will, that my Executors pay to my ſaid Brother *Anthony* and to his Son *William Craven*, or to which of them ſhall be living, the Sum of 85 *l.* by the Year: The firſt 85 *l.* to be paid immediately after my deceaſe. And ſo every Year the like, until the ſaid Land be bought, as aforeſaid.

*Item*, I give to *Ellen Ledam*, Daughter to my Brother *Anthony Craven*, 100 *l.* *Item*, I give and bequeath to the other three Daughters of my Brother *A. C.* to each of them 200 *l.* a piece of lawful, *&c.* to be payed them at the Days of their Marriages, or Ages of Twenty one, which ſhall firſt happen. And in the mean ſpace I will, that my Executors do pay to every one of them 10 *l.* a Year towards their Maintenance, for ſo long time as my ſaid Nieces Legacies ſhall remain in their Hands.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Couſin *Robert Craven*, Son to my Brother *Henry Craven* of *Appletreewick*, the Sum of 500 *l.* to be payed him at the end of one Year after my deceaſe.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Nicholas Rayner*, Son to my Siſter *Elizabeth Rayner*, 200 *l.* to be payed him at the end of one Year after my deceaſe. *Item*, I give and bequeath to *Bettrice Hodgſon*, Daughter to my Siſter *Elizabeth Rayner*, 200 *l.* to be payed her at the end of one Year after my deceaſe. *Item*, I give and bequeath to *Anne Bayne*, one other of the Daughters of my ſaid Siſter, 200 *l.* to be paid her at the end, *&c.*

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Couſin *Anne Richardſon*'s two Children, each of them 50 *l.* a piece, to be payed, *&c.* to my Couſin *Nicolas Rayner* for the uſe of the ſaid Children: He giving Security for the Payment of the ſame, at the Days of their Marriages, or Ages of Twenty one Years, which ſhall firſt happen. And in the mean time, he to allow them 5 *l.* a Year betwixt them towards their Maintenance, in conſideration for the forbearance of their Money.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Couſin *Tho. Craven* of, *&c.* 20 *l.* *Item*, *&c.* to *Jane Young* of, *&c.* and one *A. Robinſon*, Wife of *Thorp*, and one *Crofts Rafe*, being three Siſters of my Couſin *Anth. A.* of *A.* 10 *l.* a piece. To *Robert* Son of *W. Yong* 20 *l.* To *Robert E.* 10 *l.* To *Tho. Preſton*, Son of *William Preſton* of *A.* 5 *l.* To Mr. *Jo. Popham*, and to Mr. *William Bregden*, the two Parſons of *Burſal* Church, to each of them 1 *l.* a piece, as a remembrance of my Good Will. To my Couſin *R. Cook* of *B.* 10 *l.* To the poor People inhabiting in the Pariſh of *Burnſal*, being ſuch as uſe to come to *Burnſal* Church to Bury and Baptize, the Sum of 50 *l.* payable at two times, *viz.* at *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, or at which of them ſhall firſt happen after my deceaſe. And to be diſtributed amongſt the ſaid Poor at the Diſcretion of, *&c.*

To *Anne Holden*, ſometime my Servant, 60 *l.* To *J. H.* Brother to the ſaid *A. H.* 40 *l.* To Mr. *Peter Benſon* of *Knaresborough*, 10 *l.* To my Brother-in-law Mr. *William Whitmore*, 50 *l.* and to him and his Wife black Gowns, if they be in *London* at my Funeral. To my Brother in law Mr. *George Whitmore*, 50 *l.* and to him and his Wife black Gowns, if, *ut ſupra.* Alſo black Gowns and 10 *l.* a piece to his Siſter in law Mrs. *Anne Barbar*, and her Husband *Fran. Barbar.* To his Siſter in law Dame *Margaret Grobham*, and Sir *Richard Grobham* her Husband. To his Siſter in Law Dame *Mary Mountagu*, and Sir *Charles Mountagu*, her Husband. To his Siſter in law Mrs. *Frances Weild*, and *Job. Weild* her Husband. To his Siſter in law Mrs. *Jane Still*, and her Husband *Nath. Still.*

To his Couſin Sir *Fran. Jones* and his Wife, to Mr. *Ric. Wright*, Merchant Taylor, *Tho. Chapman*, *Tho. Paradine*, *Peter Towers*, *Richard Heath*, Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital; to ſome 5 *l.* to ſome 10 *l.* and black Gowns.

And then after divers other Legacies of divers hundred Pounds to his Friends, and Forgiveneſs of Monies owing him from others, he gives theſe Legacies to his Servants.

To *Thomazin Hayward*, 50 *l.* *William Milburne*, 50 *l.* forgiving him all ſuch Debts as he owed him. *William Gibſon*, 1000 *l.* if he be dwelling with him at the time of his deceaſe, to be payed him within the compaſs of five Years, leaving to his Executors notwithſtanding to give him ſome reaſonable content for his Pains to be taken in their Service. To *Thomas Locker*, 50 *l.* *John Cook*, 100 *l.* to *Francis Stringer*, 50 *l.* if they be living with him at the time of his Death.

More to his Servants, *Edward Breghe*, 30 *l.* *Mary J.* 30 *l.* To all other his Servants that be dwelling with him at the time of his deceaſe, both Men and Maids, which be not already remembred in his Will, to every one of them for every Year they had ſerved him, 40 *s.* and ſo after the rate ſo much as it ſhall come unto.

*Item*, I give and bequeath unto my Son, *Will. Craven*, 20000 *l.* to be beſtowed in Lands and Revenues for him and his Heirs for ever, ſo ſoon after my deceaſe as conveniently may be, with the conſent and good liking of my Wife *Elizabeth Craven*, and my Overſeers, *&c.*

*Item*, I give, *&c.* the Sum of 5000 *l.* to be beſtowed in Lands and Rents, ſo ſoon after my deceaſe as conveniently may be, to my Son *John Craven*, and his Heirs for ever, with conſent and good liking of my ſaid Wife, *&c.*

*Item*, I give, *&c.* the Sum of 5000 *l.* to be beſtowed in Lands and Tenements, ſo ſoon after my deceaſe, *&c.* for my Son *Tho. Craven*, and his Heirs for ever, with conſent, *&c.*

*Item*, I give, *&c.* to my Daughter *Elizabeth Craven*, 500 *l.* of lawful Money, *&c.* to be payed her at the Day of her Marriage or Age of 21. *Item*, To my Daughter *Mary Craven*, 500 *l.* *ut ſupra.* And I will that my ſaid Wife ſhall have the Tuition and bringing up of my ſaid Children, until they come to lawful Age, or be preferred in Marriage. And my deſire is, ſhe ſhould have the Uſe and Employment of their Portions during their Minorities, putting in Security to the Chamber of *London*, &c.

All the reſidue of his Eſtate unbequeathed, after his Debts and Legacies paid, and Funeral Expences diſcharged, he gave to his loving Wife *Elizabeth Craven*, and his Son *William*, &c. whom he ordained and appointed his Executors: And his loving Brethren, *William Whitmore* and *George Whitmore*, and his good Friend *John Parker*, to be Overſeers of his Will. Sealed, ſigned, pronounced and delivered as his laſt Will and Teſtament before and in the Preſence of, *&c.* the Day and Year above written.

This Will had a Codicil annexed, wherein the Teſtator made Additions to his former Legacies giving to ſeveral of his Servants, and eſpecially to *Job. Gibſon*, for his better Encouragement to be diligent and careful of his Buſineſs, the free Loan of 3000 *l.* without Intereſt, for the ſpace of five Years. Which ſhewed him as well a grateful Maſter, as a liberal Benefactor.]

Death hath added to the Ornaments of this Place,
the bleſſed Memorial of

Edward Warner, *Eſq;* *a worthy Citizen and Merchant of* London, *who departed this mortal Life*

*Edward Warner.*

*A. M.*

*the* 28. *Day of* October, 1628. *He was the ſecond Son of* Francis Warner, *of* Parham *in the County of* Suffolk, *Eſq*; *by* Mary *his ſecond Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Sir* Edmund Rowſe *of the ſaid County, Knt. Which* Francis Warner *was truely and lineally deſcended from the ancient and generous Family of the* Warners, *who poſſeſſed a Place of their own Name at* Warners *Hall in great* Waltham *in the County of* Eſſex.

*He dyed without Iſſue, and made* Francis Warner *of* Parham *aforeſaid, Eſq*; *his Nephew and next Heir in Blood, the Executor of his Will, and principal Heir to his Eſtate, who out of duty and affection to the Memory of his dear Uncle, hath dedicated this Monument.*

In the lower part of the Monument. *He had to his firſt Wife*, Mary, *Daughter of Mr*. Aylmer *of* Riſden *in* Hartfordſhire; *and to his ſecond*, Margaret, *Daughter of Mr*. John Cheynie.

At the entrance into the Choir, and before the Pulpit:

A fair Grave Stone with the Perſons of him and her engraven in Braſs. *He lyeth buried* Joane Cartwright, *the Wife of* Abraham Cartwright, *Citizen and Draper of* London; *who had Iſſue by him four Sons and five Daughters. And dyed the* 24. *of* November, An. Dom. 1609.

*R.* On a fair Grave Stone, lying in the ſame Ile, is thus written.

I. H. S.

Mors Chriſti, mihi Vita.

*The Memorial of Mrs.* Elizabeth Turner. *Whoſe Body reſteth here, in Expectation of her Saviour. She lived the ſorrowful Widow of three Huſbands*, Andrew White, Cuthbert Burby, *and* Humphery Turner, *Gent. and the moſt dear Mother of ſeven Children, being the Iſſue only of her ſecond. Three of them buried her*, Edward Burby, Cuthbert *and* Joane. *Which inherit her Sorrow, to bewail their Loſs. Her Diſſolution happened in her great Climacterical, being on the tenth Calends of* Auguſt, *in the Year after her Saviour*, 1630.]

Reſurgam.

More modern Monuments. *J. S.* *MONUMENTS* of ſuch as were more lately deceaſed, and buried in this Church.

In the Chancel. *Humphrey Brook*, Dr. of Phyſic, deceaſed ix of the Calends of *Decemb.* 1693. Aged 76.

*John Jeffreys*, Eſq; of an ancient Family in the County of *Brecknock*, and in the Pariſh of *Llywel*, Merchant of *London*, deceaſed *Nov.* 5. 1688.

*Bridget*, the third Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow*, Knt. *Apr.* 12. 1683.

*Anthony Abdy*, Alderman, and *Abigail*, his Wife.

Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow*, Knt. ſometime Lord Maior of *London*, deceaſed *Nov.* 2. 1642. And Dame *Mary*, his ſecond Wife, 13. *Dec.* 1645. Alſo *Mary*, ſecond Wife to *James Clitherow*, 14. *Sept.* 1662. and her only Daughter lying by her.

*Charles Thorold*, of the ancient Family of the *Thorold*'s of *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; *Nov.* 30. 1691. Aged 71.

*William Wight*, of the Company of *Fiſhmongers*, 29. *July*, 1672. And four of his Children.

*Abraham Sutton*, Merchant, lived in the City of *Ghendt* 30. and there dyed. Buried here *May* 24. 1675.

*Proctor* the Son of *Edward* and *Elizabeth Bourn*, 1688.

A great Monument in the North Wall for Sir *Hugh Hammerſley*, Knt. Maior of the City, 1627. A great and general Merchant. Dyed 19. *Octob.* 1636. Aged 71.

*John* and *William*, Sons of *William Hook*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife: Both 1673.

*Jane Abraham*, the Wife of *John Abraham*, Free Maſon of *London*, and *Elizabeth*. *Jane* deceaſed 1608. and *Elizabeth* 1607.

*William Braynwood*, Citizen and Pariſh Clerk, Fellow Clerk, and Collegiate Clerk of the City of *London*; and was Pariſh Clerk of this Pariſh of St. *Andrew*'s *Underſhaft* 68 Years. Buried 1586. with *Margery* his Wife.

Upon a Monument fixt to the North Pillar in the Chancel, is an Inſcription for Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, Alderman of this City.

*M. S.*

*Juxta Sepultus jacet dict.* GALFRIDUS JEFFREYS, *Eques Auratus, & hujus Civitatis Aldermannus, Patruo ſuo moribus perſimilis. Ob.* Oct. xxvi^to^. A. D. CIↃIↃCCIX. Æt. LVII. *J. Worthing.*

Upon another Monument fixt in the ſame Pillar on the South Side.

*M. S.*

*Juxta ſitus eſt* JOHANNES JEFFREYS, *Armiger, de* SHEEN *de Agro* Surreyenſi, JOHANNIS JEFFREYS *propè ſepulti, Nepos haud degener, Pauperibus propter munificentiam, Amicis propter Beneficia, omnibus propter Hoſpitium, benè notus. Ob.* xx. Octobris, Anno Dom. CIↃIↃCCXV. Ætat. LVIII.

Theſe two Monuments are placed beneath their Uncles.

A Grave Stone near the South Corner of the Communion Table Rails, covers the Body of *Peter Van Sittart*, Eſq; ſometime an eminent Merchant and Citizen of *London*. His diſconſolate Widow cauſed a Monument to be erected for him on the South Pillar of the Chancel, in the Year of our Lord, 1706.

Upon a Monument fixt to the fourth Pillar at the South Side of the Church, is an Inſcription for *Henry Sykes* Apothecary, with his Wife *Margaret*, two Sons and as many Grand Children.

*Pharmacopœus æquè probus ac peritus, & verè Opifer. Societatis ſuæ Decus, Olim Præfectus, & tandem Pater.*

He was born in *Aſhby de la Zouch*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, where he was a good Benefactor. Dyed *Apr.* 22. 1710. Aged 83. And *Margaret* his Wife, dyed *Dec.* 31. 1694. Aged 61. His Son and two Daughters erected this Monument for them.

Againſt the South Wall. A Monument for Mrs. *Katharine Heemes*, Widow, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Chamberlain*, Knt. ſometime Wife of *John Heemes. Ob.* 12. *Decemb.* 1716.]

*Gods Bleſſings by Chriſtian Benefactors, to the Poor of this Pariſh.*

Mr. *Stephen Woodroffe*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing date the 20. of *April*, 1576. gave one hundred Pound in Money, to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh: With which Sum, and 20 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.* more, laid out by the ſaid Pariſh, they purchaſed a Houſe, called by the Name of the *White Horſe* in *Holywell* Street, in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* in *Shoreditch*, in the County of *Middleſex*. Out of which, is and hath been given to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, every *Sabbath* ſince his Death, 2 *s.* in Bread, and ſo ſhall continue for ever, 5 *l.* 4 *s.* *per annum.* Benefactors to this Pariſh. *A. M.*

Mr. *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, by his Deed indented, dated the 14. of *January*, 1579. hath appointed 32 *s.* to be given yearly for ever to eight poor Widows, or poor Houſholders of the ſaid Pariſh: To be iſſuing out of all that Meſſuage or Tenement, ſet and being in the ſaid Pariſh, late in the Tenure or Occupation of *Peter Hewes*, and *Edward Hyde*: To be paid to the Church Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, for the uſe of the Poor aforeſaid, every Quarter 8 *s.* or within forty Days after every Quarter for ever, quarterly, to every of the ſaid eight Perſons, 12 *d.* a piece.

Alſo, he gave unto St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, two Cloſes of Land or Meadow Ground, lying in the Pariſh of *Shoreditch*; upon Condition, that the Governours of the ſaid Hoſpital, or their Aſſigns, ſhall give unto thirty poor Perſons of the ſaid Pariſh (whereof the Miniſter, Clerk and Sexton to be three of them) on the 21. 22. 23. Days of *December*, yearly for ever, the Sum of 26 *s.* whereof 20 *s.* to be paid amongſt the thirty Poor, by 8 *d.* a piece, and the other 6 *s.* for a Sermon yearly to be made for ever in Lent.

Mr. *Hugh Offley*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 2. Day of *October*, 1594. and by an Indenture of the ſame date, explaining his Mind; gave to the Parſon and Church Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, and their Succeſſors for ever, an Annuity or Rent Charge of 4 *l.* to be iſſuing out of his Meſſuages or Tenements in *Lime Street*, *London*, and within the ſaid Pariſh: Then, or lately in the ſeveral Tenures of *Thomas Offley*, his Son, *John Norman*, *James Boomer*, *Suſanna Garret*, Widow, *Thomas Blomefield*, and Widow *Alliſon*; or their Aſſigns: To be paid yearly at the Feaſt of the Birth of our Lord God, and the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, or within fourteen Days next enſuing either of the ſaid Feaſts, by even Portions, with a Diſtreſs for Non Payment thereof: To the end and intent, that on the firſt *Sunday* in every Month, monthly for ever, there ſhall be given to twelve of the pooreſt Perſons inhabiting in the ſaid Pariſh, to be named and appointed by the Parſon and Church Wardens, for the time being, receiving the Communion in the ſaid Church, if any be there celebrated, each of them 3 *d.* a peice in Money and a Penny Loaf of Bread. And to the Clerk monthly 4 *d.* in Money, and to the Sexton 3 *d.* in Money, and and one Penny Loaf, being the Advantage of the 12 *d.*

Alſo, he gave 5 *s.* a Year, for ever yearly, to be paid to ſuch Parſon or Curate, as ſhall monthly miniſter the Communion to the ſaid poor People: And to a learned Preacher for four ſeveral Sermons, to be made in the ſaid Pariſh Church at four ſeveral Days yearly for ever, 5 *s.* for every Sermon.

Mr. *William Hanbury*, Citizen and White-Baker of *London*, by a Surrender bearing Date *Aug.* 11. 1595. did give unto his Daughter, Mrs. *Elizabeth Spearing*, Wife of Mr. *George Spearing* Merchant, certain Copyhold Land, lying and being in *Stebunheath* and *Radcliffe*, in the County of *Middleſex*; upon Condition that ſhe, her Heirs or Aſſigns, ſhall pay to the Parſon and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh, for the uſe of the poor People there, 52 *s.* yearly for ever, at the Birth of our Lord God and the Purification of our Lady the Virgin; which (by conſent of the Pariſh) is beſtowed among the Poor abroad, on *Wedneſday* Weekly 12 *d.*

Mrs. *Alice Hanbury*, Widow, by her laſt Will and Teſtament, dated *December* 3. 1595. did give unto the ſaid Mr. *George Spearing* one Tenement in the ſaid Pariſh, wherein *William Bridges* a Taylor then dwelled; upon condition, that the ſaid *George*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, ſhall pay to the Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh, and their Succeſſors, to the uſe of the poor and impotent People there, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly for ever, at the Feaſts of the Annunciation of our Lady and St. *Michael* the Archangel, by even Portions; or elſe to aſſure to the ſaid Pariſh the like Value in ſome other Place: Which Sum (by conſent of the Pariſh) is given in Coals amongſt the Poor yearly for ever at *Chriſtmas*.

Mr. *Ralfe Carter*, Citizen and Salter of *London*, by his Deed indented, dated the 22^d^ Day of *October*, 1576. hath given to divers Feoffees, between the Pariſhes of *Alhallows* in *Lumbard ſtreet* and St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, after the Deceaſe of *Alice* his Wife, one Meſſuage, with a Garden, called the *Half Moon*, in *Eaſt Smithfield*, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s without *Ealdgate*, to the end that there ſhould be diſtributed to the Poor in either Pariſh, in Bread, every *Sunday* Weekly for ever, 1 *s.* and 30 *s.* in Coals to either Pariſh, between *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas* for ever.

Mrs. *Margaret Moore*, Widow, late Wife of *William Moore*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, by her Deed indented, dated the 10^th^ Day of *May*, 1583. hath given to divers Feoffees of the ſaid Pariſh, one Meſſuage, which ſhe had by the Gift of her ſaid Husband, and ſituate in the ſame Pariſh now in the Occupation of *Thomas Fitall*; to the end that there ſhould be diſtributed to the Poor there yearly for ever 20 *s.* at the Diſcretion of the Parſon and Churchwardens: And to a Preacher to make four Sermons quarterly, every year for ever 20 *s.*

Dame *Mary Ramſey*, late Wife to Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Knt. Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, by her Teſtament and laſt Will, dated the 19^th^ of *Jan.* 1596. gave to the Lord Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, one Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituated in the Pariſh of St. *Peter the Poor* in *Broadſtreet* Ward, *London*, then or late in the Occupation of *Richard Hull*, Citizen and Draper; To the end that they ſhould yearly (after her Deceaſe) pay to the Parſon and Churchwardens of this Pariſh 40 *s.* to be diſtributed among the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, at the Diſcretion of the Parſon and the Churchwardens then being, and by Direction and Allowance of two of the chiefeſt Pariſhioners: And to the like uſe for ever, 20 *s.* more yearly for ever, after Deceaſe of one *Elizabeth Worley*, in the County of *Northampton*, to be paid and diſtributed in the like manner.

Mr. *John Hide*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 8^th^ Day of *September*, 1604. did give unto the Parſon and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh and their Succeſſors, a yearly Rent of Coals, to be iſſuing out of all and every his Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in the Precinct of the *Minories* without *Aldgate*, *London*, to be paid yearly at the Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, for ever, or within 30 Days next enſuing with Diſtreſs for Non-payment thereof: To the intent that there ſhould be beſtowed yearly in old Clift Charcoals 30 *s.* thereof, and one other 12 *d.* yearly given to ſome truſty body, to ſee the due meaſuring thereof: And the ſame Coal to be delivered to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh always two Days before St. *Michael* the Archangel yearly, by Advice of the Parſon and Churchwardens for the time being, and 3 or 4 Ancients of the ſaid Pariſh.

Mr. *Edmond Hill*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, by his Teſtament and laſt Will, dated the 5^th^ Day of *Auguſt*, 1609. did give and bequeath to the Churchwardens and Pariſhioners of this Pariſh the Sum of 52 *l.* to be employed by the

Pariſhioners, as in a Stock for ever, and the Benefit thereby ariſing, to be given Weekly to the Poor in Bread.

Mr. *Laurence Overton*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, by his Teſtament and laſt Will, dated the 3d Day of *Sept.* 1612. did give and bequeath to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh (whereof then he was a Pariſhioner) the Sum of 20 *l.* to be diſtributed at the Diſcretion of the Churchwardens for the time being, and his Executors.

The preſent State of the Charities. Parochial Viſitat. Book. *J. S.*

The charitable Donations belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, as they ſtand at preſent, may appear by this following Account of them, and ſome other things relating to the Miniſter and Pariſh, as it was given in at the late Parochial Viſitation in the Year 1693.

Gifts to the Poor in Bread, Coals and Money, and to the Miniſter and Clerk, by yearly Revenue, as followeth.

| *Donors.* | *Annuities.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *Woodroffe* | 05 | 05 | 04 |
| Mr. *Burton* | 02 | 18 | 00 |
| Mr. *Offley* | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Handbury* and Mrs. *Handbury* | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| Mr. *Carter* | 04 | 02 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Moor* | 04 | 10 | 00 |
| Lady *Ramſey* | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Hyde* | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *Robert Buck* and *Clare* his Wife | 12 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Henry Lee* | 03 | 18 | 00 |
| The Pariſhioners | 05 | 05 | 04 |
| Mr. *Coventrie* | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Parker* | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *William Craven* | 02 | 11 | 00 |
| Mr. *Thomas Rich* | 09 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow* | 04 | 00 | 00 |

Theſe ſeveral Gifts are, ſome out of Houſes, ſome out of Rent-charges; and ſettled, according to the Will and Intent of the Donors, either in the Parſon and Churchwardens, or in certain Feoffees nominated according to the Donors Directions.

There hath alſo been given to the Church and Pariſh Stock by yearly Revenue, as followeth:

St. *Mary-Axe* Glebe, being 15 *l.* Which is paid by Mr. *Speed*, Schoolmaſter of St. *Mary-Axe*.

10 *l.* Paid by Mr. *Sykes*.

8 *l.* Paid by Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*.

14 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* Given and purchaſed by the Pariſhioners, and paid by Mr. *Colman*.

9 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* Paid by Mr. *Skinner*.

Glebe and Occaſional Sermons.

The Miniſter receives for Sermons to be preached on ſeveral Occaſions 10 *l.* 1 *s.*

He hath a Parſonage Houſe near the Church; and another Houſe, beſides his Houſe of Reſidence, being on the Left Hand of it, rented in the Pariſh Rates at 10 *l.* *per Ann.* No other Glebe.

And there is a Memorial or Regiſter kept in the Church of the Names of the Benefactors, and a Particular of the Sums by them given; and a Table of the ſame made *Anno* 1676.

*A further PARTICULAR of Benefactors to this Pariſh of St.* Andrew Underſhaft, *according to the friendly Informations of the Reverend Incumbent Dr.* Brabant, *and of Mr.* Waylet, *a worthy Inhabitant of the ſaid Pariſh, and Deputy of the Ward, here enſueth.*

Queen *Elizabeth* united the Pariſh of St. *Mary at Axe* to this Pariſh, and confirmed the ſame Church and one Houſe, now called *the Backhouſe*, and the Parſonage Houſe of St. *Mary at Axe*, with other Appurtenances, towards the Repair of the Church. By her Letters Patents dated *April* 12. in the 4th of her Reign.

Mr. *Buckford* gave 8 *l.* for the Poor, to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas* yearly.

*Edmond Hill*, Mr. *Overton*, *Cutbert Martin*, Mr. *Tarbox*, Mr. *Clitbero*, gave ſeveral Sums of Money for ſeveral charitable Uſes. Theſe Sums, together with other Gifts of Mr. *Pierſe*, Mr. *Balthaſar*, Mr. *Spering*, and two Perſons unknown, and the Poor's Stock, *viz.* 17 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* (in all 100 *l.*) were given for the Corner Houſe over the Church Porch. The Rent whereof is diſpoſed as followeth:

For Mr. *Hills* Gift every *Friday* in Bread 12 *d.*

Every *Good Friday* to the Poor, by Order of Veſtry, 2 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Which is to anſwer the Gifts aforeſaid.

*Robert Gayer* gave 50 *l.* to the Churchwardens as an encreaſe of Stock, upon Truſt to deliver to the Poor of this Pariſh 50 *s.* or ſo much as the ſaid 50 *l.* ſhall yearly produce, or Sea Coals at St. *Thomas*'s Day yearly for ever. By Will dated *Jan.* 15. 1648.

*Peter Cully* gave to the Poor 5 *l.* and to the Pariſh 15 *l.* to buy a large and handſome Candlebranch, to hang in the Body of the Church. By Will dated *May* 21. 1666.

Sir *Thomas Rich* gave 400 *l.* to purchaſe Lands, to maintain an Orthodox Miniſter, and provide Neceſſaries; for Prayers and Service of the Church of *England* every Week Day in the Morning, at Six in the Summer, and Seven in the Winter. Whereof 20 Mark to be paid to the Miniſter. By a Codicil dated *Octob.* 14. 1667. annexed to his Will dated *May* 16. 1666.

*Heſter Acton*, Widow of *Richard Acton*, gave 10 *l.* *per Ann.* for one to be appointed by the Rector to read Prayers in the Church every Night at ſix a Clock, according to the Service of the Church of *England*. And ſettled the ſame by a Deed under her Hand and Seal, bearing Date the 12. *April* 1706.

The Widow of Mr. *Van Citters* the Year 1706. gave to the Pariſh 200 *l.* The Intereſt whereof to be employed to put two Pariſh Children yearly Apprentices. She gave alſo a Branch Candleſtick for the Church upon its Repair the ſaid Year. For which the Pariſh have gratified her with a Pew for herſelf and Family.

1706. Mr. *Joſeph Chamberlain*, Merchant, gave 121 *l.* 1 *s.*

1709. *William van Sittart*, Gent. gave 50 *l.*

Some of the Gift-Sermons appointed to be preached in this Pariſh.

A Sermon on ſome *Sunday* in *Lent*, 6 *s.* The Donor *Simon Burton*, 1593.

Four Sermons on *Sunday* Mornings, when the Poor ſhall receive the Communion, 20 *s.* And to adminiſter the Communion the firſt *Sunday* in *January*, 5 *s.* The Donor Mr. *Offley*. 1594.

A Sermon the next *Sunday* before *Chriſtmas* Day, 10 *s.* Given by Sir *Henry Lee*, 1619.

On the 5th of *November*. And on ſome *Sunday* between the 20th of *July* and 8th of *Auguſt*, for Thankſgiving for Deliverance from the *Spaniſh* Invaſion, 10 *s.* each Sermon. Given by Mr. *Buck*.

On *New-eYars* Day, and on the third *Tueſday* in *September*, in thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy in ſaving the Donor's Tenement in the dreadful Fire, 20 *s.* for each Sermon. Given by Mr. *Tho. Rich*. 1672.

Eight Sermons, 4 *l.* Given by Mr. *Parker*.

There is an eminent School kept in St. *Mary Axe* of long time; being a very fair Building, with this Inſcription over the Door, *Seminarium*

*Eccleſiæ & Reipublicæ.* In this Place ſtood the old Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Axe.* And here I went once to School, Mr. *Singleton* being chief Maſter: who was preferred thence to *Eaton* School. But now it is no longer a School; but put to other Uſes.]

Bounds and Limits. *A. M.*

*Italian* Ordinary.

*Nicolas Houblon.*

Their Bounds and Limits are thus: Firſt they go Eaſt, ſo far as the Houſe of one *Allen Barker*, Grocer, over againſt *Billeter Lane* End, and ſo North all the ſide of the High Street, to Mr. *Francis Philips*'s Houſe, over againſt the *King's Head* Tavern, Weſt. There, on the South ſide of the High Street, beginning at the *Italian* Ordinary of *Ieronymo di Soldi*, they turn Eaſt to one *Thomas Georges*, two Houſes beyond the *Pewter Pot.* Then they turn back into *Limeſtreet*, South, on both ſides the Way, ſo far as the Houſe of *Nicholas Hobland*, (or rather *Houblon)* Merchant Stranger, on the one ſide, and *William Ruddock*, Taylor, on the other. Returning back, they croſs the way into St. *Mary Axe*, all the Weſt ſide throughout the whole Street, with ſome certain Houſes over againſt *London* Wall towards *Biſhopſgate*, the laſt whereof is the dwelling Houſe of *Griffin Martin*, Trumpeter. So turning back into St. *Mary Axe*, they go upon the Eaſt ſide, from the Houſe of Mr. *John Holding*, commonly called *Fletchers Hall*, and ſo on to Mr. *George Sares*, adjoyning to the Church, and there end. Mr. *Henry Maſon* is Parſon there, but my friendly furtherance was by *Thomas Johnſon* the Clerk.]

St. *Mary* Street.

*Pickering* Houſe.

*Fletchers* Hall.

Now down St. *Mary* Street, by the Weſt end of the Church towards the North, ſtands divers fair Houſes for Merchants, and other; namely, one fair great Houſe builded by Sir *William Pickering* the Father, poſſeſſed by Sir *William* his Son, and ſince by Sir *Edward Wootton* of *Kent*. North from this Place is the *Fletchers Hall*, and ſo down to the corner of that Street over againſt *London* Wall; and again Eaſtwards to a fair Houſe lately builded, partly by Mr. *Robert Beale*, one of the Clerks of the Council.

*J. S.* St. *Mary at Axe.*

*Regiſt. Lond.*

In this Street ſtood a Pariſh Church, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and commonly called St. *Mary at Axe. Eccleſia S. Mariæ atte Nax*, London. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign united to St. *Andrew Underſhaft*.]

*Papey*, a Brotherhood or Hoſpital for poor Prieſts.

St. *Auguſtine Papey* in the Wall.

Then come you to the *Papey*, a proper Houſe, wherein ſometime was kept a Fraternity or Brotherhood of St. *Charity* and St. *John Evangeliſt*, called the *Papey*, for poor impotent Prieſts, (for in ſome Language Prieſts are called *Papes)* founded in the Year 1430. by *William Oliver*, *William Barnabie* and *John Stafford* Chaplains, or Chantry Prieſts in *London*, for a Maſter, two Wardens, *&c.* Chaplains, Chauntry Prieſts, Conducts, and other Brethren and Siſters, that ſhould be admitted into the Church of St. *Auguſtine Papey* in the Wall. The Brethren of this Houſe becoming lame, or otherwiſe into great Poverty, were here relieved; as to have Chamber, with certain allowance of Bread, Drink, and Coal, and one old Man and his Wife to ſee them ſerved, and to keep the Houſe clean.

They attended at Funerals. *J. S.*

Theſe poor Prieſts of the *Papey*, (as alſo the Brotherhood of the threeſcore Prieſts, and the Company of Clerks that were skilled in ſinging *Diriges* and Church Offices) commonly attended at ſolemn Funerals. Dame *Jane Milbourn*, Widow of Sir *John Milbourn*, in her laſt Will *Anno* 1543. willed to be buried in St. *Edmund Lumbardſtreet*; and bequeathed to the Brotherhood of *Papey* to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, 10 *s.* And likewiſe to the Brotherhood of Threeſcore Prieſts in *London*, to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, 10 *s.* And to the Brotherhood of *Clerks* to come to her Burial, and pray for her Soul, 10 *s.* And likewiſe to *Bartho. Lynſted*, ſometime Prior of St. *Mary Overies*, to come, *&c.* 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Foundation, Statutes and Maſters of this Fraternity. *Cott.* Libr. *Vitell.* F. 16.

They that pleaſe may read more of this Church and Brotherhood in *Limeſtreet* Ward, and alſo in a MS. in the *Cotton* Library; where an Account is given of the Foundation and Statutes of the *Fraternity* in Honour of *Holy Charity* and St. *John Evangeliſt*, for the Aid and Maintenance of poor Prieſts in the Church or Chapel of St. *Auguſtine de Papey* within *Biſhopſgate*, made at various times; with the Charter of the Donation of the *Papey* Church, and other things belonging to that Fraternity: Alſo the Names of the Maſters and Wardens from the Year 1442. *Anno* 20 *Hen.* VI. to 1548. *Anno* 2 *Edw.* VI. when I ſuppoſe it was diſſolved.]

This Brotherhood (amongſt others) was ſuppreſſed in the Reign of *Edward* VI. Since the which time, in this Houſe hath been lodged Mr. *Morris* of *Eſſex*, Sir *Francis Walſingham*, principal Secretary to her Majeſty, Maſter *Barret* of *Eſſex*, &c.

The Abbot of *Bury* his Inn. *Bevis Markes.*

Then next is one great Houſe, large of Rooms, fair Courts and Garden Plots, ſometime pertaining to the *Baſſets*, ſince that, to the Abbots of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, and therefore called *Buries Marks*, corruptly *Bevis Marks*. And ſince the Diſſolution of the Abby of *Bury*, to *Thomas Heneage* the Father, and Sir *Thomas Heneage* the Son.

The *Jews* Synagogue here. *J. S.*

This Houſe and Ground is now encreaſed into many Tenements: And among the reſt, the *Jews* of *London* have of late built themſelves a large Synagogue here, wainſcotted round. It ſtands Eaſt and Weſt like one of our Churches. The great Door is on the Weſt: Near to which Weſt End is a long Deſk upon an Aſcent, ſomewhat raiſed from the reſt of the Floor; where I ſuppoſe the *Law* is read. The Eaſt Wall is in part railed in; and before the Wall is a Door, which is to open with a Key, where their *Law* ſeems to be laid up. Aloft on this Wall are the Ten Commandments, or ſome part of them, inſcribed in Golden *Hebrew* Letters without Points. There be ſeven great Branched Candleſticks of Braſs hanging down from the Top; and many other Places for Candles and Lamps. The Seats are Benches, with Backs to them that run along from Weſt to Eaſt. I happened to go into this Synagogue one Day in the Week before their Pentecoſt, that is, our *Whitſunday:* There I ſaw a great many *Jews*, ſome of the beter Rank of them, ſeeing and ordering things againſt the Feaſt: others climbing up Ladders, and adorning the Candleſticks with Bunches of ſweet Flowers and Herbs: others ſtrewing the Windows and other Places with the like Herbs and Flowers very neatly; all in order to the Celebration of their approaching Feaſt.]

Then next unto it is the before ſpoken Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, to wit, the Weſt and North part thereof, which ſtretcheth up to *Ealdgate*, where we firſt begun.

*Fenchurch* Street.

Ironmongers Hall.

*Woodroffe* Lane by the Wall of the *Tower Hill.*

Now again in the ſecond way from *Ealdgate*, more toward the South, from the Well or Pump aforeſaid, lyeth *Fenchurch Street*; on the Right Hand whereof, ſomewhat Weſt from the South End of *Belzetters Lane*, is the *Ironmongers Hall*; which Company was incorporated in the third of *Edward* IV. *Richard Fleming* was their firſt Maſter, *Nicholas Marſhal* and *Richard Cox* were Cuſtos's or Wardens. And on the Left Hand, or South ſide (even by the Gate and Wall of the City) runneth down a Lane to the *Tower Hill*, the South part whereof is called *Woodroffe Lane*; and out of this Lane toward the Weſt, a Street called *Hartſtreet*.

*Croſſed Friars* Houſe.

In this Street, at the South Eaſt Corner thereof, ſometime ſtood one Houſe of *Crouched* (or *Croſſed) Fryers*, founded by *Ralph Hoſier*, and *William Sabernes*, about the Year 1298. *Stephen* the tenth Prior of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, granted three Tenements for 13 *s.* 8 *d.* by the Year, unto the ſaid *Ralph Hoſier* and *William Sabernes*, who afterwards became Friars of S. *Croſſe:* *Adam* was the firſt Prior of that Houſe. Theſe Friars founded their Houſe in the place of certain Tenements, purchaſed of *Richard Wimbuſh*, the twelfth Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, in the Year 1319. Which was confirmed by *Edward* III. the 17th of his Reign. Valued at 52 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Surrendred the 12th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

Fryers of St. *Croſſe.*

*J. S.*

One *Andrew de Bures* gave this Houſe 5 *Ed.* III. one Meſſe and 28 Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow in *Aketon*; and one Meſſe and 60 Acres of Land in *Waldingfield* in the County of *Suffolk*.

Lands of the *Crutched Fryers.* 41 *Ed.* III.

There was a Licence granted 23 *Ed.* III. to the Prior of the *Holy Croſs*, to get Lands in *Oxon.* And likewiſe the Prior obtained a Grant for a Tenement in *Synedene* Lane, the ſame with that now called *Seething* Lane.

*Navy Office* ſtands upon the Ruins of this Houſe.

The very Ruins of this Religious Houſe are not now to be ſeen, and nothing of it remaining, only it gives Name to the Street, being more commonly called *Crutched Fryers* than *Hartſtreet*. But in the Place thereof now ſtands the *Navy-Office*, a noble Structure; and within the Compaſs of it many other fine Buildings.]

The City give ſome Ground to theſe Friars. *R.*

At a Common Council, not far from the Beginning of *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, an Act paſſed for granting unto the Prior and Covent of the *Croſſed Fryers*, beſide the *Tower* of *London* (to the Intent that they ſhould pray for the good Eſtate of the City) ſome common Ground of the ſaid City, for the Enlargement of their Church, *viz.* in Breadth from the Eaſt End of their Church, from the main Wall thereof on the North part, into the High Street there, five Foot of Aſſize. And at the Weſt End of their Church in Breadth four Foot and an half, ſtretching in Length from the Eaſt toward the Weſt Part ſeven Score and eight Foot and an half.

The *Croſſed* Friars Suit to the City for their Supply.

Afterwards at a Common Council, holden on *Tueſday September* 25. *Ann.* 12 *Hen.* VIII. the ſaid Prior and Covent petitioned for Succour towards the edifying and Maintenance of their new Church; and to take upon them and the whole City, to be their ſecond Founders. Whereupon it was agreed, that ſeveral Exhortations ſhould be made in Writing to every Fellowſhip in *London*, to ſee what they would do of their Devotions towards the ſame; and ſuch Sums to be certified to the Maior and Aldermen, to the Intent it may be known to what it will amount.]

A lewd Prior of this Houſe. *J. S.*

A Prior of this Houſe in *Henry* VIII.'s Time was not ſo obſervant as he ſhould be of the Rules of his Order: who on a *Friday* (a Day of ſomewhat more Mortification and Devotion) was found at 11 of the Clock in Bed with a Whore, and taken in that Poſture by *Barthelot* and others, appointed Viſitors by *Crumwel* the Vicar General's Order. For the concealing of this Incontinency, the ſurprized Prior diſtributed 30 *l.* preſently among them, and promiſed 30 *l.* more. All which was certified to *Crumwel* in a Letter wrote by the ſaid *Barthelot*. Theſe ſcandalous Crimes haſtened the Diſſolution of theſe Monaſteries.]

Buried in this Houſe.

In this Houſe was buried Mr. *John Tirres*.

*Nicholas* the Son of *William Kyriell*, Eſq;

*J. S.*

Sir *Thomas de Mollinton*, Baron of *Wemeſe*; [Who bequeathed by Will dated 1408. his Body to be buried in the Chapel of St. *Mary* within the College of the Friars St. *Crucis*, *Lond.*] And Dame *Elizabeth* his Wiſe, Daughter of *William Botelar*, Baron of *Wome*, according to her laſt Will, *An.* 1410.

*Ro. Mollinton*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wiſe, Daughter to *Ferreis* of *Ouſley*.

*Henry Lovell*, Son to *William* Lord *Lovell*.

Dame *Iſabel*, Wiſe to *William Edwards*, Maior of *London*, 1471.

*William Narborough*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

*Will. Narborough*, and Dame *Beatrix* his Wiſe.

*William Brosked*, Eſq;

*William Bowes*.

*Lionel Mollinton*, Eſq; Son of *Robert Mollinton*.

*Nicholas Couderow*, and *Elizabeth* his Wiſe.

Sir *John Stratford*, Knt.

Sir *Tho. Aſſeldey*, Knt. Clerk of the Crown, Sub-marſhal of *England*, and Juſtice of the Shire of *Middleſex*.

*John Reſt*, Grocer, Maior of *Lond.* 1516.

Sir *John Skevington* Knt. Merchant Taylor, Sheriff, 1520.

Sir *John Milborne*, Draper, Maior in the Year 1521. was buried there, but removed ſince to St. *Edmond*'s in *Lombard Street*.

Sir *Rice Griffith*, beheaded on the *Tower Hill*, 1531.

*Milbourn's* Almſmen to do Devotions at his Tomb. *J. S.*

Sir *John Milborne* aforeſaid was a Benefactor to this Houſe of the *Crutched Fryers:* He ſet up his Tomb in their Church in his Life-time, and appointed a ſolemn *Obit* to be kept there, during the Life of himſelf and his Wiſe Dame *Johan*; and after his Deceaſe to be alſo kept in the ſaid Church by the ſaid Friars for their Souls.

And his thirteen Bedemen, dwelling in his Almeſhouſe hard by, were to come daily unto this Church, where they ſhould in ſome convenient Place, near unto the ſaid Tomb, abide and continue while the Service of God, or at the leaſt until ſuch time as a whole Maſs, which daily ſhould be begun in the ſaid Church by the Hour of eight of the Clock in the Morning or thereabouts, ſhould be ſung or ſaid for evermore, at the Altar called *Our Ladies Altar* in the mid Ile of the ſaid Church, founded by the ſaid Sir *John Milbourn*. To the Intent that the ſaid thirteen poor Bedemen afore the beginning of the ſaid Maſs, one of them ſtanding right over againſt the other, about and encompaſſing the ſame Tomb or Burial Place of Sir *John Milbourn*, ſhall ſeverally two and two of them together ſay the Pſalm of *De profundis*, and a *Pater Noſter*, *Ave* and *Creed*, with the Collect thereunto belonging. And ſuch of them as could not ſay the Pſalm of *De profundis*, were to ſay a *Pater Noſter*, *Ave* and *Creed*. Which Prayers (as the Will directs) they ſhould eſpecially ſay for the good and proſperous Eſtate of the ſaid Sir *John*, and Dame *Johan*, their Children and Friends now living: and after their Deceaſe, for the Souls of the ſaid Sir *John* and Dame *Johan*, and *Margaret* his firſt Wife, their Fathers and Mothers, Children and Friends Souls, and all Chriſten Souls.

Two *Fraternities* of *Dutch* Men (which Nation ſeem'd chiefly to inhabit hereabouts) were founded in the Church of theſe Friars. The Foundations and Ordinances whereof follow.

The Fraternity of the moſt holy Blood of *Jeſus.* *Ed. Alexand.*

IN Dei Nomine Amen *per preſens preſentium inſtrumentum civitatis appareat evident. quod anno ab Incarnatione Domini Milleſimo Quadringenteſimo Quinquageſimo nono Indictione ſeptima Pontificatus ſanctiſſimi in Chriſto Patris & Domini noſtri Domini* Pii *divina providentia Pape ſecundo anno primo Menſis* Aprilis *die quartadecima ante horam nonam ejuſdem diei, in domo habitationis mei Notarii ſubſcripti in vico vocato* Thaimſeſtrete *in parochia ſancti* Dunſtani *in oriente* Lond. *ſituat. In*

*mei*

*Almus Sanguis de* Wilſuak *in* Saxonia.

*mei Notarii Publici & teſtium ſubſcriptor. præſentia perſonalit. conſtituti diſcreti viri Dominus* Johannes Johnſon *Capellanus*, Dedidicus Hunter, Bertramus Johnſon, *&* Conradus Molle, *noib. Fratrum & Sororum Fraternitatis Sanctiſſimi Sanguinis* Jhu Chriſti *voc.* Almus Sanguis de Wilſuak in Saxon. *in Eccleſia Fratrum* ordinis Crucis *Civitatis* London. *ut aſſeruerunt, fundate & ordinate jurarunt, & quilibet eorum juravit ad ſancta Dei Evangelia per ipſos & eorum quemlibet, tunc ibidem corporaliter tacta, quod ipſi & eorum quilibet bene & fideliter obſervabunt ordinationes & fundationes ejuſdem fraternitatis, omnes & ſingulas & quamlibet particulam in hujuſmodi content. juxta ipſor. & cujuſlibet eor. poſſe & facultates. Que quidem ordinationes & fundationes & quelibet particula ear. fuerunt & fine eiſdem fratribus tunc ibidem in vulgari Anglicano lecte & expoſite, prout & ſicut in una papiri cedula tunc ibidem oſtenſa & perlecta, plenius continetur. Cujus quidem cedule tenor ſequitur & eſt talis.*

The Orders of this *Fraternity* confirmed 1459.

IN the Name of God that is Almighti and of our Lady Seynt *Mary* his Moder, and for the bliſſid Blode of hir Sone *Jhu Cryſt*, which is by all criſten people wourſhipped *ad Wilſuak* in *Saxon*, and opynly called the *Holy Blode of Wilſuak* and of all the Seynts of Heveyn the xiiij day of *April* the Yere of our Lord God MCCCClix. and the Yere of Kyng *Henry* the Sixt xxxvii. A *Fraternite* in the ſpeciall Honour of the ſeid holy Blode of *Wilſuak* and of all the holy Seynts of Hevyn, is ordeyned, founded and deviſed in the Chirche of the *Croſſid Freres* of *London*, for to noriſh, encreeſe, and engender Love and Peas amonge gode Criſten People in the Fourme ſewyng, that is to weten.

Firſt, hit is ordeyned that no maner of Perſon ſhall come in the ſame Fraternite, but with good Will of all the Brethern, as wele of the moſt as of the leſt, and ſhall pay at his Entre xx *d.* to the uſe of the ſame Fraternite: And he ſhall be of good Conditions and Converſations.

Alſo, if any Brother or Suſter of the ſame Fraternite have any Action ageyn any Brother and Suſter of the forſeid Fraternite, the Pleyntiff ſhall complayne hym to the Maſters of the ſame Fraternite, beyng for the time, and they ſhall make an Ende, Reſte and Peas between them as good Fay and Conſcience asken: and who that will nought ſtonde to the accorde and warde of the ſame Mayſters, ſhall pay a Pound wex; for to be awered * of him by the ſame Mayſters to the uſe of the ſame Fraternity. And who that will nought do ſo, ſhall be put oute of the ſame Bretherhede, and never have no manner good longyng ther to.

* Awarded.

Alſo, what maner Brother or Suſter disklaundreth or defameth other of the ſame Bretherhede in Wourdis of Malice or otherwiſe, in unhoneſt Maner, that hit be proved and verified on hym with good and trew Men, withoute Fraude or Maleengyne, ſhall pay ii *l.* Wax to be awered of him to the uſe of the ſame Bretherhede within xv Days ſewyng, withoute any longer Reſpite; and he that will not pay ſo, if he be funde gilte in the maner aforeſeyd, ſhall be pute oute of the Bretherhede for evermore.

Alſo, yf any Brother or Suſter of the ſame Bretherhede, Deſeſe, Greve or Diſclaunder other on the Day of the Bretherhede holden of the ſeid holy Blode of *Wilſuak*, which ſhall be Yerely on *Holyrode* Day, whiche is the iij$^{d}$. Day of *May*, by any grevouſe Wurds, what they be founde in Defaute, ſhall make Amendes hey and lowe, after the Awoade and Jugement of the Meſtris beyng that time, uppon the Payne of ij *l.* Wex, or elles to be pute oute, as it is aforeſeyd.

*Holyrood* Day.

Alſo, yf any of the ſame Brotherhede greve or deceſſe with grevouſe and evil Wurds the Maſtris, when they go aboute to gadyr Money and Duettes, longyng to the Brotherhede, what may be founde in defaute ſhall pay a *l.* Wex within xv Days ſewyng.

Alſo, by oon aſſent of all the Brethern of the ſame Bretherhede, every Yere ſhall be choſyn ij. or iij. ſufficiaunt and honeſt Men of the ſame Bretherhede for to be Mayſtris for the Yere ſewyng; for to rule and governe well and trewly the ſame Brotherhede. The which Mayſteris ſhall be bound in a certeyne Some, for to kepe gode Rule and govern all maner of Conſtitutions and Ordainments to the ſame Brotherhede belongyng. And for to yelde and geve at the Yeris ende good and trewe Rekenyng and Accomptes of all manner of Receytes and Paymentes by them ydo, duryng theyr Year: And all the Bretherne ſhall be at the ſame Rekenyng. And who that will not come thereto, and he be weanid*, ſhall pay at every time at his abſence a *l.* Wex; but if he maye reſonablie excuſe hym.

* Warned.

Alſo, whon any Brother or Suſter of the ſame Brotherhede is dede, he or ſhe ſhall have iiij Torchys of Wex of the Brotherhede to bryng the Body in Erthe. And every Brother and Suſter ſhall come to his Maſſe of *Requiem*, and offer 1 *d.* and abyde ſtill in to the tyme the Body be buryed, uppon payne of a *l.* Wex, yf he or ſhe be within the Cite, but yf he or ſhe cane reſonablie excuſe them.

Alſo, yf any Brother or Suſter of the ſame Brotherhode by fortune ſhall [fall] yn Natural Sikeneſs by Viſitation of God, ſo that he nor ſhe nought laboure and travel to helpe themſelfe, the ſame, Seke by warnyng to the Mayſters fro the tyme beyng the ſame Day of the Sekeneſs comyng, or on the Morow at fortheſt, ſhall have xx *d.* every Wike ſewyng, unto the ſame Seke be recovered of the Sekeneſſe, and that trewly be payed at every Wikes withoute any longer delay.

Alſo, every Brother and Suſter of the ſame Fraternite ſhall have every Yere a Hode of Lyverey; the which ſhall be kepped ij Yere ſewyng: And every Brother and Suſter when any of the ſame Brotherhode be dede, ſhall be there in his Hode of Lyverey, to bryng hym in Erthe, as it is aforeſeyd. And every Brother and Suſter ſhall kepe his Hode the firſt Yere after hit be ordeyned for Holy Dayes. And who that wurkyth in his Hode the werkedayes or werke, having on the ſame of the ſame Yere, ſhall pay ij *l.* Wex. And what Brother or Suſter of the ſame Fraternite that is behynd unpayed of the Quarterage by iiij *d. ob.* ſhall not opteyne the right of Guylde withoute amendes making, bithe Diſcretions of the Maiſtres for tyme beyng.

Alſo, ther ſhall no Brother ne Suſter go oute of the Brotherhode withoute ſpecial Licenſe of all the hole Fraternite; and to pay iij *s.* iiij *d.* for the Lycenſe to be hadde.

Alſo, every Brother and Suſter of the ſame Brotherhode ſhalbe ſwourn to be good and trewe, and to perfourme and to fulfill to his Powre all manner of good Conditions and Ordinaunces longyng, to encreſe and profit of the ſame Brotherhode. And thereupon an Inſtrumente ſhalbe made, and every Brother's Name entred in Record of a Notari, for to fulfill the Conditions aforeſeyd. And that every Brother and Suſter ſhall be of good Converſations and good Conditions.

*Super quibus omnibus & ſingulis præfatus* Johannes *& prædictus* Dedericus, Bertramus *&* Conradus, *ut gra. dicte fraternitatis, ut aſſeruerunt, requiſierunt me Notarium publicum ſubſcriptum ſibi confirmare preſentium Inſtrumentum, acta ſunt hæc*

*Reg. London. Lib. Sharp.* 404.

*prout ſupra ſcribuntur & recitantur ſub Anno Dom. Indictione, Pontificatu, menſe, die & loco in principio preſentis Inſtrumenti prædicti ſpecificatis, præſentibus diſcretis viris* Ricardo Barton *Pannario Cive* London. & Johanne Pumfret *literato. Teſtibus ad præmiſſa vocatis, ſpecialiter & rogatis ſubſequentique Anno Dom. Indictione Pontificatu ac quintodecimo die menſ. in principio prædicti Inſtrumenti prædictis ſpecificatis poſt horam prandii ejuſdem quintodecimi diei, in Refectorio dictorum fratrum Ordinis ſancti Crucis in Parochia ſancti* Olavi *juxta Turrim* London. *in mei ejuſdem Notarii & Teſtium retroſcriptor. præſentia perſonaliter conſtituti diſcreti* Johannes Bull, Petrus Hugenſon, Johannes Johnſon, Johannes Johnſon *de* Swolley, & Gisbritus *de* Acon, *fratres ut aſſeruerunt dicti fraternitatis juraverunt & quilibet eorum juravit ad ſancta Dei Evangelia per ipſos & eorum quemlibet tunc ibidem corporaliter tacta, quod ipſi & eorum quilibet bene & fidelibus obſervabunt, & obſervabit ordinationes & fundationes ejuſdem fraternitatis omnes & ſingulas & quamlibet particulam in eis content. juxta eorum & cujuſlibet eorum poſſe & facultates Quæ quidem ordinationes & fundationes & quælibet particula earum fuerunt & fine eiſdem fratribus tunc ibidem in vulgari Anglicano lecte & expoſite, prout & ſicut ſupra plenius expreſſum. Super quibus omnibus & ſingulis præfati* Dedericus, Bertramus, Conradus *magiſtri prædicti requiſierunt me Notarium publicum ſubſcriptum ſibi conſit. preſentium Inſtrumentum. Acta ſunt hæc prout ſupraſcribuntur ſub Anno Dom. Indictione, Pontificat. quintodecimo die & loco prox. ſuperius ſpecificatis, præſentibus diſcretis viris* Gerardo Johnſon *hanc hanc*, Johanne de Moleyn, Johanne Harryſon, Pretro Boeykys, Willielmo Michelſon, Jacobo Snettiſſon, Johanne de Harſt. *teſtibus ad præmiſſa vocatis ſpecialiter & rogatis.*

*Et ego* Johannes Ecton *Clericus, cujus Civitatis* London. *publicus Auctoritate Imperiali Notarius, præmiſſis omnibus & ſingulis dum ſic ut præmittitur agerentur & fierent, una cum prænominatis teſtibus præſens ac perſonaliter interfui, ea quæ ſic fieri vidi & audivi, aliundeque occupatus per alium ſcribi feci, publicari & in hanc preſentem formam redegi, ſignoque meo ſolito & conſueto ſignavi, rogatus & requiſitus in fidem & teſtimonium omnium & ſingulorum præmiſſorum.*

There was alſo another Guild of *Dutch* Men in this Church, *viz.*

Fraternity of St. *Katharine* in *Crutched Fryers. Ed. Alex.*

IN the Name of God *Amen.* We *Richard Blodywell*, Doctor of Lawe and Commiſſary of *London.* To all Criſtene Peopill to whom this preſente Wryting ſhall come, or ſhall hereof know, ſend greting in our Lord. And whereas it is ſo, that of late the Rulers and Wardens of the Brotherhed of the Fraternite of St. *Katheryn*, founded and ordenyd by *Duychmenne* fourſcore Years paſſid in the *Croſſe Fryers* in the Cite of *London:* And the Brothers of the ſame Fraternite, that is to ſay, *Rolland Jonſon* and *Henry Percy*, nowe being Rewlers and Wardens of the ſaid Fraternite *Gerard Wygarſon, Jamys Edward, Cornelys Walter, Cornelys Jamys, John Cornelys, John Johnſon, Peter Andrew, Petyr Johnſon, Thomas Herryes, Henry Wyſſyll, Peter Arnoldſon, John Harryſon, Gilbard Arnoldſon, Reynolde Frederykſon, William Williamſon, Jamys Lambert, Poles Huſman, John Baton, Peter Bell, Leonard Herrys, John Tomſon, John Vanſanton, Cornelys Kuysvard, John Godfrey, Leonard Higbarſon, Mathew Jonſon, John Jonſon, Deryck Bruer, Rayntyn Egbarſon, Barnard Egbarſon, John Cleve, John Arnoldſon, Gyles Clayſon, Mathew Godfrey,* and *John Kyrchinſon:* Being all or the more parte Doble of the Fraternity aforeſaid; Have with good Mynd, and to thentent of good Rule to be had and kept in the ſaid Fraternity in tyme comyng with grete Inſtancis had in this Party preſented unto us, all ſuche the Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis within written; mekely beſeching and deſyring us the Commiſſary aforeſaide, to ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctoriſe and conferme the ſaid Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis: We therfor *Richard Blodywell*, Commiſſary aforeſaid, conſidering that the ſaid beſeching and deſire, being reſonable and conſonant to good Lawe and Conſciens with the Conſent of the ſaid Rulers, Wardens and Bretherne, ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctorize and conferme, as fer as is in us, all and ſinguler Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis within written: effectually charging the ſaid Rulers, Maſters and Bretherne, all and eche of theme, that they and eche of theme doo dewly and truly obbey, obſerve and kepe all the ſaide Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis, as it to theme and eyther of theme concernyth, and to theme perteyneth, under payne of the Grete Curſe and other Paynes expreſſid in the ſame Statutis, Ordenaunces and Rewlis. And for the more Feyth and Credence to be gevyn to this preſente Wrytyng, we the ſaid Commiſſary have put to this Wryting, Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis, our Seale of Office the xxv Day of the Monyth of *Octob.* the Yere of our Lord God M. CCCClxxxxv.

The Founder.

*An.* 1495.

The Rules and Ordinances of this Fraternity.

Firſt, that no manner of Perſone nor Perſones fro hensforth be admitted or recyvid unto the ſaid Fraternite, but with the good Will of all the Bretherne of the ſame Fraternite, or of the Senior or Sainor Parte of theme, and that he or they ſoo admitted and receyvid, pay at the Entre ij *l.* of Wex to the encreſſe of the Light of the ſaide Fraternite; and opinly to be ſworen to kepe and obſerve the Ordenaunces, Statutis, Determinationis hereafter folowing.

Alſo, that no Brother nor Siſtur of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforth fray not, unſſay, ne Pyke bare, nor quarrel one with another, nor have any ſlaunderous or rebukfull Wordis or Disfamation one ageynſt another; uppon payne that he or ſhe that is proud in the Defaute, and will not abyde the Rules, Sayings and Awarde in that behalf of the Governors for the tyme being, forfett as often x *l.* of Wex, or ellis give for every Pound vi *d.* of Money, to be leved and applyed half thereof to the uſe and behoof of the Werks of *Paules*, and that other half to the uſe of the ſaide *Fraternitye.*

Alſo, that every Broder of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforth faythfully and trewly pay theyr Quartages and Dewtis longing to the ſaid Fraternite; as of olde tyme accuſtumed it hath benne uſed, and he that is behynde by iiij *d.* and will not pay it within the ſpace of vij Days after that he is therto lawfully required, forfett as often ij *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the Uſes, Manner and Form aboveſaid.

Alſo, that every Perſon and Perſons of the ſaid *Fraternite* for the tyme being, from hensforth honeſtly, as well in theyr Wordis as in theyr Dedis, demeane and behave themſylff amonſt the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme being, whanne they go about to gadder Quartagis, Fyns and other Dewtis longing to the ſaid Bretherhed; uppon Payne that he or they that doo the contrary forfett as often v *l.* of Wex, to be levid and applyed to the Uſes aforeſaid.

Alſo, whereas often tymes at the Aſſembles and Drinking togidders of the ſaid Bretherne, and ſpecyally uppon Saint *Katheryns* Day certeyne miſavyſed and evill diſpond Brethrene of the ſaid Fraternite brall and chyde togidders, with gret revylis and rebukefull Wordis; and ſum whylle the ſame miſavyſed Perſones rebuke

the Rulers for the tyme being; and other ſadd and well avyſed Perſonnes of the ſaid Brotherhed; whereby grete Wrath, Ire and Devyſyon have benne often provoked among the ſaide Bretherne, to the grete Grudge and Trowbill of all the good Folks of the ſaid Fraternite. Therefor to kepe a good Order and Rule amonge theme by way of Penaltys for Reformation and Scilence of all ſuych froward and ſeducious Peopill, it is ordeynde, that what Perſone or Perſones of the ſaide Fraternite, that from hensforwardis at eny ſuych Aſſembles or Drinkyns, or uppon Saint *Katheryn* Day, that ſoo ungoodly demeane, and behave themeſylff, and at the Commaundments and Biddings of the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme, being woll not keep Silence, nor be in peas, forſet for the firſt tyme v *l.* of Wex; for the ij tyme, x *l.* of Wex; for the iij time, xv *l.* of Wex; and for the iiij time, xx *l.* of Wex: And ſo as often as the ſaid Rebellis of theyr mallicious Frawardneſs diſobbay the ſaid Commandments and Biddinggs, of the ſaide Rebellis to be leved withoute Redemption and applyed to the Uſes aboveſaid.

Alſo, that no Perſone nor Perſones, being y Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforwardis maytene nor ſupport, ne bere out, in Worde or Dede, eny of the ſaide Rebellis or Tranſgreſſours in theyr ungoodly Demenours ayenſte the ſaid Rulers and Governours for the tyme being, or ayenſte eny good Brother of the ſaid Fraternite, being of good and honeſt Demenours, uppon Payne that he or they that ſoo doone, forſet as often x *l.* Wex, to be leved and applyed to thuſes aforeſaid.

Alſo, that the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme being, ſhall every Year from henceforth xiiij Days afore the Feſte of Saint *Katherine* the Virgin and Martyr, call unto theme the iij old Bretherne of the ſaide Fraternite, that were Rulers and Governours in the Yere next before paſſid; and they all vj togidders with one Will and Conſent within the ſaid xiiij Days ſhall choſe betwix theme ſelff of the Feloſhip of the ſaide Fraternite, iij new Rulers Bretherne to governe the ſame Feolaſhipp for the Yere following. The which iij new Rewlers Bretherne, ſoo choſen uppon the Day of Saint *Katheryn*, ſhall be opinly preſented and ſhewed unto all the Bretherne ther and thenne being preſented; and ther and thenne being, they ſhall be ſworene, diſcretly to rule the ſaid Brotherhed in good love, peas and condition to theyr Powers, and to make Levey of the Fyns, Quartagis and Dewtis growing and longing to the ſame Bretherhed for the Yere following. And in caſe be that iiij or v of the ſaid vj Perſones in choſing of the ſaid new Rewlers agre togidder; and other ij or i of theme of his or theyr Obſtinacy and Frowardneſs, woll not conſent to the ſame Agrement, that thenne thoſe ij Perſones, or that one Perſone that ſoo of his or theyr Wilfulneſſe diſagre, ſhall eyther of theme or that one, forfet and pay v *l.* of Wex to be levyd and applyd to th'uſes aforeſaid. And yet thoſe iij Bretherne which the ſaid iiij or v choſyn in to new Rulers and Governours ſhall ſtand in forſe and ſtrength for ſaid Yere. And over that in caſe be, that the ſaide iij olde Rulers and Governours that were in the Yere paſſid as afore is ſayde, or eny of theme, refuſe and wil not come to the ſaid Election whanne they therto benne required and called in forme aboveſaid, that thenne they or ſuych of theme as ſo refuſith and will not come ſhall pay and forſett every of theme, as often v *l.* of Wex, to be levid and applyed to the Uſes aboveſaid, without a lawful Impediment or Cauſe provid.

Alſo, that the olde Rulers and Governours of the ſaide Fraternite which for the Yere paſſid all way have benne within xxi Dayes after the Preſentation, and ſhewing of newe Rulers and Governours in forme aboveſaid to be electe and preſented, ſhall gyve unto the ſame newe Rulers and Governours a lawfull Rekenyng and Accompt for theyr time; that is to ſay, what they have receyvid and taken upp, and what they have paid or gevyn out. And in all things what remayneth to the Uſe of the ſaid Fraternite as trew and feythfull Governours ought to doo, without concelyng or hyding of eny Point thereof, uppon Payne that every of the ſaid olde Rulers and Governours forfett xx *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the Uſes aforeſaid.

Alſo, that all other Ordenaunces, Actis, Conſtitutions and Rules made among the ſaide Brotherhed by theyr own free Willis and Conſencions, ſpecyfyed and declared in *Duych tong*, whereof a Copy in a Sedule indented to theſe Preſentis is annexed by the ſaid Rulers and Governours and theyr Succeſſors for the tyme being, and by all the Bretherne and Suſterne of the ſaide Fraternite, that now benne and all thoſe that hereafter ſhall be, and everych of theme from this tyme forwardis, be faythfully holden, kepte, performed and inviolably obſervid, uppon the Paynes therein compriſed and written, to be leved and applyed halff thereof to the Uſe of the ſaid Werkis of *Paules*, and that other halff to the Uſe of the Fraternite.

Alſo, that the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme being, from hensforth truly preſente without Favour or Excuſe unto the Judge ordinary of my Lord Biſhop of *London* for the tyme being, the Names of all manner Perſones, Tranſgreſſours and Rebellis, being Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite, that offend in eny Point or Article of the Premiſſes, and woll not be reformed by the Rulers and Governours within the ſpace of xv Days after theyr Offencis and Treſpaſſes committed, and no Manne ſpare contrary to Truth. And yf the ſaid Rulers and Governours or any of them, for eny Mede, Favour or Love, lete ſpare or woll not truly preſente ſuyche Tranſgreſſours and Rebellis, and ſay trough in that behalff, forfett, he and every of theme, as often as he or they be founden in Faute, x *l.* of Wex to be leved and applyed to the Uſes aforeſaid.

Provided alway, that yff eny of the ſaid Tranſgreſſours, being Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite, Fortune to be of ſuyche Poverty and Inſufficientneſs, that he is not able to pay the ſaide hoole Fyns and Forfeturs, or ellis yff eny other conſideration or remorſe of Conſciens or Pitty canne be thought in ſuyche Loſſes and Forffeturs, that Conſciens and Pitty wolde not that they ſhulde not be hoole leved, That thenne by the advyſe of the ſaid ordinary Juge, and off the ſaide Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme being, the ſaid Fyns and Forfeituris by Grace ſhall be mittigated and leſſid, as the Caſe ſhall require after theyr Diſcrecions.]

The Friars Hall made a Glaſs Houſe.

The Glaſs Houſe burned.

In place of this Church is now a Carpenter's Yard, a Tennis Court, and ſuch like: The Friers Hall was made a Glaſs Houſe, or Houſe wherein was made Glaſs of divers ſorts to drink in; which Houſe in the Year 1575. on the 4th of *Septemb.* burſt out into a terrible fire, where being practiſed all means poſſible to quench it, notwithſtanding, as the ſame Houſe in a ſmall time before, had conſumed a great quantity of Wood by making of Glaſſes, now it ſelf, having within it about 40000 Billets of Wood, was alſo conſumed to the Stone Walls, which nevertheleſs greatly hindred the fire from ſpreading any further.

Adjoining

*prout ſupra ſcribuntur & recitantur ſub Anno Dom. Indictione, Pontificatu, menſe, die & loco in principio preſentis Inſtrumenti prædicti ſpecificatis, præſentibus diſcretis viris* Ricardo Barton *Pannario Cive* London. & Johanne Pumfret *literato. Teſtibus ad præmiſſa vocatis, ſpecialiter & rogatis ſubſequentique Anno Dom. Indictione Pontificatu ac quintodecimo die menſ. in principio prædicti Inſtrumenti prædictis ſpecificatis poſt horam prandii ejuſdem quintodecimi diei, in Refectorio dictorum fratrum Ordinis ſancti Crucis in Parochia ſancti* Olavi *juxta Turrim* London. *in mei ejuſdem Notarii & Teſtium retroſcriptor. præſentia perſonaliter conſtituti diſcreti* Johannes Bull, Petrus Hugenſon, Johannes Johnſon, Johannes Johnſon *de* Swolley, & Gisbritus *de* Acon, *fratres ut aſſeruerunt dicti fraternitatis juraverunt & quilibet eorum juravit ad ſancta Dei Evangelia per ipſos & eorum quemlibet tunc ibidem corporaliter tacta, quod ipſi & eorum quilibet bene & fidelibus obſervabunt, & obſervabit ordinationes & fundationes ejuſdem fraternitatis omnes & ſingulas & quamlibet particulam in eis content. juxta eorum & cujuſlibet eorum poſſe & facultates Quæ quidem ordinationes & fundationes & quælibet particula earum fuerunt & fine eiſdem fratribus tunc ibidem in vulgari Anglicano lecte & expoſite, prout & ſicut ſupra plenius expreſſum. Super quibus omnibus & ſingulis præfati* Dedericus, Bertramus, Conradus *magiſtri prædicti requiſierunt me Notarium publicum ſubſcriptum ſibi conſit. preſentium Inſtrumentum. Acta ſunt hæc prout ſupraſcribuntur ſub Anno Dom. Indictione, Pontificat. quintodecimo die & loco prox. ſuperius ſpecificatis, præſentibus diſcretis viris* Gerardo Johnſon *hanc hanc*, Johanne de Moleyn, Johanne Harryſon, Pretro Boeykys, Willielmo Michelſon, Jacobo Snettiſſon, Johanne de Harſt. *teſtibus ad præmiſſa vocatis ſpecialiter & rogatis.*

*Et ego* Johannes Ecton *Clericus, cujus Civitatis* London. *publicus Auctoritate Imperiali Notarius, præmiſſis omnibus & ſingulis dum ſic ut præmittitur agerentur & fierent, una cum prænominatis teſtibus præſens ac perſonaliter interfui, ea quæ ſic fieri vidi & audivi, aliundeque occupatus per alium ſcribi feci, publicari & in hanc preſentem formam redegi, ſignoque meo ſolito & conſueto ſignavi, rogatus & requiſitus in fidem & teſtimonium omnium & ſingulorum præmiſſorum.*

There was alſo another Guild of *Dutch* Men in this Church, *viz.*

Fraternity of St. *Katharine* in *Crutched Fryers.* *Ed. Alex.*

The Founder.

IN the Name of God *Amen.* We *Richard Blodywell*, Doctor of Lawe and Commiſſary of *London.* To all Criſtene Peopill to whom this preſente Wryting ſhall come, or ſhall hereof know, ſend greting in our Lord. And whereas it is ſo, that of late the Rulers and Wardens of the Brotherhed of the Fraternite of St. *Katheryn*, founded and ordenyd by *Duychmenne* fourſcore Years paſſid in the *Croſſe Fryers* in the Cite of *London:* And the Brothers of the ſame Fraternite, that is to ſay, *Rolland Jonſon* and *Henry Percy*, nowe being Rewlers and Wardens of the ſaid Fraternite *Gerard Wygarſon*, *Jamys Edward*, *Cornelys Walter*, *Cornelys Jamys*, *John Cornelys*, *John Johnſon*, *Peter Andrew*, *Petyr Johnſon*, *Thomas Herryes*, *Henry Wyſſyll*, *Peter Arnoldſon*, *John Harryſon*, *Gilbard Arnoldſon*, *Reynolde Frederykſon*, *William Williamſon*, *Jamys Lambert*, *Poles Huſman*, *John Baton*, *Peter Bell*, *Leonard Herrys*, *John Tomſon*, *John Vanſanton*, *Cornelys Kuysvard*, *John Godfrey*, *Leonard Higbarſon*, *Mathew Jonſon*, *John Jonſon*, *Deryck Bruer*, *Rayntyn Egbarſon*, *Barnard Egbarſon*, *John Cleve*, *John Arnoldſon*, *Gyles Clayſon*, *Mathew Godfrey*, and *John Kyrchinſon:* Being all or the more parte Doble of the Fraternity aforeſaid; Have with good Mynd, and to thentent of good Rule to be had and kept in the ſaid Fraternity in tyme commyng with grete Inſtancis had in this Party preſented unto us, all ſuche the Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis within written; mekely beſeching and deſyring us the Commiſſary aforeſaide, to ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctoriſe and conferme the ſaid Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis: We therfor *Richard Blodywell*, Commiſſary aforeſaid, conſidering that the ſaid beſeching and deſire, being reſonable and conſonant to good Lawe and Conſciens with the Conſent of the ſaid Rulers, Wardens and Bretherne, ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctorize and conferme, as fer as is in us, all and ſinguler Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis within written: effectually charging the ſaid Rulers, Maſters and Bretherne, all and eche of theme, that they and eche of theme doo dewly and truly obbey, obſerve and kepe all the ſaide Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis, as it to theme and eyther of theme concernyth, and to theme perteyneth, under payne of the Grete Curſe and other Paynes expreſſid in the ſame Statutis, Ordenaunces and Rewlis. And for the more Feyth and Credence to be gevyn to this preſente Wrytyng, we the ſaid Commiſſary have put to this Wryting, Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis, our Seale of Office the xxv Day of the Monyth of *Octob.* the Yere of our Lord God M. CCCClxxxxv.

*An.* 1495.

The Rules and Ordinances of this Fraternity.

Firſt, that no manner of Perſone nor Perſones fro hensforth be admitted or recyvid unto the ſaid Fraternite, but with the good Will of all the Bretherne of the ſame Fraternite, or of the Senior or Sainor Parte of theme, and that he or they ſoo admitted and receyvid, pay at the Entre ij *l.* of Wex to the encreſſe of the Light of the ſaide Fraternite; and opinly to be ſworen to kepe and obſerve the Ordenaunces, Statutis, Determinationis hereafter folowing.

Alſo, that no Brother nor Siſtur of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforth fray not, unſſay, ne Pyke bare, nor quarrel one with another, nor have any ſlaunderous or rebukfull Wordis or Disfamation one ageynſt another; uppon payne that he or ſhe that is proud in the Defaute, and will not abyde the Rules, Sayings and Awarde in that behalf of the Governors for the tyme being, forfett as often x *l.* of Wex, or ellis give for every Pound vi *d.* of Money, to be leved and applyed half thereof to the uſe and behoof of the Werks of *Paules*, and that other half to the uſe of the ſaide *Fraternitye.*

Alſo, that every Broder of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforth faythfully and trewly pay theyr Quartages and Dewtis longing to the ſaid Fraternite; as of olde tyme accuſtumed it hath benne uſed, and he that is behynde by iiij *d.* and will not pay it within the ſpace of vij Days after that he is therto lawfully required, forfett as often ij *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the Uſes, Manner and Form aboveſaid.

Alſo, that every Perſon and Perſons of the ſaid *Fraternite* for the tyme being, from hensforth honeſtly, as well in theyr Wordis as in theyr Dedis, demeane and behave themſylff amonſt the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme being, whanne they go about to gadder Quartagis, Fyns and other Dewtis longing to the ſaid Bretherhed; uppon Payne that he or they that doo the contrary forfett as often v *l.* of Wex, to be levid and applyed to the Uſes aforeſaid.

Alſo, whereas often tymes at the Aſſembles and Drinking togidders of the ſaid Bretherne, and ſpecyally uppon Saint *Katheryns* Day certeyne miſavyſed and evill diſpond Brethrene of the ſaid Fraternite brall and chyde togidders, with gret revylis and rebukefull Wordis; and ſum whylle the ſame miſavyſed Perſones rebuke

the Rulers for the tyme being; and other ſadd and well avyſed Perſonnes of the ſaid Brotherhed; whereby grete Wrath, Ire and Devyſyon have benne often provoked among the ſaide Bretherne, to the grete Grudge and Trowbill of all the good Folks of the ſaid Fraternite. Therefor to kepe a good Order and Rule amonge theme by way of Penaltys for Reformation and Scilence of all ſuych froward and ſeducious Peopill, it is ordeynde, that what Perſone or Perſones of the ſaide Fraternite, that from hensforwardis at eny ſuych Aſſembles or Drinkyns, or uppon Saint *Katheryn* Day, that ſoo ungoodly demeane, and behave themſylff, and at the Commaundments and Biddings of the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme, being woll not keep Silence, nor be in peas, forfet for the firſt tyme v *l.* of Wex; for the ij tyme, x *l.* of Wex; for the iij time, xv *l.* of Wex; and for the iiij time, xx *l.* of Wex: And ſo as often as the ſaid Rebellis of theyr mallicious Frawardneſs diſobbay the ſaid Commandments and Biddinggs, of the ſaide Rebellis to be leved withoute Redemption and applyed to the Uſes aboveſaid.

Alſo, that no Perſone nor Perſones, being y Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforwardis maytene nor ſupport, ne bere out, in Worde or Dede, eny of the ſaide Rebellis or Tranſgreſſours in theyr ungoodly Demenours ayenſte the ſaid Rulers and Governours for the tyme being, or ayenſte eny good Brother of the ſaid Fraternite, being of good and honeſt Demenours, uppon Payne that he or they that ſoo doone, forfet as often x *l.* Wex, to be leved and applyed to thuſes aforeſaid.

Alſo, that the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme being, ſhall every Year from henceforth xiiij Days afore the Feſte of Saint *Katherine* the Virgin and Martyr, call unto theme the iij old Bretherne of the ſaide Fraternite, that were Rulers and Governours in the Yere next before paſſid; and they all vj togidders with one Will and Conſent within the ſaid xiiij Days ſhall choſe betwix theme ſelff of the Feloſhip of the ſaide Fraternite, iij new Rulers Bretherne to governe the ſame Feolaſhipp for the Yere following. The which iij new Rewlers Bretherne, ſoo choſen uppon the Day of Saint *Katheryn*, ſhall be opinly preſented and ſhewed unto all the Bretherne ther and thenne being preſented; and ther and thenne being, they ſhall be ſworene, diſcretly to rule the ſaid Brotherhed in good love, peas and condition to theyr Powers, and to make Levey of the Fyns, Quartagis and Dewtis growing and longing to the ſame Bretherhed for the Yere following. And in caſe be that iiij or v of the ſaid vj Perſones in choſing of the ſaid new Rewlers agre togidder; and other ij or i of theme of his or theyr Obſtinacy and Frowardneſs, woll not conſent to the ſame Agrement, that thenne thoſe ij Perſones, or that one Perſone that ſoo of his or theyr Wilfulneſſe diſagre, ſhall eyther of theme or that one, forfet and pay v *l.* of Wex to be levyd and applyd to th'uſes aforeſaid. And yet thoſe iij Bretherne which the ſaid iiij or v choſyn in to new Rulers and Governours ſhall ſtand in forſe and ſtrength for ſaid Yere. And over that in caſe be, that the ſaide iij olde Rulers and Governours that were in the Yere paſſid as afore is ſayde, or eny of theme, refuſe and wil not come to the ſaid Election whanne they therto benne required and called in forme aboveſaid, that thenne they or ſuych of theme as ſo refuſith and will not come ſhall pay and forfett every of theme, as often v *l.* of Wex, to be levid and aplyed to the Uſes aboveſaid, without a lawful Impediment or Cauſe provid.

Alſo, that the olde Rulers and Governours of the ſaide Fraternite which for the Yere paſſid all way have benne within xxi Dayes after the Preſentation, and ſhewing of newe Rulers and Governours in forme aboveſaid to be electe and preſented, ſhall gyve unto the ſame newe Rulers and Governours a lawfull Rekenyng and Accompt for theyr time; that is to ſay, what they have receyvid and taken upp, and what they have paid or gevyn out. And in all things what remayneth to the Uſe of the ſaid Fraternite as trew and feythfull Governours ought to doo, without concelyng or hyding of eny Point thereof, uppon Payne that every of the ſaid olde Rulers and Governours forfett xx *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the Uſes aforeſaid.

Alſo, that all other Ordenaunces, Actis, Conſtitutions and Rules made among the ſaide Brotherhed by theyr own free Willis and Conſencions, ſpecyfyed and declared in *Duych tong*, whereof a Copy in a Sedule indented to theſe Preſentis is annexed by the ſaid Rulers and Governours and theyr Succeſſors for the tyme being, and by all the Bretherne and Suſterne of the ſaide Fraternite, that now benne and all thoſe that hereafter ſhall be, and everych of theme from this tyme forwardis, be faythfully holden, kepte, performed and inviolably obſervid, uppon the Paynes therein compriſed and written, to be leved and applyed halff thereof to the Uſe of the ſaid Werkis of *Paules*, and that other halff to the Uſe of the Fraternite.

Alſo, that the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme being, from hensforth truly preſente without Favour or Excuſe unto the Judge ordinary of my Lord Biſhop of *London* for the tyme being, the Names of all manner Perſones, Tranſgreſſours and Rebellis, being Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite, that offend in eny Point or Article of the Premiſſes, and woll not be reformed by the Rulers and Governours within the ſpace of xv Days after theyr Offencis and Treſpaſſes committed, and no Manne ſpare contrary to Truth. And yf the ſaid Rulers and Governours or any of them, for eny Mede, Favour or Love, lete ſpare or woll not truly preſente ſuyche Tranſgreſſours and Rebellis, and ſay trough in that behalff, forfett, he and every of theme, as often as he or they be founden in Faute, x *l.* of Wex to be leved and applyed to the Uſes aforeſaid.

Provided alway, that yff eny of the ſaid Tranſgreſſours, being Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite, Fortune to be of ſuyche Poverty and Inſufficientneſs, that he is not able to pay the ſaide hoole Fyns and Forfeturs, or ellis yff eny other conſideration or remorſe of Conſciens or Pitty canne be thought in ſuyche Loſſes and Forffeturs, that Conſciens and Pitty wolde not that they ſhulde not be hoole leved, That thenne by the advyſe of the ſaid ordinary Juge, and off the ſaide Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the tyme being, the ſaid Fyns and Forfeiturs by Grace ſhall be mittigated and leſſid, as the Caſe ſhall require after theyr Diſcreciouns.]

In place of this Church is now a Carpenter's Yard, a Tennis Court, and ſuch like: The Friers Hall was made a Glaſs Houſe, or Houſe wherein was made Glaſs of divers ſorts to drink in; which Houſe in the Year 1575. on the 4th of *Septemb.* burſt out into a terrible fire, where being practiſed all means poſſible to quench it, notwithſtanding, as the ſame Houſe in a ſmall time before, had conſumed a great quantity of Wood by making of Glaſſes, now it ſelf, having within it about 40000 Billets of Wood, was alſo conſumed to the Stone Walls, which nevertheleſs greatly hindred the fire from ſpreading any further.

The Friars Hall made a Glaſs Houſe.

The Glaſs Houſe burned.

Adjoining

Almſhouſes by *Croſſed Fryers.*

Teſtament of Sir *John Milborn.*

The Inſcription on *Milborn's* Almſhouſe. *J. S.*

Adjoining unto this Friers Church, by the Eaſt end thereof in *Woodroffe Lane* towards the *Tower Hill*, are certain proper Almſhouſes, fourteen in number, builded of Brick and Timber, founded by Sir *John Milborn*, Draper, ſometime Maior, 1521.

And over the Gate towards the Street the old Inſcription on a four ſquare Stone is ſtill remaining, with the Figure of the Aſſumption of our Bleſſed Lady ſupported by ſix Angels, in a Cloud of Glory. The Inſcription is, *Ad laudem Dei & glorioſe Virginis* MARIE, *hoc Opus erexit Dominus* JOHANNES MILBORNE *Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis*, A. D. 1535. This Inſcription formerly obſcure or defaced, is lately refreſhed, for the better remembring the Founder of this Almſhouſe.]

Wherein be placed thirteen aged poor Men and their Wives, if they have Wives: Theſe have their Dwellings Rent free, and 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a piece, the firſt Day of every Month for ever.

*J. S.* *Champion* a Benefactor to this Houſe. *Willet's* Catal.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Maior, about the eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave 19 *l.* 14 *s.* *per Ann.* to thirteen poor Almſmen at *Tower Hill:* On whom Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper and Founder, had ſettled the like Maintenance of 19 *l.* 14 *s.* before.

Theſe Points not performed, the *Drapers* have unlawfully ſold theſe Tenements and Garden-Plots; and the Poor be wronged.

“ One alſo is to have his Houſe over the Gate
“ and 4 *s.* every Month. More he appointed e-
“ very *Sunday* for ever thirteen Penny Loaves of
“ white Bread to be given in the Pariſh Church
“ of St. *Edmond* in *Lumbard Street* to thirteen
“ poor People of that Pariſh: And the like thir-
“ teen Loaves to be given in the Pariſh Church
“ of St. *Michael* upon *Cornhill*. And in either
“ Pariſh every Year one Load of Charcoal of
“ thirty Sacks in the Load. And this Gift to
“ be continued for ever.

“ For performance whereof by the Maſter
“ and Wardens of the Drapers of *London*, he aſ-
“ ſured unto them and their Succeſſors twenty
“ three Meſſuages and Tenements, and eighteen
“ Garden Plots, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Hart*
“ *Street*; with Proviſo that if they perform not
“ thoſe Points above mentioned, the ſaid Tene-
“ ments and Gardens to remain to the Maior
“ or Commonalty of the City of *London*.

*Stow* here corrected. *J. S.*

[Thus it was in the firſt and ſecond Edition of *Stow* publiſhed by himſelf. But he that ſet forth the next Edition thought fit to leave out what is aboveſaid, and the Note in the Margin, and thus to correct him, as followeth.]

*A. M.*

Whereas there is mention made by Mr. *Stow* (in this his Survey) of a monthly Penſion of 4 *s.* to belong to a fourteenth Houſe, being one of the ſaid Almſhouſes; alſo of certain Bread and Coals, to be delivered to the Pariſhes of St. *Edmund* in *Lumbard Street* and St. *Michael* in *Cornhill:* And of divers Meſſuages and Garden Plots in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Hart Street*, *London*, mentioned to be given to the Company of Drapers, for the Performance thereof: Upon a perfect view of the Will it ſelf, by which the ſaid Almſhouſes were given to the Company of Drapers, and upon other Writings touching the ſame; and withal, upon diligent and painful ſearch touching that Matter; I find that Mr. *Stow* was much deceived or miſtaken in that Matter; and that there was no ſuch Bread and Coals given to thoſe Pariſhes, neither at any time had the Company any ſuch Houſes or Gardens, whereby to perform the ſame. But the Company, by the Will, had Lands given them in other Pariſhes, (which now they do enjoy) only to maintain the Almſhouſes, and for Payment of the Penſions there, and to pay ſome ſmall Sums of Money to the Officers and others of that Company, for the looking to the Houſes, and pains taking in paying the Penſions, according as by the Will is limited, and for no other Uſe or Purpoſe.]

The *Drapers* vindicated.

A true Account of *Milbourn's* Almſhouſes. *J. S.*

Concerning this Gift of Sir *John Milbourn*, it appears by *Dolphin's* Will, that he built thirteen Almſhouſes in his Life time on a Plot of Ground in the Pariſh of St. *Olave's* near the *Tower* in *Algate* Ward, next adjoining on the South part of the Choir, or Chancel of the Conventual Church of the Priory of *Croſſed* Friers of *London*, and the Convent of the ſaid Place, within the Precinct ſometime of their Houſe. Which Plot or Parcel of Ground contained in the Eaſt part thereof from North to South; that is to ſay, from the South Eaſt Corner of the ſaid Church along by the Highway there, unto the new Houſe of one *John Martin*, 115 Feet and one Inch of Aſſize: And in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, that is to ſay, from the foreſaid Way to the Convent Garden, 16 Feet and ſix Inches of Aſſize, *&c.* And ſo it goes on ſetting out the Dimenſions. The ſaid thirteen Tenements or Cottages contained about the eighth part of an Acre, with the Appurtenances. This Sir *John Milbourn* had of *Edmund Stretham*, Prior of the *Croſſed Friers* and the Covent, recovered 26 *H.* 8. as in the *Huſtengs* of *London* appeareth of Record.

*Milbourn's* Gift to the *Drapers. Vid. Dolphin's* Will.

Of theſe ſaid thirteen Tenements or Cottages the ſaid *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan* his Wife, made a Gift in Truſt unto one *William Dolphin*, Citizen and Draper; as alſo of eleven other Meſſuages in ſeveral Pariſhes in *London:* Which were bought with the Money and Goods of the ſaid Sir *John Milbourn* and Dame *Johan*.

The Houſes were theſe: Five Meſſuages in *Thames Street* in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pountney:* Two Meſſuages with their Appurtenaces in the Pariſh of St. *Nicolas* near *Newgate:* Two Meſſuages with their Appurtenances in St. *Martins the Great*; ſometime belonging to the Reverend Father in *Chriſt*, *John* Archbiſhop of *Thebes*, and Commendatory perpetual of *Carliſle*. Two Meſſuages or Tenements and Gardens, ſometime *John Cheſters*, afterwards Dame *Johan* his late Wife, married to Sir *John Milbourn*, lying in the Pariſh of our Bleſſed Lady of *Aldermary:* Eleven in all.

All theſe eleven Meſſuages with the ſaid thirteen Cottages, the ſaid *William Dolphin* by his laſt Will bearing date the 8th Day of *December*, 36 *H.* 8. deviſed and bequeathed to the Maſter and Wardens, Brethren and Siſtern of the Guild or Fraternity of our Bleſſed Lady of DRAPERS; to have and to hold to them and their Succeſſors for ever: For theſe Uſes, *viz.* With part of the Rents and Iſſues to diſpoſe and diſtribute thirty two Shillings and ten Pence *Sterling*, at twelve times of the Year, to thirteen poor People Houſeholders, either wedded Perſons or unmarried, Brethren or Siſtern of the ſame Fraternity of Drapers, as ſhould be admitted to the thirteen Rooms: That is, 7 *d.* a Week a piece, on every firſt Day of the Month, beginning the firſt Day of *May* in the Year 1536.

And in caſe there ſhould not be found within the Company of Drapers ſo many poor Houſeholders as would receive the ſame Alms, then there ſhould be named, to ſupply the ſame number of Almſmen, other Houſeholders of the Pariſh of St. *Edmund's* in *Lumbardſtreet*, and St. *Bartholomew the Little* to receive the ſaid Alms.

Theſe poor People were to be thus qualifyed; *viz.* to be of honeſt Converſation, and not detect of any open Crime: And after their Admiſſion, ſhould be reſtant and abiding upon the ſame: And not to keep any common ſelling of Ale, Beer, or Wine, or any other thing concerning Tippling, or any petty Oſtrey.

They were to be nominated and put in by Sir *John Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan* his Wife, during their mortal Lives; and after their Deceaſes, by their Executors. And then by the Maſter and Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Drapers for ever: And the ſaid Bedemen or Almſmen were daily to come unto the Church of the *Croſſed Friars* in ſome place near to the Tomb of the ſaid *Milbourn* and Dame *Johan*: and there to abide and continue while the Service of God was ſaid.

This Allowance to the Poor of this Almſhouſe the worſhipful Company of *Drapers* do faithfully pay: And have doubled it: And encreaſed the Number of the poor Folks from thirteen to fifteen; as Mr. *Turner* the Clark hath informed me.

All this above written is taken out of the Will of *Dolphin*, being an authentick Copy thereof remaining among the Companies Records: Which Will I carefully inſpected by the Favour and in the Preſence of *Nathaniel Tench*, Eſq; a worthy Aſſiſtant of the ſaid Company; whereby they may be fully vindicated from ſome unjuſt Surmiſes that went about in *Stow*'s time concerning them, and wherewith he, good Man, was carried away, as though the *Drapers* performed not this Charity with that Integrity they ought.]

*L. Lumley's* Houſe.

Next to theſe Almſhouſes is the Lord *Lumley*'s Houſe, builded in the time of K. *Henry* VIII. by Sir *Thomas Wiat* the Father, upon one Plot of Ground, of late pertaining to the foreſaid *Croſſed Friers*, where part of their Houſe ſtood: And this is the fartheſt part of *Ealdgate* Ward toward the South, and joineth to the *Tower Hill*. The other ſide of that Lane, over againſt the Lord *Lumley*'s Houſe, on the Wall Side of the City, is now for the moſt part (or altogether) builded, even to *Ealdgate*.

South ſide of *Fenchurch Street.*

Then have ye on the South Side of *Fenchurch Street*, over againſt the Wall or Pump, amongſt other fair and large builded Houſes, one that ſometime belonged to the Prior of *Monte Jovis*, or *Monaſterie Cornute*, (a Cell to *Monte Jovis* beyond the Seas) in *Eſſex*. It was the Priors Inn, when he repaired to this City. Then a Lane that leadeth down to *Northumberland* Houſe, towards the *Croſſed Friers*, as is afore-ſhewed.

*Monte Jovis.* Prior of *Horn Church* in *Eſſex.*

This *Northumberland* Houſe, in the Pariſh of St. *Katharine Coleman*, belonged to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in the 33d. of *Henry* VI. But of late being left by the Earls, the Gardens thereof were made into Bowling Alleys, and other Parts into Dicing Houſes, common to all Comers for their Money, there to bowl and hazard. But now of late, ſo many Bowling Alleys, and other Houſes for unlawful Gaming, have been raiſed in other Parts of the City and the Suburbs, that this their ancient and only patron of Miſrule, is left and forſaken of her Gameſters, and therefore turned into a number of great rented ſmall Cottages, for Strangers and others.

*Northumb. Houſe.* Made into Bowling Alleys and Diceing-Houſes.

The *Poor Jury.*

At the Weſt End of this Lane, in the way from *Ealdgate* toward the *Croſſed Friers* of old time, were certain Tenements, called the *Poor Jury*, of *Jews* living there.

### St. *KATHARINE COLEMAN* Pariſh.

Pariſh Church of St. *Katharine Coleman.*

Next unto this *Northumberland* Houſe, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Katharine*, called *Coleman*; which addition of *Coleman*, was taken of a great Haw Yard, or Garden, of old time called *Coleman Haw*, in the Pariſh of the *Trinity*, now called *Chriſt's Church*, and in the Pariſh of St. *Katharine*, and *All Saints*, called *Coleman* Church.

*Coleman Haw.*

Church repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1620. In the Year 1624. their Veſtry was built, and a Gallery new made for the Poor of the Pariſh to ſit in. And again, the Church was repaired and beautified, *Anno* 1703. *Tho. Harper*, Rector; *Charles Rawlins* and *Richard Coleſon*, Church Wardens. This Church eſcaped the great Fire.]

*J. S.*

Monuments. *A. M.*

*MONUMENTS* in this Church, I find none recorded by Mr. *Stowe*; and upon my view, theſe were the moſt remarkable that I found there:

In the North Eaſt End of the Chancel an ancient Tomb.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Henry Webbe, *Eſq*; *Gentleman Uſher to K.* Henry *VIII. And here lyeth alſo* Barbara *his Wife. She dyed the* 5*th Day of* February, An. Dom. 1552. *And he the laſt Day of* March, 1553.

A fair Stone on the Ground by the Communion Table.

*Here lyeth the Body of Sir* Henry Billingſley, *Kt. Alderman and Lord Maior of* London, *who dyed the* 22*d Day of* November, An. Dom. 1606. *And alſo the Body of* Elizabeth *his firſt Wife, who departed this Life the* 29*th of* July, 1577.

A ſmall Alabaſter Monument fixed in the Wall.

*Here lyeth the Body buried, of* Elizabeth, *late Wife to* Henry Billingſley, *one of the Queen's Majeſties Cuſtomers in the Port of* London. *Who dyed the* 29*th Day of* July, An. Dom. 1577.

*In obitum ejus.*

*Stat ſua cuique dies,*
*atque ultima funeris hora,*
*Cum Deus hinc & Mors*
*inſidioſa vocant.*
*Nec tibi, vel pietas tua,*
*vel forma,* Elizabetha,
*Præſidium fato*
*ne trahereris, erat,*
*Occidis exactis terris*
*cum conjuge luſtris,*
*At ſeptem vitæ*
*luſtra fuêre tua.*
*Fecerat & proles*
*jam te numeroſa parentem,*
*Filiolæ trinæ*
*cætera turba mores,*
*Undecimo in partu,*
*quum Mors acceſſit & una*
*Matrem te & Patrem* *
*ſuſtulit undecimum.*
*Scilicet ex mundo,*
*ex terrena fæce maliſque*
*Suſtulit, at ſuperis*
*reddidit atque Deo.*
*Eſt teſtis ſincera fides,*
*teſtis tua virtus.*
*Grata viro virtus,*
*grata fideſque Deo.*

At the Door into the Chancel, a very fair Stone on the Ground.

*Hic charitas dormit,*
*nominata beata Beatrix,*
*Atque Dei donum,*
*quoniam fuit optima Conjux.*
*Filia* Georgii Cotton, *Arm. Uxor* Roberti Barners. } *Obiit* 5. *Novemb. Anno Dom.* 1616.

*I had rather be a Door-keeper in the Houſe of my God, than to dwell in the Palaces of Princes.*

* *Partum.*

---

An Epitaph on the Death of the noble, virtuous, and charitable Gentlewoman, Mrs. *Barners*, whoſe Body lyeth under the Stone you tread on.

In the North Wall juſt againſt the Graveſtone.

*IN ancient times,*
*the Friends ſurviving gave*
*Some rich Memorial*
*to the dead Friends Grave,*

*Gold, Pearls or Gems,*
*which Cuſtom did intend,*
*Our Riches ought*
*to wait upon our Friend;*
*In Life and Death.*
*O bleſſed Ages, when*
*Men parted Fortunes,*
*and not Fortunes Men!*
*But now perverted*
*are our preſent Ends,*
*That (for Wealth) ſell*
*the Fame of living Friends:*
*The Dead we live by,*
*now can ſcant afford*
*The Rites and Sacrifice*
*of one good Word:*
*Of which, leſt I be one,*
*though I can bring*
*(For worthy Obſequie)*
*no precious thing;*
*My Gratitude*
*preſents unto her Hearſe,*
*My Tears for Balme;*
*for Offering, my ſad Verſe.*
*Give leave then, Griefe,*
*let my drown'd Muſe declare*
*What ſhe that's dead was,*
*unto them that are.*
*The Rule and Index*
*to find all the Good*
*That ever Heaven dealt*
*upon Womanhood:*
*For if we but*
*anatomize her Life,*
*We find both a good Woman,*
*and good Wiſe:*
*Firſt, ſhe lov'd God,*
*Not like the Phariſee,*
*In Oſtentation*
*an Hypocriſie;*
*But even with all her Heart,*
*and all her Soul,*
*She ſecretly*
*did raging Sin controul:*
*For ſhe (for Goodneſs ſake)*
*was innocent,*
*And not for Glory,*
*or fear of Puniſhment.*
*Next, to her Neighbour*
*did her love extend,*
*Ready to help at need,*
*and to befriend*
*The poor, and thoſe*
*that never could repay,*
*But with their Prayers*
*at the latter Day:*
*The remnant of her Love*
*ſhe did beſtow*
*Upon her Husband,*
*not in outward ſhow,*
*Or elſe in feign'd*
*adulterate Flattery;*
*But in ſound Truth,*
*and deep Sincerity.*
*Thus did ſhe live,*
*divided in her Love*
*From this unworthy World:*
*and Nature then,*
*Which had but lent her,*
*took her back agen.*
*Where let us live in peace,*
*and let us try*
*To live like her,*
*that we like her may dye.*
*Come hither, Women,*
*leave your Vanities,*
*Your Luſt, your Scorns,*
*your Pride, your Fooleries:*
*For hither you muſt all.*
*The Duſt and Grave*
*All your adored*
*Braveries muſt have:*
*And all thoſe Beauties*
*that are now afraid*
*Of Air, of Sun,*
*muſt in the Ground be laid.*
*Then deck your Souls,*
*unto whoſe Quinteſſence,*
*Nor Time, nor Death,*
*nor Grave can bring Offence.*
*For ſo you may*
*(for ever) beautifie*
*Your ſelves as Angels,*
*in Eternity.*

More Monuments. *J. S.*

Add theſe Monuments and Grave Stones, to preſerve the Memories of the Perſons that follow.

*In the* CHANCEL.

*David Doeringk*, a Gentleman of *Miſnia*, and Son of *David Doeringk*, Lawyer, and Counſellor to the Elector of *Saxony* in the Affairs of his Chamber, and of his Metals, and a Count of the Empire.

Dame *Mary*, late Wife of Sir *Richard Heigham*, of *Eaſt Ham* in *Eſſex*, Knt. one of the Gentlemen Penſioners to King *Charles*, 27th Day of *October*, 1634.

*Robert Thacker*, Yeoman of the Armory to three Princes, *June* 17. 1642.

*Lucas Lucy*, Merchant, *Octob*. 14. 1663.

*Anna*, the Relict of *John Lucy*, *June* 10. 1653. *Jacob Lucy* ſet up this Monument to his Brother and Mother.

*George Chriſtopher George Sebaſtian ab Oſterhauſen*, Knt. of *Thuring*. Dyed 11 of the Kalends of *December*, 1638.

On the Eaſt Wall toward the South a Table hangs up for *Jonas a Weely* of *Amſterdam*.

In the Chancel flat Grave Stones for the aforeſaid *Doeringk*, and *George Chriſtopher Oſterhauſen*.

*Nathaniel*, *Edgar* and *Samuel*, Sons of *Nathaniel Tench*, Eſq; and of *Anne*, his Wife; Daughter and Heir of *William Fiſher*, Eſq; dying *Annis* 1680, 1681.

*Iſaacſon.*

*Anna Mary Papillon*, Wife of *David Papillon*, of *Lubenham* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Gent. *Nov*. 8. 1675. *Ætat*. 84. And *George Papillon*, of *London*, Merchant, Son of the ſaid *David*, *July* 6. 1684. And *Jane*, Daughter of *Philip Papillon*, and *Anne Jollif*, his Wife, *June* 24. 1690. And *David Papillon*, Son of *Thomas Papillon*, of *Paris*. *April* 22. 1693. Aged 77.

Captain *James Birkdel*, 1652.

*Tho. Bodicote*, Son of *Thomas*, 1701.

*Jane Hart*, only Daughter of *Nathaniel Hart*, 1666.

*George*, Son of *Michael Stanhope*, 1691.

In the Churchyard, a fair Table Monument over a Vault, purchaſed 1674 for *Mary Weſenham*, Daughter of *Rob. Weſenham*, of *Tottenhill* of *Norfolk*, Gent. and for their Relations.

Charitable Gifts to *Katharine Coleman* Pariſh.

Concerning CHARITY to the Poor in this Pariſh, beſides the Chriſtian Diſpoſition of the Pariſhioners themſelves, I find by Information, that Sir *James Deane* hath given 2*s*. weekly in Bread for ever, which is duly performed every *Friday*. And as much they themſelves do give in Bread every *Sunday*.

Sir

A. M.

Sir *Henry Billingſley* (by his laſt Will) gave the Sum of 200 *l.* for Relief of the Poor in this Pariſh; but by not making his own Eyes Overſeers, and his Hands his trueſt Executors, his good Intent is injured, and the Poor diſappointed.

The preſent Charities of this Pariſh. *J. S.*

The preſent or late State of the Charities belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Katharine Coleman*, ſtands thus.

*A true Account of the Gifts and Legacies given to this Pariſh for the Poor.*

| *Year of Gift.* | *Donors.* | *Annuities.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1569 | *Margaret Dean* | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| 1590 | *Thomazin Evans*, Widow | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| 1607 | Sir *James Dean*, Knt. | 05 | 04 | 00 |
| 1620 | *Richard Iſaacſon* | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| 1664 | *John Delabar*, Merchant | 11 | 10 | 00 |
| 1630 | *Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; every tenth Year | 04 | 10 | 00 |
| | Alderman *Stiles*<br>Mr. *Lambert* every 14th Year | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| 1605 | *Laurence Riply* to the Miniſter and Churchwardens | 01 | 00 | 00 |

Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Knt. and Alderman, about the Year 1586. having taken to Farm part of the Churchyard, of the Miniſter and Pariſhioners, at the yearly Rent of 4 *s.* to the Miniſter, and 4 *s.* to the Churchwarden, on the 6th of *Aug.* 1606. made his Will, and gave to the Poor of the Pariſh the yearly Profits of 200 *l.* when laid out in Land, or the Intereſt thereof till laid out, for ever; upon Condition that his Heirs and Aſſigns ſhould peaceably hold and enjoy the ſaid part of the Churchyard, whereon then he had erected a Coach Houſe, and part of his Dwelling Houſe.

This the Pariſh thought fit to enter in their Table of Benefactors in this Manner, as on Record, *viz.*

1603 Dame *Elizabeth*, } *Billingſley*, did Will to
1606 Sir *Henry* } the Poor 1 *s.* *per* Week for ever; and 200 *l.* which their Heirs, *&c.* have not paid.
1696 *Henry Dixon* 02 00 00
1701 *Thomas Papillon*, Eſq; gave 50 *l.* to the Poor of the Pariſh; and 6 *l.* for preſent Relief.
1688 *Jacob Lucy* gave for a Pariſh Stock 100 *l.* beſides 5 *l.* to the Poor for preſent Relief.

Beſides ſeveral other well-diſpoſed Perſons, that gave Sums of Money for preſent Relief: Whoſe Names are all regiſtred in two Tables of Benefactors ſet up in the Church by Order of Veſtry *Ann.* 1681.

Glebe.

The Miniſter hath an Houſe for his Reſidence ſtanding upon his Glebe, and a Ground Rent of 7 *l. per Annum* for another Houſe adjoyning to it, let out by Leaſe for about 16 *l. per Annum.* There belongs alſo to him another ſmall Tenement, for which he receives 6 *l. per Annum.* As it was given in by the Churchwardens in a Parochial Viſitation *Anno* 1693.]

A. M.

The Limits and Bounds of this Pariſh need no relation, becauſe they are contained within ſo ſmall a Compaſs; and at every Place where their Mark is fixed, there is likewiſe a *Katharine* Wheel of Iron, not eaſy to be broken off or removed. Mr. *Wright*, the learned Parſon here, gave me his gentle Furtherance, ſhewing me a Glaſs Window in the South Ile of the Church, where is figured the Shape of an Alderman in Scarlet, kneeling on his Knees, and the Words ſet down by him, do expreſs his Name to be *William White*, Maior of this honourable City. Whereby he is perſuaded, and I am likewiſe of his Opinion, (by divers Opinions thereto inducing) that all that Ile was either of his building, or (at leaſt) repairing, it appeareth ſo novel to the reſt.]

*Will. White.*

Mannor of *Blanch Apleton.* *Mart Lane.*

Then have ye *Blanch Apleton*, [corruptly now called *Blind Chapel Court*] whereof I read in the 13th of *Edward* I. that a Lane behind the ſame *Blanch Apleton* was granted by the King to be incloſed and ſhut up. This *Blanch Apleton* was a Mannor belonging to Sir *Thomas Roos* of *Hamelake*, Knt. the 7th of *Richard* II. ſtanding at the North Eaſt Corner of *Mart Lane*; which was ſo called of a Privilege ſometime enjoyed to keep a Mart there; long ſince diſcontinued, and therefore forgotten, ſo as nothing remaineth for Memory, but the Name of *Mart Lane*, and that corruptly termed *Mark Lane*.

Baſketmakers at *Blanch Apleton*, and Foreigners.

I read, that in the 3d of *Edward* IV. all Baſket-makers, Wire-drawers, and other Foreigners, were permitted to have Shops in this Mannor of *Blanch Apleton*, and not elſewhere within this City, or Suburbs thereof.

And this alſo being the fartheſt Weſt part of this Ward on that South ſide; I leave it, with three Pariſh Churches; St. *Katharine Chriſts Church*, St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, and St. *Katharine Coleman*; and three Halls of Companies; the Bricklayers Hall, the Fletchers Hall, and the Ironmongers Hall.

*R. B.*

Now for the preſent State of this Ward; it briefly ſtands thus.

*Aldgate Street*

And firſt to begin with *Aldgate Street*, which is broad, but ſhort; and very well inhabited by Tradeſmen; and by giving Entrance through the Gate into and out of the adjacent Parts of the Suburbs, renders it a great Thorough-fare. It begins at the Gate, and runneth Weſtwards to the Pump, where it divides it ſelf into two Streets; one falling into *Leadenhall Street*, and the other into *Fenchurch Street*. Next unto the Gate is the chief (but narrow) Entrance into *Dukes Place*, which is very large, and for the generality taken up by the *Jews*, where they had lately their *Synagogue*.

*Dukes Place* inhabited much by *Jews*. *Jews Synagogue.*

*St. James's* Church.

In this Place are ſeveral *Courts*, ſome of which are very large, as are thoſe where the Church of St. *James Dukes Place* now ſtandeth. This Church did pretend a Privilege above others, eſpecially in Marrying without Licenſes; which by Act of Parliament was lately taken away from this, as well as from the *Minories*, and others, by laying very heavy Pecuniary Mulcts upon all Perſons whatſoever that marry without Banns or Licenſe. Out of this Court where this Church ſtandeth, is a Paſſage under an Arch into another large one, called *Dukes Place Court*; and to theſe two Courts, there are two Out-letts into that part of *Dukes Place* which fronteth *London Wall*, along which is a narrow Lane, called commonly *Dukes Place*, which turning South leads to *Aldgate*, and North Weſt to *Bevis Marks Aldgate*; a Place generally taken up by Shooe-makers Shops. Here is a ſmall Place called *Vine Court*, which is but ordinary. Likewiſe out of *Dukes Place Court* is a Street which leadeth to another, and both called *Dukes Place*. And in this Part was the *Jews Synagogue*, a good large upper Room: From this Part is *Heneage Lane*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Bevis Marks*, which comes out of *Dukes Place* by *London Wall*, and falls into *Camomile Street*, which runneth along by the Wall as far as St. *Mary Axe*. But neither this nor *Bevis Marks* are Places of any conſiderable Account. On the South ſide here is *Plough Yard*, which is pretty large, but chiefly taken up for Stablings and

*Dukes Place Court.* *Vine Court.* *Jews Synagogue.* *Heneage Lane.* *Bevis Marks.* *Plough Yard.*

*Berry Street.*
*Greyhound Alley.*

and Coaches, but towards the upper End hath a handſome Houſe with a Garden before it fit for a good Inhabitant; and near unto this Yard is *Berry Street*, which is very handſome and cleanly kept, with good uniform Buildings on both Sides, which are well inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute, who dwell privately, without Shops: This Street falls into one part of *Dukes Place*, where there is a narrow Paſſage into St. *Mary Axe*, called *Greyhound Alley*, which is but ordinary.

St. *Mary Axe*

St. *Mary Axe*, a Street that comes out of *Bevis Marks* by *London Wall*, and runneth up South to *Leadenhall Street* againſt *Lime Street*. And this Street, eſpecially the Eaſt Side, (which is only in this Ward) is generally taken up by Merchants, there being divers large and fair Buildings ſeated backwards, with good Entrances to them ſhut up by Gates; and many of them have Gardens behind them.

Here was lately the fair Houſe of Sir *Jeffrey Jeffryes*, Knt. and Alderman. Which is now taken down, with divers others. In the Places whereof are other good Houſes now erecting by Mr. *John Blunt*, the Gardens backwards having been ſpacious, and deſigned for a Square.

*Fletchers Hall.*
St. *Andrew Underſhaft* Church.

At the North End is *Fletchers Hall*, a pretty ſmall Brick Building. And at the South Corner is ſeated the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, formerly St. *Andrew the Apoſtle*; a large old Church, having a Towered Steeple, and a Lanthorn in the midſt. It was one of the Churches that eſcaped the late Conflagration. It is in the Dioceſe of *London*, the Biſhop of *London* Patron. The Diſmes 17*s.* 4*d.*

*Leadenhall Street.*
*Pewter Pot Inn.*
*Allens Court.*
*Wheatſheaf Alley.*
*Axe Alley.*
*Crown Tavern.*
*African Houſe.*
*Sugar Loaf Court.*
*Black Raven Alley.*
*Little Dukes Place.*

*Leadenhall Street*, a Place of a great Trade, well inhabited, and a great Through-fare. In this Street are theſe Places. *Pewter Pot Inn*, of an indifferent Trade. *Allen's Court* hath one large Houſe that fronts the Street, being ſometime the Seat of Sir *Thomas Allen*, and therefore ſo called. *Wheatſheaf Alley* hath a dark Entrance, and is but ordinary. *Axe Alley* hath ſeveral Turnings, and leads into *Buckers Gardens*, and ſo into *Dukes Place* by the *Jews Synagogue*. The *Crown Tavern* large and of a good Trade. The *Royal African Houſe*, a large Houſe, being the Place for the Management of the Affairs of that Company. *Sugar Loaf Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free Stone Pavement, well built and inhabited. *Black Raven Alley*, ſmall and ordinary. *Little Dukes Place* alſo mean and ſmall.

*Lime Street.*
*Cullum Street.*
*Axe Yard.*
*Lime Street Alley.*

*Lime Street* on the South Side of *Leadenhall Street* leads into *Fenchurch Street*, and is for the generality taken up by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute. The Weſt Side of this Street lieth in *Lime Street* Ward; ſome part in *Langborn* Ward; there being in this Ward but the Eaſt Side, from *Leadenhall Street* Corner unto a late built Street, called *Cullum Street* from the Builder. And in this Part is *Axe Yard*, which is but indifferent. *Lime Street Alley*, by ſome called *Billiter Alley*, as leading into *Billiter Square*, and through that Square Eaſt into *Billiter Lane*. Betwixt this Alley and *Axe Yard* is a new Court built out of ſome Houſes pulled down.

*Billiter Lane.*
*Billiter Square.*
*Smith's Rents.*
*Billet Court.*

Eaſt of *Lime Street* is *Billiter Lane*, which alſo goes out of *Leadenhall Street*, and falls into *Fenchurch Street* againſt the End of *Mark Lane*. This Street is of very ordinary Account, the Buildings being very old Timber Houſes, which much want pulling down and new Building, and the Inhabitants being as inconſiderable as ſmall *Brokers*, *Chandlers*, and ſuch like. And 'tis great pity that a Place ſo well ſeated ſhould be ſo mean: But the chief Ornament of this Place is *Billiter Square* on the Weſt Side, which is a very handſome, open, and airy Place, graced with good new Brick Buildings, very well inhabited; and out of this Square is a handſome Free Stone Paſſage called *Smith's Rents*, which leadeth to *Fenchurch Street*, where there ſtands alſo good Houſes. In this Street or Lane is *Billet Court*, which is both ſmall and ordinary.

*Mark Lane.*
*Blanch Appleton Court.*
*Pick-axe Alley.*

*Mark Lane*, or *Mart Lane*. Entring into which, on the Left Hand there is a large open ſquare Place, with a Paſſage to it for Carts, which is called *Blanch Appleton Court*, having pretty good Timber Houſes, which are indifferently well inhabited. It hath a turning Paſſage on the South Side by an Alley which encompaſſeth ſome of the Houſes. More South is *Pick-axe Alley*, very ſmall and ordinary, with a dark Entrance into it. This Lane is very long, falling into *Tower Street*. But the Part in this Ward is but ſmall, *viz.* the Eaſt Side from the Corner of *Fenchurch* unto *Pick-axe Alley*, the greateſt Part being in *Tower Street* Ward, with ſome Part in *Langborn* Ward.

*Fenchurch Street.*
St. *Katharine Coleman* Church.
*Magpye Alley.*
*French Ordinary Court.*
*Sugar Loaf Alley.*
*Northumberland Alley.*
*Sarazens Head Inn.*

*Fenchurch Street* is long, reaching from the Pump within *Aldgate* to *Gracechurch Street*; and for the generality is well inhabited, and amongſt the Inhabitants divers are Merchants: But of this Street, there is in this Ward no more but from *Billiter Lane* unto *Aldgate Street* on the North Side, and a little beyond *Mark Lane* to *Aldgate Street* on the South Side; the reſt being in *Langborn* Ward. Places of Name in this Part of the Street are, St. *Katharine Coleman* Church, ſeated on the South Side betwixt *Mark Lane* and *Northumberland Houſe*, now converted into Buildings, and called *Northumberland Alley*. Adjoining to this Church Weſtward, is *Magpye Alley*, which hath a narrow Paſſage into *French Ordinary Court*, and ſo into *Crutched Fryers*. *Sugar Loaf Alley* hath a Paſſage with a Free Stone Pavement into *Leadenhall Street*. *Northumberland Alley*, very long, which with ſeveral turning Paſſages falls into *Crutched Fryers*; and for the generality is but an ordinary Place, as well for Buildings as Inhabitants, yet not without ſome few that are good. Nearer *Aldgate* is the *Sarazens Head Inn*, which is very large, and of a conſiderable Trade.

*Crouched Fryers.*
*Poor Jury Lane.*

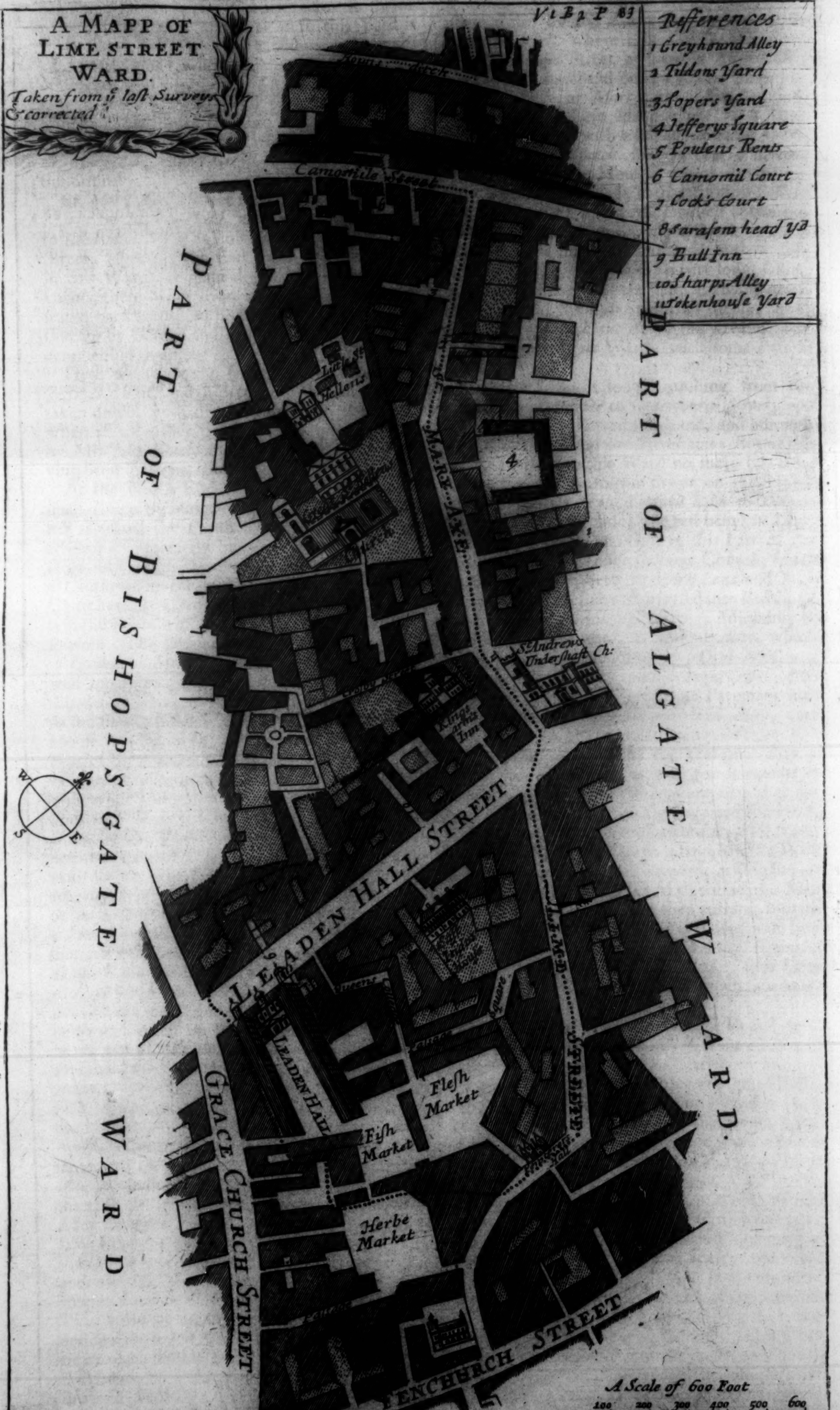
*Crouched*, or *Croſſed Fryers*, begins in the Weſt at *Hart Street*, and runs Eaſtward, taking in part of the *Navy Office*, as is laid down in the Map of *Tower Street* Ward, and then turning Northwards, falls into *Aldgate*. But that Part that runs Northwards is called *Poor Jury Lane*, from the *Jews* that formerly there inhabited. This Lane is but ordinary as to its Houſes and Inhabitants.

*French Ordinary Court.*

This *Crouched Fryers Street* hath ſeveral good Buildings and Places of Name, *viz.* on the North Side, *French Ordinary Court* already mentioned, being a large open Place with very good Buildings, eſpecially on the Eaſt Side; having Palliſado Pales, with Trees before the Court Yards of the Houſes, and a Free Stone Pavement betwixt the Houſes. Out of this Court is a Paſſage down Steps into *Fenchurch Street*.

The *Navy Office.*

The *Navy Office* on the South Side of the Street hath ſome Part in this Ward, to wit, almoſt the firſt Court, with the Side Buildings, and ſome ſmall Part of the Office itſelf; the other Part, *viz.* the back Part, being in *Tower Street* Ward. And for as much as the chief Entrance out of *Crouched Fryers* is in this Ward, I ſhall here give the Deſcription thereof. This Place ſince its new Building is made very commodious for Buſineſs, the Office where the Commiſſioners meet, and the ſeveral Clerks keep their Books, being placed in the midſt of a large Court apart from the reſt of the Buildings round about it; which are ſet apart for the Reſidence of the Commiſſioners and principal Officers; the Office being



A MAPP OF LIME STREET WARD.
*Taken from yͤ last Survey & corrected*

V 1 B 2 P 83

Refferences
1 Greyhound Alley
2 Tildons Yard
3 Sopers Yard
4 Jefferys Square
5 Poulters Rents
6 Camomil Court
7 Cock's Court
8 Sarasens head Yd
9 Bull Inn
10 Sharps Alley
11 Tokenhouse Yard

Houns ditch
Camomile Street
PART OF BISHOPSGATE WARD
PART OF ALGATE WARD
Little St Hellens
St Hellens Church
MARY AXE
4
7
St Andrews Undershaft Ch.
Kings arms Inn
LEADEN HALL STREET
LIME STREET
LEADEN HALL
Flesh Market
Fish Market
Herbe Market
GRACE CHURCH STREET
FENCHURCH STREET
W
E
S
A Scale of 600 Foot
100
200
300
400
500
600

being ſo built apart to prevent the danger of firing their Books, *&c.* This Office hath another Gate for Entrance out of *Seething Lane*; and another back Paſſage into *Tower Hill*, through *Muſcovy Court*. *Bunt's Yard* ſeated not far from the *Navy Office* Eaſtward, a pretty large Place, but only for Stablings. *Allam Yard* taken up for Warehouſes. *River Street*, a good large open Place, with Brick Buildings, well inhabited, leads into great *Tower Hill*. Out of this Street on the Eaſt ſide is *Colcheſter Street*, hath good Brick Buildings; falls into *Woodroff Lane*, which begins at *Crouched Fryers*, and ſo falls into *Tower Hill*, in which Lane is a mixture of Brick and Timber Houſes pretty well built, and inhabited. In this Lane is *Chain Alley*, which at the upper End hath a good Houſe with a Garden unto it. At the upper End of this Lane, and fronting *Crouched Fryers*, are new Brick Buildings called *Gold Square*, well inhabited. *Gunpowder Alley* hath at the upper End 10 Almſhouſes for Men and their Wives, being the Gift of the Lord *Banning*, and now called *Oxford*'s *Almſhouſes*, the Earl marrying an Heireſs of the *Banning*'s; but theſe have but ſmall Allowances. *Northumberland Alley* comes out here into *Poor Jury Lane*, where is a large Brewhouſe belonging to Captain *Starkey*. *Black Horſe Yard* for Stablings, with ſome dwelling Houſes in it. *Flower de lis Court* but ſmall. *Three Crown Court*, a pretty handſome open Place, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Holſey's Rents*, very ſmall and ordinary. *Carpenters Yard*, a good handſome Court, pretty well inhabited. *George Alley*, long and narrow, with a Paſſage to *Aldgate*.]

*Bunt's Yard.*

*Allam Yard.*

*Colcheſter Street.*

*Chain Alley.*

*Gold Square.*

*Gunpowder Alley.*

*Oxford's Almſhouſes.*

*Black Horſe Yard.*

*Flower de lis Court.*

*Three Crown Court.*

*Holſey's Rents.*

*Carpenter's Yard.*

*George Alley.*

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counſellors, ſix; Conſtables, ſix; Scavengers, nine; Wardmote-men for Inqueſt, 18; and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at 5 *l.* [In the firſt Edition it was at 46 *l.* and accounted in the *Exchequer* to 45 *l.* 10 *s.*

R. B.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, beſides the Conſtable and Beadle, 34 Watchmen; and for the Liberty of *Dukes Place* 10. In all 44.

The Jury-men returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild-Hall*, in the Month of *January*.]

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Knt.

## CHAP. V.

# LIMESTREET WARD.

*The Bounds of it. The Manor of* Leadenhall. Simon Eyre *a famous Citizen. The Bread Carts of* Bow, *St.* Mary at Axe *Pariſh. The Pariſh of St.* Auguſtine *at the Wall. The preſent State of this Ward.*

Limeſtreet Ward.

*Limeſtreet*, whence ſo called.

THE next is *Limeſtreet* Ward, and taketh the Name *Limeſtreet*, of making or ſelling of *Lime* there, (as is ſuppoſed.) The Eaſt Side of this *Limeſtreet*, from the North Corner thereof, to the midſt is of *Ealdgate* Ward, as is aforeſaid: The Weſt Side, for the moſt part, from the North Corner, Southward, is of this *Limeſtreet* Ward: The South End on both Sides is of *Langbourn* Ward: The Body of this *Limeſtreet* Ward, is of the high Street called *Cornhill* Street, which ſtretcheth from *Limeſtreet* on the South Side, to the Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall*: And on the North Side, from the South Weſt Corner of St. *Mary* Street, to another Corner over againſt *Leadenhall*.

High Street of *Cornhill*.

St. *Mary* Street.

Now for St. *Mary* Street, the Weſt Side thereof is of this *Limeſtreet* Ward, and alſo the Street which runneth by the North End of this St. *Mary* Street, on both Sides; from thence Weſt to an Houſe called *the Wreſtlers*, a Sign ſo called, almoſt to *Biſhopſgate*. And theſe are the Bounds of this ſmall Ward.

Places of Note in this Ward.

An Houſe in *Limeſtreet*, called *the King's Artiree*.

*Greenyard.*

Monuments, or Places notable in this Ward, be theſe: In *Limeſtreet* are divers fair Houſes for Merchants and others: There was ſometime a Manſion Houſe of the King's, called *the King's Artirce*, whereof I find Record in the 14th of *Edward* I. but now grown out of Knowledge. I read alſo of another great Houſe in the Weſt Side of *Limeſtreet*, having a Chapel on the South, and a Garden on the Weſt, then belonging to the Lord *Nevill*; which Garden is now called the *Greenyard* of the *Leadenhall*.

This Houſe, in the Ninth of *Richard* II. pertained to Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *John Burley* his Brother: And of late the ſaid Houſe was taken down, add the fore Front thereof new builded of Timber, by *Hugh Offley*, Alderman.

*Benbridges* Inn.

At the North Weſt Corner of *Limeſtreet*, was (of old time) one great Meſſuage, called *Benbridge*'s *Inn*: *Raphe Holland*, Draper, about the Year 1452. gave it to *John Gill*, Maſter, and to the Wardens and Fraternity of Taylors, and Linen Armorers of St. *John Baptiſt* in *London*, and to their Succeſſors for ever. They did ſet up in place thereof a fair large Frame of Timber, containing in the high Street one great Houſe, and before it, to the Corner of *Limeſtreet*, three other Tenements, the Corner Houſe being the largeſt: And then down *Limeſtreet* divers proper Tenements. All which the Merchant Taylors in the Reign of *Edward* VI. ſold to *Stephen Kirton*, Merchant Taylor and Alderman. He gave with his Daughter *Griſild*, to *Nicholas Woodroffe*, the ſaid great Houſe, with two Tenements before it, in lieu of an hundred Pounds, and made it up in Money, three hundred ſixty ſix Pounds, thirteen Shillings, four Pence. This worſhipful Man, and the Gentlewoman his Widow after him, kept thoſe Houſes down *Limeſtreet* in good Reparations, never put out but one Tenant, took no Fines, nor raiſed Rents of them, which was ten Shillings the piece yearly: But whether that Favour did over-live her Funeral, the Tenants now can beſt declare the contrary.

Next unto this on the high Street was the Lord *Souches* Meſſuage or Tenement, and other. In place whereof, *Richard Wethel*, Merchant Taylor, builded a fair Houſe, with an high Tower, the ſecond in number, and firſt of Tim-

Meſſuage of the L. *Sowch*.

An Houſe with an high Tower.

ber that ever I learned to have been builded, to overlook Neighbours in this City.

This *Richard*, then a young Man, became in ſhort time ſo tormented with Gouts in his Joints, of his Hands and Legs, that he could neither feed himſelf, nor go further than he was led, much leſs was he able to climb, and take the pleaſure of the height of his Tower.

Then is there another fair Houſe, builded by *Stephen Kirton*, Alderman: Alderman *Lee* doth now poſſeſs it, and again new buildeth. [But now, it * is in the Cuſtody of Sir *William Craven*.]

Meſſuage called *Green Gate.*

Then is there a fair Houſe, of old time called the *Green Gate*, by which one *Michael Piſtoy*, *Lumbard*, held it, with a Tenement and nine Shops, in the Reign of *Richard* II. who in the 15th of his Reign, gave it to *Roger Crophull* and *Tho. Bromeſlet*, Eſqrs by the Name of the *Green Gate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* upon *Cornhill*, in *Limeſtreet* Ward: Since the which time, *Philip Malpas*, ſometime Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs, dwelled therein, and was there robbed and ſpoiled of his Goods, to a great Value, by *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels, in the Year 1449.

*Philip Malpas* robbed.

Afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry* VII. it was ſeized into the King's Hands. And then granted firſt unto *John Alſton*, after that, unto *William de la Rivers*, and ſince by *Henry* VIII. to *John Mutas*, a *Pickard*, or *Frenchman*, who dwelled there, and harboured in his Houſe many *Frenchmen*, that kalendred Wolſteds, and did other things, contrary to the Franchiſes of the Citizens. Wherefore on *evil May Day*, which was in the Year 1517. the Prentiſes and other ſpoiled his Houſe, and if they could have found *Mutas*, they would have ſtricken off his Head. Sir *Peter Mutas*, Son to the ſaid *John Mutas*, ſold this Houſe to *David Woodroſe*, Alderman, whoſe Son, Sir *Nicholas Woodroſe*, Alderman, ſold it over to *John Moore*, Alderman, that next poſſeſſed it.

*Mutas* Houſe ſpoiled.
Sir *Peter Mutas.*

*Leaden Porch.*

Next is a Houſe, called the *Leaden Porch*, lately divided into two Tenements, whereof one is a Tavern, and then one other Houſe for a Merchant, likewiſe called the *Leaden Porch*, but now turned to a Cooks Houſe.

A Houſe wherein divers Maioralties were kept.

Next is a fair Houſe and large, wherein divers Maioralties have been kept, whereof twain in my remembrance; to wit, Sir *William Bowyer*, and Sir *Henry Huberthorne*.

Manor of *Leadenhall.*

The next is *Leadenhall*, of which I read, that in the Year 1309. it belonged to Sir *Hugh Nevil*, Knt. and that the Lady *Alice* his Widow, made a Feoffment thereof, by the name of *Leadenhall*, with the Advouſons of the Church of St. *Peter* on *Cornhill*, and other Churches, to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, 1382.

More, in the Year 1380. *Alice Nevil*, Widow to Sir *John Nevill*, Knt. of *Eſſex*, confirmed to *Thomas Cogſhall*, and others, the ſaid Manor of *Leadenhall*, and the Advouſons, &c.

This Manor of *Leadenhall* comes to the City. *Anno* 1408.

In the Year 1384. *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, had the ſaid Manor. And in the Year 1408. *Robert Rikeden* of *Eſſex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, confirmed to *Richard Whittington*, and other Citizens of *London*, the ſaid Manor of *Leadenhall*, with the Appurtenances, the Advouſon of St. *Peter*'s Church, St. *Margaret Pattens*, &c.

And in the Year 1411. the ſaid *Whittington* and other confirmed the ſame to the Maior and Communalty of *London*, whereby it came to the Poſſeſſion of the City.

Licence to take up Lead to the building of a common Granary.

Then in the Year 1443. the 21. of *Henry* VI. *John Hatherly*, Maior, purchaſed Licence of the ſaid King to take up 200. Fodder of Lead, for the building of Water Conduits, a common Granary, and the Croſs in Weſt *Cheap*, more richly, for the Honour of the City.

In the Year next following, the Parſon and Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt* of *London*, ſeeing the famous and mighty Man (for the Words be in the Grant; *Cum nobilis & potens vir*,) *Simon Eyre*, Citizen of *London*, among other his Works of Piety, effectually determined to erect and build a certain Granary, upon the Soil of the ſame City at *Leadenhall*, of his own Charges, for the common utility of the ſaid City; to the amplifying and inlarging of the ſaid Granary, granted to *Henry Frowicke*, then Maior, the Aldermen and Communalty and their Succeſſors for ever, all their Tenements, with the Appurtenances, ſometime called the *Horſe Mill* in *Graſs Street*, for the annual Rent of four Pounds, &c.

*Horſe Mill* in *Graſs Street.*

Alſo, certain Evidences (of an Alley and Tenements pertaining to the *Horſe Mill*, adjoining to the ſaid *Leaden Hall* in *Graſs Street*, given by *William Kingſtone*, Fiſhmonger, unto the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill*) do ſpecify the ſaid Granary, to be builded by the ſaid honourable and famous Merchant, *Simon Eyre*, ſometime an Upholſter, and then a Draper, in the Year 1419. He builded it of ſquared Stone in the form as now it ſheweth, with a fair and large Chapel in the Eaſt ſide of the Quadrant, over the Porch of which he cauſed to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me, The Lord's right hand exalted me.*

*Simon Eyre* ſometime an Upholſter, then by changing of his Copy a Draper.
*Leadenhall* new builded to be a common Garner.
A Chapel builded in *Leadenhall.*

Within the ſaid Church, on the North Wall was written, *Honorandus famoſus Mercator* Simon Eyre, *hujus operis*, &c. In Engliſh thus: *The honourable and famous Merchant* Simon Eyre, *Founder of this Work*, once Maior of this City, Citizen and Draper of the ſame, departed out of this Life the 18th Day of *September*, the Year from the Incarnation of *Chriſt*, 1459. and the 38th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VI. He was buried in his Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Wolnoth* in *Lumbard Street*: He gave by his Teſtament, which I have read, to be diſtributed to all Priſons in *London*, or within a Mile of that City, ſomewhat to relieve them.

Legacies given by *Simon Eyre.*
Daily Service by Note, &c. and three Free Schools in *Leadenhall.*

More, he gave 2000 Marks upon a Condition, which not performed, was then to be diſtributed to Maids Marriages, and other Deeds of Charity: He alſo gave 3000 Marks to the Company of Drapers; upon Condition, that they ſhould within one Year after his Deceaſe, eſtabliſh perpetually a Maſter or Warden, five ſecular Prieſts, ſix Clerks, and two Queriſters, to ſing daily Divine Service by Note for ever, in his Chapel of the *Leadenhall*: Alſo three School Maſters with an Uſher, to wit, one Maſter with an Uſher for Grammar, one Maſter for Writing, and the third for Song, with houſing there newly builded for them for ever: The Maſter to have for his Salary, ten Pounds, and every other Prieſt eight Pounds, every other Clerk five Pounds, ſix Shillings, eight Pence, and every other Choriſter five Marks. And if the Drapers refuſed this to do, within one Year after his deceaſe, then the three thouſand Marks to remain to the Prior and Convent of *Chriſt*'s *Church* in *London*, with Condition to eſtabliſh as is aforeſaid, within two Years after his deceaſe. And if they refuſed, then the 3000 Marks to be diſpoſed by his Executors, as they beſt could deviſe in Works of Charity.

Thus much for his Teſtament, not performed by eſtabliſhing of Divine Service in his Chapel or Free Schools for Scholars; neither how the Stock of 3000 Marks, or rather 5000 Marks, was imployed by his Executors, could I ever learn *. He left Iſſue, *Thomas*, who had Iſſue, *Thomas*, &c. True it is, that in the Year 1464.

---

* That is, in the time of the Edition by *A. M.*

* Flying Tales I have heard, but not of Credit to avouch, and therefore I over paſs them: So in the firſt Edit. *Lib. Albus.*

the third of *Edward* IV. it was agreed by the Maior, Aldermen and Commonalty of *London*, that notwithſtanding the King Letters Patents, lately before granted unto them, touching the Tronage or weighing of Wares, to be holden at the *Leaden Hall*; yet ſuit ſhould be made to the King for new Letters Patents, to be granted to the Maior of the Staple, for the Tronage of Woolls to be holden there, and order to be taken by the Diſcretion of *Thomas Cooke*, then Maior, the Counſel of the City, *Jeffrey Filding* then Maior of the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, and of the King's Council, what ſhould be paid to the Maior and Aldermen of the City, for the laying and houſing of the Woolls there, that ſo they might be brought forth and weighed, *&c.*

Beame for Tronage of Woolls at *Leadenhall.* *Lib. Albus.*

A Brotherhood of ſixty Prieſts in the Chapel of *Leadenhall.*

Touching the Chapel there, I find, that in the Year 1466. by Licence obtained of King *Edward* IV. in the ſixth of his Reign, a Fraternity of the *Trinity* of ſixty Prieſts (beſide other Brethren and Siſters) in the ſame Chapel, was founded by *William Rouſe*, *John Riſby*, and *Thomas Aſhby*, Prieſts. Some of the which ſixty Prieſts, every Market Day in the Forenoon, did celebrate Divine Service there, to ſuch Market People as repaired to Prayer. And once every Year they met all together, and had ſolemn Service, with Proceſſion of all the Brethren and Siſters. This Foundation was in the Year 1512. by a Common Council confirmed to the ſixty *Trinity* Prieſts and to their Succeſſors, at the Will of the Maior and Commonalty.

*Leadenhall* burned.

Now it did befal, that in the Year 1484. a great Fire happened upon the *Leadenhall*, by what Caſualty I know not, but much houſing was there deſtroyed, with all the Stocks for Guns, and other Proviſion belonging to the City, which was a great Loſs, and no leſs Charge to be repaired by them.

*Rich. Arnold.*

In the Year 1503. the eighteenth of *Henry* the Seventh, a Requeſt was made by the Commons of the City, concerning the uſage of the ſaid *Leadenhall*, in Form as followeth:

A Requeſt of the Citizens to the Maior and Aldermen. *Vid.* Old *Cuſt.* F. 1. *J. S.*

*Pleaſe it the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council, to enact, That all* Frenchmen *bringing Canvas, Linen Cloth, and other Wares to be ſold, and all Foreigns bringing Wolſteds, Sayes, Stamins, Kiverings, Nails, Iron Work, or any other Wares, and alſo all manner Foreigns, bringing Lead to the City to be ſold; ſhall bring all ſuch their Wares aforeſaid, to the open Market of the* Leadenhall, *there and no where elſe to be ſhewed, ſold, and uttered, like as of old Time it hath been uſed, upon pain of Forfeiture of all the ſaid Wares, ſhewed or ſold in any other place than aforeſaid; The ſhew of the ſaid Wares to be made three Days in a Week, that is to ſay,* Monday, Tueſday, *and* Wedneſday. *It is alſo thought reaſonable, that the* Common Beam *be kept from henceforth in the* Leadenhall. *And the Farmer to pay therefore reaſonable Rent to the Chamber: For better it is that the Chamber have advantage thereby, than a foreign Perſon. And alſo the ſaid* Leadenhall, *which is more chargeable now by half than profitable, ſhall better bear out the Charges thereof. Alſo the* Common Beam *for Wooll at* Leadenhall, *may pay yearly a Rent to the Chamber of* London, *toward the Supportation and Charges of the ſame Place: For reaſon it is, that a common Office occupied upon a common Ground, bear a Charge to the Uſe of the Communalty. Alſo that Foreigns bringing Woolls, or any other Merchandizes or Wares to* Leadenhall, *to be kept there for the Sale and Market; may pay more largely for keeping of their Goods, than Freemen.* Thus much for the Requeſt of the Commons at this time.

*Leadenhall* Market for Canvas and Linen Cloth.

Common Beam.

To be kept in *Leadenhall.*

*Leadenhall* pertaining to the Communalty.

Woolls, Fells, and other Merchandizes to be ſold in *Leadenhall.*

Now to ſet down ſome Proof, that the ſaid Hall hath been imployed and uſed as a *Granary* for Corn and Grain (as the ſame was firſt appointed) leaving all former Examples, this one may ſuffice: *Roger Achly*, Maior of *London*, in the Year 1512. the third of *Henry* VIII. when the ſaid Maior entred the Maioralty, there was not found one hundred Quarters of Wheat in all the Garners of this City, either within the Liberties, or near adjoining. Through the which Scarcity, when the Carts of *Stratford* came laden with Bread to the City (as they had been accuſtomed) there was ſuch preſs about them, that one Man was ready to deſtroy another, in ſtriving to be ſerved for their Money. But this Scarcity laſted not long: For the Maior (in ſhort time) made ſuch Proviſion of Wheat, that the Bakers both of *London*, and of *Stratford*, were weary of taking it up, and were forced to take much more than they would. And for the reſt the Maior laid out the Money and ſtowed it up in *Leadenhall*, and other Garners of the City. This Maior alſo kept the Market ſo well, that he would be at the *Leadenhall*, by four a Clock in the Summers Mornings, and from thence he went to other Markets, to the great comfort of the Citizens.

*Leadenhall* uſed as a Garner.

*Roger Achely* Maior, made good Proviſion for the City.

Bread Carts of *Stratford*, at the *Bow.*

Surveyors of the City Garners.

I read alſo, that in the Year 1528. the 20. of *Henry* VIII. Surveyors were appointed to view the Garners of the City, namely, the *Bridgehouſe* and the *Leadenhall*, how they were ſtored of Grain for the Service of the City. And becauſe I have here before ſpoken of the Bread Carts coming from *Stratford* at the *Bow*, ye ſhall underſtand, that of old time, the Bakers of Bread at *Stratford* were allowed to bring daily (except the Sabbath and principal Feaſts) divers long Carts laden with Bread, the ſame being two Ounces in the Penny Wheate Loaf, heavier than the Penny Wheat Loaf baked in the City, the ſame to be ſold in *Cheape*, three or four Carts ſtanding there, between *Gutheran's Lane* and *Fauſter's Lane* End, one Cart on *Cornhill*, by the Conduit, and one other in *Graſs Street*. And I have read, that in the fourth Year of *Edward* II. *Richard Reffeham* being Maior, a Baker named *John* of *Stratford*, for making Bread leſſer than the Aſſiſe, was with a Fool's Hood on his Head, and Loaves of Bread about his Neck, drawn on a Hurdle through the Streets of this City.

Where the Bread Carts ſtood.

*Liber D.*

A Baker of *Stratford* puniſhed in *London* for baking Bread under the Aſſize.

Moreover, in the forty fourth of *Edward* the Third, *John Chicheſter* being Maior of *London*, I read in the Viſions of *Pierce Plowman*, a Book ſo called, as followeth.

*There was a carefull commune, when no Cart came to Town with Baked bread fro* Stratford: *tho gan beggers weepe, and workemen were agaſt, a little this will be thought long in the date of our Dirte, in a dry Averell a thouſand and three hundred, twice thirty and ten*, &c.

*John Malverne.* Bread Carts from *Stratford* miſſed in this City in the time of Scarcity.

I read alſo in the twenty of *Henry* VIII. Sir *James Spencer* being Maior, ſix Bakers of *Stratford* were merced in the *Guildhall* of *London*, for baking under the Size appointed. Theſe Bakers of *Stratford* left ſerving this City, I know not upon what occaſion, about thirty Years ſince.

Six Bakers of *Stratford* amerced.

[In the firſt Edition of this SURVEY which was *Anno* 1598. the ceaſing of theſe *Stratford* Bread Carts was ſaid to be about *thirty Years ſince*; which then muſt be about the Year 1568.]

*J. S.*

In the Year 1519. the tenth of *Henry* VIII. *Sept.* 28. a Petition was exhibited by the Commons to the Common Council, * and was by them allowed, concerning the *Leadenhall*, how they would have it uſed, *viz.*

A Petition of the Commons concerning the uſe of the *Leadenhall.*

---

* It ran to the Right Honourable the Maior, and his Worſhipful Brethren the Aldermen, and to the diſcreet Commoners in this Common Council aſſembled.

*Meekly beſeeching, ſheweth unto your good Lordſhip, and Maſterſhips, divers and many Citizens of this City, which with your Favours (under Correction) think, that the great place called the* Leadenhall, *ſhould, nor ought not to be letten to Farm, to any Perſon or Perſons, and in eſpecial, to any Fellowſhip or Company incorporate, to have and hold the ſame Hall for term of Years, for ſuch Inconveniences as thereby may enſue, and come to the hurt of the common weal of the ſaid City in time to come, as ſomewhat more largely may appear in the Articles hereafter following.*

Firſt, *If any Aſſembly, or haſty gathering of the Commons of the ſaid City, for oppreſſing or ſubduing of miſruled People within the ſaid City, hereafter ſhall happen to be called or commanded by the Maior, Aldermen and other Governours and Counſellors of the ſaid City for the time being; there is none ſo convenient, meet and neceſſary a place to aſſemble them in, within the ſaid City, as the ſaid* Leadenhall, *both for largeneſs of room, and for their ſure Defence in time of their counſelling together about the Premiſes. Alſo, in that place hath been uſed the Artillery, Guns, and other common Armours of the ſaid City, to be ſafely kept in a readineſs, for the Safeguard, Wealth and Defence of the ſaid City, to be had and occupied at times, when need required. As alſo the ſtore of Timber, for the neceſſary Reparations of the Tenements belonging to the Chamber of the ſaid City, there commonly hath been kept.*

Artillery, and Guns in *Leadenhall.*

And Timber kept there.

Item. *If any Triumph or Nobleſſe were to be done, or ſhewed by the Commonalty of the ſaid City, for the Honour of our Sovereign Lord the King, and Realm, and for the Worſhip of the City; the ſaid* Leadenhall *is the moſt meet and convenient place, to prepare and order the ſaid Triumph therein, and from thence to iſſue forth to the places therefore appointed.*

Item, *At any Largeſs or Dole of any Money, made unto the poor People of this City; by or after the Death of any worſhipful Perſon within the ſaid City, it hath been uſed, to be done and given in the ſaid* Leadenhall, *for that the ſaid place is moſt meet therefore.*

Largeſſes and Doles diſtributed here.

Item, *The honourable Father, that was Maker of the ſaid Hall, had a ſpecial Will, Intent and Mind, (as it is commonly ſaid) that the Market Men and Women, that came to the City with Victuals and other things, ſhould have their free ſtanding within the ſaid* Leadenhall *in wet Weather, to keep themſelves and their Wares dry; and thereby to encourage them, and all other, to have the better will and deſire, the more plenteouſly to reſort to the ſaid City, to victual the ſame. And if the ſaid Hall ſhould be letten to Farm, the Will of the ſaid honourable Father ſhould never be fulfilled, nor take effect.*

*Leadenhall* a Market Place for Victuallers, and the People to ſtand dry.

Item, *If the ſaid place, which is the chief Fortreſs and moſt neceſſary Place within all the City, for the Tuition and Safeguard of the ſame, ſhould be letten to Farm, out of the Hands of the chief Heads of the ſame City, and eſpecially to any other Body Politick, it might at length (by likelihood) be occaſion of Diſcord and Debate between the ſaid Bodies Politick. Which God defend.*

*Leadenhall* the chief Fortreſs of the City.

*For theſe and many other great and reaſonable Cauſes, which hereafter ſhall be ſhewed to this Honourable Court, your ſaid Beſeechers think it much neceſſary, that the ſaid Hall be ſtill in the Hands of this City, and to be ſurely kept by ſad and diſcreet Officers in ſuch wiſe, that it may always be ready to be uſed and occupied, for the common weale of the ſaid City when need ſhall require, and in no wiſe to be letten to any Body Politick.* Thus much for the Petition.

About the Year 1534. great means was made about the *Leadenhall*, to have the ſame made a Burſe for the Aſſembly of Merchants, as they had been accuſtomed in *Lumbard Street:* Many Common Councils were called to that end; but in the Year 1535. *John Champneis* being Maior, it was fully concluded, that the Burſe ſhould remain in *Lumbard Street*, as afore, and *Leadenhall* no more to be ſpoken of concerning this Matter.

*Leadenhall* meant to have been made a Burſe for Merchants.

In the Year 1546. when King *Henry*'s Corps lay in State in his Chapel at *Weſtminſter*, in the Month of *February*, about twelve Days, here at *Leadenhall*, *Heath* Biſhop of *Worceſter* the King's Almoner, and other his Miniſters and Aſſiſtants, did daily diſtribute to poor People of the City great plenty of Money; as well as at *Weſtminſter*; and divers other Places in the ſeveral Wards, both in open Doles and by way of Proclamation.]

Here Money given by the King's Almoner. *J. S.*

The uſe of *Leadenhall* in my Youth was thus: In a part of the North Quadrant, on the Eaſt ſide of the North Gate, were the common Beams for weighing of Wooll and other Wares, as had been accuſtomed: On the Weſt ſide of the Gate was the Scales to weigh Meal: The other three Sides were reſerved (for the moſt part) to the making and reſting of the Pageants ſhewed at *Midſummer* in the Watch: The remnant of the Sides and Quadrants were imployed for the ſtowage of Woolſacks, but not cloſed up: The Lofts above were partly uſed by the Painters, in working for the decking of Pageants and other Devices, for beautifying of the Watch and Watchmen. The reſidue of the Lofts were letten out to Merchants, the Woolwinders and Packers therein to wind and pack their Wools. And thus much for *Leadenhall* may ſuffice.

The Uſe of *Leadenhall* anciently.

Now on the North of *Limeſtreet* Ward, in the high Street are divers fair Houſes for Merchants, and proper Tenements for Artificers, with an Alley alſo called *Shaft Alley*, of the Shaft or Maypole ſometime reſting over the Gate thereof, as I have declared in *Ealdgate* Ward.

The North of *Limeſtreet* Ward.

In the Year 1576. partly at the Charges of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, and partly at the Charges of the Chamber of *London*, a Water Pump was raiſed in this high Street of *Limeſtreet* Ward, near unto *Limeſtreet* Corner. For the placing of the which Pump, having broken up the Ground, they were forced to dig more than two Fathom deep, before they came to any main Ground. Where they found a Hearth made of *Britain*, or *Roman* Tile, every Tile half yard ſquare, and about two Inches thick: they found Coal lying there alſo (for that lying whole will never conſume.) Then digging one Fathom into the main, they found Water ſufficient, made their prall, and ſet up the Pump. Which Pump, with oft repairing and great Charges to the Pariſh, continued not 24 years, but being rotted, was taken up, and a new ſet in the Place in the Year 1600. Thus much for the high Street.

A Pump in the high Street of *Limeſtreet* Ward *Cornhill Street* in ſome place raiſed two Fathom higher than of old Time, as appeared by Buildings found ſo deep.

In St. *Mary* Street had ye (of old time) a Pariſh Church of St. *Mary* the Virgin, St. *Urſula*, and the 11000 Virgins; which Church was commonly called St. *Mary at the Axe*, of the Sign of an Axe, over againſt the Eaſt End thereof, or St. *Mary Pellipar*, of a Plot of Ground lying on the North ſide thereof, pertaining to the Skinners in *London*. This Pariſh about the Year 1565. was united to the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*. And ſo was St. *Mary at the Axe* ſuppreſſed, and letten out to be a Warehouſe for a Merchant. Here was afterwards a FreeSchool kept. Againſt the Eaſt End of this Church was ſometime a fair Wall, now turned to a Pump.

St. *Mary Street*, Pariſh Church of *Mary*, St. *Urſula*, and 11000. Virgins, called *At the Axe*, letten out for a Warehouſe.

Pariſh Church of St. *Auguſtine in the Wall*, made a Chapel to the *Papey*, and ſince pulled down, made a Stable.

Alſo againſt the North End of this St. *Mary* Street, was ſometime one other Pariſh Church of St. *Auguſtine*, called St. *Auguſtine in the Wall*, for that it ſtood adjoining to the Wall of the City, and otherwiſe called St. *Auguſtines Papey*, or *the Poor*, as I have read in the Reign of *Edward* III.

Earl of *Oxford* had his Inn in S. *Auguſtine's Papey. J. S.*

In this Pariſh an Earl of *Oxford* had his Inn: and the laſt Will of *Agnes* Lady *Bardolph Anno* 1403. was dated from hence, in theſe Words; *Hoſpitio, &c.* from the Inn of the Habitation of the Lord, the Earl of *Oxenford*, in the Pariſh of St. *Auguſtines de Papey, London.*]

About the Year 1430. in the Reign of *H.* VI. the ſame Church was allowed to the Brethren of the *Papey*, the Houſe of poor Prieſts, whereof I have ſpoken in *Aldgate* Ward.

The Donation of St. *Auguſtine's* Church to the *Papey. J. S.*

The Donation of this Pariſh Church, (about the Year 1430.) with the Churchyard, a Meſſuage and Garden thereunto belonging, may be worth the recording in this Place. And therefore I ſhall ſet it down, as I have met with it in the incomparable Library of the Honourable *Robert Harley*, Eſq; now Earl of *Oxon.* (the Copy whereof ſeems to have ſometime belonged to *John Stow*) It is as follows:

*Biblioth. Harlian.*

**Be it known unto all Men by theſe Preſents, that I** Richard Wodehouſe, **Parſon of** All Saints **Church in the Wall of** London **in** Bradſtreet **Ward, by Aſſent and Licence of** William, **Prior of the Trinity Houſe within** Aldgate, **and the Covent of the ſame Houſe, being Patrons of** All Saints **Church, and of the Chapel, late the Pariſh Church, called** Papey Church, **late in the Pariſh of** All Saints **aforeſaid, in** Aldgate **Ward, ſituate at** Beauſmarkes **next** London **Wall: Alſo, by Conſent, Aſſent, and Licence of the Reverend Father in Chriſt** William, **by God's Grace Biſhop of** London, **Ordinary of the ſame; have confirmed to R. the aforeſaid Chapel, late the Pariſh Church, called** Papey Church, **with the Churchyard, together with a certain Tenement or Meſſuage, and Garden adjoining to the ſaid Chapel, with all things elſe that ought of right to pertain to the ſaid Chapel. Which Chapel, Churchyard, Meſſuage and Garden, are jointly ſituate in the aforeſaid Pariſh of** All Saints: **And containeth in Length in the South ſide by the King's Highway from the Garden which pertaineth to the Chamber in** Guildhall **of** London, **and is now in the Tenure of** Richard Wymarke, **toward the Weſt, unto the King's Way toward the Eaſt, 57 Roods and one Foot of Aſſize: in Length in the North part next** London, **from the foreſaid Garden toward the Weſt unto the King's ſaid Highway toward the Eaſt, ſixty Roods of Aſſize: And in Breadth in the Weſt End toward the ſaid Garden, unto the King's Highway, eight Roods of Aſſize.** William Eaſtfield **then Maior of** London; William Ruſs, Ralph Holand **Sheriffs, and** Stephen Brown **then Alderman of** Aldgate **Ward.**

On the other Side is an Inſtrument, ſhewing the Foundation of this Hoſpital, the Founders thereof, and the Cauſe; to wit, out of Compaſſion to poor decayed Prieſts, and for their Relief and Subſiſtence. The Inſtrument is as follows:

**TO all the Sons of our Holy Mother the Church, to whom and to whoſe Knowledge theſe Letters or the Contents of them ſhall come, and thoſe whom the Writing underneath do touch, or ſhall hereafrer touch;** Thomas Symineſſon **Parſon of the Pariſh Church of** All Saints **at the Wall of the City of** London, **together with the Church of St.** Auguſtines **Papey of the ſame City, by ordinary Authority, and for true, lawful and honeſt Cauſes, joined, annexed and incorporated to the ſame Church of** All Saints, **and** William Cleve **Chaplain of the Chantry founded at the Altar of St.** John Baptiſt **in the Church of the Bleſſed** MARY **of** Aldermary **Church of** London; **and** William Barnaby, **one of the Chantry of the Cathedral Church of St.** Paul's **in** London; **and** John Stafford **Chaplain, of the City of** London; **ſend greeting in our Lord everlaſting;**

**KNOW ye all by theſe Preſents, that the moſt excellent Prince in Chriſt, and our Lord and Maſter, the famous** Henry VI. **King of** England **and** France, **and Lord of** Ireland, **of his eſpecial Grace, ſure Knowledge and mere Motion, by Advice and Aſſent of his great Council, by his Letters Patents, the Tenor of which are underwritten, To us and to others, hath graciouſly granted and given Licence for him and his Heirs, as much as in him is; That we three, or any two of us, begin, make, found, ordain, unite and eſtabliſh, in the Honour of St.** Charity **and St.** John Evangeliſt, **a certain perpetual Fraternity or Brotherhood, as of our ſelves and other Chaplains of Chantries, and Hirelings, as of other honeſt Men whoſoever, in ſome Place convenient and honeſt of the ſame City, which we ſhall provide for that purpoſe: For the Relief and Suſtenence of ſuch poor Prieſts, decayed through Poverty, and detained by Diſeaſes, as have nothing to live on, but (as well to the great Diſhonour of God, as the Reproach of the Clergy, and Shame to Holy Church) do miſerably beg; To pray devoutly as well for the good State and Proſperity of the foreſaid King and Kingdom of** England, **and the Nobility and Peers thereof, as for the Brethren and Siſters of the ſaid Fraternity, and Brotherhood, as now plainly and fully appeareth in the aforeſaid Letters Patents, here inſerted: unto which we refer you.**

**Whereupon we,** William Cleve, William Barnaby, **and** John Stafford, **the Chaplains aforeſaid, conſidering that the Premiſſes are good, godly and meritorious, and minding effectually and ſurely to eſtabliſh the ſaid Fraternity, in the Name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghoſt, the glorious Virgin** Mary, **St.** Charity **and St.** John Evangeliſt, **in whoſe Honour the foreſaid Fraternity by the King's Licenſe given and granted, as is ſaid, is founded and adjoined, we begin and proceed after this Order,** &c. And then follows the Inſtrument of the Donation of the Papey Church, as before.]

No Pariſh Church in this Ward.

The Pariſhioners of this Church were appointed to the Pariſh Church of *Allhallows* in the Wall, which is in *Broadſtreet* Ward. This Brotherhood, called *Papey*, being ſuppreſſed, the Church of St. *Auguſtine* was pulled down, and in place thereof one *Grey*, an Apothecary, builded a Stable, and a Hay-loft. It is now a dwelling Houſe, reſerving the Churchyard for a Garden Plot. Thoſe two Pariſh Churches, both lying in the Ward of *Limeſtreet*, being thus ſuppreſſed, there is not any one Pariſh Church or Place for Divine Service in that Ward, but the Inhabitants thereof repair to Churches out of their Ward, namely to St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill* in *Cornhill* Ward, St. *Andrew* in *Aldgate* Ward, *Allhallows* in the Wall in *Broadſtreet* Ward, and ſome to St. *Dennis* in *Langborn* Ward.

Now becauſe of late there hath been ſome Queſtion, to what Ward this Church or Chapel of St. *Auguſtine Papey*, ſhould of right belong; (for the ſame hath been challenged by them of *Aldgate* Ward, and (without reaſon) taken into *Biſhopſgate* Ward, from *Limeſtreet* Ward) I am ſomewhat to touch it.

Houſes by *London* Wall in the Ward of *Limeſtreet.*

About 30 Years ſince, the Chamber of *London* granted a Leaſe of Ground (in theſe Words) *Lying near* London *Wall, in the Ward of* Limeſtreet, *from the Weſt of the ſaid Church or Chapel of St.* Auguſtine Papey, *towards* Biſhopſgate, *&c.* On the which Plot of Ground, the Leaſee builded three fair Tenements, and placed Tenants there: theſe were charged to bear Scot and Lot, and ſome of them to bear Office in *Limeſtreet* Ward: all which they did willingly without grudging. And when any ſuſpected or diſordered Perſons were by the Landlord placed there, the Officers of *Limeſtreet* Ward fetched them out of their Houſes, committed them to ward, procured their due Puniſhments, and baniſhed them from thence. Whereby in ſhort time that Place was reformed, and brought into good Order: which thing being noted by them of *Aldgate* Ward, they moved their Alderman, Sir *Thomas Offley*, to call in thoſe Houſes to be of his Ward. But I myſelf ſhewing a fair Ledgier Book, ſometime pertaining to the late diſſolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, wherein were ſet down the juſt Bounds of *Aldgate* Ward, before Sir *Thomas Offley*, Sir *Rowland Hayward*, the Common Council, and Wardmote Inqueſt of the ſaid *Limeſtreet* Ward; Sir *Thomas Offley* gave over his Challenge, and ſo that Matter reſted in good Quiet until the Year 1579. that Sir *Richard Pype* (being Maior, and Alderman of *Biſhopſgate* Ward) challenged thoſe Houſes to be of his Ward, whereunto (without reaſon ſhewed) Sir *Rowland Hayward* yielded: and thus is that ſide of the Street, from the North Corner of St. *Mary* Street almoſt to *Biſhopſgate*, (wherein is one Plot of Ground, letten by the Chamberlain of *London* to the Pariſh of St. *Martin Oteſwich*, to be a Churchyard or Burying-place for the Dead of that Pariſh, *&c.*) unjuſtly drawn from the Ward of *Limeſtreet*.

*Stow* vindicates *Limeſtreet* Ward, as to ſome Bounds of it.

A part of *Limeſtreet* Ward unjuſtly withheld by *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

Divers other Proofs I could ſet down, but this one following may ſuffice. The Maior and Aldermen of *London* made a Grant to the Fraternity of the *Papey*, in theſe Words:

A Grant to the Papey.

***Be it remembred, that where now of late the Maſter and Wardens of the Fraternity of the*** **Papey** ***have made a Brick Wall, cloſing in the Chapel of*** **St. Auguſtine,** ***called*** **Papey** ***Chapel, ſituate in the Pariſh of*** **All Saints** ***in the Wall, in the Ward of*** **Limeſtreet** ***of the City of*** **London:** ***from*** *the South Eaſt Corner of the which Brick Wall, is a Scutcheon of 21 Foot of Aſſize from the ſaid Corner Eaſtward: And from the ſame Scutcheon there to a Meſſage of 55 Foot and an half Weſtward: the ſaid Scutcheon breaketh out of Line right Southward, betwixt the Meaſures aforeſaid, three Foot and five Inches of Aſſize, upon the common Ground of the City aforeſaid:* Ralph Verney, *Maior, and the Aldermen of the ſame City, the* 22. *day of* October, *the ſixth year of* Edward IV. *granted to* John Hod, *Prieſt, Mr.* John Bolt, *and* Tho. Pachet, *Prieſts, Wardens of the Fraternity of* Papey *aforeſaid, and to their Succeſſors for ever,* &c. *yielding* 4 *d. Sterling yearling at* Michaelmas. And this is (ſaith my Book) inrolled in the *Guildhall* of *London*. Which is a ſufficient Proof, the ſame Plot of Ground to be of *Limeſtreet* Ward.

*Lib. Papey.*

An old large Meſſuage.

On the South ſide of this Street, ſtretching Weſt from St. *Mary* Street, towards *Biſhopſgate* Street, there was (of old time) one large Meſſuage builded of Stone and Timber in the Pariſh of St. *Auguſtine* in the Wall, now in the Pariſh of *Allhallows* in the ſame Wall, belonging to the Earl of *Oxford*, (for *Richard de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, poſſeſſed it in the fourth of *Henry* V.) but in Proceſs of Time, the Lands of the Earl fell to Females; amongſt the which, one being married to *Wingfield* of *Suffolk*, this Houſe with the Appurtenances fell to his Lot, and was by his Heir, Sir *Robert Wingfield*, ſold to Mr. *Edward Cooke*, at this time the Queen's Attorney General. This Houſe being greatly ruinated of late time, for the moſt part hath been letten out to Poulterers, for Stabling of Horſes and Stowage of Poultry. But now lately new builded into a number of ſmall Tenements, letten out to Strangers, and other mean People.

Patent *Oxford* Place.

Who was afterward Lord Chief Juſtice *Cooke.*

The Scavenger of *Limeſtreet* Ward *Hum. Dyſon.*

It was ordered by the Lord Maior and Aldermen, at a Court holden on *Thurſday* the 24. of *April*, in the fourth Year of *Edward* VI. That the Chamberlain of *London* ſhould yearly pay unto the Scavenger of *Limeſtreet* Ward 20 *s.* by even Portions, out of the Profit coming by the Butchers Stalls in *Leadenhall*, toward the cleanſing and ſweet keeping of the ſame Ward.

One Note more of this Ward, and ſo an End: I find of Record, that in the Year 1371. the 45th of *Edward* III. a great Subſidy of 100000 Pounds was granted towards the King's Wars in *France*. Whereof the Clergy payed 50000 Pounds, and the Laity 50000 Pounds, to be levied in 39 Shires of *England*, containing Pariſhes 8600. Of every Pariſh, 5 *l.* 16 *s.* the greater to help the leſſer. This City (as one of the Shires) then containing 24 Wards, and in them 110 Pariſhes, was therefore aſſeſſed to 635 *l.* 12 *s.* whereof *Limeſtreet* Ward did bear 34 *s.* and no more; ſo ſmall a Ward it was, and ſo accounted, as having no one whole Pariſh therein, but ſmall Portions only, of two Pariſhes in that Ward.

Subſidy of *Limeſtreet* Ward, in the Year 1371.

The preſent State of this Ward.

*R. B.*

*Leadenhall* Street.

Now to deſcribe the modern State of this Ward: We begin with *Leadenhall* Street; which is ſpacious, populous, and well inhabited: but the Houſes eſcaping the great Fire *Ann.* 1666. are not ſo ſightly and uniform. In this Street are theſe Places: *Sharp*'s *Alley* ſeated againſt the *Eaſt India* Houſe indifferent good. *Token-Houſe Yard*, but ſmall; hath a Paſſage in *Leadenhall*. The *King's Arms* Inn, on the North of the Street, near unto St. *Mary Axe*; of a good Trade for Stage Coaches and Waggons out of *Eſſex*. The *Eaſt India* Houſe on the South Side of the Street, formerly Sir *William Craven*'s, a very large Building, with ſpacious Rooms very commodious for ſuch a publick Concern. It hath a large Hall and Court Yard for the Reception of People, who

*Sharp's Alley.*

*Token-Houſe Yard.*

The *King's Arms* Inn.

*Eaſt India* Houſe.

who hath Buſineſs here, to attend on the Company on their Court Days. There belongs to it alſo a Garden, with Warehouſes in the back part toward *Limeſtreet*; into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts to bring their Goods into their Warehouſes. This Houſe doth, or did belong to the Earl of *Craven*, and let by him to this Company at a yearly Rent.

The preſent State of *Leadenhall* Market.

*Leadenhall* is a very large Building of Free Stone, containing within it three large Courts, or Yards, all encompaſſed with Buildings; wherein is kept a Market, one of the greateſt, the beſt, and the moſt general for all Proviſions in the City of *London*, nay of the Kingdom; and if I ſhould ſay of all *Europe*, I ſhould not give it too great a Praiſe. The Building hath flat Battlements leaded at the Top: And for the Conveniency of People's coming to this great Market, (which is kept every Day of the Week except Sundays) for one thing or the other) beſides the principal Entrance out of *Leadenhall* Street, there are two or three others, one out of *Limeſtreet*, and the reſt out of *Gracechurch* Street.

The Yards belonging to it.

Of the three Courts or Yards that it conſiſts of, the firſt is that at the North Eaſt Corner of *Gracechurch* Street, and opens into *Leadenhall* Street: This Court or Yard contains in Length from North to South 164 Foot, and in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 80 Foot; within this Court or Yard round about the ſame, are about 100 Standing Stalls for Butchers for the ſelling only of Beef, and therefore this Court is called *the Beef Market*, many of which Stalls are 8, 10, or 12 Foot long, and 4, 5, or 6 Foot broad, with *Racks*, *Hooks*, *Blocks*, and all other Conveniences for the Sale of their Meat. All which Stalls are either under Warehouſes above Head, or ſheltred from the Weather by Roofs over them. This Yard is on *Tueſdays* a Market for Leather, to which the Tanners do reſort. On *Thurſdays* the Waggons from *Colcheſter* and other Parts come with Bayes, *&c.* and alſo the Felmongers with their Wool; and on *Fridays* it is a Market for *Raw Hides*, beſides *Saturdays* for Beef, as alſo other Proviſions.

The *Green Yard* for ſmall Meat.

The ſecond *Market Yard* is called the *Green Yard*, as being once a green Plot of Ground. Afterwards it was the City's Store Yard for Materials for Building and the like, but now a *Market* only for *Veal*, *Mutton*, *Lamb*, &c. This Yard is 170 Foot in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and 90 Foot Broad from North to South. It hath in it 140 Stalls for the *Butchers* all covered over, and of the Bigneſs of thoſe in the *Beef Market*. In the middle of this *Green Yard* Market North to South is a Row of Shops, with *Kitchins*, or Rooms over them for *Fiſhmongers*; and alſo on the South Side and Weſt End are Houſes and Shops alſo for *Fiſhmongers*. Towards the Eaſt End of this Yard is erected a fair *Market Houſe* ſtanding upon Columns, with Vaults underneath, and Rooms above, with a Bell Tower, and a Clock, and under it are *Butchers* Stalls. The Tenements round about this Yard are for the moſt part inhabited by *Cooks*, *Victuallers*, and ſuch like; and in the Paſſages leading out of the Streets into this Market are *Fiſhmongers*, *Poulterers*, *Cheeſmongers*, and ſuch like Traders for Proviſion.

Fiſhmongers in this Green Yard.

The Herb Market.

The third Market belonging to *Leadenhall* is called the *Herb Market*, for that Herbs, Roots, Fruit, *&c.* are only there ſold. This Market is about 140 Foot Square, the Weſt, Eaſt, and North Sides have Walks round them covered over for Shelter, and ſtanding upon Columns; in which Walks there are 28 Stalls for Gardiners, with Cellars under them. There is alſo in this Yard one Range of Stalls covered over for ſuch as ſell *Tripe*, *Neats Feet*, *Sheep's Trotters*, *&c.* And on the South Side, the Tenements are taken up by *Victuallers*, *Poulterers*, *Cheeſemongers*, *Butchers*, and ſuch like. And for the regular ordering of this Market, and thoſe Numbers of People that reſort thither with their Goods, ſee in the Chapter of Civil Government.

Sellers of *Tripe, Neats Feet*, &c.

The Rooms how employed.

The Rooms in the Stone Building about the Beef Market (which is properly *Leadenhall*) is employed for ſeveral Uſes, as the Weſt Side is wholly uſed for the Stowage of Wares belonging to the old *Eaſt India Company*; on the Eaſt Side is the *Meal Warehouſe*, and the *Wool Hall*; on the South End is the *Colcheſter Bay Hall*; and at the North End is the Warehouſe for the Sealing of Leather.

The general Conflagration of this City in 1666 terminated in that Part of the City near adjoining to this Hall: all the Houſes about it, and within the Yards belonging unto it, being deſtroyed, there did (of this Fabrick) only remain the Stone Work. Since which, the Courts and Yards belonging to this Building, and ſome other adjacent Grounds purchaſed by the City, are wholly converted into a Market for the City's Uſe; the Place for the Reception of Country Butchers, and others who brought Proviſions before to the City, being then only in *Leadenhall* Street, between *Gracechurch* Street and *Limeſtreet*, which was very incommodious both to the Market People as well as to the Paſſengers.

*Limeſtreet.*

*Pewterers Hall.*

*Limeſtreet*, a Place well inhabited by Merchants and others of Repute. At the End towards *Fenchurch* Street is *Pewterers Hall*, a pretty handſome Building, with a Court of a Free Stone Pavement. Near unto this Hall is the Paſſage into *Leadenhall* Market; a little more South is a good Houſe, the Seat of Sir *Robert Jeffreys* Knt. and Alderman; over againſt which is *Cullum* Street, made a Street ſince the Fire, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Fenchurch* Street. Which Street being the greateſt part in *Langborn* Ward is there treated of. About the Middle of the Street is a Place called *Queens Square*, or *Queens Square Paſſage*, as leading into *Leadenhall* Market, a well built Place, with a Free Stone Pavement; on the Ground, on which this Place is built, was a large Houſe, the Habitation of a Merchant, and anciently ſuppoſed to belong to the Kings and Queens.

*Queens Square.*

St. *Mary Axe.*

St. *Mary Axe* goes out of *Leadenhall* Street, and runs Northwards to *Camomile* Street by *London Wall*. It is a Street graced with good Buildings, and much inhabited by eminent Merchants. Out of this Street, and almoſt over againſt St. *Andrew's Underſhaft* Church, is a Paſſage into Great St. *Helens*; and towards the North End is *Sopers Yard*, a very mean Place, oppoſite to which is *Fletchers Hall*.

*Sopers Yard.*
*Fletchers Hall.*

*Camomile* Street hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward, not above 200 Foot from St. *Mary Axe*; and the reſt in *Aldgate* Ward.]

To this Ward belongeth an Alderman and his Deputy, 4 Common Council Men, 4 Conſtables, 2 Scavengers, 16 for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* *ob.* *q.* But in the firſt Edition it was ſaid to be taxed to the Fifteen at 40 *s.* or thereabout.

*R. B.*

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 11 Watchmen.

The Jury Men returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild Hall* in the Month of *November*.]

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Robert Beachcroft* Knt.

## CHAP. VI.

# BISHOPSGATE WARD.

*St.* Botolph *Church.* *A New Churchyard here.* *A* Perſian *Merchants Tomb.* *St.* Mary *of* Bethlem. Fiſher's *Folly.* *St.* Mary Spittle. Loleſworth, *or* Spittle Fields. *Urnes found there; and other ſtrange Things.* *St.* Ethelburgh's. *St.* Helen's. Crosby *Place.* *Sir* T. Greſham's *Houſe.* *The modern Eſtate of the Ward.*

*Biſhopſgate* Ward.

The Compaſs of it.

THE next is *Biſhopſgate* Ward, whereof a part is without the Gate, and of the Suburbs, from the Bars by St. *Mary Spittle* to *Biſhopſgate*, and a part of *Houndſditch*, almoſt half thereof, alſo without the Wall, is of the ſame Ward.

Then within the Gate is *Biſhopſgate* Street, ſo called of the Gate, to a Pump, where ſometime was a fair Well with two Buckets, by the Eaſt End of the Pariſh Church of St. *Martin Oteſwich*. And then winding by the Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall*, down *Graſs* Street, to the Corner over againſt *Graſs* Church: And theſe are the Bounds of that Ward.

ParishChurch of St. *Botolph* without *Biſhopſgate.*

Monuments there moſt to be noted, are theſe: The Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph* without *Biſhopſgate*, in a fair Churchyard, adjoining to the Town Ditch, upon the very Bank thereof, but of old time incloſed with a comely Wall of Brick, lately repaired by Sir *William Allen* Maior, in the Year 1571. becauſe he was born in that Pariſh, where alſo he was buried.

Sir *Will. Allen.*

An Anchoreſs.

An Anchoreſs (by *Biſhopſgate*) received 40 *s.* the Year of the Sheriffs of *London*.

The Pariſh Church of St. *BOTOLPH BISHOPSGATE.*

Some part new built, the whole repaired. *R.*

The North Wall of this Church, with the Roof thereof, and the middle Roof likewiſe, were new built, and the Church begun to be repaired in the Year of our Lord 1617. Mr. *Stephen Goſſon* being then Parſon.

*William Whitwell,*
*Dominick Lomlie,* } Churchwardens.

The Repair of it, in Pewing the Church throughout, in painting, altering, adding and ordering to its greater Convenience and Beauty, continued to the Year 1620. in which it was fully finiſhed.

*Samuel Fond,*
*John Day,* } Churchwardens.

The Charge of it amounting to 600 *l.* and upwards.]

*A. M.*

The Monuments that I obſerved in the Church of St. *Botolph* without *Biſhopſgate*, were theſe:

Fair plated Stones lying one by another on the Ground in the Chancel.

Johannes Threll *Armig. nobili ſamilia* Suſſexiæ *ortus, hic jacet. Vixit uſque ad annum ſexageſimum tertium: Mortuus eſt ſexto die* Octobris. *Anno Domini* 1609.

*Sub hoc Marmore jacet corpus* Johannis Redman, *quondam hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris bene meriti: qui ab hac luce migravit tertio die* Julii, *Anno Domini* 1523.

*Hic jacet* Johannes Picking, *Magiſter Artium, nuper Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ, qui obiit* 6. *die* Septemb. *An. Dom.* 1490.

At the Entrance into the Quire in the middle Ile.

*Here under lyeth the Body of* Joane Wood, *Wife of* Robert Wood, *Citizen and Brewer of* London, *who had Iſſue, two Sons and three Daughters;* viz. John, Richard, Joane, Anne *and* Frances. *She deceaſed the* 25. *day of* November, An. Dom. 1600. *She gave large Gifts and Legacies to this Pariſh, as here under is expreſſed.* .

A Monument on the South Side of the middle Ile.

Hugo Wickſteed *Filius* Hugonis Wickſteed, *nuper Civis Mercatoris Sciſſoris* London, & Aliciæ *Uxoris ejus: Hoc Monumentum, & Lapidem inferius poſitum, Parentibus ſuis, & ſibi ipſi dicatum ultimo Teſtamento ſuo curavit fieri: Fuit Juvenis egregiæ indolis, mira ſuavitate morum præditus, erga Deum & Parentes ſummè pius, Flore Juventutis ſuæ arreptus, magnum dolorem amicis reliquit.*

*Quis non, qui novit Juvenem,*
*Sua funera deſlet?*
*Terra tegit Corpus,*
*Spiritus aſtra tenet.*

*Obiit viceſimo ſeptimo die* Auguſti, An. Dom. 1625, *& Ætatis ſuæ, viceſimo primo.*

Gualterus Stonus, *hanc Inſcriptionem amici ſui dilectiſſimi Memoriæ conſecravit.*

Later Monuments. *J. S.*

North Side of the Communion Table is a Monument for Sir *Paul Pindar*, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the *Turkiſh* Emperor *An. Dom.* 1611. and nine Years Reſident there. A Benefactor to this Pariſh. Deceaſed *Aug.* 22. 1650. Aged 84.

*Tho. Worall* D. D. ſometime Prebendary of St. *Paul's*, and Incumbent of this Pariſh. *Nov.* 22. 1639.

*Mary Rogers*, Daughter of *Rogers* Rector of this Church, 1642.

*John Tutchin* Merchant, Son of *Will. Tutchin*, Deputy of this Ward, *Aug.* 25. 1658.

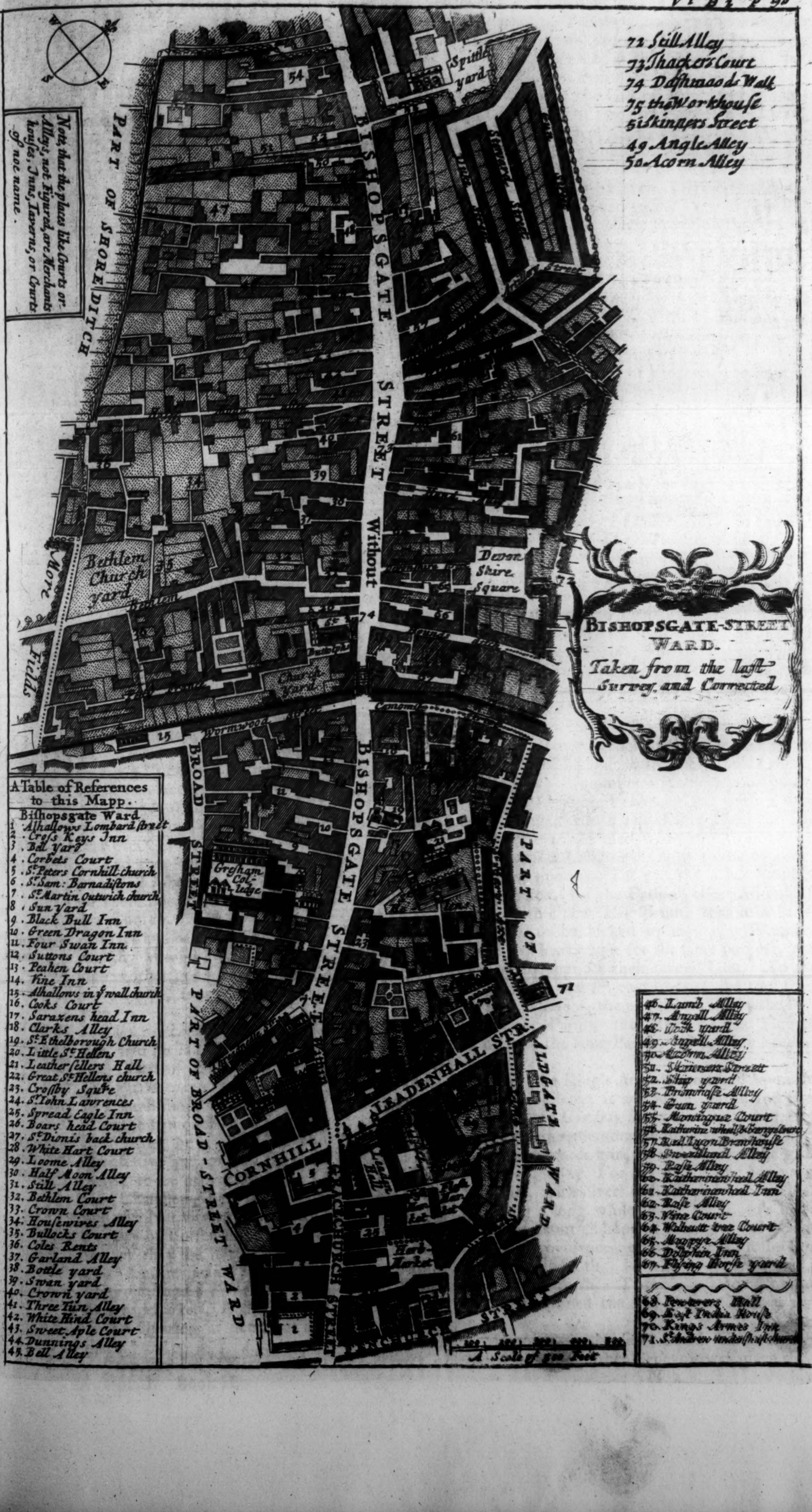
*Mary Daſhwood*, late Wife of *Francis Daſhwood*, Feb. 6. 169$\frac{3}{4}$. And two Sons by her, *Francis* and *Lewis*.

A Child of Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*.

Upon a Pillar in the lower part of the Church, is a Memorial for *Andrew Willaw* Eſq; *June* 10. 1700. By his Will he deviſed and gave to the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor, and their Succeſſors for ever, all his Meſſuages, Tenements and Ground in *Garland Alley* in this Pariſh, to clothe 12 poor Men and 12 poor Women of the ſame Pariſh, on the firſt of *Jan.* yearly for ever. The Overplus of the Rents to be divided among ſuch poor People.

Alſo *Elizabeth* his firſt Wife; and *Anne* his ſecond.

In the Chancel, *George Daſhwood* Eſq; *Mar.* 8. 1682. Aged 65.


BISHOPSGATE-STREET WARD.
Taken from the laſt Survey, and Corrected
72 Still Alley
73 Thackers Court
74 Daſhwoods Walk
75 the Workhouſe
51 Skinners Street
49 Angle Alley
50 Acorn Alley
Note that the places like Courts or Alleys, not Figured, are Merchants houſes, Inns, Taverns, or Courts of not name.
PART OF SHOREDITCH
Spittle yard
BISHOPSGATE STREET Without
Devon Shire Square
Bethlem Church yard
More Fields
Wormwood Street
Camomile Street
BROAD STREET
Greſham College
PART OF BROAD-STREET WARD
BISHOPSGATE STREET
PART OF ALDGATE WARD
LEADENHALL STR.
CORNHILL
GRACECHURCH STREET
Herb Market
FENCHURCH ST.
A Scale of 500 Feet
A Table of References to this Mapp.
Biſhopsgate Ward
1. Alhallows Lombard street
2. Croſs Keys Inn
3. Bell yard
4. Corbets Court
5. St. Peters Cornhill church
6. St. Sam: Barnadistons
7. St. Martin Outwich church
8. Sun yard
9. Black Bull Inn
10. Green Dragon Inn
11. Four Swan Inn
12. Suttons Court
13. Peahen Court
14. Vine Inn
15. Alhallows in ye wall church
16. Cooks Court
17. Sarazens head Inn
18. Clarks Alley
19. St. Ethelborough Church
20. Little St. Hellens
21. Leatherſellers Hall
22. Great St. Hellens church
23. Croſby Squre
24. St. John Lawrences
25. Spread Eagle Inn
26. Boars head Court
27. St. Dionis back church
28. White Hart Court
29. Loome Alley
30. Half Moon Alley
31. Still Alley
32. Bethlem Court
33. Crown Court
34. Houſewives Alley
35. Bullocks Court
36. Coles Rents
37. Garland Alley
38. Bottle yard
39. Swan yard
40. Crown yard
41. Three Tun Alley
42. White Hind Court
43. Sweet Aple Court
44. Dunnings Alley
45. Bell Alley
46. Lamb Alley
47. Angell Alley
48. Cock yard
49. Angell Alley
50. Acorn Alley
51. Skinners Street
52. Ship yard
53. Primroſe Alley
54. Gun yard
55. Montague Court
56. Katherine wheel & [illegible]
57. Red Lyon Brewhouſe
58. Sweedland Alley
59. Roſe Alley
60. Katherinewheel Alley
61. Katherinewheel Inn
62. Roſe Alley
63. Vine Court
64. Walnutt tree Court
65. Magpye Alley
66. Dolphin Inn
67. Flying Horſe yard
68. Pewterers Hall
69. Eaſt India Houſe
70. Kings Armes Inn
71. St. Andrew underſhaft church

*Francis Daſhwood* Eſq; *Apr.* 23. 1683. Aged 79.

*Anne* and *Mary*, Daughters of *Thomas Pittis*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh *Annis* 1681 and 1682

*Thomas Iſham* 1692, *Elizabeth Iſham* 1693, Children of *Zach. Iſham*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh.

South Ile. Lady *Anne Gibb*, Daughter of Sir *Ralph Gibbs*, of *Huntington* in the County of *Warwick*, Knt. late Wife of Sir *Henry Gibb*, late of *Faulkland* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*; Bart. deceaſed. She died *May* 30. 1658.

*J. Worthingt.*

On a Graveſtone in the Churchyard over againſt the Almſhouſes, an Inſcription for *Miriam Taylor*, Daughter of *Richard Taylor* and *Agnes* his Wife. Departed *June* 30. 1705. Aged 17. And for *John Taylor*, who was unfortunately killed by a Blow with a Stick on *Holy Thurſday An.* 1710. in the 15th Year of his Age.

*All you that chance this Tomb of mine to ſee,*  
*Pray ſtop and read, and Warning take by me.*  
*With Care obſerve your Parents ſound Advice;*  
*Your Safety in your juſt Obedience lies.*  
*If you their wiſe Commands once diſobey,*  
*Like me, to ſudden Death you'll fall a Prey.*

Charities given to this Pariſh.

Now for the Chriſtian Charities and Gifts beſtowed on this Pariſh.]

*Joan Wood's* Gifts. *A. M.*

The aforeſaid *Joan Wood* gave as followeth.

At her Burial ſhe appointed to be given 10 *l.* to the Poor.

She gave 10 *s.* yearly for a Sermon on *Midſummer Day*.

For a Friendly Meeting among the Neighbours, 40 *s.*

In Bread Weekly to the Poor for ever, 2 *s.*

Alſo four Load of Charcoals yearly to the Poor for ever.

To the Parſon of the Pariſh yearly for ever, 10 *s.*

To the two Churchwardens, 10 *s.* to each in like manner.

To the Clerk 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and to the Sexton 5 *s.* yearly for ever.

For a Friendly Meeting of the Parſon and Pariſhioners, accompanying him yearly in walking the Bounds of the Pariſh, 30 *s.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh, in Money yearly (for ever) to be diſtributed, 7 *l.*

And the Remainder of the yearly Rents for the *Half Moon*, and *Half Moon* Alley, to remain in the Church Stock, towards the repairing of the Church.

Other Benefactors.

Over and beſide the memorable Charity of this worthy Widow, Mrs. *Wood*, God hath raiſed divers other good Benefactors to the Poor in the ſame Pariſh, as appeareth by this ſmall Recordation.

This Gift is performed by the Company of Tallow Chandlers yearly.

*John Styward*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, had his laſt Will and Teſtament enrolled in the Court of *Huſtings* in the *Guild Hall* of *London*, on *Monday* next before the Feaſt of St. *Cuthbert* the Biſhop, in the 13th Year of *Edward* IV. after the Conqueſt.

24 Quarters. Former Edit. p. 316.

Wherein he gave to the poor People of this Pariſh five and twenty Quarters of Charcoales, yearly to be delivered by the Company of Tallow Chandlers, betwixt the Feaſt of *All Saints* and the Nativity of our bleſſed Saviour, with a Penalty of Forfeiture of 20 *s.* for the firſt Quarter, if they be not delivered as aforeſaid: And 40 *s.* for the ſecond Quarter; 4 *l.* for the third Quarter; and 8 *l.* for the whole Year, if they be not delivered: And ſo double ſtill from Quarter to Quarter, if defect of Payment herein be made.

*John Britket*, Citizen and Tooth-drawer of *London*, (by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the eleventh Day of *February*, 1554.) gave for ever at the Feaſt of *Eaſter* twelve Sacks of Charcoals to the poor of this Pariſh, out of two Tenements, the one now in the Occupation of *Andrew Partridge*, Tallow Chandler; the other late in Occupation of *Andrew Seywell*, Bricklayer, both joining together at the South ſide of *Bell Alley* Gate in this Pariſh.

We receive of the Gift of Mrs. *Mary Wilkinſon* deceaſed, out of two fair Houſes in St. *Mary Spittle*, four Load of Coals out of each Houſe, 30 Quarters being two Load. The firſt 30 Quarters to be given to the Poor of this Pariſh in the Month of *November* for ever. The next 30 Quarters to be likewiſe given to the Poor of this Pariſh in *December* for ever. Provided that out of each Load, the Overſeers of the Precinct of *Norton Folgate* ſhall have 10 Sacks to be by them given to the Poor of that Precinct.

Likewiſe is paid yearly by the Company of Ironmongers, * the Sum of thirty Shillings *per Annum*, of the Gift of Sir *William Allen*, to be diſtributed among the Poor in Bread.

** The Company of Skinners do give 30 *s.* quarterly. Former Edit. p. 316.

Alſo of the Company of Vintners, the Sum of twenty Shillings, yearly for ever, of the Gift of Sir *Stephen Scudamore*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*.

Alſo of Mrs. *Wood*, the Relict of Mr. *Thomas Wood*, late of St. *Buttolph*'s without *Ealdgate*, the Sum of ten Shillings yearly for ever, to be received on St. *Thomas*'s Day, iſſuing out of certain Tenements in *Katharine Wheel* Alley, in this Pariſh, of the Gift of *Mary Webſter*, Widow.

The Miror of this Age for a matchleſs Woman.

Mrs. *Price*, in the time of her Widowhood, did at her own Charge new build the Pulpit, in the Year of our Lord, 1614. and ſhortly after, did likewiſe ſend (to furniſh the ſame) fair and rich Ornaments for the ſaid Pulpit, as alſo for the Communion Table. For the Pulpit, a coſtly Cloth of Crimſon Velvet, edged in the Bottom with a deep Gold Fringe, and laced about with a fair Gold Lace.

Likewiſe, a Cuſhion ſutable to the ſame, with a very fair Verge to adorn the upper part of the Pulpit, edged likewiſe with a deep Gold Fringe.

Nor did ſhe this worthy Service to God here only, but in other Pariſhes beſide, as at *Paul*'s, *Chriſt-Church*, &c.

And for the Communion Table, a goodly large Carpet of Crimſon Velvet, edged with a deep Gold Fringe; alſo a fair Table Cloth of fine Cambrick, to be uſed upon the Communion Days, with a Cambrick Cloth laced, to cover the Bread upon the Table: Alſo a fair Surplice of Cambrick, for the Parſon's Uſe: All which were, with a new Hair Bruſh, kept in a Sarſanet Caſe, to be locked up in a new Wainſcot Cheſt, by her bought for the ſame purpoſe, and ſo carefully kept for their ſeveral Uſes. To the which Cheſt was ſet two Locks; the two ſeveral Keys whereof, the one to be kept by the Parſon of the Pariſh, the other by the Church Warden of the ſame Pariſh, for the ſafe keeping thereof.

The thankful Gratitude to God of *Humfrey Swanne* Imbroiderer.

As for the King's Arms imbroidred upon the ſaid Pulpit Cloth; it was made, ſet on and freely given by *Humfrey Swan* of this Pariſh, Imbroiderer, in remembrance of God's great Mercy extended towards him, in the Year of the great Viſitation, 1625. For in that Year he had buried his Wife, with divers of his Family; himſelf alſo, lying a long while under the Lord's heavy Hand, without all hope of Recovery. By God's gracious Providence he was at the laſt reſtored to his former Health. In regard whereof, and to expreſs his further Thankfulneſs to Almighty God, he adorned the ſaid Pulpit Cloth as now it is.

Moreover, in the ſame Pariſh Church of St. *Buttolph*, among other Benevolences given thereto, to, may not be omitted the bountiful Gift of Mr. *William Hobby*, Citizen and Ale Brewer of *London*; to wit, the Tenor Bell in the Steeple, bearing his own Name, and called *Hobby*. Which he cauſed to be founded at his own Coſt and Charges: And afterwards to be re-caſt two ſeveral times, only to make it tunable with the other Bells in the Steeple; which was performed accordingly. And they are now as perfect and pleaſing a ring of Bells, as can be wiſhed.

A fine Ring of Bells in St. *Botolph's* Church.

When he gave this Bell to the Pariſh, he enjoined this Condition, that at what time ſoever any Man deceaſed, that had born any place of Eminence and Office in the Pariſh, and afterward hapned (by any Croſs or Miſadventure) to fall in decay; that yet he ſhould have the benefit of the Bell's Service freely beſtowed on him at his Burial, not paying any Coſts or Duties therefore to the Church. No doubt but this Man had an honeſt Meaning, and moſt charitable Mind, both in the Promiſe (which was in Merriment, and when he expected not Place of degree or Office to fall on him) and likewiſe in the Performance; wherein he ſhewed himſelf no way ſlack, but ſo forward as any Man could be. Let his worthy Example incite on others, to the like good Inclination (one way or other) towards the Church.

M. *Pinder's* Gift of threeſcore Pounds.

Mr. *Ralph Pinder*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, Alderman's Deputy of this Ward, who was buried the 28th of *May*, 1622. gave to the Poor of this Pariſh in Money 60 *l.* for which is given to thirteen poor People every *Sunday* in the Year for ever two Pence a piece in good Wheaten Bread.

The Benevolence of *Nicholas Reive* a Scrivener in *Cornhill*.

In the Year, 1626. *Nicholas Reive*, Scrivener in *Cornhill* (whoſe Father was Clerk of this Pariſh) gave by his laſt Will and Teſtament, the Sum of 406 *l.* 5 *s.* to the ſaid Pariſh. To buy ſo much Land as the ſaid Monies will extend unto: and the Rents and Profits thereof to be given and diſtributed to the Comfort of ſuch [poor] People within this Pariſh. With which Monies was purchaſed certain Lands lying at *Stratford Bow*, now in the tenure of *Henry Cheſter*, the Rent of which Lands is 25 *l. per annum*.

The Charity of the Earl of *Devonſhire*.

In the Year, 1628. the 20th of *June*, *William* Earl of *Devonſhire* dyed at *Devonſhire* Houſe without *Biſhopſgate*, and gave 100 *l.* for ever, to the uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh. For which the Church Wardens do give every *Sunday* in the Year to fifteen poor People of this Pariſh two Pence a piece in good wheaten Bread.

T. C's Gift to five poor Widows. An Extract of the Deed, and his Will concerning the diſpoſing thereof.

W*Hereas the ſixth Day of* November *laſt paſt,* T. C. *Citizen and Armourer of* London, *humbly petitioned unto the Court, that they would be pleaſed to receive into the Chamber of* London *the Sum of* 100l. *preſently to be paid, in allowing and paying therefore yearly from the Birth of our Lord God 1629. for ever to the Relief and and Comfort of five aged poor Widows of the Pariſh of St.* Buttolph *without* Biſhopſgate, London, *the Sum of five Pounds to be given and equally diſtributed to and amongſt them, eighteen Days before* Chriſtmas *yearly, as of the free Gift and Benevolence of him the ſaid* T. C. *at the overſight and direction of the Parſon and Church Wardens, for the time being of that Pariſh. Whereupon in furtherance of that pious and charitable Work, this Court was pleaſed to accept of the ſaid* 100l. *and to grant performance of that his Petition: As by an Order in that behalf made it may and doth appear: Which ſaid 100 l. was the 13th Day of the ſaid Month of* November *laſt, accordingly paid and delivered by the ſaid* T. C. *into the ſaid Chamber of* London, *to and for the intent and purpoſe aforeſaid. Now the ſaid* T. C. *in further declaration of his full Mind and Intent concerning the diſtribution of the ſaid five Pounds, yearly and for ever, as aforeſaid; he hath expreſſed and declared, that the ſame ſhall be done and performed in this manner,* viz. *that of and with the ſame five Pounds yearly and for ever, there ſhall be bought and provided by the ſaid* T. C. *during his Life, and after his deceaſe by the Parſon and Church Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh of St.* Buttolph *without* Biſhopſgate *aforeſaid for the time being, and their Succeſſors, five Waſtcoats aud five Kirtles, ready made up of good Kerſey or Cloth, the Kerſy or Cloth of every Waſtcoat and Kirtle to be worth fifteen Shillings at the leaſt, and five pair of Stockings and five pair of Shoes, every pair of the ſame Stockings to be worth eighteen Pence at the leaſt, and every pair of the ſaid Shoes to be worth two Shillings at the leaſt. Which Waſtcoats, Kirtles, Stockings and Shoes, ſhall be yearly and for ever delivered on the Feaſt day of St.* Thomas *the Apoſtle, as the free Gift of the ſaid* T. C. *After in the Pariſh Church of St.* Buttolph *without* Biſhoſgate *aforeſaid, unto five aged poor Widows within the ſame Pariſh, being known or reputed to be of honeſt Life and Converſation, and paſt their Labour. That is to ſay, to every of the ſame five poor Widows a Waſtcoat and Kirtle, a pair of Stockings and a pair of Shoes. And that the ſame five poor Widows ſhall be yearly nominated and appointed by the ſaid* T. C. *during his Life, and after his deceaſe the ſame five poor Widows ſhall be at the nomination and appointment of the Parſon and Church Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh of St.* Buttolph *without* Biſhopſgate *aforeſaid, for the time being, and their Succeſſors yearly and for ever. Wherein the meaning and deſire of the ſaid* T. C. *is, that thoſe five poor Widows, or ſo many of them which ſhall be living at the time of his deceaſe, that ſhall be nominated by him in his Life time, for to have and receive the Gifts and Benevolences aforeſaid, ſhall and may every one of them yearly, during their Lives, reſpectively have and receive one Waſtcoat and Kirtle, a pair of Stockings and a pair of Shoes, of the Gift aforeſaid; Provided that they and either of them be of good Life and Converſation.*]

Other Benefactors. *J. S.*

Now beſides theſe Benefactors, as the Edition of this Book *Anno* 1618. had no mention of ſome of them, ſo that Edition gave the Names of ſome others, which the Edition afterwards, *viz.* 1633. was ſilent of. But wherefore, I know not. I think it but juſtice to make a remembrance of them in this Place.

*Katharine Webſter*, Widow, gave 10*s.* yearly for ever, to be diſtributed every St. *Thomas*'s Day.

*John Armſtrong*, Citizen and Carpenter of *London*, gave a ſmall Tenement for the Poors Relief.

Mr. *William Allen* hath given weekly for ever two Shillings in Bread to the Poor.

His Banners and Arms are there, but no Monument.

*John Morgan*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, hath given for ever 13*s.* in Bread, to be diſtributed among the Poor.

*Peter Colet*, Grocer, hath in the like manner given quarterly to the Poor for ever, 16*s.*

*Robert Carleil* alſo in the ſame manner quarterly to the Poor hath given, 25*s.*

Mr. *John Threel* hath alſo in the Month of *November*, yearly for ever given to the Poor, two Loads of good Charcole.

A late account of the Charities of this Pariſh.

The Account of the preſent Charities of Saint *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, as it was lately given in by the Church Wardens at a Parochial Viſitation, was as follows: But ſurely defective.

Sir *William Allen* paid     to the Skinners

Company, for which they by Indenture *an.* 1657. pay 2 *s.* a Week in Bread: 7 *s.* for Reparation of the Body of the Church: 4 *s.* to the Clark: 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to the Church Wardens.

*Joan Wood*, by her laſt Will in the Year 1600. gave an annual Rent Charge of 5 *s.* iſſuing out of an Houſe in *Half Moon* Alley: And a Rent Charge of 20 *s.* iſſuing out of a Brewhouſe, called *Half Moon* Brewhouſe. She gave alſo all her other Lands and Tenements, lying in the ſame Pariſh, not otherwiſe bequeathed, for ſeveral Uſes, *viz.* To find a Preacher to preach a Sermon on the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, 10 *s.* to the Miniſter and Church Wardens, 30 *s.* to the Clerk, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Sexton, 5 *s.* The reſt of the Premiſſes, after ſeveral other Legacies, to be employed in the common Stock of the ſaid Pariſh: to repair the Church and other neceſſary Uſes, for the good of the Pariſh.

*Joan Ford*, by her laſt Will dated 1644. gave divers Houſes to the Miniſter and Church Wardens, ſituate in *Half Moon* Alley: For a Sermon every *Michaelmas* Day; or, if it fall on a *Sunday*, the Day after, 20 *s.* to the Clerk, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Sexton, 18 *d.* And the reſidue of the Profits to either Uſes ſpecified.

*John Quince*, by his Will dated 1656. gave 40 *s.* to be ſpent on a Dinner on the 5th of *November*. To the Parſon for a Sermon, 10 *s.* to the Clerk, 16 *d.* and to the Sexton, 8 *d.*

Parſonage Houſe and Glebe.

There belongs a Parſonage Houſe to the Miniſter: And for more Glebe, an Houſe now in Poſſeſſion of Sir *Francis Daſhwood*, Kt.]

*Petty France*, near to the Town Ditch.

Now without this Churchyard Wall, was a Cawſway, leading to a Quadrant called *Petty-France*, of *Frenchmen* dwelling there; and to other dwelling Houſes, lately builded on the Bank of the ſaid Ditch by ſome Citizens of *London*, that more regarded their own private Gain, than the common good of the City. For by means of this Cawſway raiſed on the Bank, and ſoylage of Houſes, with other Filthineſs caſt into the Ditch, the ſame is now forced to a narrow Chanel, and almoſt filled up with unſavory things, to the danger of impoiſoning the whole City.

*A. M.*

A new place of Burial, made by the other Churchyard.

For prevention whereof, and in a worthy charitable Diſpoſition of ſo honourable a City (in regard that this Pariſh was greatly unprovided of the Burial for their Dead) that needleſs Cawſey or Paſſage to *Petty France*, was given by the City to the ſaid Pariſh, for the ſame intent; which they have (ſince then) made good and firm Ground, walling it about with a good ſtrong Brick Wall, ſerving as a lower and ſupplying Churchyard by it ſelf. And towards the Charge whereof, divers good Pariſhioners (that deſire to be nameleſs) gave large and honeſt Contribution. And becauſe they would not ſhew themſelves unthankful to the City for ſo great a Benefit, their Expreſſion ſtandeth thus fixed over the Gate, at entrance into the ſaid Churchyard.

*Cœmeterium hoc inferius a Civitate Londinenſi huic Parochiæ conceſſum, ſumptibus ejuſdem Parochiæ muro lateritio ſeptum eſt. An. Dom.* 1615. *Stephano Goſſono, Rectore,* Thomâ Johnſono *&* Johanne Hedleio, *Eccleſiæ Gardianis.*

This Churchyard being conſecrated the 4th Day of *June*, 1617. the firſt Man buried therein chanced to be a *Frenchman* born; upon whoſe Burial, theſe Verſes were written by my Friend Mr. *Th. Collins.*

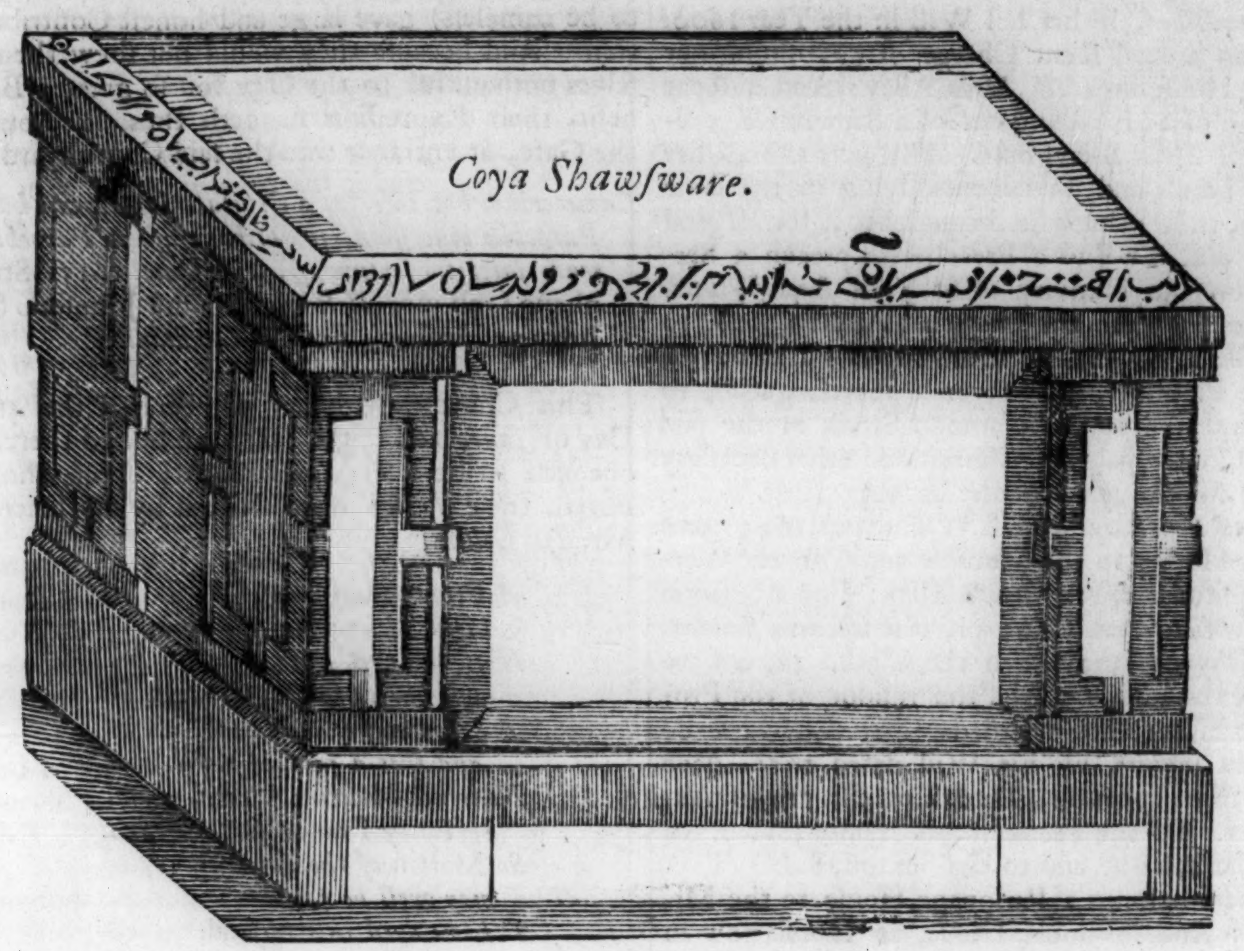
*A* Frenchman *born,*
*hight* Martin de la Toure,
*Was the firſt Man*
*was buried in this Ground.*
*A Schoolmaſter he was:*
*And this a part of our*
*Near neighbouring Point,*
*of* Petty France *ſmall Bound.*
*So* Martin *of the Tower*
*may well be ſaid*
*T' have dyed in* England,
*Yet in* France *was laid.*
*Aug.* 10. 1626.

The Memory of a *Perſian* buried out of the Churchyard. This was thus Engliſhed by his Interpreter.

In *Petty France*, out of Chriſtian Burial, was buried *Hodges Shaughſware* a *Perſian* Merchant, who with his Son came over with the *Perſian* Ambaſſador, and was buried by his own Son, who read certain Prayers, and uſed other Ceremonies, according to the Cuſtom of their own Country, Morning and Evening, for a whole Month after the Burial: For whom is ſet up at the Charge of his Son, a Tomb of Stone with certain *Perſian* Characters thereon; the Expoſition thus, *This Grave is made for* Hodges Shaughſware, *the chiefeſt Servant to the King of* Perſia, *for the ſpace of twenty Years, who came from the King of* Perſia *and dyed in his Service. If any* Perſian *cometh out of that Country, let him read this and a Prayer for him; the Lord receive his Soul, for here lyeth* Maghmote Shaughſware, *who was born in the Town of* Novoy *in* Perſia.

But take the Figure of the Monument, with ſome farther Account thereof.

The Figure of the Monument. *R.*


*Coya Shawſware.*

THIS Monument, with the Characters ingraven about it, ſtands in *Petty France*, at the Weſt End of the lower Churchyard of St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate* (not within, but without the Walls, out of the Bounds of our conſecrated Ground.) Erected to the Memory of *Coya Shawſware*, a *Perſian* Merchant, and a principal Servant and Secretary to the *Perſian* Ambaſſador; with whom he and his Son came over. He was aged 44. and buried the 10th of *Auguſt* 1626. The Ambaſſador himſelf, young *Shawſware* his Son, and many other *Perſians*, (with many Expreſſions of their infinite Love and Sorrow) following him to the Ground between eight and nine of the Clock in the Morning. The Rites and Ceremonies that (with them) are due to the dead, were chiefly performed by his Son, who ſitting croſs-legged at the North End of the Grave, (for his Tomb ſtands North and South) did one while read, another while ſing; his reading and ſinging intermixed with ſighing and weeping. And this, with other things that were done in the Grave in private (to prevent with the ſight the relation) continued about half an Hour.

But this was but this Day's Buſineſs: for, as tho' this had not been enough to perform to their Friend departed, to this place and to this end (that is Prayer, and other Funeral Devotions) ſome of them came every Morning and Evening at ſix and ſix, for the Space of a Month together. And had come (as it was then imagined) the whole time of their abode here in *England*, had not the Rudeneſs of our People diſturbed and prevented their Purpoſe.

107 Meſſuages here belonging to the City. *J. S.*

In *Petty France* are divers Pieces and Parcels of Ground, and 107 Meſſuages or Tenements erected, and divers Yards and Gardens belonging to the City. Now or late in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Tho. Frankland*, and *Tho. Hatton*, or their Under-Tenants. Theſe were declared by the Chamberlain of the City to be lett in the *Gazette April* 4. 1719.]

The Bounds of St. Botolph *Biſhopſgate.*

The Bounds of St. *Botolph*'s Pariſh without *Biſhopſgate*, *London*, are thus: From *Biſhopſgate* (under a part of which the City Ditch runneth) Weſtward, cloſe by the Ditch, they paſs along by *Petty France*, into *Moorfield:* Under the Wall and Cawſey thereof (towards *Bethelem*) there did run a Ditch, and from the North part of the ſaid Field, ſtill doth, ſo far as *Hog Lane*, which is at the upper end of the Garden Alleys. Cloſe to which Ditch, the Pariſh extended all along on the inſide, and taketh in one ſide of *Hog Lane*.

Thence ſtraight forth, it beginneth on the further ſide of *Norton Folgate:* Thence into Saint *Mary* Spittle, and thence into a part of *Petticoat Lane*, ſo far as *Gravel Lane* end: And ſo through divers Gardens on the back ſide of *Fiſher*'s *Folly*, into *Houndſditch*, at the Sign of the *Hand and Still*. So to the Ditch and City Wall: Thence right oppoſite, on to *Biſhopſgate* again. My friendly furtherance here, was by Mr. *Stephen Goſſon*, Parſon of St. *Botolph*, *Thomas Collins* the Clark, and *John Sparrow*, Sexton.]

Hoſpital of *Bethelem.*

Next unto the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*, is a fair Inn for receipt of Travellors: Then an Hoſpital of St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, founded by *Simon Fitz Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1246. He founded it to have been a Priory of Canons, with Brethren and Siſters: And King *Edward* III. granted a Protection (which I have ſeen) for the Brethren, *Militiæ beatæ Mariæ de Bethlem*, within the City of *London*, the fourteenth Year of his Reign. It was an Hoſpital afterwards for diſtracted People.

But the Deſign of the Foundation will more largely appear by this original Deed following:

A. M.

## *The Copy of an ancient Deed of Gift, given to* Bethlem *or* Bedlem, *by* Simon *the Son of* Mary.

Simon Fitz Maries Gift to *Bethlem.*

*TO all the Children of our Mother Holy Church, to whom this preſent Writing ſhall come;* Simon *the Son of* Mary *ſendeth greeting in our Lord. Where among other things, and before other*

*other Lands, the high Altitude of the heavenly Counſels, marvelouſly wrought by ſome readier Devotion, it ought to be more worſhipped; of which things the mortal Sickneſs (after the Fall of our firſt Father* Adam) *hath taken the beginning of this new repairing: Therefore forſooth, it beſeemeth worthy, that the place, in which the Sonne of God is become Man, and hath proceeded from the Virgins Womb, which is increaſer and beginner of Man's Redemption, namely ought to be with Reverence worſhipped, and with beneficial Portions to be increaſed. Therefore it is, that the ſaid* Simon, *Sonne of* Mary; *having ſpecial and ſingular Devotion to the Church of the glorious Virgin at* Bethelem, *where the ſame Virgin of her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the Cratch, and with her own Milk nouriſhed; and where the ſame Child to us there born, the Chivalrie of the heavenly Company ſang the new Hymne,* Gloria in excelſis Deo. *The ſame time, the increaſer of our Health, (as a King, and his Mother a Queene) willed to be worſhipped of Kings: A new Starre going before them at the Honour and Reverence of the ſame Child, and his moſt meek Mother: And to the Exaltation of my moſt noble Lord,* Henry, *King of* England; *whoſe Wife and Child the foreſaid Mother of God, and her only Son, have in their keeping and protection: And to the manifold increaſe of this City of* London, *in which I was born: And alſo for the health of my Soul, and the Souls of my Predeceſſors and Succeſſors, my Father, Mother, and my Friends: And eſpecially for the Souls of* Guy *of* Marlowe, John Durant, Ralph Aſhwye, Maud, Margaret, *and* Dennis, *Women: Have given, granted, and by this my preſent Charter, here have confirmed to God, and to the Church of St.* Mary *of* Bethelem, *all my Lands which I have in the Pariſh of St.* Botolph *without* Biſhopſgate *of* London; *that is to ſay, whatſoever I there now have, or had, or in time to come may have, in Houſes, Gardens, Pools, Ponds, Ditches and Pits, and all their Appurtenances, as they be cloſed in by their Bounds; which now extend in length from the Kings high Street Eaſt, to the great Ditch in the Weſt, the which is called* Deep Ditch: *And in breadth, to the Lands of* Raph Downing *in the North: And to the Land of the Church of St.* Buttolph *in the South. To have and to hold the foreſaid Church of* Bethelem *in free and perpetual Alms: And alſo to make there a Priory, and to ordain a Prior and Canons, Brothers and alſo Siſters, when* Jeſus Chriſt *ſhall enlarge his Grace upon it. And in the ſame place, the Rule and Order of the ſaid Church of* Bethelem *ſolemnly profeſſing, which ſhall bear the token of a Starre openly in their Copes and Mantles of Profeſſion, and for to ſay divine Service there for the Souls aforeſaid, and all Chriſtian Soules: And ſpecially to receive there the Biſhop of* Bethelem, *Canons, Brothers and Meſſengers of the Church of* Bethelem *for evermore, as often as they ſhall come thither. And that a Church or Oratory there ſhall be builded, as ſoone as our Lord ſhall enlarge his Grace: Under ſuch forme, that the Order, Inſtitution of Priors, Canons, Brothers, Siſters of the Viſitation, Correction and Reformation of the ſaid Place, to the Biſhop of* Bethelem *and his Succeſſors, and to the Charter of his Church, and of his Meſſengers, as often as they ſhall come hither, as ſhall ſeeme them expedient, no Man's contradiction notwithſtanding, ſhall pertain evermore, Saving alway the Services of the chiefe Lords, as much as pertaineth to the ſaid Land. And to the more Surety of this thing, I have put my ſelf out of this Land, and all mine: And Lord* Godfrey, *then choſen of the Nobles of the City of* Rome, *Biſhop of* Bethelem, *and of the Pope confirmed then by his Name in* England, *in his Name, and of his Succeſſors, and of his Chapter of his Church of* Bethelem, *into bodily Poſſeſſion: I have indented and given to his Poſſeſſion, all the foreſaid Lands, which Poſſeſſion he hath received, and entred in form aboveſaid. And in token of Subjection and Reverence, the ſaid Place in* London *without* Biſhopſgate, *ſhall pay yearly in the ſaid Citie, a Mark Sterling at* Eaſter, *to the Biſhop of* Bethelem, *his Succeſſors or his Meſſengers, in the Name of a Penſion. And if the Faculties or Goods of the ſaid Place (our Lord granting) happen to grow more; the ſaid Place ſhall pay more, in the name of Penſion, at the ſaid term, to the Mother Church of* Bethelem. *This (forſooth) Gift and Confirmation of my Deed, and the putting to of my Seal for me and mine Heires, I have ſtedfaſtly made ſtrong, the Year of our Lord God, A thouſand, two hundred, forty ſeven, the* Wedneſday *after the Feaſt of St.* Luke *the Evangeliſt: Theſe being Witneſſes,* Peter *the Sonne of* Allen, *then Maior of* London, Nicholas Bet, *then Sheriffe of the ſaid Citie, and Alderman of the ſaid Ward;* Raph Sparling, *Alderman;* Godfrey *of* Campes, Simon Comicent, Simon Ronner, Rob. *of* Woodford, Thomas *of* Woodford, Walter Pointell, Walter *of* Woodford, *&c.*

A Star to be bore in the Copes of theſe Canons.

Godfrey Bp. of *Bethlehem.*

To him to be paid a Mark at *Eaſter*, and to his Succeſſors.

*Anno Dom.* 1247. *Anno* 39. *Hen.* 3.

*Stephen Gennings*, Merchant Tayler, gave 40*l.* toward the purchaſe of the Patronage of this Hoſpital by his Teſtament, *Anno* 1523.]

*Bethlem* purchaſed by the City.

And in the Year 1546. the Maior and Communalty purchaſed the Patronage thereof with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging. The ſame Year, K. *Henry* VIII. gave this Hoſpital unto the City.]

In the Year 1551. a Protection was granted by Letters Patents from King *Edward* VI. dated *March* 7th, to *John Whitehead*, Proctor for this Hoſpital of *Bethelem*, to beg within the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*, the City of *London*, and the *Iſle of Ely*, to endure for an whole Year. Which was a ſign the Revenues of it were now become but ſmall, and not able to maintain the Charge.]

A Protection to beg, granted to *Bethlem.* *J. S.*

The Church and Chapel of this Hoſpital were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houſes builded there, by the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London*. In this place, People that be diſtraught in their Wits, are (by the ſuite of their Friends) received and kept as afore, but not without Charges to their bringers in.

Houſes built where the Church and Chapel ſtood.

At a Court of Aldermen, holden on *Tueſday*, the 20th of *January*, *An.* 4. *Ed.* 6. a Carre roome was freely given to the Inhabitants of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, to the intent, that they ſhould cauſe the utter Parts of the ſaid Ward without the Gate to be kept clean.

*Hum. Dyſon.*

Alſo, at a Court of Aldermen, holden on *Tueſday* the 7th of *April*, *An.* 5. *Ed.* 6. It was ordered that the Inhabitants with the Precinct of *Bethelem* ſhould be (from thenceforth) united to the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph* without *Biſhopſgate*, and ſo by the Parſon and Pariſhioners of the ſame Pariſh accepted and taken; and to be allotted and charged with them, to all Offices and Charges (Tithes and Clerkes Wages excepted:) In conſideration whereof, the Parſon of the ſaid Pariſh was to receive yearly out of the Chamber of *London*, 20*s.* to the Pariſh Clerk, 6 *s.* 8 *d.*]

The Precinct of *Bedlam* united to St. *Botolph* Pariſh. *Hum. Dyſon.*

In the Year 1569. Sir *Thomas Roe*, Merchant Taylor, Maior, cauſed to be incloſed with a Wall of Brick) about one Acre of Ground, being part of the ſaid Hoſpital of *Bethelem*, to wit, on the Weſt on the Bank of *Deep Ditch* ſo called, parting the ſaid Hoſpital of *Bethelem* from the *Moorfield:* This he did for Burial, in eaſe of ſuch Pariſhes in *London*, as wanted Ground convenient within their Pariſhes. The Lady his Wife was there

Burial for the dead prepared.

Deep Ditch by *Bethlem.*

there buried (by whoſe Perſwaſion he incloſed it) but himſelf born in *London*, was buried in the Pariſh Church of *Hackney*.

A Sermon here on *Whitſunday*. *J. S.*

This was called *New Churchyard* near *Bethelem*. Where upon *Whitſunday*, the Lord Maior, and his Brethren the Aldermen, uſed to reſort to hear a Sermon. And this was practiſed *Anno* 1584, “When (according to a Letter from Recorder *Fleetwood* to the Lord Treaſurer) a very good Sermon was preached at this new Churchyard before the Lord Maior Sir *Edward Osborn*, and his Brethren. And by reaſon no Plays were the ſame Day [i. e. *Whitſunday*, as there uſed to be] all the City was quiet.”

On the South Side of this Churchyard over a folding Gate; this Inſcription was engraven in great Letters.

The Inſcription over the Gate.

*THOMAS ROE miles, cum Prætor eſſet LONDINENSIS, hunc locum Reipublicæ, in uſum publicæ Sepulturæ communem, ſuo ſumptu dedicavit*, Anno Dom. 1569.

Which Inſcription even in the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, began to decay, and ſome Letters were utterly defaced. Which was the cauſe that *A. F.* one of the Compilers of *Hollingſhed*'s Chronicle, inſerted it into the ſaid Book: That ſo the Memory of the worthy Benefactor might not vaniſh and be loſt with the fading Inſcription.]

Buildings in *Bethlem*.

From this Hoſpital Northward upon the Streets ſide, many Houſes have been builded with Alleys backward, of late time too much peſtered with People (a great cauſe of Infection) up to the Bars.

*Dolphin* without *Biſhopſgate*.

The other Side of this high Street from *Biſhopſgate* and *Houndſditch*, the firſt building is, a large Inn for receipt of Travellers, and is called the *Dolphin*, of ſuch a Sign.

In the Year 1513. *Margaret Ricroft*, Widow, gave this Houſe with the Gardens and Appurtenances, unto *William Gam*, *R. Clye*, their Wives, her Daughters, and to their Heires, with Condition, they yearely give to the Warden or Governor of the *Gray Friers* Church within *Newgate*, 40*s.* to finde a Student of Divinity in the Univerſity for ever.

*Fiſhers* Folly.

Then is there a fair Houſe of late builded by the Lord *John Powlet*. Next to that, a far more large and beautiful Houſe, with Gardens of Pleaſure, Bowling Alleys, and ſuch like, builded by *Jaſper Fiſher*, free of the Goldſmiths, late one of the ſixe Clerkes of the *Chancery*, and a Juſtice of Peace. It hath ſince (for a time) been the Earl of *Oxford*'s Place. The Queen's Majeſty *Elizabeth* hath lodged there: It belonged to Mr. *Cornwallis*: Then to Sir *Roger Manners*. Afterwards it was the Earl of *Oxford*'s, and after the Earl of *Devon*'s. This Houſe being ſo largely and ſumptuouſly builded, by a Man of no greater Calling, or Poſſeſſions, [or Wealth, for he was indebted to many] was mockingly called *Fiſher*'s *Folly*, and a Rhyme was made of it, and other the like, in this manner;

Kirkebies *Caſtle, and* Fiſhers *Folly*,
Spinolas *Pleaſure, and* Megſes *Glory*.

And ſo of other like Buildings about the City Men have not letted to ſpeak their Pleaſure.

*Berwards Yards.*

From *Fiſher*'s *Folly* up to the Weſt end of *Berward*'s *Lane*, (of old time ſo called, but now *Hog Lane*, becauſe it meeteth with *Hog Lane*) which cometh from the Bars without *Aldgate*, as is afore ſhewed; is a continual building of Tenements, with Alleys of Cottages, peſtered, *&c.* Then is there a large Cloſe, called *Taſell Cloſe*, ſometime, for that there were Taſells planted for the uſe of Clothworkers: Since letten to the Croſs-bow Makers, wherein they uſed to ſhoot for Games at the Popingey. Now the ſame being incloſed with a Brick Wall, ſerveth to be an *Artillery* Yard, [or Garden] whereunto the Gunners of the *Tower* weekly do repair; namely, every *Thurſday*, and there levelling certain Braſs Pieces of great Artillery againſt a Butt of Earth, made for that Purpoſe, they diſcharged them for their Exerciſe. [Preſent uſe is made thereof, by divers worthy Citizens, Gentlemen and Captains, uſing Martial Diſcipline, and where they meet (well near) weekly, to their great Commendation in ſo worthy an Exerciſe.

*Taſel Cloſe.*

*Artillery Yard.*

*J. S.*

*William*, the laſt Prior of St. *Mary* Spittal, with his Convent, granted over this Artillery Garden for thrice 99 Years, for the Uſe and Practice of great and ſmall Artillery.

A Charter for the Fraternity of Artillery.

There was a Charter granted to the *Fraternity* of *Artillery* in great and ſmall Ordinance by the famous Prince King *Henry* VIII. And the Piece of Ground, called the *Artillery Garden*, mentioned before, by his Grace's Means was appointed for the Exerciſe of the ſame Fraternity; as by the Leaſe thereof appeared, granted to the ſame Fraternity. Which Leaſe was put into the Hands of Sir *William Pelham*, Lieutenant of the Ordinance. And the ſame Charter ſince was delivered to the Lord *Burghley*, Lord Treaſurer under Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Art of Gunnery to be taught in this Fraternity.

Now for the farther Improvement of this Fraternity, and to make it uſeful to the Kingdom, one *William Thomas*, Maſter Gunner of the Queen's Ship *the Victory*, in the Year 1584. moved the Lords of her Council, that the ſame Charter might be confirmed, and new eſtabliſhed, with other needful Additions thereto: and chiefly, for the increaſing of Good Gunners for the Queen's Navy and Forts, *viz.* That ſome of their Honours, with the Earl of *Warwick* (who was Maſter of the Ordonance) ſhould be the chief Maſters or Governors of the ſaid Fraternity. That there might by the chief Maſters or Governors be choſen four of the chiefeſt of her Majeſty's Gunners to be Under-maſters. Who, with the Maſter Gunner of *England*, might have the teaching of all the Scholars, and the proving of all ſuch Men, as ſhould take upon them the Charge of a Gunner in any of her Majeſty's Ships, Forts or Caſtles, or ſhould have any Gunners Fee: and to make report to the chief Maſters of their Knowledge, before they ſhould be admitted to any Service. That no Ship or Veſſel, having Ordonance in her, ſhould croſs the Seas, without the ſame had in her ſuch number of Gunners, as followeth, *viz.* That every Ship of the Burthen of 60 Tun, have three Gunners; whereof the Chief or Maſter Gunner to be ſuch an one, as ſhould be tried, allowed and licenſed by ſuch as ſhould be for that Purpoſe appointed. And every Ship of 80 Tuns, four Gunners, to be tried, as aforeſaid. And ſo for every 20 Tun, one Gunner more. That the chief Officers in the Havens, Towns, Ports and Places, where Shipping is uſed, ſhould take the Names of all Perſons in the ſame Towns, Ports and Places, which took Charge or ſerved as Gunners in any Ship or Veſſel; and the ſame to regiſter in a Book for that Purpoſe. And in every *Eaſter* Term to ſend up the ſame Names, and their Dwelling-places to the Maſter Gunner and his four Aſſociates. By which it might be known, where to have ſkilful Gunners, to ſerve her Majeſty, when Opportunity required. That all ſuch Ships as ſhould be freighted within the River of *Thames* with Merchandizes or Goods, ſhould for the Safeguard thereof, have, for every two Pieces, one ſuch Sea-faring Man as ſhould be a Scholar, to be taught and inſtructed in the Science of ſhooting in great and ſmall Ordonance, according to the Intent of her Majeſty's Allowance for the ſame Purpoſe. That there might be, by the chief Maſters, ſuch ſtrait Commandment given to the four Under-maſters and the Maſter Gunner, that that Powder and other her Majeſty's Allowances, for teaching and inſtructing of Scholars in the Science or Myſtery of Shooting in great and ſmall Ordonance, be by them juſtly and truly expended about the ſame Purpoſe that it was allowed for, and not otherwiſe, upon ſome Pain and Penalty. That the four Aſſociates or Under-maſters, with the Maſter Gunner, for the better Service of her Majeſty, might have the Proof of all ſuch Saltpetre, Coal, Sulphur, Powder, Match, Ordonance, Carriages, Wheels, Stocks and Iron-work, as ſhould be for her Majeſty's Service and Store: and that none ſhould be received, but that which they ſhould find to be good and fit for Service; and that upon a Penalty to be appointed by their Honours. Laſtly, that there might be ſet down ſuch a perfect Government in every of her Majeſty's Ships by their Honours, both for their own Safe-guards, and for a Terror to the Enemy, as heretofore was never put in practice by any.

And all this, this *Thomas* the rather offered at this Time, ſince the Queen had now gotten a puiſſant Navy of Ships for Defence, and the Nobility, at their own great Charges, had furniſhed it with great and terrible Ordonance, for the Terror of her Enemies; but there was a great want of skilful Men to ſupply the room of Gunners: So that, if Proof were made, he aſſerted, there would not be found skilful Gunners ſufficient for four of her Men of War. But this Motion I think came to Nothing.]

The Foundation of the Armoury there. *R.*

There was alſo afterwards, for the laying up and preſerving of the Arms, an Armoury built. The Foundation of this Armoury of that remarkable Nurſery of Military Diſcipline, called *The Artillery Garden, London,* was begun to be erected the firſt Day of *May, An. Dom.* 1622. and was finiſhed the laſt of *November* then next following, Colonel *Hugh Hamerſley* being then Preſident, *Edward Pierſe* Treaſurer, *Henry Petowe* Marſhal, and *John Bingham* Eſq; Captain, and one of the Council of War for this Kingdom.

Upon which Monument theſe Lines following were compoſed.

*LONDON*'s Honour, and her Citizens approved Love, exerciſing Arms in the Artillery Garden *London.*

The Fabrick.

*This Architecture, Phænix of our Age,*  
*(All* Europe *cannot ſhew her Equipage)*  
*Is* Mars *his Miſtreſs, which retains the Store*  
*Of* Mars *his Arms, being* Mars *his Paramore.*  
*This Fabrick was by* Mars *his Soldiers fram'd,*  
*And* Mars *his* Armouries *this Building nam'd.*

The Soldiers Honour.

*It holds five hundred Arms, to furniſh thoſe*  
*That love their Sovereign, and will daunt his Foes.*  
*They ſpend their time, and do not ſpare for Coſt;*  
*To learn the uſe of Arms, there's nothing loſt.*  
*Both Time and Coin, to do their Country good,*  
*They'll ſpend it freely, and will loſe their Blood.*

The Aldermen's Love.

*Our City* London *is a Royal thing;*  
*For it is called* The Chamber of our King.  
*Whoſe worthy Senate we muſt not forget.*  
*Their Grant and our Requeſt together met.*  
*They cheriſh us, and we do honour them;*  
*Where Soldiers find true Love, they'l love again.*

The Ground.

*The Ground whereon this Building now doth ſtand,*  
*The* Teaſel Ground *hath heretofore been nam'd.*

The Donor of the Ground.

*And* William *Prior of the Hoſpital*  
*Then of our bleſſed Lady, which we call*  
Saint Mary Spittle *without* Biſhopſgate,  
*Did paſs it by Indenture, bearing date*  
January'*s third Day in* Henry'*s Time*  
*Th' Eighth of that Name: the Covent did conjoin.*

The Uſe.

*Unto the Guile of all Artillery,*  
*Croſs-Bows, Hand-Guns, and of Archery.*

The Term of Years.

*For full three hundred years, excepting three*  
*The Time remaining we ſhall never ſee.*

The Council's Confirmation.

*Now have the noble Council of the King*  
*Confirm'd the ſame, and under* Charles *his Wing*  
*We now do exerciſe, and of that little*  
*Teaſel of Ground, we inlarge St.* Mary Spittle.  
*Trees we cut down, and Gardens added to it:*  
*Thanks to the Lords, that gave us leave to do it.*

A loyal Subjects Deſire.

*Long may this Work endure, and ne'er decay,*  
*But be ſupported till the lateſt day.*  
*All loyal Subjects to the King and State,*  
*Will ſay* Amen, *maugre all Spleen and Hate.*

Mariſchallus Petowe  
compoſuit.]

St. *Mary Spittle.*

*Walter Brune* Mercer, one of the Sheriffs of *London* 1203.

Then have ye the late diſſolved Priory and Hoſpital of our bleſſed Lady, commonly called, Saint *Mary Spittle*, founded by *Walter Brune*, and *Roſia* his Wife, for Canons Regular *Walter*, Archdeacon of *London*, laid the firſt Stone in the Year 1197. *William* of Saint *Mary* Church, then Biſhop of *London*, dedicated it to the Honour of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and his Mother the perpetual Virgin *Mary*, by the Name of *Domus Dei*, and *Beatæ Mariæ, extra Biſhopſgate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Buttolph*. The Bounds whereof, as appeareth by Compoſition betwixt the Parſon and Prior of the ſaid Hoſpital, concerning Tithes, beginning at *Berward*'s *Lane* toward the South, and extendeth in breadth to the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* of *Soreſditch* towards the North; and in length, from the King's Street on the Weſt to the Biſhop of *London*'s Field, called *Lolleſworth* on the Eaſt. The Prior of this St. *Mary Spittle*, for the emortiſing and propriation of the Priory of *Bikenacar* in *Eſſex*, to his ſaid Houſe of St. *Mary Spittle*, gave to *Henry* VII. 400 *l.* in the 22^d^ of his Reign.

*Berwards Lane.*

*Soreditch* ſo called more than 400 years ſince.

This Hoſpital ſurrendred to *H.* VIII. was valued to diſpend 478 *l.* Wherein, beſides Ornaments of the Church, and other Goods pertaining to the Hoſpital, there were found ſtanding 180 Beds well furniſhed, for Receipt of the Poor of Charity. For it was an Hoſpital of great Relief. Sir *Henry Pleſington*, Kt. was buried there 1452.

In Place of this Hoſpital, and near adjoining, are now many fair Houſes builded, for Receipt and Lodging of worſhipful and honourable Perſons.

Sir *Hor. Pallavicini*'s Houſe. *J. S.*

Here was the Houſe of a famous *Italian* Merchant, and Ambaſſador, much employed by Queen *Elizabeth*, namely Sir *Horatio Pallavicini*. And in this ſame Houſe in the firſt Year of K. *James* I. the Ambaſſador from the Archduke of *Auſtria* lodged with his Company.

Queen *Elizabeth* at St. *Mary Spittle.*

I find Queen *Elizabeth* in the Month of *April* 1559. coming in great State from St. *Mary Spittle* attended with a thouſand Men in Harneſs, with Shirts of Mail, and Corſlets and Morice Pikes; and ten great Pieces carried through *London* unto the Court, with Drums and Flutes and Trumpets ſounding, and two Morice-Dancings.

And in a Cart two white Bears. The Occaſion whereof I do not pretend to ſhew.]

Pulpit Croſs at the *Spittle*.

Charnel and Chapel of St. *Edmond* and of *Mary Magdalen*.

Sermons in the *Eaſter* Holidays at the *Spittle*.

A part of the large Churchyard pertaining to this Hoſpital, and ſevered from the reſt with a Brick Wall, yet remaineth as of old time, with a Pulpit Croſs therein, ſomewhat like to that in *Paul's* Church-yard. And againſt the ſaid Pulpit on the South Side before the Charnel and Chapel of St. *Edmond* the Biſhop, and *Mary Magdalen*, (which Chapel was founded about the Year 1391. by *W. Eveſham*, Citizen and Pepperer of *London*, who was there buried) remaineth alſo one fair builded Houſe of two Stories in height for the Maior, and other honourable Perſons, with the Aldermen and Sheriffs to ſit in, there to hear the Sermons preached upon *Eaſter* Holidays. In the Loft over them ſtood the Biſhop of *London*, and other Prelates; now the Ladies and Aldermen's Wives do there ſtand at a fair Window, or ſit at their Pleaſure.

Cuſtomary Sermons at *Paul's Croſs* and the *Spittle*.

The Rehearſal Sermon.

And here it is to be noted, that time out of mind it hath been a laudable Cuſtom, that on *Good Friday* in the Afternoon, ſome eſpecial learned Man, by Appointment of the Prelates, doth preach a Sermon at *Paul's* Croſs, treating of Chriſt's Paſſion: and upon the three next *Eaſter* Holidays, *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*, the like learned Men, by the like Appointment, do uſe to preach on the Forenoon at the ſaid *Spittle*, to perſuade the Articles of Chriſt's Reſurrection: and then on *Low Sunday*, before Noon, one other learned Man at *Paul's* Croſs is to make Rehearſal of thoſe four former Sermons, either commending or reproving them, as to him (by Judgment of the learned Divines) is thought convenient. And that done, he is to make a Sermon of himſelf, which in all were five Sermons in one. At theſe Sermons ſo ſeverally preached, the Maior with his Brethren the Aldermen are accuſtomed to be preſent in their Violets at *Paul's* on *Good Friday*; and in their Scarlets, both they and their Wives, at the *Spittle* in the Holidays, except *Wedneſday*, in Violet: and the Maior with his Brethren on *Low Sunday* in Scarlet at *Paul's* Croſs, continued until this Day.

The Antiquity of it.

Houſe in St. *Mary Spittle* Churchyard builded for the Maior and Aldermen.

Pulpit Croſs in *Spittle* Churchyard new builded. A Houſe in *Spittle* Churchyard builded for the Governors and Children of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

Touching the Antiquity of this Cuſtom, I find none other than that in the Year 1398. King *Richard* having procured from *Rome* Confirmation of ſuch Statutes and Ordinances as were made in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter*, and ended at *Shrewsbury*, he cauſed the ſame Confirmation to be read and pronounced at *Paul's* Croſs and at St. *Mary Spittle*, in the Sermons before all the People. *Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1439. the 18th of *Henry* VII. gave 20*s*. by the Year to the three Preachers at the *Spittle*. *Stephen Forſter* Maior in the Year 1454. gave 40*l*. to the Preachers of *Paul's Croſs* and *Spittle*. I find alſo, that the aforeſaid Houſe, wherein the Maior and Aldermen do ſit at the *Spittle*, was builded (for that purpoſe) of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Rich. Rawſon* Alderman, and *Iſabel* his Wife, in the Year 1488. In the Year 1594. this Pulpit being old, was taken down, and a new one ſet up, the Preachers Face turned towards the South, which was before toward the Weſt. Alſo a large houſe (on the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid Pulpit) was then builded, for the Governors and Children of Chriſt's Hoſpital to ſit in: and this was done of the Goods of *William Elkins* Alderman, late deceaſed. But within the firſt Year, the ſame Houſe decaying, and like to have fallen, was again (with great Coſt) repaired at the City's Charge.

*A. M.*

On *Monday* in *Eaſter* Week. *An. Dom.* 1617. At St. *Mary Spittle*, the Nobility entertain'd by *Lemman*, Maior.

Here I may not omit an eſpecial Matter, becauſe in my remembrance, nor elſe (in my reading) I find not the like. On *Monday* in *Eaſter* Week, being *April* 21. 1617. our moſt gracious Sovereign King *James* being gone on his Journey to *Scotland*; it pleaſed divers Lords and others of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council to viſit this Place of St. *Mary Spittle*, and there to remain in Company (during the Sermon time) with the Lord Maior, Sir *John Lemman*, and his worthy Brethren the Aldermen of this City. The Sermon being ended, they rode home with the Lord Maior to his Houſe near *Belinſgate*. Where they were lovingly and honourably both welcomed and entertained with a moſt liberal and bountiful Dinner, and all the Gentlemen attending on them. The Lords were the right Reverend Father in God *George* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; the Earl of *Worceſter*; the Lord *Liſle*, Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty; the Lord Biſhop of *London*; the Lord *Carew*; the Lord *Knivet*; Sir *Julius Cæſar*; Sir *Thomas Edmonds*; Sir *John Digby*, with divers other Knights and worthy Gentlemen, *&c.* And the Preacher that then preached, was Maſter Doctor *Page*, of *Deptford* in *Kent*.]

Three Brothers preach the three *Spittle* Sermons. *R.*

Among theſe, and other memorable things concerning theſe Spittle Sermons, it deſerves to be recorded, that in the Year 1632. three worthy Brethren, Dr. *Samuel Wincope*, Mr. *Thomas Wincope*, Mr. *John Wincope*, learned and reverend Divines, preached at St. *Mary* Spittle, upon *Monday*, *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week. They were called to preach from the divers Places of their Habitations, diſtant many Miles from one another. And as they happily met here to preach, ſo did the Matter upon which they preached not leſs happily concurr. For though their Texts were ſeveral, yet their Diſcourſes were upon the ſame Subject with an apt dependance upon one another; like the Links of a golden Chain; the ſecond beginning where the firſt ended; and the third, where the ſecond ended, and making a ſuitable and excellent Concluſion of the two former Sermons with his own.]

*Loleſworth Field.*

Burial of the *Romans* in *this Field*.

Old Monuments of the *Romans* found.

On the Eaſt Side of this Churchyard lyeth a large Field, of old time called *Loleſworth*, now *Spittlefield*, which about the Year 1576. was broken up for Clay to make Brick: In the digging whereof many earthen Pots called *Urnæ*, were found full of Aſhes, and burnt Bones of Men, to wit of the *Romans* that inhabited here. For it was the Cuſtom of the *Romans*, to burn their Dead, to put their Aſhes in an Urn, and then to bury the ſame with certain Ceremonies, in ſome Field appointed for that purpoſe near unto their City.

Urnes found.

And Vials.

Every of theſe Pots had in them (with the Aſhes of the Dead) one Piece of Copper Money, with the Inſcription of the Emperour then reigning: Some of them were of *Claudius*, ſome of *Veſpaſian*, ſome of *Nero*, of *Antoninus Pius*, of *Trajanus*, and others. Beſides thoſe Urns, many other Pots were found in the ſame place, made of a white Earth, with long Necks, and Handles, like to our Stone Jugs: Theſe were empty, but ſeemed to be buried full of ſome liquid Matter, long ſince conſumed and ſoked through. For there were found divers Vials, and other faſhioned Glaſſes, ſome moſt cunningly wrought, ſuch as I have not ſeen the like, and ſome of Cryſtal, all which had Water in them, nothing differing in clearneſs, taſte, or ſavour from common Spring Water, whatſoever it was at the firſt. Some of theſe Glaſſes had Oil in them very thick, and earthy in ſavour. Some were ſuppoſed to have Balm in them, but had loſt the Virtue: Many of theſe Pots and Glaſſes were broken in cutting of the Clay, ſo that few were taken up whole.

Diſhes and Cups found here,

There were alſo found divers Diſhes and Cups, of a fine red coloured Earth, which ſhewed outwardly ſuch a ſhining ſmoothneſs, as if they had been of Corral. Thoſe had (in the bottoms) *Roman* Letters printed, there were alſo Lamps of white Earth, and red artificially wrought with divers Antiques about them, ſome three or four Images, made of white Earth, about a Span long each of them: One I remember was of *Pallas*, the reſt I have forgotten. I my ſelf have reſerved (amongſt divers of thoſe Antiquities there found) one *Urna*, with the Aſhes and Bones, and one Pot of white Earth very ſmall, not exceeding the quantity of a quarter of a wine Pint, made in ſhape of a Hare, ſquatted upon her Legs, and between her Ears is the Mouth of the Pot.

And Lamps.

Troughs of Stone found in the *Spittle Field.*

There hath alſo been found (in the ſame Field) divers Coffins of Stone, containing the Bones of Men: Theſe I ſuppoſe to be the Burials of ſome ſpecial Perſons, in time of the *Britons*, or *Saxons*, after that the *Romans* had left to govern here. Moreover, there were alſo found the Skulls and Bones of Men, without Coffins, or rather whoſe Coffins (being of great Timber) were conſumed. Divers great Nails of Iron were there found, ſuch as are uſed in the Wheels of ſhod Carts, being each of them as big as a Man's Finger, and a quarter of a Yard long, the Heads two Inches over. Thoſe Nails were more wondered at than the reſt of the things there found, and many Opinions of Men were uttered of them; namely, that the Men there buried, were murthered by driving thoſe Nails into their Heads; a thing unlikely: For a ſmaller Nail would more aptly ſerve to ſo bad a purpoſe, and a more ſecret place would lightly be employed for their burial.

Great Nails of Iron found in the Field. Fond Opinions of Men.

A Conjecture what they ſhould be.

But to ſet down what I have obſerved concerning this Matter. I there beheld the Bones of a Man lying (as I noted) the Head North, the Feet South, and round about him (as thwart his Head, along both his Sides, and thwart his Feet) ſuch Nails were found. Wherefore I conjectured them to be the Nails of his Coffin, which had been a Trough, cut out of ſome great Tree, and the ſame covered with a Plank of a great thickneſs, faſtened with ſuch Nails, and therefore I cauſed ſome of the Nails to be reached up to me; and found under the broad Heads of of them, the old Wood, ſkant turned into Duſt or Earth, but ſtill retaining both the grain and proper colour. Of theſe Nails (with the Wood under the Head thereof) I reſerved one, as alſo the nether Jaw-bone of the Man, the Teeth being very great, ſound, and faſt fixed; which (amongſt many other Monuments there found) I have yet to ſhew; but the Naile lying dry, is by ſcaling greatly waſted.

A Skull here found as big as a Buſhel.
*J. S.*
Dr. *Caſaubon* of *Credulity.*

Dr. *Meric Caſaubon*, (ſince thoſe times wherein the things beforementioned were obſerved) came into theſe Fields, being but a Boy, and ſaw one of theſe Graves newly opened; where was a Skull Bone broken by him that digged the Ground, and the pieces ſcattered, and ſome carried away. But being obſerved to be beyond the ordinary ſize, the King was acquainted with it, who appointed that the pieces ſhould be retrieved as many as might be, and ſet together. Which was done, and then being drawn out according to Art, the proportion equalled a Buſhel in the compaſs of it. There were Coins alſo found in that Grave. Some whereof the ſaid *Caſaubon* had: And as for the Skull he conjectured it was once a Giants, though ſome thought it might be an Elephants. Such another Grave he ſpeaks of, found in *Dauphiné* in *France* with old Coins about it: The Bones and Skeleton about 25 Foot in length. Which he ſuppoſed might be a certain ancient Giant, named *Teutelochus*; of which they had Traditions.]

And thus much for this part of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, without the Gate: For I have in another place ſpoken of the Gate, and therefore I am now to ſpeak of that other part of this Ward, which lyeth within the Gate.

The Ward within the Gate.

*J. S.*

Only, for the mention of certain Places hereabouts, in the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter of Teſtaments, let this be inſerted.

*Walter Caketon* by his Will, *Aug.* 18. 1430. gave to the Dean and College of the Royal free Chapel of St. *Stephen*'s *Weſtminſter*, 45 *s.* 4 *d.* Rent: Which he had of the Gift and Grant of *John Preſton*, Clerk, going yearly out of the Tenement Brewhouſe called, *Le Scot on the Hoop*, ſituate in *Biſhopſgate Street*, between the Tenement of the Prior of the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* without *Biſhopſgate* on the North, and the Lane [*Venellam*] of St. *Helen*'s on the South, and the Garden of the Parſon of the Church of St. *Mary Somerſet* on the Weſt. To have to the ſaid Dean and College for ever: Under Condition, that they keep the Anniverſary of *Robert Fewlmer*, late Canon of the Chapel aforeſaid, and of the ſaid *John Preſton*, Canon of the ſaid Chapel.]

*Scot on the Hoop* in *Biſhopſgate* Street.
*Regiſt. Lond.*

Clerks Hall and their Almſhouſes in *Biſhopſgate* Street.

And firſt to begin on the left hand of *Biſhopſgate Street*, from the Gate ye have certain Tenements of old time pertaining to a Brotherhood of St. *Nicholas*, granted to the Pariſh Clerks of *London* for two Chaplains to be kept in the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, near unto the *Guild Hall* of *London*, in the 27th of *Henry* the Sixth. The firſt of theſe Houſes towards the North, and againſt the Wall of the City, was ſometime a large Inn or Court, called the *Wreſtlers* of ſuch a Sign, and the laſt in the high Street towards the South, was ſometime alſo a fair Inn called the *Angel*, of ſuch a Sign. Amongſt theſe ſaid Tenements was (on the ſame Street ſide) a fair Entry or Court to the common Hall of the ſaid Pariſh Clerks, with proper Almſhouſes, ſeven in number, adjoining, for Pariſh Clerks, and their Wives, their Widows, ſuch as were in great Years not able to labour. One of theſe, by the ſaid Brotherhood of Pariſh Clerks, was allowed ſixteen Pence the Week, the other ſix had each of them nine Pence the Week, according to the Patent thereof granted. This Brotherhood (amongſt other) being ſuppreſſed: In the reign of *Edward* VI. the ſaid Hall with the other Buildings there, was given to Sir *Robert Cheſire*, a Knight of *Cambridgeſhire*. Againſt whom the Pariſh Clerks commencing Sute, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and being like to have prevailed, the ſaid Sir *Robert Cheſter* pulled down the Hall, ſold the Timber, Stone and Lead, and thereupon the Sute was ended. The Almſhouſes remained in the Queen's Hands, and People are there placed, ſuch as can make beſt Friends. Some of them taking the Penſion appointed, have let forth their Houſes for great Rent, giving occaſion to the Parſon of the Pariſh, to challenge Tithes of the Poor, *&c.*

Sir *Rob. Cheſter* obtains the Pariſh Clerks Hall.

## The Pariſh Church of St. *ETHELBURGE.*

St. *Ethelburge* Pariſh.
*R.*

Next unto this is the ſmall Pariſh Church of St. *Ethelburge*, Virgin. This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1612. In the Year 1620. the Steeple greatly decayed was repaired. And in the Year 1630. a Gallery was built in the South Ile, at the proper Coſt of *Owen Saint-peere* of this Pariſh.

*William Meſſlin*, } Churchwardens.]
*Peter Gaile*,

*Gilbert*

S. *Ethelburga. Regiſt. Lond. E. A.*

*Gilbert Maryon* of *Meldebone* by his Will dated *Auguſt* 10. 1391. founded a Chantry in this Church.]

Monuments in this Church. *J. S.*

In this Church are a few Monuments and Graveſtones. As for one *Williams*, that had attended on 42 Maiors. Deceaſed 19. *July* 1583. He is covered with a flat Stone in the Body of the Chancel; on which there is the Repreſentation of a Man in Braſs, wearing a Gown, and one behind him kneeling, with his two Wives.

On the Stone theſe Verſes;

> *Unuſquiſq; diu gaudet, bene vivere nemo.*
> *Quiſq; piè debet vivere* [*nemo*] *diu.*

Againſt the North Wall a Monument for *John Cornelius Linkebeck* Merchant. Aged 63. *Anno* 1655. He left behind him by his firſt Wife *Mary*, three Sons, *Henry*, *Jacob* and *Peter*, and one beloved Daughter *Mary*.

*John Lamb* Son of *William Lamb* Gent. and *Katharine* his Wife. *Nov.* 3. 1681.

Charities belonging to this Pariſh.

Bequeſts and Legacies to the Poor of this Pariſh amount to about 12 *l.*

There is a Parſonage Houſe, ſituate near the Church. And 6 *s.* 8 *d.* given for a Sermon to be preached every 5th of *November*.

*J. Worthing.*

*A Table of Benefactors to the Church and Poor of the Pariſh of St.* ETHELBURGA.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *John Steward* gave *per Ann.* | 01 | 14 | 00 |
| Mr. *Rob. Kitching* gave *per Ann.* for Repair of the Steeple | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| Mr. *Rob. Kitching* gave *per Ann.* for Bread | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| Mr. *Tho. Jennings* gave *per Ann.* for ever | 03 | 03 | 04 |
| Mr. *Gibbs* gave *per Ann.* for ever | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| The Lady *Dean* gave *per Ann.* for ever | 00 | 04 | 10 |
| Mr. *Tho. Jennings* gave *per Ann.* for ever | 00 | 13 | 04 |
| Mr. *Tho. Dawſon* gave *per Ann.* for ever for the Poor of 10 Priſons | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr *Richard Glover* gave | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *John Cornelius Linkebeck* gave | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Suſanna Linkebeck* gave | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Nicholas Whiſton* gave | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Tho. Bates* gave in Plate | 12 | 14 | 00 |
| Mr. *Francis Grant* gave | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Hamlet Clark* gave the Branch in the Church. | | | |
| He gave alſo the Altar-piece and the Ornaments, Lion and Unicorn. | | | |
| He alſo gave to the Poor | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Clement Auſtin* gave to the Poor | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| And alſo gave *per Ann.* for ever to buy Coals for the Uſe of the Poor | 05 | 00 | 00] |

And ſo much for St. *Ethelburge*.

Priory of St. *Helen*'s and Almſhouſes.

And from thence ſome ſmall diſtance is a large Court, called *Little St. Helens*, becauſe it pertaineth to the Nuns of St. *Helens*, and was their Houſe: There are ſeven Alms Rooms or Houſes for the Poor: belonging to the Company of *Leatherſellers*. Then ſomewhat more Weſt is another Court with a winding Lane, through which Men come out againſt the Weſt end of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*'s Church.

### The Pariſh Church of St. *HELEN*.

St. *Helen*'s Church.

In this Court ſtandeth the fair Church of St. *Helen*, ſometime a Priory of Black Nuns: and in the ſame a Pariſh Church of St. *Helen*.

Repaired and beautified. *R.*

This Church was begun to be repaired in the Year of our Lord 1631. and was fully repaired, and in every Part of it richly and very worthily beautified, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1633.

*William Hurt*,
*Thomas Aldridge*, } Churchwardens.

If this brief [Account] ſhall be thought too little for ſo great a Repair and Beauty, I deſire the Reader to enlarge the Commendations from that, among the reſt, that moſt ſhall make to that Purpoſe.

The Charge of this great Repair was the Sum of 1300 *l.* and upwards.]

The Priory.

The ſaid Priory long ſince was founded before the Reign of *Henry* III. as I have found in Records, *William Baſing*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, was the firſt Founder, and was there buried, and *William Baſing*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the ſecond Year of *Edward* II. was holden alſo to be a Founder, or rather an helper there. This Priory being valued at 314 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* was ſurrendred the 25th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* VIII. The whole Church, the Partition betwixt the Nuns Church and the Pariſh Church being taken down, remaineth now to the Pariſh, and is a fair Pariſh Church, but wanteth ſuch a Steeple, as Sir *Thomas Greſham* promiſed to have builded, in recompence of Ground in their Church filled up with his Monument.

Sir *Thomas Greſham* promiſed a Steeple.

The Nuns Hall, now Leather Sellers Hall.

The Nuns Hall, and other houſing thereto pertaining, was ſince purchaſed by the Company of *Leatherſellers*, and is their common Hall: Which Company was incorporate in the 21ſt Year of *Richard* II.

The Parſonage of St. *Helen*'s. *J. S.*

The Parſonage of St. *Helen*'s was in the Crown in the Days of Q. *Elizabeth*. A Leaſe whereof ſhe granted about the Year 1588. to one Captain *Nicolas Oſeley* for his good Service againſt the *Spaniards*: A Perſon, who being in *Spain* in theſe dangerous Times, had ſent very good Intelligence thence; and likewiſe in the Fight againſt the *Spaniſh* Fleet in 88. Whereupon *Howard*, Lord Admiral, ſent a Letter in his behalf to the Lord Treaſurer, that for the Cauſes abovementioned, it was the Queen's Pleaſure, that he ſhould ſtay the ſame Parſonage, that no Leaſe of it in the mean be granted out of the *Exchequer*; which ſhould prevent the Reward of one that had ſo well deſerved, in adventuring his Life ſo many ways in her Majeſty's Service.

*Cæſar Adelmare* had the Rectory.

But before this, in the 10th *Elizab. May* 27th, the Queen granted to *Cæſar Adelmare* and *Tho. Colſil*, the Rectory, Pariſh Church, Meſſuages, Tithes, *&c.* for 21 Years. Reſerved unto her Majeſty and her Heirs, the Advouſon of the Vicarage.

The Rectory came afterwards to *Michael Stanhope*, Eſq; and *Edward Stanhope*, LL. D. and one of the Maſters of the Court of *Chancery*, 20 *l.* to be iſſuing from the ſaid Rectory every Year *pro ſtipendio*, i. e. for a Salary to a ſufficient Preacher of God's Word, to be allowed by the Biſhop of *London*. The Pariſh have a Copy of the Queen's Sale: Granting to them the *whole Rectory and Church of St.* Elen's, *with their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, late belonging to the Priory of St.* Elen's; *and all the Meſſuages, Houſes, Edifices, Gardens, and Tithes, Oblations, Rents, Fruits, Profits, Advantages, Commodities,* &c. This bore date, at *Weſtminſter*, 13. *Sept.* 41. *Regin.*]

Monuments in St. *Helen's*.

In the Church of St. *Helen*, have ye theſe MONUMENTS of the Dead.

*Thomas Langton*, Chaplain, buried in the Quire, 1350.

*Adam Francis*, Maior, 1354.

*Elizabeth Venner*, Wife to *William Venner*, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, 1401.

*J. S.*

Dame *Elizabeth Greyſtock*, Widow, late Wife of Sir *John Vavaſor*, Knt. Which Lady by Will dated *May* 14. 1509. bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Monaſtery of St. *Helen*, within *Biſhopſgate*, *London*, in the Chapel of our Lady in the North ſide of the Chapel; and gave to the Prioreſs and Convent of the ſame a Baſon and Ewer of Silver.

*Robert Knollys*, Eſq; Gentleman Uſher of the Privy Chamber of the King. He bequeathed *An.* 1420. to the Prioreſs and Convent of this Monaſtery, a Suit of Copes and 20 *l*.]

A Figure of the Holy Trinity in this Church. *J. Wor.*

In this Church there was a Figure of the Trinity, and a high Altar of St. *Helen*: To which much Devotion was paid. In the Year 1488. *Raſe Machin*, Eſq; of this Pariſh, made his Will, to be buried before the TRINITIE in St. *Helen*'s Pariſh in *Biſhopſgate Street*, &c. *Item*, I bequeath to the Church a blake Velvet Gown and a blake Velvet Cloke. *Item*, I bequeath to the high Aultare of St. *Ellen*'s a fyne Diaper Tabull Cloath.]

*Joan*, Daughter to *Henry Seamer*, Wife to *Richard*, Son and Heir to *Robert* Lord *Poynings*; Dyed a Virgin, 1420.

*John Swinflet*, 1420.

*Nicholas Marſhall*, Ironmonger, Alderman, 1474.

Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman, 1475. and *Anne* his Wife.

*Thomas Williams*, Gentleman, 1495.

*Joan Cocken*, Wife to *John Cocken*, Eſq; 1509.

*Mary Orrell*, Wife to Sir *Lewes Orrell*, Kt.

*Henry Sommer*, and *Katharine* his Wife.

*Walter Huntington*, Eſq;

*John Langthrop*, Eſq; 1510.

*John Gower*, Steward of St. *Helen*'s, 1512.

*Robert Rocheſter*, Eſq; Serjeant of the Pantry to *Henry* VIII.

Sir *William Sanctlo*, and Sir *William Sanctlo*, Father and Son.

Sir *William Pickering*, and Sir *William Pickering*, Father and Son.

*Elianor*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Butler*, Lord *Sudley*.

*John Southworth*.

*Nicholas Harpsfield*, Eſq;

*Thomas Saunderford*, or *Somerford*, Alderman.

*Alexander Cheyney*.

*Walter Dawbeney*.

George *Faſtolph*, Son to *Hugh Faſtolph*.

*Robert Lyade*.

*Thomas Benolt*, alias *Clarentiaulx*, King at Arms, 1534.

*William Hollis*, Maior, 1540.

*John Fauconbridge*, Eſq; 1545.

*Hacket*, Gentleman of the King's Chapel.

Sir *Andrew Jud*, Maior, 1551.

*William Bond* Alderman, 1567.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Mercer, 1579.

*William Skegges*, Serjeant Poulter.

*Richard Greſham*, Son to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, 1564.

A very goodly Tomb ſtanding in the North ſide of the Chancel. *A. M.* Sir *William Pickering*.

*Quieſcit hic* Gulielmus Pickeringus, *Pater, Equeſtris Ordinis vir, Miles Mariſcallus. Qui obiit* 19. *die Maii, Anno ſalutis à Chriſto*, 1542.

*Jacet hic etiam* Gulielmus Pickeringus, *Filius, Miles, corporis animiq; bonis inſigniter ornatus; Literis excultus, & Religione ſincerus; linguas exacte percalluit. Quatuor Principibus ſumma cum laude inſervivit:* Henrico *ſcilicet octavo, Militari virtute:* Edvardo *ſexto, Legatione Gallica: Reginæ* Mariæ, *negotiatione Germanica:* Elizabethæ, *Principi omnium illuſtriſſimæ, ſummis officiis devotiſſimus. Obiit* Londini, *in ædibus* Pickeringiis, *Ætate* 58. *Anno Gratiæ*, 1574. *Januarii quarto.*

*Cujus Memoriæ*, Thomas Henneagius, *Miles, Cameræ Regiæ Theſaurarius*; Johannes Aſteley, *Armiger, Jocalium Magiſter*; Drugo Drureius, & Thomas Wotton, *Armig. Teſtamenti ſui Executores, Monumentum hoc poſuere.*

A goodly Monument in the North Wall of the Quire. *Wil. Bond* Merchant.

*Here lyeth the Body of* William Bond, *Alderman, and ſometime Sheriff of* London; *a Merchant Adventurer, and moſt famous (in his Age) for his great Adventures both by Sea and Land.* Obiit 30. die Maii, 1576.

*Flos Mercatorum,*
*quos terra Britanna creavit,*
*Ecce ſub hoc Tumulo*
Gulielmus Bondus *humatur.*
*Ille mari multum*
*paſſus per ſaxa, per undas,*
*Vitavit Patrias*
*Peregrinis mercibus oras.*
*Magnanimum Græci*
*mirantur Iaſona vates,*
*Aurea de gelido*
*retulit quia vellera Phaſi.*
*Græcia docta tace,*
*Graii concedite vates,*
*Hic jacet Argolico*
*Mercator Iaſone Major.*
*Vellera multa tulit,*
*magis aurea vellere Phryxi,*
*Et freta multa ſcidit*
*magis ardua Phaſidos undis:*
*Hei mihi! quod nullo*
*mors eſt ſuperabilis auro;*
*Flos Mercatorum,*
Gulielmus Bondus *humatur.*

A fair goodly Tomb in the South Ile of the Quire, as in a Chapel by itſelf.

*Hic ſitus eſt* Johannes Spencer, *Eques Auratus, Civis & Senator* Londinenſis, *ejuſdem Civitatis Prætor*, An. Dom. 1594. *Qui ex* Alicia Bromfeldia *Uxore, unicam reliquit Filiam* Elizabeth, Gulielmo, *Baroni* Compton *enuptam. Obiit* 30. *die Martii. Anno ſalutis.* M.D.C.IX.

*Socero bene merito* Gulielmus *Baro*
Compton *gener poſuit.*

A fair Monument beneath the Body of the Church in the North Wall.

*Within this Monument lyeth the earthly parts of* John Robinſon, *Merchant of the Staple in* England, *free of the Merchant Taylors, and ſometime Alderman of* London: *And* Chriſtian *his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of* Thomas Anderſon, *Grocer. They ſpent together in holy Wedlock* 36 *Years, and were happy (beſides other worldly Bleſſings) in nine Sons and ſeven Daughters. She changed her mortal Habitation for a heavenly, on the* 24. *day of* April, An. Dom. 1592. *Her Husband following her, on the* 19. *day of February*, 1599. *Both much beloved in their Lives, and more lamented at their Deaths; eſpcially by the Poor, to whom their good Deeds (being alive) begot many Prayers, now (being dead) many Tears. The Glaſs of his Life held ſeventy Years, and then ran out. To live long, and happy, is an Honour; but to die happy, a greater Glory: But theſe aſpired to both. Heaven (no doubt) hath their Souls, and this Houſe of Stone their Bodies, where they ſleep in Peace, till the Summons of a glorious Reſurrection wakens them.*

A comely Alabaſter Tomb ſtanding in the midſt of the Church below.

*Here lyeth the Body of* William Kerwin, *of this City, free Maſon. Who departed this Life the* 26*th day of* December, 1594.

*Ædibus Attalicis*
Londinum *qui decoravi,*
*Exiguam tribuunt*
*Hanc mihi fata domum.*
*Me duce ſurgebant*
*aliis regalia tecta,*
*Me duce conficitur*
*oſſibus urna meis.*

*Here alſo lyeth the Body of* Magdalen Kerwin, *his Wife, by whom he had iſſue, two Son, and two Daughters. She deceaſed the 23d Day of Auguſt,* 1592.

Magdalena *jacet:*
*virtus poſt fata ſuperſtes,*
*Conjugiique fides,*
*Religioque manent.*
*Corpus humo tectum,*
*Chriſto veniente, reſurget,*
*Ut mentis conſors*
*aſtra ſuprema colat.*

Chriſtus mihi vita.
Mors mihi lucrum.

*Nos quos certus amor*
*primis conjunxit ab annis,*
*Junxit idem Tumulus,*
*junxit idemque polus.*

About the bottom theſe Words;

Benjamin Kerwin, *the Son of* William Kerwyn, *deceaſed the 27th of* July, 1621. *Who had Iſſue ſeven Sons, and five Daughters; five of theſe Children being buried in this Vault.*

*In the South Ile of this Church, is a very fair Window with this Inſcription.*

This Window was glazed at the Charges of *Joyce Featly*, Daughter to *William Kerwyn*, Eſq; and Wife to *Daniel Featly*, D. D. *Anno Domini* 1632.

This Window is beautified with three rich Coats, her Fathers, her firſt, and her ſecond Husbands.

Over againſt this Window, towards the middle Ile, is a Monument erected to the Memory of her worthy Father, and aforenamed *William Kerwyn*, Eſq; dated 1594. the time of his Death and Burial.

Alſo of Mrs. *Magdalen Kerwyn* her Mother, buried in the Year of our Lord 1592.

Of *Benjamin Kerwyn*, her Brother, buried the 27th of *July*, *Anno* 1621. and here (with them all that are before named) interred.

This Monument in this Paſſage of thirty nine Years, ſomewhat defaced and withered, was raiſed, repaired, beautified, and encompaſſed with Iron Bars, in a fair and graceful manner, at the Charge of this loving Daughter, the aforenamed, Mrs. *Joyce Featly*, 1632.

*Abraham Orelius.* *J. S.*

There is a fair Grave Stone, engraven on a plain Stone, being there laid in Memorial of Mr. *Abraham Orelius*, a learned Preacher of the *French* Church. It lyeth near to Sir *John Spencer*'s Tomb in the South Ile of the Chancel; but none new elſe beſide.

Later Monuments.

Beſides the Monuments abovementioned, there are theſe later ones.

*John Standiſh*, D. D. Chaplain to K. *Charles* II. and K. *James* II. deceaſed the ſecond of the Kalends of *January*, 1686.

In a Chapel on the South ſide, *Charles Chamberlain*, Eſq; Alderman of this City, conſecrated this Monument to the Memory of *Rachel* his beloved Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Laurence*. She dyed *Aug.* 21. 1687. His fourth Daughter, *Heſter*, dyed *Jun.* 1687.

M. S.

In the ſame Vault with his dear Wife and Daughter, and with like Hopes of a joyſul Reſurrection together, lyeth the Body of *Charles Chamberlan*, Eſq; Alderman of this City. Who departed this Life, *Jan.* 29. 1704. Aged ſixty five Years: Having no where left behind him either a Merchant better accompliſhed, or a Gentleman more compleatly adorned with all ſorts of uſeful Knowledge. In Memory of her moſt affectionate and intirely beloved Father, *Abigail* his ſorrowful Daughter and ſole Executrix, the Wife of *Lemyng Rebow*, Eſq; cauſed this Monument to be enlarged.

This is ſet up by his Daughter under a Monument ſet up by himſelf for his Wife *Rachel Chambrelan.*

Againſt the South Wall, *Henry White*, late of *Bilboa*, Merchant, *Jan.* 1. 170$\frac{2}{3}$.

Dame *Abigail Laurence*, late Wife of Sir *John Laurence*, Knt. and Alderman. She was the Mother of ten Children; the nine firſt, being all Daughters, ſhe ſuckled at her own Breaſts. Her laſt, a Son, dyed an Infant. She dyed 16. *June*, 1682.

On the North Side.

*William Finch*, Merchant, and *Eſter* his Wife.

*William Drax*, Eſq; *Dec.* 17. 1669.

*Henry Draper*, Eſq; Citizen and Grocer of *London*, 17 *Jan.* 1674. and four of his Grand Children.

*George Briggs*, Eſq; 1663.

*James Stanier*, Merchant of this City, 16 *Dec.* 1663. And *Thomaſin*, his Wife, *Nov.* 19. 1676.

A Stone with *Armenian* Letters. It is laid upon *John Wartanis*, *Armenian* Merchant: Born in *Perſia*. Deceaſed 7 *April*, 1662.

*Walter Briggin*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, 15 *Sept.* 1625.

*Tho. Chamberlain*, Purveigher for the King, *May* 3. 1684. And *Mary* his Wife. *Sept.* 21. 1686.

*Geo. Kellum*, Eſq; *April* 30. 1672. and ſeveral of his Children. And his Wife, *Katharine Kellum*, 14 *Oct.* 1703.

Sir *Martin Lumley*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, 16--4.

*Charles Senior*, Son of *Richard Senior*, *Anno* 1664.

South Chapel. *Regina Wolf*, late Daughter of *John Wolfe*, of *London*, Merchant, and *Regina*, his Wife, *Feb.* 1. 1690. Alſo *Lucy Wolfe*, their other Daughter, *Jan.* 24. 1691. And *Regina Wolfe*, the Mother of theſe, *Jan.* 28. 1691.

Sir *Julius Adelmare*, alias *Cæſar*, Knt. Doctor of both Laws, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, *April* 18. 1636. Aged 75. The Lady *Anne Cæſar* ſet up the Monument, and reſts with him.

*Chriſtopher Chamberlain*, of *London*, Merchant, 15 *Dec.* 1640. Aged 72.

*Martin Bond*, Eſq; hath a Monument againſt the North Wall, Son of *William Bond*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*. He was Captain in the Year 1588. in the Camp at *Tilbury*: Lived to the age of 85. and dyed in *May*, 1643.

*Edward Berkley*, Eſq; *May* 8. 1669.

Near the Veſtry Door, a little Monument againſt the Wall, for *Gervaſe Reresby*, ſprung of an ancient Family in *Yorkſhire*; who lived thirty Years in *Spain* in great Reputation, dyed in *England*, *Anno* 1704. This Monument was erected by his only Son]

A young

A printed Memory hanging up in a Table, at the entrance into the Church. *A. M.*

A young new born Child was taken up, between the great Warehouſe aud Sir *John Spencer*'s back Gate, being (by a moſt unnatural Mother) there buried in a great Dunghill of Sea Coal Aſhes, with the Face upward; yet found alive by *Richard Atkinſon*, who uſed to make clean this Paſſage there of the Soil, carrying it thence with his Wheelbarrow. The Child had not any Rag or Cloth about it, but was all bloodied, by reaſon that the Navel String was untyed, and the Body meerly cruſted over with the Sea Coal Duſt. Yet being made clean by the poor Man's Wife, it was found to be a moſt goodly Man Child, ſtrong and well featur'd, without any blemiſh or harm upon it: But ſtrangled inwardly, by ſucking in the noiſome Filth and Aſhes.

It was chriſtened, and named *Job cinere extractus*; *Job taken out of the Aſhes*. It lived three Days, and dying, lyes buried in the Churchyard, the 5th of *September*, 1612. *Richard Ball*, Miniſter; *William Robinſon*, and *Richard Weſtney*, Churchwardens; *Thomas Edwards* and *Abraham Gramer*, Side Men; *John Harvey*, Clerk.

Charities given to S. *Helen's*.

The Charities that I find in this Pariſh given to the Poor, is 2*s.* every *Sunday* (for ever) in Bread, allowed by the Gift of the fore-remembred Mr. *Robinſon*. And 1 *s.* alſo in Bread every *Sunday* given by Mrs. *Sciol*.

Sir *Andrew Jud* alſo founded ſix Almſhouſes for certain poor People.]

The charitable Gifts of the Pariſh of S. *Helen's*.

Here follows an exact Table of the Grants, Donations and Bequeſts, conferred and ſettled upon this Pariſh: and the ſeveral Truſts and Uſes thereof. Collected by *R. Bromley* Churchwarden, *March* 20. 1703.

*Years.* *Donors.*

*R. Bromley.*

1599. Queen *Elizabeth* by Letters Patents did give and grant the Rectory and Church of St. *Helens*, with the Rights and Appurtenances, to the late Priory of St. *Helen*'s ſometime belonging, and all the Meſſuages, Houſes, *&c.* to the Uſe of *Michael Stanhope* Eſq; one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, and *Edward Stanhope* Doctor of Laws, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever. In which Grant is reſerved, to be paid by them, 20 *l. per Ann.* by Quarterly Payments, to be going out of the ſaid Rectory, for a Stipend or Salary to a ſufficient Preacher of the Word of God from time to time in the ſaid Church, to be allowed by the Biſhop of *London*.

1599. *July* 12. *John Robinſon* Senior, Merchant of the Staple, by his Will gave unto his Son *Arthur* a Meſſuage or Tenement with the Appurtenances in the Pariſh of St. *Olaves* near the *Tower* of *London*, to hold to him and his Heirs Males of his Body with ſeveral Remainders to his other Sons and their Heirs Males, *&c.* And his Will is, that ſor ever ſhall be paid out of the ſaid Capital Houſe to the Parſon and Churchwarden of this Pariſh and their Succeſſors yearly by Quarterly Payments 5 *l.* 4*s.* Which they ſhall diſtribute Weekly by 2*s.* every *Sunday* Morning in Bread to the Poor of this Pariſh, with a Clauſe for Diſtreſs. This now paid by the Wardens of the *Carpenters* Company.

1603. *Sept.* 29. *Edward Fenner* of this Pariſh Citizen and Carpenter, by his Will did order and diſpoſe of his Meſſuage or Tenement with the Appurtenances wherein he dwelt, to ſeveral Perſons for their reſpective Lives; and after their Deceaſe, the Reverſion and Remainder thereof to the Miniſter and Churchwardens of this Pariſh for the Time being, and their Succeſſors for ever: And to the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Carpenters *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever. To the end that they within four years next after that they ſhould be poſſeſs'd thereof, pay his next Heir then living 20 *l.* And after that, all ſuch Rents then after made be deviſed in two equal Parts. Whereof one part to be diſtributed yearly for ever to the Poor of this Pariſh.

This Houſe is now in Leaſe by Indenture Tripartite dated *Sept.* 12. 1671. for 34 Years, at the Rent, for one Moiety thereof, of 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Churchwardens of this Pariſh. But it is to be noted, that this Houſe is now lett by the Leſſee to *Will. Pool* Sadler at 32 *l. per Ann.* by Leaſe. But Care is taken by the preſent Officers of the Pariſh to be better Husbands for their Poor, upon the Expiration of this Leaſe; which is at hand. Upon the ſaid Expiration the Pariſh have lett it out at the full Value for the Uſe of the Poor.

1607. *Mar.* 11. *William Prior* Citizen and Pewterer of *London*, by his Teſtament willed, after the Deceaſe of his Wife, the yearly Rent of his Meſſuage or Tenement in this Pariſh to be paid to the Churchwardens, and to be by them laid out for ever, *viz.* 8 *l.* of the ſaid Rent to be beſtowed in Seacoals, and given to the Poor of this Pariſh: And alſo for two Sermons to be preached yearly for ever, *viz.* on the firſt *Sunday* in clean *Lent*, one Sermon; and the other on the Day of his Burial [which was *Mar.* 27. 1608.] For which Sermons he gave 13 *s.* 4 *d.* out of the ſaid Rent. And to the Churchwardens for the time being, for a Drinking, 2 *l.* yearly: to be ſpent on the Day the ſaid firſt Sermon ſhall be preached. And the reſt of the ſaid yearly Rent to be to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh.

This Houſe is now let by Leaſe by Indenture dated *June* 4. 1697. for 21 Years from *Lady-Day* 1699. at 30 *l. per Ann.*

1631. *Sept.* 1. Sir *Martin Lumley* Knt. and Alderman of *London*, by his Will gave to the Churchwardens and their Succeſſors for ever, one Annuity or Rent Charge of 20 *l.* to be iſſuing out of his Meſſuage or Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *John Evangeliſt London*, called the *Black Boy*, at two Payments, *Chriſtmas* and *Lady Day*: Upon Truſt for the eſtabliſhing a Lecture, or Sermon for ever to be preached in this Pariſh Church on *Thurſday* Evening Weekly, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady Day*. The Churchwardens to pay the ſame to a godly Divine for his Pains in preaching the ſaid Lecture. And the ſaid Churchwardens likewiſe one other Annuity or Rent Charge of 4 *l. per Ann.* iſſuing out of the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, at two Payments, *Chriſtmas* and *Lady Day*, for the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh.

This Houſe is now known by the Sign of the *Bear* and *Ragged-Staff* in *Watling Street* near St. *Paul*'s Church.

*Item*, There is a Payment unto the Vicar of this Pariſh of 3 *l. per Ann.* iſſuing out of a Meſſuage now in the Occupation of *Charles Perkins*. This is ſaid to have been anciently the Vicarage Houſe, and of late was claimed by the *Skinners* Company.

1633. *Oct.* 14. *William Robinſon* late of this Pariſh, Citizen and Mercer, by his Deed enrolled in Chancery charged a Meſſuage or Tenement, and two Yard Lands and a Quarter of a Yard Land in *Staverton* upon the Hill in *Northampton-Shire*, and all his Lands, with one Annuity of 2 *l.* 12 *s.* after his Deceaſe, for ever to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor of this Pariſh, at *Lady Day*; to be diſtributed equally among the poor Penſioners of the Pariſh by 12 *d. per* Week, in Wheaten Bread, every Sabbath-Day after Morning Service.

1635. *Feb.* 8. *Thomas Fenner*, Citizen of *London*, did by his Will give all that his Meſſuage and Tenement in this Pariſh, after the Deceaſe of his Wife and Brother unto the Parſon and Churchwardens of this Pariſh; upon Truſt that they ſhall out of the Rent and Profit thereof yearly diſtribute among ſeven poor Women of this Pariſh in moſt Want, 7 *l.* and ſhall cauſe one Sermon yearly to be preached in this Church, on the Day he ſhall be buried, by ſome godly Preacher: And ſhall give to him for his pains for every Sermon, 10 *s.* And that the Churchwardens may take other, 10 *s.* And all the reſt of the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement ſhall be to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh.

*Note*, This Houſe is leaſed out to *Tho. Kirkes*, by Indenture dated *Nov.* 21. 1689. for fifty Years, at 8 *l. per ann.* he having rebuilt the ſame at his own Charge.

1636. *April* 20. *Joyce Featly* by her Will, or Writing indented Tripartite, did appoint, that after the Death of Dr. *Dan. Featly*, her Husband, and her ſelf, yearly to be paid by her Heirs, out of the Rents and Profits of a Meſſuage in the Pariſh of *Lambeth* in *Surry*, (being Copyhold of the Manor of *Kennington*) for ever, 4 *l. per ann.* to be paid to the Vicar and Churchwardens of this Pariſh by quarterly Payments upon Truſt to diſtribute 12 *d.* thereof weekly every *Sunday* in Bread. And 20 *s.* thereof yearly to the Preacher, to preach on the Day of her Burial [and that happened on the 3. *Oct.* 1637.] And in default of ſuch Sermon, that ſaid 20 *s.* to go to the Poor of the Pariſh. And 6 *s.* yearly to be beſtowed in upholding her Father's Tomb. And the other 2 *s.* yearly to the Sexton, for keeping clean the ſame Tomb.

*Note*, That this Annuity did accrue due and payable in the Year 1645. upon the Death of the ſaid Dr. *Featly* (who dyed *April* 21. that ſaid Year.) But the Heirs of the ſaid *Joyce* refuſing to pay the ſame, the Vicar and Churchwardens ſued out an Inquiſition upon the Statute for *charitable Uſes:* And in *December* 1648. obtained a Decree for the Payment thereof. But the Manor of *Kennington* being veſted in the Crown; and by reaſon of the Change of Government and Confuſion in thoſe Times, the ſaid Decree was never put in Execution, or revived until the Year 1702. when the Vicar and Churchwardens ſued out a Writ of *Scire facias*, to revive the ſame Decree. To which one *Nicolas Lampen*, and others in Poſſeſſion of the Premiſſes, put in Exceptions. And the Matter coming to be heard before the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper, *Nov.* 13. 1703. his Lordſhip diſmiſt the ſaid Exceptions, and ordered the Payment of the ſaid Annuities from *Michaelmas* 1703; but (for ſome reaſons) with a Remittance of all Arrears. Which Order is made a final Decree of the Court of *Chancery*; and ſo enrolled in the *Pettybag* Office, *March* 1703.

1682. *May* 23. *Diana Aſtrey* of this Pariſh, Widow, did by her Will give 10 *s.* yearly for ever to the Miniſter of this Pariſh, for better encouragement to preach, and to the Clerk 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for ever, 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

1684. *May* 16. By an Indenture (concluding an Agreement between Sir *John Laurence*, Knt. and the Pariſhioners of this Pariſh) he obliged himſelf and his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* to pay a Legacy of 100 *l.* given to this Pariſh by *Adam Laurence*, Merchant, by his Will dated *Mar.* 23. 1656. and to pay 150 *l.* due for Intereſt of the ſame at that time; and to pay 100 *l.* more for leave to make a Vault in the Pariſh Church, for the Uſe of himſelf and his Family: The ſaid Sir *John Laurence* did by the ſame Indenture therefore grant to ſeveral Perſons and their Heirs for ever, in Truſt of the Pariſh, one Annuity or Rent Charge of 20 *l. per ann.* to be iſſuing out of a Meſſuage or Tenement in this Pariſh, now in the Year 1703. in the Occupation of *John Seayre*, with a Clauſe for Diſtreſs: Redeemable upon payment of 350 *l.* and the Annuity thereupon to ceaſe.

*Note*, This 20 *l. per ann.* is to be applied towards the encouragement of the Miniſter and for the Uſe of the Poor: at the Direction of the Pariſhioners in Veſtry aſſembled.

There is to be received yearly at *Chriſtmas* by the Alderman of the Ward of *Biſhopſgate*, or his Beadle, 2 *s.* being the Gift of *Margaret Dunn*, payable from *Ironmonger's Company*, for the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh.]

The Rectory of St. *Helen*'s let to the Pariſh. *J. S.*

This Church of St. *Helen*'s and Rectory was once in the Pariſh, if they could but have kept it, being held of the Crown by Leaſe. And there is, in a Pariſh Book, belonging to this Pariſh, the Copy of a Leaſe, from Queen *Elizabeth* to *Cæzar Aldermarie* [as it is writ for *Adelmare*] Eſq; and *Thomas Colcel* [or *Colſhill*] Pariſhioners and Inhabitants of St. *Helen*'s Pariſh in the City of *London*, for and in the Name of all the Pariſhioners and Inhabitants there, upon their Deſire, to be to them granted, of the Rectory of the ſaid Pariſh: for that Intent and purpoſe, that the Rents, Iſſues and Profits of the ſame ſhall from time to time riſe, grow and increaſe, to the Uſe, Profit and Commodity of the Pariſhioners there. Therefore in Conſideration of 17 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* paid by the ſaid *Cæzar Aldermarie* and *Tho. Colcel* at the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, ſhe, (the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*) granted, and to Ferme deviſed to them, all that Rectory and Parſonage and Church of St. *Ellen*'s in the ſaid City: Except and reſerved unto her Majeſty and her Heirs, the Advowſon of the Vicarage there. To have and to hold the ſaid Rectory, Pariſh and Church, Meſſuages, Houſes, Tithes, Oblations and other Profits, to the ſaid *Cæzar* and *Thomas*, their Executors and Aſſigns, from the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, unto the Term of one and twenty Years: Yielding and paying therefore yearly unto her, her Heirs and Succeſſors 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.* The ſaid *Cæzar* and *Thomas* to pay as well the Prieſts Wages, there doing divine Service, and all other Sums of Money for Bread and Wine and other Neceſſaries in the Church, to be expended and paid.

Then there was a Clauſe, that the ſaid Farmers ſhall repair the Chancel and Houſing to the ſaid Rectory belonging. And likewiſe a Clauſe, that after ſuch reaſonable Sums of Money received, paid and deducted, as they laid out, as well for the Fine of this Leaſe or otherwiſe about the Sum and obtaining the ſame, or of theſe Letters Patents; and from thenceforth, all ſuch Iſſues and Profits coming and iſſuing of the ſame Parſonage, all Charges of the ſaid Parſonage being deducted, they ſhall convert and diſpoſe to the Uſe and Commodity of the Pariſhioners, or cauſe to be converted or diſpoſed, during the ſaid Term. This was dated *May* the 27. in the tenth Year of that Queen's Reign.

The Pariſh ſeems to have this Rectory in Leaſe before. For I find, that *March* 21. 1564. the Pariſh paid Mr. *Colſhill*, for the Charge of the Leaſe of the ſaid Parſonage, 20 *l.* according to an Order taken in Veſtry.

One of theſe Farmers of the Rectory, *viz.* Mr. *Cæzar*, died ſoon after the foreſaid Leaſe, namely *Anno* 1569. And ſeems to have been the Father of Sir *Julius Cæzar*, a Civilian, and a great Man under Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. being Judge of the Admiralty and a Privy Counſellor: who lies buried in St. *Helen*'s Church under a fair Monument: Where, in the Inſcription his Character and Quality is told.

This Rectory came afterwards into the Poſſeſſion of the *Stanhope*'s, *viz.* in the 41. of Queen *Elizabeth.* The Pariſh have the Copy of her Sale thereof for the Sum of 610*l.* 18*s.* 7*d. ob. q.* paid by *Michael Stanhope* Eſq; one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, and *Edward Stanhope* Doctor of Law, and one of the Maſters of the Court of *Chancery:* "Granting to them "the whole Rectory and Church of St. *Helen*'s, "with their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, late belonging to the Priory of St. *Helen*'s, and all the Meſſuages, Houſes, Edifices, "Gardens, Tithes, Oblations, Rents, Fruits, "Profits, Commodities, Advantages, *&c.* be"longing to the ſaid Rectory and Church; And "the annual Rent of 8*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* formerly be"longing to the ſaid Priory, and Parcel of the "Poſſeſſions. Which Priory, Rectory and "Church, is extended to the clear yearly Value "of 8*l.* 16*s.* 1*d. per Ann.* To hold by Fealty "in free and common Sockage, and not *in Capite*, nor by Military Service. And moreover "ſhe gave and granted all the Rents, Iſſues, Re"venues, Profits, *&c.* of all and ſingular the "Premiſſes from the Feaſt of the Annunciation "of our Bleſſed Lady laſt paſt by her Gift *abſq; "compotor* 20*l.* to be iſſuing from the ſaid Re"ctory *pro Stipendio ſive Salario*, *i. e.* for a Sti"pend or Salary for a ſufficient Preacher of "God's Word within the ſaid Church, to preach "from time to time, to be allowed by the Biſhop "of *London* for the time being; to be paid him "Quarterly by equal Portions: and from the "ſaid Payments to free and indemnify her and "her Succeſſors. This bore Date at *Weſtminſter* the 13th of *Sept.* 41. *Regin.*]

The Bounds of this Pariſh.
*A. M.*

The Bounds and Limits of St. *Helen*'s Pariſh, called *Biſhopſgate* Street. The furtheſt Houſe on the Eaſt ſide, wherein *Thomas Childe* now dwelleth, towards the South, abutteth upon the Tenement now in the Occupation of *James Auſten*, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin Oteſwich.* The furtheſt Houſe, wherein *Edward Higges*, Sadler, now dwelleth, towards the North, abutteth upon the Parſonage Houſe of St. *Ethelburge* Pariſh: encloſing (withal) little St. *Helen*'s Cloſe, wherein the Leather-ſellers Hall, other Tenements, and Almſhouſes belonging to the ſaid Company, do ſtand. As alſo great St. *Helen*'s Cloſe, wherein the Pariſh Church, with a Thorough fare to the back Gate, leading into St. *Mary at the Axe*; and the utmoſt Houſe belonging to the ſaid Pariſh, is next adjoining to the ſaid Gate towards the South, and openeth into the Street there, commonly called St. *Mary at Axe.*

On the Weſt ſide of the Street, called *Biſhopſgate Street*, the furtheſt Houſe, wherein *Thomas Goodſon* now dwelleth, (towards the South) abutteth upon the Gate, wherein Mr. *Richard Foxe*, Alderman's Deputy, then dwelled in the Pariſh of St. *Martin Oteſwich.* And the furtheſt Houſe, wherein *Nathaniel Wright* then alſo dwelled, towards the North, abutteth upon the Meſſuage or Tenement Inn, called the *Black Bull*, in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Ethelburge.*

By me, *Jo. Warner*, Pariſh Clerk there.]

Croſby Place. Sir *John Croſby.*

Then have ye one great Houſe, called *Croſby Place*, becauſe the ſame was builded by Sir *John Croſby*, Grocer and Woolman, in place of certain Tenements, with their Appurtenances, letten to him by *Alice Aſhfeld*, Prioreſs of St. *Helen*'s, and the Covent, for 99 Years, from the Year 1466. unto the Year 1565. for the annual Rent of 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This Houſe he builded of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, and the higheſt at that time in *London:* He was one of the Sheriffs, and an Alderman in the Year 1470. Knighted by *Edw.* IV. in the Year 1471. and deceaſed in the Year 1475. So ſhort a time enjoyed he that his large and ſumptuous Building.

What was granted to *Croſby* by the Prioreſs.
*J. S. Int. Record. Paroch.*

What the Contents and Particulars of the Demiſes granted to *Croſby* by the Prioreſs were, may be underſtood by the Grant of *Croſby Place* and the Appurtenances made by King *Henry* VIII. to *Anthony Bonvixi* the *Italian* Merchant. *Rex omnibus, &c. cum Alicia Aſhfeld*, &c. Wherein are mentioned firſt, the great Meſſuage or Tenement now commonly called *Croſby Place*, with a certain Venell, *i. e.* Lane or Paſſage that extended in Length from the Eaſt Part of the ſaid Tenement to the Corner or South End of a certain little Lane North, bending unto the Priory Cloſe: Alſo nine Meſſuages ſituate and lying in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Helen*'s: Whereof ſix were ſituate and lying between the Front of the ſaid Tenement, and the Front of the Bell-houſe or Steeple of the ſaid Church: And another Meſſuage of the ſaid nine Meſſuages, which *Katharine Cateſby* Widow formerly held, ſituate within the Gate and the Steeple aforeſaid, and the ſix Meſſuages mentioned before; together with a certain Void Place of Land ſituate in the ſaid Pariſh, extending in Length toward the Eaſt by the ſaid Meſſuage which the ſaid *Katharine Cateſby* formerly held, from the outward Part of the Plat or Poſt of the Bell-houſe, abutting upon the North Part of the ſaid ſix Meſſuages, and the Kings Street, unto the Churchyard there, five Foot and an half Aſſize: and thence extending in Breadth toward the South directly unto a certain Tenement there, formerly in the Tenure of *Robert Smith:* And two Meſſuages more of the ſaid nine Meſſuages jointly, ſituate within the Cloſe of the ſaid Priory. Of which one heretofore was in the Tenure of *John Croſby* by the Demiſe of *Alice Woodhouſe* late Prioreſs; and the other heretofore in the Tenure of the ſaid *Robert Smith.* And theſe were the Tenements and Appurtenances held of the Priory of St. *Helen*'s by Sir *John Croſby.*]

His Monument.

He was buried in St. *Helen*'s, the Pariſh Church, a fair Monument of him and his Lady is raiſed there: He gave towards the reforming of that Church five hundred Marks, which was beſtowed with the better, as appeareth by his Armes, both in the Stone-work, Roof of Timber, and Glaſing.

I hold it a Fable ſaid of him, to be named *Croſby*, of being found by a *Croſs*; for I have read of other to have that Name of *Croſby* before him; namely, in the Year 1406. the 7th of *Henry* IV. the ſaid King gave to his Servant *John Croſby* the Wardſhip of *Joan*, Daughter and ſole Heir to *John Jordaine*, Fiſhmonger, *&c.* This *Croſby* might be Father or Grandfather to Sir *John Croſby.*

Another Sir *John Croſby* more ancient.
*J. S. Rec. Turr.*

And before him in the Reign of King *Edward* III. was another *John Croſby*, a Knight and Alderman of *London*, and had a Son and Heir called *John.* Of this Sir *John* I find this Record. *Edwardus Princeps Wallie, Dux Cornubie conceſſit*, &c. *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, hath granted to *Thomas Rigby*, &c. "The Cuſtody of the Manor of *Haneworth*, and "the Advowſon of the Church of *Haneworth*; "which lately was *John Croſby*'s Knt. late Al"derman of *London*; which he held of the ſame "Prince *Edward* the Day wherein he died: to "have and hold until the lawful Age of *John* his "Son and Heir, called *John Croſby.* It was confirmed by the King. This *Hanworth* is placed on the River of *Thames* not far from *Hampton Court*,

*Court*, and in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. was in the Crown, and was ſo pleaſantly ſituate that that King delighted in it, ſaith *Camden*, above any other of his Houſes.]

*Britann. Trinob.*

*Richard* Duke of *Glocester* lodged at *Croſby Houſe.*
*J. S.*

*Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, and Lord Protector, afterward King, by the Name of *Rich.* III. was lodged in this Houſe.

While his Nephew *Edward* V. reigned, here he acted his Feats; and here the Citizens came to him with their Profeſſions of Acceptance of him, and deſiring him to accept the Crown.]

*Bonvice* an *Italian* lived here, and others.
*J. S.*

Since which Time, among other, *Anthonio Bonvice*, a rich Merchant of *Italy*, dwelled there. On whom it ſeems King *Henry* VIII. beſtowed it *Ann.* 1542. with all belonging to it: as appears by the Copy of the Grant which I have ſeen, running thus, *Sciatis*, &c. "Know ye, that "we of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge "and mere Motion, give and grant unto the "ſaid *Anthony Bonvice* the Reverſion and Re"verſions of the ſaid Meſſuage and Tenement "with the Appurtenances, commonly called "*Crosby Place*, and of all the ſaid Houſes, So"lars, Cellars, Gardens, Lanes, Meſſuages, Te"nements, void Places of Land, and all other "and ſingular Premiſſes with the Appurtenances, "lying and ſituate in St. *Helen*'s, and Parcel of "the ſaid late Priory, *&c. Teſte Rege apud Weſtmonaſt. 9 die Sept. An. Regni Reg. Henrici Octavi* 34.]

After him *German Cioll* dwelt here.

Then *William Bond*, Alderman, increaſed this Houſe in Height, with building a Turret on the top thereof: He deceaſed in the Year 1576. and was buried in St. *Helen*'s Church. Divers Ambaſſadors have been lodged there; namely, in the Year 1586. *Henry Rameltus*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, Ambaſſador unto the Queen's Majeſty of *England* from *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*: An Ambaſſador of *France*, *&c.* Sir *John Spencer*, Alderman, lately purchaſed this Houſe, made great Reparations, kept his Maioralty there, and ſince builded a moſt large Warehouſe near thereunto.

Ambaſſadors to King *James* I. lodged here.
*J. S.*

In the firſt of King *James* I. when divers Ambaſſadors came into *England*, Monſieur *de Roſney*, Great Treaſurer of *France*, with his Retinue (which was very ſplendid) was there harboured, the Houſe then belonging to Sir *John Spencer*. Within *Biſhopſgate* alſo (and I know not where elſe, unleſs here) the ſame Year were lodged the youngeſt Son of *William* Prince of *Orange*, Monſieur *Fulke*, and the learned Monſieur *Barnevelt*, who came from the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*: This large and convenient Houſe is now built into a Square of good Houſes, and called *Crosby Square*.]

*Croſby* Square.

From this *Crosby Place* up to *Leadenhall* Corner, and ſo down *Graſs Street*, among other Tenements, are divers fair and large builded Houſes for Merchants and ſuch like.

Water Conduit at *Biſhopſgate.*

Now for the other Side of this Ward, namely the Right Hand, hard by within the Gate, is one fair Water-Conduit, which *Tho. Kneſworth*, Maior in the Year 1505. founded. He gave 60 Pounds, the reſt was furniſhed at the common Charges of the City. This Conduit hath ſince been taken down, and new builded. *David Woodroffe*, Alderman, gave 20 Pounds towards the Conveyance of more Water thereto.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Houſe.

From this Conduit have ye (amongſt many fair Tenements) divers fair Inns, large for Receipt of Travellers, and ſome Houſes for Men of Worſhip; namely, one moſt ſpacious of all other thereabout, builded of Brick and Timber, by Sir *Thomas Greſham* Knt. who deceaſed in the Year 1579. and was buried in St. *Helen*'s Church, under a fair Monument, by him prepared in his Life: He appointed by his Teſtament this Houſe to be made a College of Readers, as before is ſaid in the Chapter of Schools and Houſes of Learning.

Sir *Andrew Jud* his Almſhouſes.

Somewhat Weſt from this Houſe, is one other fair Houſe, wherein Sir *William Hollis* kept his Maioralty, and was buried in the Pariſh Church of St. *Helen*. Sir *Andrew Jud* alſo kept his Maioralty there, and was buried at St. *Helen*'s. He builded Almſhouſes for ſix poor Alms-People near to the ſaid Pariſh Church, and gave Lands to the Skinners, out of which they are to give 4 *s.* every Week to the ſix poor Alms-People 8 *d.* the Piece, and 25 *s.* 4 *d.* the Year in Coals amongſt them for ever.

*Alice Smith*'s Addition to *Jud*'s Almſhouſes.
*J. S.*

*Alice Smith* of *London* Widow, late Wife of *Thomas Smith* of the ſame City, Eſq; and Cuſtomer of the Port of *London*, in her laſt Will and Teſtament bequeathed Lands to the Value of 15 *l.* by the Year for ever, to the Company of *Skinners*, for the augmenting of the Penſions of certain Poor, inhabiting in eight Almſhouſes, erected by Sir *Andrew Jud* Knt. her Father, in the Pariſh of *Great St. Helen*'s in *Biſhopſgate* Street in *London*. She hath alſo given in her ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament to other charitable Uſes, as to the Hoſpitals, and to the Poor of other Pariſhes, and good Preachers, the Sum of 300 *l.* As alſo to the poor Scholars in the two Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, the Sum of 200 *l.* Of which her laſt Will and Teſtament ſhe made her Son *Thomas Smith* late Sheriff of *London*, and *Richard* and *Robert Smith* her Executors. Who have performed the ſame according to her godly and charitable Mind. This Paragraph was expreſly by *Stow* himſelf ordered to be here inſerted; whatever the Reaſon was that it happened to be left out in the after-Editions.]

The Well with two Buckets.

Then in the very Weſt Corner, over againſt the Eaſt End of St. *Martin Oteſwich*, (from whence the Street windeth towards the South) you had, of old time, a fair Well with two Buckets, ſo faſtned, that the drawing up of the one let down the other; but now of late that Well is turned into a Pump.

From this to the Corner over againſt the *Leadenhall*, and ſo down *Graſs Street*, are many fair Houſes for Merchants and Artificers, and many fair Inns for Travellers, even to the Corner where that Ward endeth, over againſt *Graſs Church*.

The modern Eſtate of this Ward.
*R. B.*

Now to deſcribe the Streets and Places of this Ward, as they ſtand at this preſent Time.

This Ward within the Wall ſuffered not much by the Fire of *London*, 1666. and the Parts without nothing at all.

Of theſe two general Parts I ſhall firſt begin with that within the Wall, wherein are thoſe Streets, Lanes, and Alleys in whole, or in part, *viz.*

Places within *Biſhopſgate.*

*Graſs Church Street* on both ſides the way from *Cornhill* to *Lombard Street*, and *Fenchurch Street*.

*Biſhopſgate Street* in the whole.

St. *Helen*'s, both the great and ſmall, in whole.

*Crosby Square* in the whole.

*Camomile Street* in the whole.

*Wormwood Street*, but a ſmall part. And in theſe Streets are divers Courts and Alleys.

*Graſs Church Street.*

*Graſs Church Street*, a large and ſpacious Street, with well built and lofty Houſes, inhabited by good *Tradeſmen*, the whole Street begins at *Eaſtcheap*, and falls into *Leadenhall Street* at the four croſs Streets. But the part in this Ward begins at *Lombard Street* End, as before noted.

*Croſs Keys Inn.*

In this Street on the Weſt ſide are theſe Courts and Places of name, *viz. Croſs Keys Inn*, a place of a great reſort, large and well built,

hath

*Bell Yard.*
*CorbetsCourt.*
*Tobacco Roll Court.*
*Church Alley.*

hath a Paſſage into *George Yard*. *Bell Yard*, a good, large and well built Place, having a Paſſage into St. *Peter*'s *Churchyard*. Which Church, although in part ſtanding in this Street, yet being in *Cornhill* Ward is there treated of. *Corbet*'s *Court*, a good, large, open, well built and inhabited place. Near unto this *Court* is *Tobacco Roll Court*, which hath but one good Houſe in it. *Church Alley*, adjoining to St. *Peter*'s Church, treated of in *Cornhill* Ward. This *Alley* with a turning Paſſage falls into *Cornhill*.

*Boars Head Court.*

Then on the Eaſt ſide of this Street, within the Limits of this Ward which begins at *Fenchurch Street*, is *Bores Head Court*, an open place taken up with Ware Houſes, for whole Sale Dealers.

*Leadenhall Herb Market.*

*Leadenhall Herb Market*, large, and not inferior to any in *London*, is in this Ward; but the other parts of *Leadenhall*, *viz.* the *Fleſh Market*, and the *Fiſh Market*, &c. are in *Limeſtreet* Ward. From this Street the Ward, with ſomewhat a narrow Paſſage betwixt *Cornhill*, and *Leadenhall Street*, falleth into *Biſhopſgate Street*.

*Biſhopſgate Street.*

*Biſhopſgate Street* is large, long and ſpacious, and generally well inhabited. But the Fire of *London*, 1666, not coming into theſe Parts, the Houſes for the moſt part are old Timber Buildings and nothing uniform. The like are the Parts without the Gate, but not ſo good, except in ſome places, as *Devonſhire Square*, &c.

*Sun Yard.*

In this Street are theſe Courts, Alleys and Places of name, beginning on the Southern part, and ſo towards the Gate North. *Sun Yard*, a large place with a Paſſage into *Broadſtreet*, taken up for Stablings and Coach Houſes, and a Coach Maker, and ſome private Houſes.

*Greſham Colledge.*

*Greſham College*, a large but old Building, which encompaſſeth a large ſquare Court; this being anciently the Seat of Sir *Tho. Greſham*, Kt. and now called *Greſham College*.

*Bull Inn.*
*Green Dragon Inn.*
*Four Swans Inn.*
*Queens Head Alley.*
*Sutton Court.*
*Peahen Alley.*
*Vine Inn.*
*Wormwood Street.*

A little beyond this *College* are divers great Inns, *viz.* the *Bull* Inn, the *Green Dragon*, and the *Four Swans*, all three large, and of a conſiderable Trade, and reſort for Waggons and Stage Coaches that go Northwards. Here is the *Queen's Head Tavern*, which hath a Paſſage into *Queen's Head Alley*, leading into *Broadſtreet*. *Sutton Court*, but narrow, with a Free Stone Pavement, being a new built *Court*, with neat Brick Houſes. *Peahen Alley*, but ordinary. The *Vine* Inn, but indifferent, ſeated near unto *Biſhopſgate*. Some part of *Wormwood Street* is in this Ward: But the greateſt part is in *Broadſtreet* Ward.

The places Eaſt of *Biſhopſgate Street*, beginning at the Gate within, are as followeth;

*Camomile Street.*
*Clarks Alley.*
*Angel Court.*
St. *Ethelburge* Church.

*Camomile Street*, which runneth beyond Saint *Mary Axe*, but the part in this Ward goeth but a little beyond *Cook*'s *Court*. This is a Street but of ſmall account either as to its Buildings or Inhabitants. *Clark*'s *Alley*, but ordinary, eſpecially that part which leadeth to *Camomile Street*. *Angel Court*, both ſmall and ordinary. St. *Ethelborough* Church, a ſmall old built Church, hath a Spire Steeple, and a Dial hanging over the Street. It is in the Dioceſs of *London*. The Prioreſs of St. *Helen*'s was Patroneſs.

*Little St. Helen's*
*Leatherſellers Hall.*

*Little St. Helen*'s, a good large place, having one or two Courts within it, with good old Timber Houſes, well inhabited; ſome by Merchants; at the lower End of which is ſeated *Leatherſellers Hall*, a very large and handſome Pile of Building with a Garden. And here were Almſhouſes built for ſome Poor of the Company of *Leatherſellers*.

*Great St. Helen's.*
St. *Helen's* Church.

*Great St. Helen*'s, a handſome open and large Court, with rows of good Houſes, well inhabited, on the Eaſt ſide of the Church and Churchyard: which is gracefully ſeated in the midſt of the Court, with rows of Trees round about the Churchyard, very pleaſant in the Summer Seaſon; the Church is large and comely, and adorned with many ſtately Monuments, but wants a Steeple, the Bells hanging in a poor wooden Frame, ſome diſtance from the Church. Over the Church Door on the South is this Inſcription:

*Laus Deo. St. HELENA.*

*Croſby* Square.

Paſſing this Court the Paſſenger is led to two others, both of the ſame name, alſo well inhabited; which with a winding Paſſage leads into St. *Mary Axe*, over againſt St. *Andrew Underſhaft* Church; and in this part of St. *Helen*'s, on the South ſide is a Paſſage to *Croſby Square*, which is the next place of remark on the Eaſt ſide of *Biſhopſgate Street*, anciently a great Meſſuage. This large Building hath been of late Years converted into a curious open Square, with fair Brick Buildings, well inhabited by Gentry and Merchants, the Houſes having Paliſado Pales before, and Gardens behind them. Out of this Square is a Paſſage through a Back-gateway, paſſing by a large Warehouſe belonging to the *Eaſt India* Company, and ſo into *Great St. Helen*'s. This *Croſby* Houſe, before its Building, was the Habitation of Sir *James Langham* that eminent Citizen.

### *Biſhopſgate* Street *Without*.

Having viewed the Ward *within* the Gate, we paſs now to that part that ſtands *without* it.

*Biſhopſgate Street* without the Gate.

This is alſo a very broad and ſpacious Street, but not ſo well built and inhabited as that within the Wall. It runs Northwards a great length, but no further in the Freedom then unto the Bars. In the Deſcription of this Street, I begin next the Gate, with Saint *Buttolph Biſhopſgate* Church, and ſo take in all Places to the Bars on that ſide; and then I ſhall come back from the Bars on the other ſide unto *Biſhopſgate* again.

St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate* Church.

St. *Buttolph Biſhopſgate* Church large but old, built with Galleries round to the darkening of it, ſeated in the middle of the Churchyard encloſed with a Brick Wall.

The Rector's Houſe.

Adjoining to this Churchyard is the Rector's Houſe. And here an open Paſſage leads to a ſpacious Houſe, with a fine Garden, and Yard before it graced with Trees, and a handſome Stone Figure ſtanding on a Pedeſtal in the middle of the Court, the Seat of *Francis Daſhwood*, Eſq; deceaſed.

*White Hart Court.*

*White Hart Court*, a good large open Place, with handſome Buildings, eſpecially the Houſe that fronts the Court, which takes up the breadth thereof.

*Bethlem.*
The preſent State of *Bethlem.*

Then you come to *Bethlem*, vulgarly called *Bedlam*. A Lane, where in ſtood an ancient charitable Houſe for the keeping and cure of *Lunaticks*. But this Hoſpital being grown very old and much decayed in its Buildings, and likewiſe its Situation being very cloſe and pent up with Houſes, the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen (to whoſe care it belonged) thought fit to erect another more commodious, which they finiſhed ſoon after the late dreadful Fire of *London*, being now built in *Morefields*, contiguous to *London* Wall: It is a very ſpacious ſubſtantial Building, with a Wall before it, paved with Free Stone, and encloſed with a Brick Wall; very commodious for the Uſe and Purpoſe intended by it.

*Old Bethlem.*

Upon the finiſhing of this new *Bethlem*, this old Houſe became diſuſed, and is now converted into Buildings. The Place which generally goeth by the name of *Bethlem*, is very large, containing ſeveral Courts and Alleys. The principal Street comes out of *Biſhopſgate Street* and runs into *Moorfields*, being a good Thoroughfare and of ſome note for its Inhabitants, who drive a good Trade, being Flax and Hemp Dreſſers, Shoemakers, Yarn and Worſted Sellers, and Turners. In this Place are divers Courts and Alleys as aforeſaid, which ſo run into one another that it is ſomething intricate to give a true Deſcription or Account of their Situation; I ſhall give the Names of them. *Bethlem Court*, a pretty open place where the Hoſpital ſtood, at the upper end of which is a Paſſage out of the principal Street of *Bethlem*. *Crown Court*, pretty large, with indifferent Buildings. *Loom Alley*, narrow, and very ordinary. *Houſewives Alley*, narrow, which with a turning Paſſage runs a great length. *Half Moon Alley*, pretty long, but narrow and ordinary, and falls into *Round Court*; ſomething open, but ordinary. And out of this Court is a Paſſage into *Petty France*. *Bullock Court*, hath a Paſſage by *Bethlem* Churchyard into *Cole*'s *Rents*, where are ſeveral Alleys and Courts within it; ſome without, and ſome with Names, as *Roſe* and *Crown Court*, a large and open Place, but ordinary, leading into *Moorfields*, and alſo into *Half Moon Alley*, which leadeth into *Biſhopſgate Street*. Near to this Alley is *Baker*'s *Court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Half Moon Alley*, as alſo into *Vine Court*, and *Chequer Court*. *Bell Court*, but ſmall, and oppoſite to *Bethlem* Churchyard; as is *Three Leg Alley* which is narrow and ordinary with a turning Paſſage. Likewiſe *Dyer's Court*, but ordinary, ſo called, as having a Dyer's Houſe at the upper End.

*Petty France*, a large Place, and generally well built. And into this Place is a Paſſage from *Bethlem Street*, through *Round Court*; the Weſt end comes into *Moorfields* by the *Poſtern Gate:* and the Eaſt end runneth up to St. *Buttolph*'s Churchyard which fronts one ſide of it; the other ſide being a row of nine Alms Houſes, of which five belong to *Dulwich College*; and each Houſe hath four poor Women, of which one in each of the five Houſes hath a Gown. The other four Houſes, was the Gift of one Mr. *Edward Underwood*, Apothecary, Grandfather of Mr. *Edward Underwood*, alſo Apothecary in *Biſhopſgate Street* living *An.* 1700. *Boarded Alley*, a ſmall Place in *Petty France*.

Northwards of *Bethlem* in *Biſhopſgate Street* is *Still Alley*, which is but ſmall. *Garland Alley*, an open place, at the upper End of which is an Inn, as alſo a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and but ordinarily inhabited. *Bottle Alley*, hath a narrow entrance, but openeth into a Free Stone Court, with well built Houſes, which ſaid Alley leadeth into another down Steps bearing the ſame name, and out of this is a Paſſage into *Garland Alley*. *Swan Yard Inn*, at the lower end hath Stables and Coach Houſes. *Crown Yard*, indifferent good with an entrance for Carts. *Half Moon Alley*, very ordinary, and ill inhabited; almoſt at the entrance it divides it ſelf, one part falling into *Half Moon Court* which is a good large place; and the other part in a ſtreight Line runs Weſtwards into *Moorfields:* On the South ſide of this place is *Stone Cutters Yard*, a pretty open, but ordinary place; and on the North ſide is a ſmall Alley that leads unto *Dunning*'s *Alley*. *Three Tun Alley*, but indifferent. *White Hind Court*, an open place, with a narrow Paſſage into it, and indifferent as to its Houſes and Inhabitants. *Sweet Apple Court*, ſo called from Sir *John Sweetapple*, Goldſmith, the Owner thereof, a good handſome new built place, with an open Paſſage for Carts: This Place before its new building was two, *viz.* *Soper*'s *Alley* and *Horſeſhoe Yard*; the upper end of this Court, or rather Lane, is taken up for Stables for Livery Horſes, with Coach Houſes. *Dunning*'s *Alley*, very large and ordinary; the Weſt end divides it ſelf, and falls into *Half Moon Alley* which leads into *Moorfields:* In this Alley are theſe Courts, *Tripe Yard*, very ſmall and ordinary. *Adam*'s *Court*, but ſmall, with a Paſſage into *Sweet Apple Court*. *Pump Court*, but mean. *Weſtminſter Hall Court*, indifferent with a Free Stone Pavement. *Cripple Court*, very ſmall and mean, with about two Houſes. *Harrow Yard*, alſo ſmall and ordinary. *Bell Yard*, inconſiderable. *Lamb Alley*, very narrow and ordinary, which running a great length, divides it ſelf, one part falling into *Sugar Loaf Court*, and the othet into *Long Alley*. In this Alley are Courts, *Paved Court*, *Lamb Yard*, and *White Yard*, all three very mean. *Angel Court*, likewiſe very ordinary. *Angel Alley*, long and mean, at the upper end of which is *Timber Yard*, and on the Weſt ſide is a ſmall Court, and paſſing further leads into *Angel Court*, which is very inconſiderable. In this Alley theſe Courts, *Brown*'s *Court*, but ſmall. *Balam*'s *Court*. *Sugar Loaf Yard*. *Pheſant Cock Yard*. *Three Colts Alley*, all four but ſmall and ordinary. *Jews Harp Court*, a pretty handſome new built Place with a Free Stone Pavement. *Brown*'s *Yard*, but ordinary. *Cock Yard*, very mean, at the upper end of which is *Thacker*'s *Court*, but mean. *Acorn Court*, very narrow and ordinary; at the upper end it opens into a little Court, and out of this is a Paſſage into *Skinner*'s *Street*. *George Yard*, very inconſiderable. *Skinner*'s *Street*, a very handſome open place with well built Houſes. *Ship Yard*, hath indifferent good Buildings, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Primroſe Alley*, very long, narrow and ordinary, hath a Paſſage into *Long Alley*. *Gun Yard*, indifferent long; at the upper End it opens it ſelf into two parts.

Thus having enumerated the various Alleys, Courts, *&c.* on the Weſt ſide of *Biſhopſgate Street*; I ſhall now proceed to theſe on the Eaſt ſide, beginning next the Bars.

*Biſhopſgate* Street, Without, *the Eaſt Side.*

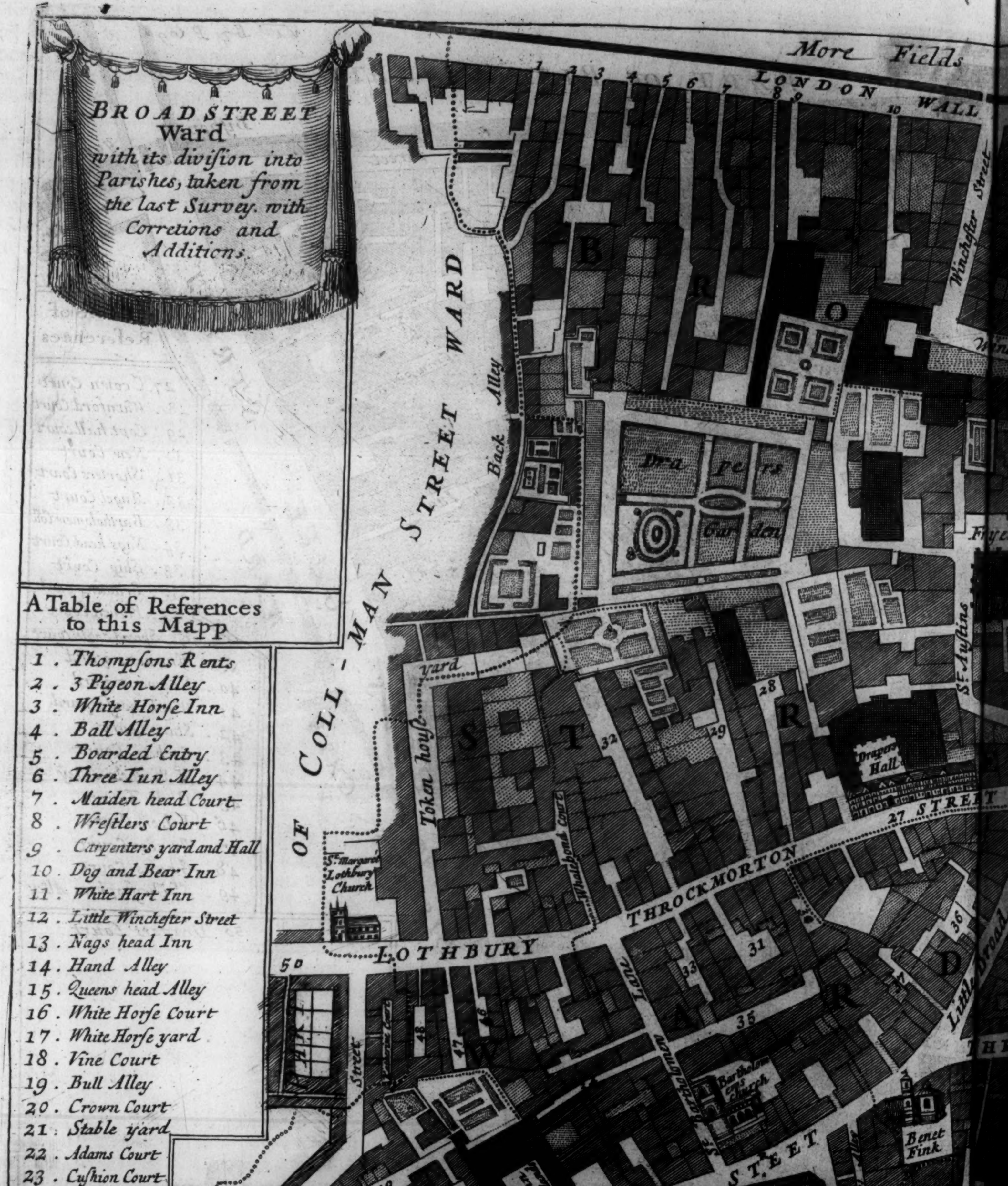
*Mountague Court*, a very handſome open place with a Free Stone Pavement, and good Buildings. *Katharine Wheel*, and *George Yard*, very long, hath a Paſſage into *Mountague Court*, and another into the *Artillery Ground*. *Red Lyon Brewhouſe*, pretty good, near which is *Red Lyon Inn*.

*Artillery Lane*, a pretty open place, with good Houſes, which paſſing by *Petticoat Lane*, which hath the South Weſt ſide in this Ward, runs behind *Gun Street*.

*Wide* [or *White*] *Gate Street*, a place of ſome account, falls into *Petticoat Lane*. In this Street is *King's Head Court*, as alſo *Savage Court*, both but indifferent places. *Roſe Alley*, with a turning Paſſage falls into *Petticoat Lane*; an Alley of no great account. *Swedeland Alley*, very ordinary. *Sutton*'s *Alley*, both narrow, and mean. *Katharine Wheel Alley*, very narrow, and without Houſes, having only back Yards; it hath one Paſſage into *Hand Alley*, and another in *Petticoat Lane*. Nigh to this Alley *Katharine Wheel* Inn. *Roſe Alley*, very long and narrow, falling into *Hand Alley*, the upper end not yet built. *Vine Court*, a handſome place, with good Houſes on the North ſide, the South lying open to *Newſtreet*, formerly called *Hand Alley*, having a Paſſage for Cart or Coach; its Buildings are good and pretty well inhabited. *King's Head Court*, but ſmall, with Free Stone Pavement. *Three Slippers Court*, alſo ſmall, with Free Stone Pavement: *Hand Court*, but ſmall, and falls into *Roſe Alley*.

*Bethlem Court.*
*Crown Court.*
*Loome Alley.*
*Houſewives Alley.*
*Half Moon Alley.*
*Round Court.*
*Bullock Court.*
*Cole's Rents.*
*Roſe* and *Crown Court.*
*Half Moon Alley.*
*Vine Court.*
*Chequer Court.*
*Bell Court.*
*Three Leg Alley.*
*Dyers Court.*
*Petty France.*
Nine Almſhouſes in *Petty France.*
*Boarded Alley.*
*Still Alley.*
*Garland Alley.*
*Bottle Alley.*
*Garland Alley.*
*Swan Yard Inn.*
*Crown Yard.*
*Half Moon Alley.*
*Half Moon Court.*
*Stone-cutters Yard.*
*Dunnings Alley.*
*Three Tun Alley.*
*White Hind Court.*
*Sweet Apple Court.*

*Dunnings Alley.*
*Tripe Yard.*
*AdamsCourt.*
*Pump Court.*
*Weſtminſter Hall Court.*
*Cripple Court.*
*Harrow Yard.*
*Bell Yard.*
*Lamb Alley.*
*Paved Court.*
*Lamb Yard.*
*White Yard.*
*Angel Alley.*
*Timber Yard.*
*Angel Court.*
*Browns Court.*
*Balams Court.*
*Sugar loaf Yard.*
*PheaſantCock Yard.*
*Three Colt Alley.*
*Jews Harp Court.*
*Browns Yard.*
*Cock Yard.*
*Thackers Court.*
*Acorn Court.*
*Skinners Street.*
*George Yard.*
*Ship Yard.*
*Primroſe Alley.*
*Gun Yard.*
*Montague Court.*
*Katharine Wheel* and *George Yard.*
*Red Lyon Brewhouſe* and *Inn.*
*Artillery Lane.*
*Widegate Street.*
*Kings Head Court.*
*Savage Court.*
*Roſe Alley.*
*Sweedland Alley.*
*Sutton's Alley.*
*Katharine Wheel Alley.*
*Hand Alley.*
*Roſe Alley.*
*Vine Court.*
*Newſtreet.*
*Kings Head Court.*
*Three Slipper Court.*
*Hand Court.*



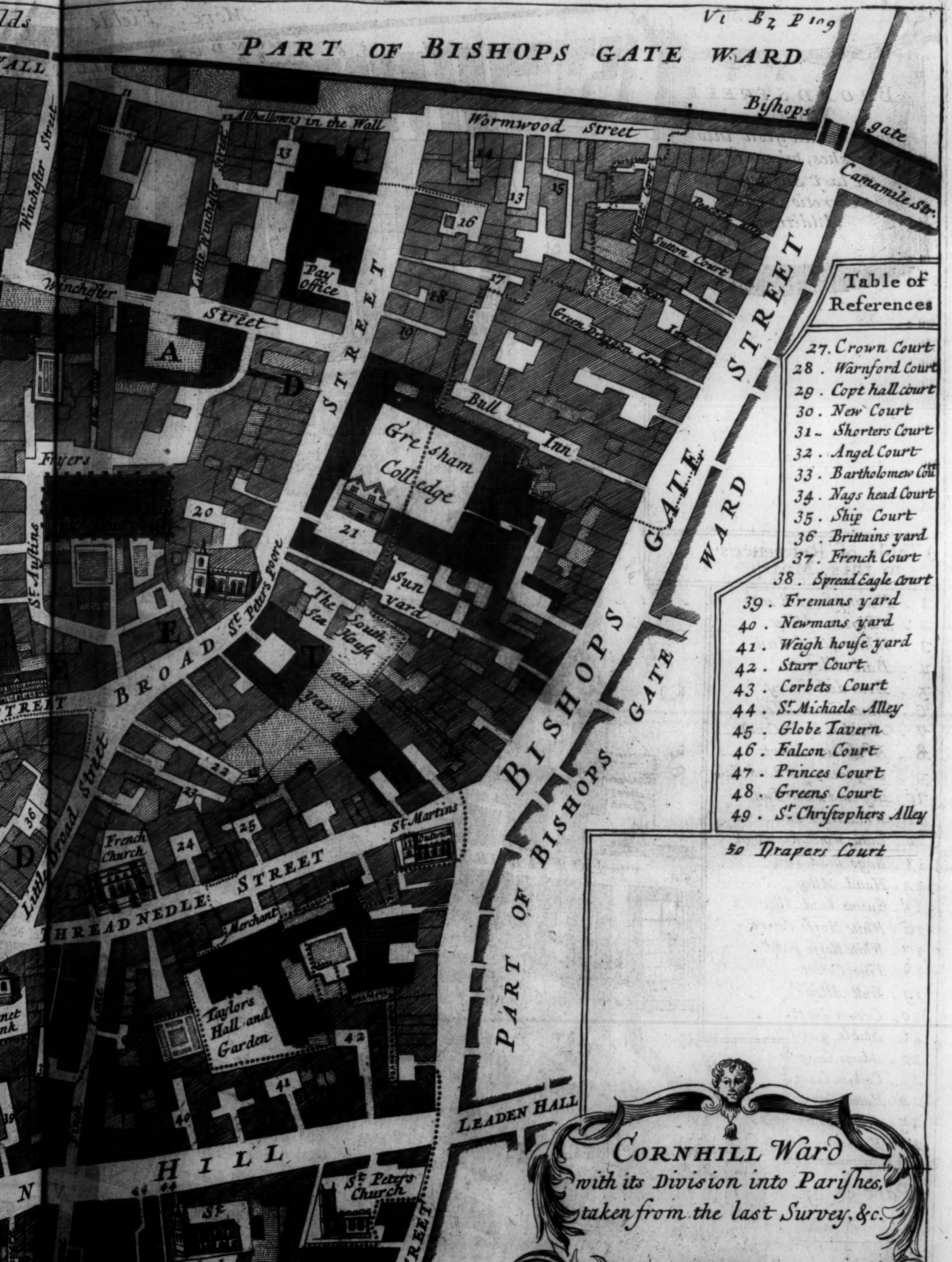
**BROAD STREET Ward** with its division into Parishes, taken from the last Survey. with Corretions and Additions.

A Table of References to this Mapp

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Thompsons Rents |
| 2 | 3 Pigeon Alley |
| 3 | White Horse Inn |
| 4 | Ball Alley |
| 5 | Boarded Entry |
| 6 | Three Tun Alley |
| 7 | Maiden head Court |
| 8 | Wrestlers Court |
| 9 | Carpenters yard and Hall |
| 10 | Dog and Bear Inn |
| 11 | White Hart Inn |
| 12 | Little Winchester Street |
| 13 | Nags head Inn |
| 14 | Hand Alley |
| 15 | Queens head Alley |
| 16 | White Horse Court |
| 17 | White Horse yard |
| 18 | Vine Court |
| 19 | Bull Alley |
| 20 | Crown Court |
| 21 | Stable yard |
| 22 | Adams Court |
| 23 | Cushion Court |
| 24 | Hatton Court |
| 25 | Crown Court |
| 26 | Hamonds yard |

More Fields
LONDON WALL
Winchester Street
B R O A D
S T R E E T
W A R D
Back Alley
Drapers Garden
Frjers
St. Austins
Drapers Hall
THROCKMORTON STREET
OF COLL-MAN STREET WARD
Token house yard
Whalebone Court
St. Margarets Lothbury Church
LOTHBURY
Lane
Little Broad Street
St. Bartholomew Church
St. Bartholomew
Street
Benet Fink
St. Christophers Church
St. Johns
Princes
THREADNEDEE STREET
Royall Exchange
C O R N
Part of
W
E
S
POULTREY
Cheap Ward
Stocks Market
LUMBARD STREET
PART

Vi B2 P109



CORNHILL Ward with its Division into Pariſhes, taken from the last Survey, &c.

PART OF BISHOPS GATE WARD
Allhallows in the Wall
Wormwood Street
Bishops gate
Camamile Str.
Winchester Street
Little Winchester Street
Pay Office
Winchester Street
Sutton Court
Green Dragon Court
Bull Inn
Gresham Colledge
STREET
BISHOPS GATE STREET
BISHOPS GATE WARD
PART OF BISHOPS GATE WARD
Fryers
St. Austins
St. Peters poore
BROAD STREET
Little Broad Street
Sun yard
The Sea House
South Sea House and yard
St. Martins
French Church
THREAD NEDLE STREET
Merchant
Taylors Hall and Garden
LEADEN HALL
HILL
St. Peters Church
St. Michaels Church and yard
GRACIAS STREET
WARD
A
D
E
Table of References
27. Crown Court
28. Warnford Court
29. Copt hall court
30. New Court
31. Shorters Court
32. Angel Court
33. Bartholomew Cou
34. Nags head Court
35. Ship Court
36. Brittains yard
37. French Court
38. Spread Eagle Court
39. Fremans yard
40. Newmans yard
41. Weigh houſe yard
42. Starr Court
43. Corbets Court
44. St. Michaels Alley
45. Globe Tavern
46. Falcon Court
47. Princes Court
48. Greens Court
49. St. Christophers Alley
50 Drapers Court
A Scale of 500 Feet
Note the places like Courts, and not figured are Merchants houſes, or Taverns.

*St*

*D*
*Sq*

*Cav*
*Cou*

*Mag*
*ley.*

*Dolp*

*Flyin*
*Inn.*
*Houn*

*Broadſtr*
Ward.
The Bo

*Three Ne*
Street.

*Walnut-tree Court.*
*Still Court.*

*Alley*. *Wallnut Tree Court*, both ſmall and mean. *Still Court*, or *Alley*, indifferent good, falls into *Houndſditch*.

*Devonſhire Square.* *J. S.*

*Devonſhire Square*, [made out of an Houſe called *Fiſher*'s *Folly*, an airy and creditable Place, and where the Counteſs of *Devonſhire* in my Memory dwelt in great repute for her Hoſpitality;] It conſiſteth of good Buildings, and they well inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Wealth. In this Square on the North Weſt Corner, is a very large Houſe which is ſevered from the reſt by a pair of great Gates, being the Seat of Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Knt. and Alderman, now deceaſed. In the midſt of the Square, upon a Pedeſtal carved with Figures on each ſide, and aſcended by three Steps, and encloſed with Iron Bars, ſtands a naked Figure guilt. Hence is a Paſſage called *Cavendiſh Court*, which hath good Buildings, with a Free Stone Pavement, leading to *Houndſditch*.

*Cavendiſh Court.*

*Magpye Alley.*
*Dolphin Inn.*
*Flying Horſe Inn.*

More towards *Biſhopſgate* is *Magpye Alley*, which is narrow and indifferent. Near unto this Alley is the *Dolphin*, an old Inn, very large, and of a good Receipt: And adjoining to *Biſhopſgate* is the *Flying Horſe Inn*.

*Houndſditch.*

*Houndſditch*, over againſt St. *Botolph*, a long Street running from *Biſhopſgate* to *Aldgate*. But the part in this Ward goeth but to the *Blne Anchor*, the reſt is in *Algate* Ward. This Street is a Place of a good Trade, and of note for Saleſmen and Brokers, whoſe Dealings are in Apparel, Linen and Upholſters Goods, and chiefly ſecond hand Goods. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, of which ſome are without name, and for the moſt part are but ordinary, *viz.* *Flying Horſe Yard*, hath a turning Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate Street*, a place of ſmall account only for Livery Stables. *Candiſh Court* falls into *Devonſhire Street* already mentioned. *Buckle Court*, ſmall and ordinary.

*Flying Horſe Yard.*
*Candiſh Court.*
*Buckle Court.*

There are to watch at *Biſhopſgate*, and the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 80 Watchmen both within and without.

The Jury, Men returned by the Inqueſt, are to ſerve for Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.]

Thus much for this *Biſhopſgate* Ward ſhall ſuffice. Which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one without Gate, another within. Common Counſellors ſix, Conſtables ſeven, Scavengers ſeven, for Wardmote Inqueſt thirteen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen at 13 *l*.

* At 22 *l*. in *London*, and in the Exchequer 21 *l*. 10 *s*. *Stow*'s firſt Edition.

Alderman of this Ward is *Edward Beecher* Eſq.

* * *

## CHAP. VII.

# *BROADSTREET* WARD.

*The Bounds.* Alhallows *the Wall.* Paulet *Place and Garden.* *The* Dutch *Church.* *St.* Peter *the Poor.* Auguſtin *Friars.* *Drapers Hall.* *St.* Martin Oteſwich. *Merchant Taylors Hall.* *St.* Bennet Fink. *St.* Anthony'*s*. *St.* Bartholomew *the Exchange.* *St.* Chriſtophers. Kendrick *of this Pariſh, his charitable Will.* *The modern Eſtate of this Ward.*

*Broadſtreet* Ward.
The Bounds.

THE next is *Brodeſtreet* Ward, which beginneth within *Biſhopſgate*, from the Water Conduit, Weſtward, on both ſides of the Street, by *Alhallows* Church, to an Iron Grate on the Chanel, which runneth into the Water Courſe of *Walbrook*, before ye come to the *Poſtern*, called *Moorgate:* And this is the fartheſt Weſt part of that Ward. Then have ye *Brodeſtreet*, whereof the Ward taketh name, which ſtretcheth out of the former Street, from the Eaſt Corner of *Alhallows* Churchyard, ſomewhat South, to the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter the Poor*, on both ſides. And then by the South Gate of the *Auguſtine* Friers, Weſt, down *Throkmorton* Street, by the Drapers Hall, into *Lothbury*, to another Grate of Iron over the Channel there, whereby the Water runneth into the Courſe of *Walbrook*, under the Eaſt end of St. *Margaret*'s Church. Certain Poſts of Timber are there ſet up: And this is alſo the fartheſt Weſt part of this Ward, in the ſaid Street. Out of the which Street, runneth up *Bartholomew Lane*, South, to the North ſide of the *Exchange:* Then, more Eaſt out of the former Street, from over againſt the Friers *Auguſtines* Church South Gate, runneth up another part of *Brodeſtreet*, South, to a Pump over againſt St. *Bennet*'s Church.

*Three Needle* Street.

Then have ye one other Street, called *Three Needle Street*, beginning at the Well with two Buckets, by St. *Martin*'s *Oteſwich* Church Wall. This Street runneth down on both ſides to *Finke*'s *Lane*, and half way up that Lane, to a Gate of a Merchants Houſe on the Weſt ſide, but not ſo far on the Eaſt. Then the aforeſaid Street, from this *Finke's Lane*, runneth down by the *Royal Exchange*, to the *Stocks*, and to a place formerly called *Scalding Houſe*, or *Scalding Wick*, but now, *Scalding Alley*, by the Weſt ſide whereof, under the Pariſh Church of St. *Mildred*, runneth the Courſe of *Walbrook:* And theſe be the Bounds of this Ward. Eſpecial Monuments therein are theſe:

### The Pariſh Church of *ALHALLOWES the WALL.*

*Alhallows* the Wall.

Firſt, the Pariſh Church of *Alhallows in the Wall*, ſo called of ſtanding cloſe to the Wall of this City.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord, 1613.

*John Streame*,
*Robert Prieſt*, } Churchwardens.

It was again repaired, richly and very worthily beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord, 1627.

*Robert Hanch*,
*Harman Brockard*, } Churchwardens.

The Charge of the laſt Repair amounting to the Sum of 220 *l*.]

*Martin Aleyn.* *J. S.*

*Martin Alleyn*, Citizen and Leatherſeller, by Will dated *Jan.* 2. 1432. gave to the Rector of the

*Alhallows* the Wall. *Reg. Lond.*

the Church of *Alhallows* on the Wall, *London*, and his Succeſſors, his Tenement with a Garden, *&c.* in the ſame Pariſh, *inter Tenementum quondam* Nichi. Rumbold, *&c.* for ever; on Condition that the ſaid Rector and his Succeſſors, do cauſe to be celebrated my *Obit* and Anniverſary in the Chapel of St. *Thomas* the Martyr of *Acon*, on St. *Martin*'s Day yearly, as his Will ran.

Perſons buried in this Church.

In this Church have been buried, *Thomas Durrem*, Eſq; and *Margaret*, his Wife.

A Prieſt, Steward to the Lord Treaſurer. *J. S.*

Mr. *Stanley*, (buried *Feb.* 16. 1560.) Prieſt, and Steward unto the Lord Treaſurer, Earl of *Winchester*, living in *Broadſtreet*. His Corps in the Afternoon was conducted to the Church with twelve Clerks ſinging. His Funeral adorned with three dozen of Eſcutcheons. Four of my Lord's Men bare him. He gave much Money to every one of my Lord's Servants.]

*Ro.... Robert Beal*, Eſq; *ob.* 1601.

A fair Monument in the Wall cloſe by the Pulpit on the Weſt ſide thereof.

Deo Opt. Max. Sacrum & Memoriæ.

*Nobilis viri* Dominici ab Heila, *ex antiqua apud* Flandros *Equeſtri familia, ob ſingularem fidem in Principem & Patriam, in Hiſtoriis ſubinde celebrata, oriundi. Qui cum Orthodoxæ Religionis ergo, relicta Patria, cui cum laude diu inſervierat; in Angliam, ut tutum fidelium refugium, ſe recepiſſet, ibidem* XXIV. *poſtremos ſenectutis annos in Divini verbi jugi ſtudio, pauperumq; ſubventione potiſſimum tranſegiſſet, & diu ante, ut quotidie moriturus, de domo ſua diſpoſuiſſet; Diſſolvi, & cum Chriſto eſſe cupiens; tandem ſatur dierum placidè in Deo Salvatore obdormivit,* 28. *Aprilis, An. Chriſti,* CIↃ. IↃ. CVIII. *Ætatis*, 82. Londini Anglorum.

Item Memoriæ

*Nobilis Matronæ*, Gulielmæ *ab* Heila, *Conjugis ipſius, natæ Patre* Joanne *Domino* Haleme & Finæ, *prope Inſulas* Flandrorum, *ex* Salopia *Equeſtri apud* Arteſios *Familia. Quæ marito Patriam ob Religionem relinquenti, in utraque fortuna fida ſocia, & in educandis piè liberis, curandáque re domeſtica Materfamilias incomparabilis. Obiit in Chriſto, die ult. Maii. Anno* CIↃ. IↃ. CV. *Ætatis* 70. *Conjugii*, LI.

*Huic utrique Parenti optimè de ſe merito, debiti Honoris & gratitudinis ergo,* Petrus *ab* Heila, *F. Sereniſſimi Electoris* Palatini *Conſiliarius,*
*H. M. Mœſt. P.*

Queen *ELIZABETH*'s Monument.

*Reade but her Reign,*
*This Princeſs might have been*
*For Wiſdom call'd*
Nicaulis, Sheba's *Queen.*
*Againſt* Spain's Holofernes,
Judith *ſhe,*
*Dauntleſs gain'd many*
*a glorious Victory:*
*Not* Deborah
*did her in Fame excel,*
*She was a Mother*
*in our* Iſrael.

*An* Heſter, *who*
*her Perſon did ingage,*
*To ſave her People*
*from the publick Strage;*
*Chaſte Patroneſs*
*of true Religion,*
*In Court a Saint,*
*in Field an* Amazon,
*Glorious in Life,*
*deplored in her Death,*
*She was unparallel'd*
**Elizabeth.**

Born, *Anno* 1534.
Crowned, *Anno* 1558. *Jan.* 15.
Reigned Years 44. Months 4. Days 17.
Died, *Anno* 1602. *March* 24.

Monuments more modern *J. S.*

Add theſe Perſons interred here with Monuments and Inſcriptions. In the Chancel.

*Suſan Woodcock*, Virgin, eldeſt Daughter unto *Tho. Woodcock*, Eſq; aged 17 Years. Departed 26 *Feb.* 1637. Her Epitaph here was made by her Father.

*Joan Bence*, Daughter of *Sampſon Cotton*, Merchant; married firſt to *John Wood*, Merchant; afterward to *John Bence*, Eſq; *Jan.* 16. 1684.

The worthy Gentleman *Edmond Hammond*, Eſq; *April* 24. 1643. Who gave by his Will 150 large Legacies to pious Uſes.

Middle Ile under a flat Stone, *Richard Smith*, *May* 19. 1694.

Under a Grave Stone at the upper End of the South Ile, lyes the Body of *John Webb*, Son of *Richard Webb*, dyed 25 *Dec.* aged 4 Years; and *Richard Webb*, who dyed *May* 2. 1709. aged 39.

Under another Stone, *John Sands*, Son of *Robert* and *Anne Sands*, dyed *Feb.* 18. 169$^{8}_{9}$. aged 14. And *Anne Sands*, Wife of *Robert*, dyed *Sept.* 23. 1711. aged 52.

*Elizabeth Watſon*, *Jan.* 5. 1706. aged 50.

Upon a raiſed Tomb Stone in the Churchyard. Here lye interred the Bodies of *Will. Turner*, Gent. who dyed *April* 11. 1705. aged 74. And *Elizabeth Singleton*, late Wife of *Luke Singleton*, Niece of the ſaid *William Turner*, who departed this Life, 27 *April* 1706. Alſo of *Katharine* and *Anne* their Children. Alſo *Luke Singleton*, Gent. departed *Oct.* 31. 1712. aged 56.]

Charities in this Pariſh.

Charities in this Pariſh are few or none, but ordinary Benevolences from the Pariſhioners themſelves: Except ſome ſlender Moiety, iſſuing from certain Almſhouſes, builded by *London* Wall, near to *Biſhopſgate*, by Mr. *Kemp*, and in his Life time, as I have been informed.

Charitable Gifts to *Alhallows* the Wall. *J. S.*

*The lateſt Account of the Charities given to this Pariſh, appear by a Table hanging up in the Church, and by a Writing given in at a Parochial Viſitation,* Anno 1693. *by the Churchwardens.*

*Years.* *Donors.*

1610. *Laurence Camp*, did ſettle by Indenture for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, 20 *l.* payable out of an Eſtate in Houſes in St. *Andrew Underſhaft*. Part whereof to ſix poor Alms People in an Almſhouſe built by the ſaid *Laurence Camp* in this Pariſh, *viz.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to each, each Month, that is to each *per ann.* 34 *s.* 8 *d.* Beſides what is given of the ſaid 20 *l.* to *Bridewell*, and to the Pariſhes of St. *George*'s *Southwark* and *Friern Barnet*.

1629. *William Chapman*, left by Will to the Poor *per ann.* 5 *l.*

*Anne Bowyer*, *per ann.* 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

So in the Table.

*Anne Bowyer*, 30 *l.* in the Hands of the Company of *Carpenters*, to pay ten poor Widows 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a piece, 1 *l.* 5 *s.*

So in the Writing given in at the ſaid Viſitation.

*Edmund Hammon*, *per ann.* 10 *l.*

*Margaret Danes*, for ever, 5 *s.*

*William Wilſon*, *per ann.* 5 *s.*

Mr. *Hide*, to be paid every tenth Year, 4 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Pariſh hath a Houſe in *Shoreditch*, of the yearly value of 9 *l.*

Parſonage Houſe.

The Miniſter hath a Parſonage Houſe, adjoining to the Church on the Weſt ſide. No other Glebe.]

Bounds of the Pariſh. *A. M.*

The Bounds of the Pariſh are needleſs to be ſpoken of, becauſe their Circuit containeth no extent of Ground. Mr. *Andrew Geneway*, the Parſon, uſed me here very kindly.]

Carpenters Hall.

On the other ſide of the Street, among many proper Houſes, (poſſeſſed for the moſt part by Curriers) is the *Carpenters* Hall. Which Company was incorporated in the 17th Year of *Edward* the Fourth.

Curriers Row.

Sir *William Powlet*'s Garden,

A Lane ſtopped up there.

Then Eaſt from the *Curriers Row*, is a long and high Wall of Stone, incloſing the North ſide of a large Garden, adjoining to as large an Houſe, builded in the Reigns of *Henry* VIII. and of *Edward* VI. by Sir *William Powlet* [Earl of *Wilts*, and after, Marquis of *Wincheſter*] Lord Treaſurer of *England*. Thorough this Garden, which (of old time) conſiſted of divers parts, now united, was ſometimes a Foot Way, leading by the Weſt end of the *Auguſtine* Friers Church ſtraight North, and opened ſomewhat Weſt from *Alhallows* Church againſt *London Wall*, towards *Moorgate*, which Foot Way had Gates at either end, locked up every Night; but now the ſame way (being taken into thoſe Gardens) the Gates are cloſed up with Stone, whereby the People are inforced to go about by St. *Peter*'s Church, and the Eaſt end of the ſaid Friers Church, and all the ſaid great Place and Garden of Sir *William Powlet* to *London Wall*, and ſo to *Moorgate*.

Sir *William Powlet* Lord Treaſurer's Houſe in *Broadſtreet*. *Wincheſter* Street. *J. S.*

But of later Years thoſe Gardens are all improved into good Building, which make a fair Street, called *Wincheſter Street*, ſo named from the ſaid Marquis of *Wincheſter*; and paſſeth out of *Brodeſtreet* Weſtward, and cometh out near againſt *Moorgate* North. Here was a great Meſſuage called the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Houſe, of late inhabited by Sir *James Houblon*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*: And alſo other fair Houſes of Sir *John Buckworth*, and other Merchants.]

This great Houſe adjoining to the Garden aforſaid, ſtretcheth to the North Corner of *Broadſtreet*, and then turneth up *Broadſtreet*, all that ſide, to the Eaſt end of the ſaid Friers Church. It was builded by the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, in place of *Auguſtine* Friers Houſe, Cloyſter, and Gardens, *&c.* The Friers Church he pulled not down, but the Weſt end thereof, incloſed from the Steeple and Quire, was in the Year 1550. letten to the *Dutch* Nation in *London*, to be their Preaching Place.

The *Dutch* Church, a Part of the Friars Church. K. *Edward* his Charter for this Church. *J. S.*

But in the Fourth of King *Edward* VI. he granted, by Letters Patents dated the 24th of *July*, 1551. all that Church, except the Quire, to *John A Laſco*, and a Congregation of *Germans* and other Strangers, fled hither for the ſake of Religion, and to their Succeſſors, *in puram & liberam Eleemoſynam*, and the Church to be called the *Temple of the Lord Jeſus*; and *A Laſco* to be the firſt Superintendent, and *Gualter de Leone*, *Martinus Flandrus*, *Francis Riverius* and *Richardus Gallus*, to be the four firſt Miniſters. And this Gift hath been confirmed by the ſucceſſive Princes to the *Dutch* Strangers, and remains to them to this Day; for the holy Uſes of Prayer, Preaching and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments. This is a very ſpacious and comely Church, tho' but a part of that Church that belonged to the *Auguſtine* Friers. There is a fair Library erected on the Weſt part of it, which is very ornamental as well as uſeful. And the Miniſters which are now reduced to two, have convenient Houſes allotted them in the ſaid *Friers*.

The aforeſaid Charter is extant in the Collection of Records to the *Hiſtory of the Reformation*. Vol. II. Book I. Num. LI.

The *Dutch* Congregations Addreſs to the Biſhop and Maior. *J. S.* *Archiv. Eccleſ. Belgic.*

It has been cuſtomary for the *Dutch* and *Walloon* Churches to pay a Deference to every Biſhop of *London*, and to each Lord Maior, upon their firſt Acceſs to their Dignity and Charge: and to preſent them with a Piece of Plate. Their Miniſters and Elders of both Churches, as Repreſentatives of the whole, at ſome convenient time make their Appearance before them, and one of the Miniſters makes a ſhort Speech, to the Biſhop in *Latin*, to the Maior in *Engliſh*. The Sum of what is ſpoken to the Biſhop is, “To ſhew

To the Biſhop.

“ the original Plantation of their Church in *Lon-*
“ *don* by a Charter of King *Edward* VI. in the
“ Year 1550. Untill they, with many other pious
“ Chriſtians, were fain to fly the Realm in the
“ Reign of Queen *Mary*. But yet that in the
“ Year 1558. upon the happy Succeſs of the Re-
“ formed Religion reſtored under Q. *Elizabeth*,
“ they began to fly hither again by little and lit-
“ tle, as to a Sanctuary, from the Perſecution of
“ Duke *D'Alva*, the *Guiſes* and Prince of *Parma*;
“ She, a true Mother in *Iſrael*, reſtoring them the
“ Place and Privileges granted them by K. *Ed-*
“ *ward*. That K. *James* I. her Succeſſor willed
“ this Liberty of theirs to remain to them invio-
“ late. That their Miniſters have all along to that
“ time been Men of Piety and Learning, pre-
“ ſerving Peace and Brotherhood with the *Engliſh*
“ Churches. And that as for the Biſhops of this
“ Dioceſe of *London*, it appeared from their Re-
“ cords, how lovingly in their Reſtoration *Grin-*
“ *dal* received them: and what *Edwin Sandys*
“ the next Biſhop moſt prudently performed in
“ appeaſing certain unſeaſonable Controverſies a-
“ riſen among them: and how Brotherly all the
“ reſt of the Biſhops of *London* ſince had offered
“ their Aſſiſtances to them. The like they cer-
“ tainly promiſed themſelves from him; And ſo
“ congratulating him his Preferment, and his Me-
“ rit of it for his Piety and Eloquence ſo well
“ known in Court, in the Univerſity, in the City
“ and whole Kingdom, they conclude with a
“ Prayer that God would endue him with his holy
“ Spirit, that by his Miniſtry the Glory of God
“ might be promoted and his Church edified.

The Import of their Addreſs to the Lord Maior is, “That they appear there before his Ho-
“ nour, to congratulate him in the Name of their
“ Congregations according to their yearly Cu-
“ ſtom. They pray Almighty God by his holy Spi-
“ rit to qualify him for the great Duties belong-
“ ing to his high Office and Calling, that God's
“ Glory may be advanced, and the Church edified.
“ And laſtly, beſeeching him according to the
“ Examples of his Predeceſſors to be favourable
“ unto them Strangers, fled hither at firſt for the
“ true Profeſſion of the Goſpel, and hitherto
“ charitably entertained in this honourable City.
“ And then they dine with the Lord Maior.

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Favour to this Church. MSS. in *Archiv. Eccleſ. Belgic.*

To which let me add a Word or two more of the Countenance Authority hath always given to this *Dutch* Church. When upon the Acceſs of King *James* I. to the Crown of *Great Britain* *An.* 1603. the ſaid Church made their humble Addreſs to him, he anſwered them in *French*,
“ That the Queen departed made her ſelf re-
“ nowned through the whole World by two
“ Things; The one was, that ſhe always enter-
“ tained and cheriſhed the Service of God in her
“ Kingdom, and the other, her Hoſpitality to-
“ wards Strangers. Which Commendation of
“ hers he was deſirous to inherit. That if Oc-
“ caſion had offered itſelf, when he was at a Di-
“ ſtance, and lived as in a Corner of the World,
“ he would have made known his good Affecti-
“ on to them: but now that it had pleaſed God

King *James*'s Proteſtation to them.

“ to conſtitute him King of this Country, he
“ ſwore to them, that if any moleſted them in
“ their Churches, they addreſſing to him, he
“ would avenge them. And that tho' they were
“ not his proper Subjects, yet he would maintain
“ and cheriſh them, as much as any Prince in
“ the World. He took notice alſo of their for-
mer good Deſerts to the Queen and Kingdom:
that is, “ How they had always prayed for the
“ late Queen, and never gone beyond the Limits
“ of their Duty; and how they had enriched
“ the Realm with many Arts, Manufactures,
“ and Sciences uſeful to the Publick.

This Church petitions the Houſe of Lords *An.* 1642.

Further, in the Year 1642. they preferred a Petition to the Houſe of Lords, in behalf of themſelves and of the Reformed Foreign Churches in the Realm; as in *Norwich*, *Colcheſter*, *Canterbury*, *Sandwich*, &c. to this Purpoſe: “ That
“ there might be an Ordinance of Parliament for
“ ſettling the Liberty and Exerciſe of their Re-
“ ligion and Diſcipline, as they were uſed be-
“ yond the Seas reſpectively in the Reformed
“ Churches of their ſeveral Nations: and which
“ they had hitherto enjoyed by the Charter of
“ King *Edward* VI. of ever bleſſed Memory;
“ authorized by his Parliament, and the graci-
“ ous Favour of all the ſucceeding Princes. Par-
ticularly,

“ *Firſt*, That they might have free Liberty to
“ chuſe and appoint their own Miniſters, and all
“ other Officers belonging to their Churches,
“ according to their Diſcipline.

“ *Secondly*, That no Member of their Con-
“ gregations, being under the Cenſure of their
“ Diſcipline, by reaſon of ſome ſcandalous Of-
“ fence committed, might be received as Mem-
“ ber of any other Church without a Certifica-
“ tion from his own Church.

“ *Thirdly*, That no Church or Congregation
“ of Foreigners ſhould be authorized in this
“ Realm, which was not ſubject reſpectively to
“ the Synods of their ſeveral Nations. They
added Reaſons for the third Article.

The Lords Order hereupon.

Hereupon on *Saturday Jan.* 21. 1642. (by Re-
port of the Earl of *Northumberland*) the Houſe
ordered, “ That there be an Ordinance of Par-
“ liament, for ſettling of the Liberty and Exer-
“ ciſe of their Religion and Diſcipline, as they
“ are uſed beyond the Seas reſpectively in the
“ Reformed Churches of their ſeveral Nations,
“ which they have hitherto enjoyed by the Char-
“ ter of King *Edward* VI. authorized by Par-
“ liament, and the Favour of all ſucceeding
“ Princes of the Reformed Religion, Queen
“ *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and his Majeſty that
“ now is. In particular Firſt, *&c.* as above in
“ the three Articles.

The *Dutch* Church Almſhouſe.

About 16 or 18 years ago this *Dutch* Congregation in *Auguſtin Fryers* built at their common Charge, upon a Piece of Ground in *Middle Moorfields*, purchaſed by them, a fair Almſhouſe, containing 26 Rooms, for the harbouring their Poor, either Men or Women, beſides one complete Room, where the Elders and Deacons meet Weekly to pay the Penſions of the Almsfolks there, or to do other Buſineſs relating to their Poor. The Penſions are either more or leſs according as their Neceſſities require. The Rooms are not ſo appropriated to the *Dutch* Nation, but that any *Engliſh* Woman, whoſe Huſband had been a Member of the ſaid Church, is capable of being admitted. And oftentimes it happens that there be more *Engliſh* than *Dutch* harboured there.]

That Portion of this Church which was Eaſt, and not granted to theſe Strangers, the foreſaid *Powlet* Earl of *Wilts* obtained in the fourth alſo of the ſaid King: Who of his ſpecial Grace granted him *totam ſuperiorem partem Eccleſiæ nuper fratrum* Auguſtinen. *infra Civitatem* London. *viz. Le Quere, La Cros Ile, & capellas ibidem.* As I find it entred in a MS. Journal of King *Edward*'s Gifts and Sales: Where the Teſt of his Patent is the $22^{d}$ of *July*; that is, two Days before that to the Strangers.]

The Quire granted to *Powlet.*

This other part then, namely, the Steeple, Quire, and ſide Iles to the Quire adjoining, the Earl reſerved to houſhold Uſes, as for ſtowage of Corn, Coal, and other things. His Son and Heir, Marqueſſe of *Wincheſter*, ſold the Monuments of Noblemen (there buried) in great number, the paving Stone, and whatſoever, (which coſt many thouſands) for one hundred Pounds, and in place thereof made fair ſtabling for Horſes. He cauſed the Lead to be taken off the Roofs of the Church, and laid Tile in place thereof; which exchange of Lead for Tile proved not ſo profitable as he looked for, but rather to his diſadvantage.

The Monuments ſold.

Glaſshouſe. *J. S.*

Here was a Glaſs Houſe; where *Venice* Glaſſes were made; and *Venetians* employed in the Work: And Mr. *James Howel*, an ingenious Man in King *James* the Firſt his Reign, was Steward to this Houſe (who was afterwards Clark to the Council to K. *Charles* I.) When he left this Place, ſcarce able to bear the continual Heat of it, he thus wittily expreſt himſelf, *that had he continued ſtill Steward, he ſhould in a ſhort time have melted away to nothing among thoſe hot* Venetians. This Place afterwards became *Pinners Hall:* And of later Years ſome part of it hath been fitted up with a Pulpit and Pews for Diſſenters from the Church of *England* to meet in, and where is preached on *Tueſdays*, *The Merchants Lecture*, as it is called.]

*Howel*'s *Famil. Lett.*

*Pinners* Hall.

*Greſham*'s Almſhouſes.

On the Eaſt ſide of this *Broadſtreet*, which is the back part of *Greſham* Houſe in *Biſhopſgate* Street, be placed eight proper Almſhouſes, builded of Brick and Timber, by Sir *Tho. Greſham*, Kt. for eight Alms Men, there placed Rent free: and receive each of them by his Gift, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly for ever.

### The Pariſh Church of St. *PETER the Poor.*

Church of St. *Peter* the Poor.

Next unto *Powlet* Houſe, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter the Poor*; ſo called for a difference from other of that Name; ſometime (peradventure) a poor Pariſh, but at this preſent there be many fair Houſes, poſſeſſed by rich Merchants, and others.

St. *Peter*'s by St. *Auguſtin*'s. *J. S.*

This Pariſh hath been alſo called St. *Peter*'s *by S. Auſtine Friers*. As appears by an Inſtrument I have ſeen in the *Tower* Records, for founding of a Chauntry at St. *Botolph*'s *Billinſgate*. Where the Founder gives *one Tenement cum parvo Gardino cum pertinentiis in Paroch.* S. Petri juxta *fres.* $S^{ti}$ Auguſtini *in Warda de Broadſtrete.*]

Repaired. *R.*

There hath been in this Church ſince the beginning of the Year 1615. to the Year 1630. many coſtly Repairs and Charges. In the Year 1615. this Church was on the Weſt Side enlarged, in the Breadth 8 Foot and better, by the taking down of the North Wall, and over a Slip of Ground that formerly lay behind it ſo far outward, erecting another. Upon the Foundation of the old Wall were erected new Pillars and Arches, and from them to the new, a fair Roof.

This empty, uſeleſs and rude Piece of Ground, being turned to this Uſe and Beauty (with the very fair Windows in it) at the ſole Coſt and Charges of Sir *William Garway*, Kt. who at the Eaſt End of this Wall, in a Vault, (made likewiſe at his own Coſt) lyes under his fair Monument interred. The Charge of this Ile was 400*l.*

In the Year 1616. this new Ile and the whole Church was new pewed, and the great Window in the Chancel enlarged.

In the Year 1617. the Roof and the Inſide of the Church throughout was richly and very worthily beautified.

In the year 1629, and 1630. the Steeple and a very coſtly Gallery at the Weſt end of the Church, were new built and beautified, and the Bells new caſt and hung.

The Charge of all this amounting to the Sum of 1587 *l.* and upwards. All which (deducting the 400 *l.* (Coſt of the Iſle) was the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh.

This Church was again repaired, and both in the Inſide and Outſide, beautified, and new pewed, *Anno* 1716.

BURIED in this Church.

Perſons buried here.

*Richard Fitzwilliams*, Merchant Taylor, 1520.
Sir *William Roch*, Maior, 1540.
*Robert Calthrope*, Maior, 1588.

On a faire ancient plate, in the Wall North the Quire. This *Hales* was Clark of the Hanaper to King *Edward* and Queen *Elizabeth.* *J. S.*

*Dominus* Joannes Hales, *à pueritia literis deditus, excellenti ingenio, docilitate, memoriâ, ſtudio & induſtria ſingulari, adjuncta Linguarum, Diſciplinarum, Juris, Antiquitatis, rerum divinarum, atque humanarum, magna & multiplici doctrina inſtructiſſimus, evaſit. Innocentia, integritate, gravitate, conſtantia, fide, pietate, Religione, graviſſimæ etiam ægrotationis, & rerum difficilium diuturna perpeſſione, & patientia ornatiſſimus fuit, vitæ honeſtiſſime ſanctiſſimeque actæ, diem ſupremum quinto Cal. Januar.* 1572. *clauſit; anima ex corporis *; reliquiæ hoc loco ſitæ ſunt.*

* *Annon, anima exeunte, corporis reliquiæ, &c.*

*Expecto reſurrectionem mortuorum, & vitam æternam.*

Two other Plates there are beneath in the ſame Wall, the one of *John Quarles*, Draper, and the other of *Edward Catcher*, Pewterer.

A fair plated Stone on the Ground in the Chancel.

*Here under this Stone, are buried the Bodies of* John Lucas, *of St.* John's *beſide* Colcheſter, *Eſq; Maſter of the Requeſts to the moſt virtuous, noble, and worthy Prince, King* Edward *the ſixth. He departed this Life the* 26. *day of* October, Ann. Dom. 1556. *And his Daughter* Margaret, *late Wife to* Thomas Pennie, *Doctor of Phyſick, here buried the* 13. *day of* November, 1587.

A comely Monument fixed in the Wall, at the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth the Body of the worſhipful Mr.* William Cockaine *the elder, Citizen and Skinner of* London, *who departed this Life the* 18. *day of* November, 1599. *Alſo here lyeth the Body of* Elizabeth Medcalfe, *his firſt Wife; by whom he had* 7. *Sons and* 4. *Daughters. All which Daughters departed this Life; before any of them accompliſhed the age of* 10 *Years. The* 7. *Sons lived, and the youngeſt of them (at his Death) was fully* 28. *Years of Age. Which ſaid* Elizabeth *departed this Life, the* 5. *day of* April, 1589. *Here alſo lyeth the Body of* Katharine Wonton, *his ſecond Wife, who dyed the* 19. *of* September, 1596. *by whom he had no Iſſue.*

A beautiful Monument in the North Ile.

In the Eaſt end of the North Ile, there is a fair and comely Monument, there raiſed and placed, in the remembrance of Sir *William Garaway*, Knt. and his Wife. This Monument ſtandeth higheſt of all, next to the Doors entrance.

*R.*

*Hic vivit* Gulielmus Garway, *Eques Auratus, Civis* Londinenſis, *qui Annos egit* 54. *cum* Elizabetha *Uxore integerrima, Filia* Thomæ Anderſon, *Civis etiam* Londinenſis, *beatitudine Lecti fructifera. Pater erat* 17. *liberorum, illuſtre probitatis & pietatis exemplar, Induſtria ſingulari, univerſalem exercitavit Mercaturam. Feliciter magis quam avarè, bis ad Senatoriam dignitatem vocatus: qui purpuram recuſavit, nunc triumphat in Albis. Tandem poſtquam Alam hujus Templi ſiniſtram conſtruxiſſet, placidè corpus ſuo operi, Animam ſuo opifici repoſuit.*

*Anno Ætat. ſuæ* 88. *Domini* 1625. *Sept.* 26.

*Templa Dei in terris duo ſunt, Eccleſia, Corpus:*
*Una Domus carnis, Cultus Domus altera, &*
*Ambo*
*Conveniunt tumulo, parvo coëúntq; Sacello.*
*Non quæras igitur cineres ſub ceſpite, Lector,*
*Eſt templum in templo clauſum, non oſſa Sepulchro,*
*Marmore ſublato, ſubſellia, porta, columnæ,*
*Ala hæc & Paries, ſpacium totum, atq; feneſtræ*
*Omnia Structorem monſtrant, reſonantq; patronũ.*
*Sic tenet immortalem, & mortalem locus idem*
*Conditur in templo quod condidit, & Monumentum*
*Hoc unum vitæ & mortis commune relinquit.*

Thomas Lowe, *Eques Auratus, D. Majoris Civitatis* London, *Ann. Domini,* 1604. *Vir probus & prudens. Obiit* 11. *die* Aprilis, *An.* 1623. *Ætat.* 78. *Cui* 28. *die* Jan. 1615. *Ætatis ſuæ* 67. *Acceſſit* Anna *lectiſſima fœmina ex eodem* Thoma *mater* 15. *liberorum. Vixerunt ſuaviſſima conjunctione, An.* 48.

Too mean a remembrance (in my mind) for a Man ſo deſerving.

*R.*

In the North Ile upon a fair Marble Stone is this Inſcription, as in a Sheaf of Arrows,

*Vis unita fortior*

The Band of Love.
The uniter of Brethren.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Thomas Harvey *of* London, *Merchant. Who departed this Life the* 2. *of* Febr. Anno Dom. 1622. *With his firſt Wife* Elizabeth, *the Daughter of* Nic. Exton *of* London, *Merchant. She dyed the firſt of* January, Anno 1618.

*He was a faithful man, and feared God above many.* Jer. vii. 2.

A fair Monument at the upper end of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

*Anno* 1624. *Ætatis* 54.

A Memorial
Of the worſhipful Maſter *Robert Wadſon*, Citizen
and Merchant Taylor of *London.*

Epitaphium.

*So frail and brittle is the Life of Man,*
*That who lives longeſt, liveth but a Span.*
*In Youth and Age al dy, God hath ſo doom'd,*
*The Earth returns to Earth to be entomb'd.*
WADSON *who of that Subſtance was compos'd,*
*Lyes in his Mothers Center here enclos'd.*
*A Sheet doth hide his Face, but not his Fame,*
*The Grave contains his Corps, not his good Name,*
*For his good Name out lives (O bleſſed Man)*
*When others good Names dy, before they can.*
*The Sixth of* January, *that fatal Day,*
*Sixteen hundred twenty four, he did pay*
*The Debt to Nature, which all Men do know,*
*He was no ſooner born, but he did owe.*
*If Virtues could have ſtay'd the hand of Death,*
*Then* WADSON *ſtill had drawn his vital Breath.*
*His Soul above, his Worths do here remain,*
*Till Chriſt ſhall come to raiſe him up again.*
*Thus he enjoys Heaven's Immortality,*
*And here on Earth, Earth's happy Memory.*

Poſt varios vitæ caſus, dabit Urna quietem.]

*J. S.*

Againſt the South Eaſt Wall is a Monument for Dr. *Holdſworth*, ſometime Rector of this Pariſh of St. *Peter's Poor.*

*P. M. S.*

RICHARDUS HOLDSWORTH *S. Theol. Doctor, Verbi divini Præco omnium atteſtatione eximius. S. Scripturæ in Collegio* Greſhamienſi *per multos annos Interpres celeberrimus, Collegii* Emanuelis *in Academia* Cantabrigienſi *Præfectus integerrimus, ejuſdem Academiæ per tres annos continuos Procancellarius exoptatiſſimus, ad Cathedram Theologicam per D. N.* Margaretam Richmondiæ *Comitiſſam inſtitutam, & per mortem ſummi Theologi D*$^{ris}$ WARDI *nuper deſtitutam, unanimi Theologorum ſuffragio evocatus; Archidiaconus* Huntingdonienſis, *& Eccleſiæ* Wigornienſis *Decanus meritiſſimus; Sanctæ Doctrinæ in Eccleſia Anglicana ſtabilitæ cordatus Aſſertor, Divitiarum pius Contemptor, Eleemoſynarum quotidianus Largitor: Toto vitæ Inſtituto ſanctus & ſeverus. Ex morbo tandem, quem aſſiduis ſtudendi & concionandi laboribus contraxit æger decubuit: & in hac Eccleſia, quam per xxvii annos religioſiſſimè adminiſtravit, Mortalitatis Exuvias in ſpe beatæ Reſurrectionis piè depoſuit, Menſis Sextilis* 22°.

Anno {Domini MDCXLIX.
Ætat. ſuæ, LVIII.

*Mementote Præpoſitorum veſtrorum, qui vobis locuti ſunt Verbum Dei, quorum imitamini Fidem, contemplantes quis fuerit exitus converſationis ipſorum.* Heb. xiii. 7.]

Upon a Grave Stone in the Chancel, North Ile. Here lyeth interred *JOSEPH HOOPER*, of *Mancheſter*, Merchant; who dyed the 10th of *Mar.* 1711. aged 59 Years.

## *CHARITIES.*

Charities to this Pariſh.

The *Charities* given yearly to the Poor of this Pariſh, are theſe enſuing:

The Lady *Payton*, deceaſed, hath given yeerely for ever, in Bread and otherwiſe, the Summe of 40 *s.*

The Lady *Ramſey*, deceaſed, hath given the Summe of 4 *l.* yeerely for ever.

Mr. *John Quarles*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, deceaſed, hath given the Summe of 5 *l.* yeerely for ever, [to be layd out in Bread by 4 *s. per* Week.]

Mr. *William May*, Merchant Taylor, deceaſed, hath given yearly for ever, 2 *s.*

Other Gifts have been there beſtowed, to the Poores reliefe, as one of forty Shillings, and another of twenty Shillings yeerly: But being tyed to no certainty, I am the more willing to omit them.]

Other Gifts to this Pariſh. *J. S.*

Beſides theſe Gifts to this Pariſh, the Lady *Rich*, married to Sir *Tho. Rich*, and Daughter of Mr. *Cockain*, Merchant, gave 20 *l.* a Year to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas* to poor Houſekeepers of the Pariſh.

The Counteſs of *Dover* gave 5 *l.* a Year, to buy Bread for the Poor: Settled upon certain Houſes in *Southwark*, bound for the Payment.

An ancient Gift to the Pariſh of two Houſes over againſt the Pay Office, of 22 *l.* a year, for Pariſh Uſes.

To theſe may be added Mr. *Gerard Vanheithuyſens* Gift of 30 *l.* to be diſtributed among the Poor of the Pariſh. Which was done according to the Donor's Will.

Miniſter's Houſe.

There is an Houſe next to the Church, where the Rectors do uſually live, allowed them by the Pariſh.]

## *AUGUSTINE FRIERS.*

Friers *Auguſtines* Church, part whereof is the *Dutch* Church.
A fine ſpired Steeple.

Then next have ye the *Auguſtin* Friers Church and Churchyard; the entring thereunto being by a South Gate. The Friers Church is a large thing, having a moſt fine ſpired Steeple, ſmall, high, and ſtreight; I have not ſeen the like: founded by *Humphrey Bohun*, Earle of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, in the yeere 1253. *Reginald Cobham* gave his Meſſuage in *London*, to the inlarging thereof, in the yeere 1344. *Humphrey Bohun*, Earle of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, re-edified this Church in the yeere 1354. whoſe Body was there buried in the Quire. The ſmall ſpired Steeple of this Church was overthrown by Tempeſt of Wind, in the yeere 1362. but was raiſed of new, as now it ſtandeth, to the beautifying of the City. And ſtill it might have ſtood [as was added in the third Edition of this Book] had not private Benefit (the only devourer of Antiquity) pulled it downe. Both that goodly Steeple, and all that Eaſt part of the Church, hath lately been taken downe, and Houſes (for one Man's Commodity) raiſed in the place, whereby *London* hath loſt ſo goodly an Ornament, and times hereafter may more talke of it.

*A. M.*

Motion made by the City for Repair thereof. *J. S.*

And according as *A. M.* conjectured, how After-times might talk more of this beautiful Steeple, and the neglect of it, however highly eſteemed by the Citizens, I ſhall bring to mind after this diſtance of Years, a memorable Paſſage relating to it. It was ſtanding in the Year 1603. when *Stow* ſet forth his ſecond Edition: But even then in a very dangerous tottering Condition. But ſuch was the venerable regard the City had of it, that a Petition being preferred to the Lord Maior and Aldermen by the Inhabitants of St. *Peter the Poor*, (in which Pariſh that Church of St. *Auguſtine*'s ſtood) they readily concurred to promote the Repair thereof all they could, by uſing their Intereſt with the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, to whom the Propriety of that Monaſtery and the Lands adjoining belonged, (being granted to his Anceſtors at the Diſſolution of Monaſteries) and for that Purpoſe drew up a large Letter to him in the moſt pathetic Words, and moving Arguments, exciting him to go in hand with that Work. The very Original whereof was ſhewn me by my worthy Friend, one of the Heralds, the Owner thereof; with Leave given to inſert a true Copy of it. Which was as followeth.

The Maior and Alderman their Letter to the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter* about it. Mr. *Hare*, Herald.

*Right Honorable, my very good Lord;*

“THERE hath been offered of late unto this Court a moſt juſt and earneſt Petition by divers of the chiefeſt of the Pariſh of St. *Peter the Poor* in *London*, to move us to be humble Suitors unto your Lordſhip in a Cauſe, which is ſufficient to ſpeak for itſelf, without the Mediation of any other, *viz.* for the repairing of the ruinous Steeple of the Church, ſometime called, *The Auguſtine Friers*, now belonging to the *Dutch Nation*, ſituate in the ſame Pariſh of St. *Peter the Poor*. The Fall whereof (which without ſpeedy Prevention is near at hand) muſt needs bring with it not only a great Deformitie to the whole City; it being for Architecture one of the beautifulleſt and rareſt Spectacles thereof, but alſo a fearful eminent danger to all the Inhabitants next adjoining. Your Lordſhip being moved herein (as we underſtand) a Year ſince, was pleaſed then to give honorable Promiſes, with Hope of preſent Help, but theffects not following according to your honorable Intention, we are bould to renew the ſaid Suit agayne; eftſoons craving at your Lordſhips

“ Hands a due Conſideration of ſo worthy a
“ Work, as to help to build up the Houſe of
“ God; one of the cheefeſt Fountains, from
“ whence hath ſprung ſo great Glory to your
“ Lordſhips moſt noble Deſcendency of the
“ *Pawlets*. Whoſe Steps your Lordſhip muſt
“ needs follow to continue to all Poſterity the
“ Fame of ſo bountiful Benefactors both to
“ Church and Commonwealth.

“ So that I truſt, we ſhall have the leſs need
“ to importune your Lordſhip in ſo reaſonable a
“ Suite, firſt, Bycauſe it doth principally con-
“ cern your Lordſhip, being the Owner of the
“ greateſt part of the ſaid Speare, or Steeple:
“ But eſpecially that by diſburſing of a ſmall
“ Sum of Money, to the value of 50 or 60*l.*
“ your Lordſhip ſhall do an excellent Work,
“ very helpful to many, and moſt grateful to
“ all, as well *Engliſh* as *Strangers*. Who by this
“ means ſhall have cauſe to magnify to the
“ World this ſo honorable and charitable an
“ Action. And I and my Brethren ſhall much
“ rejoice to be releeved herein by your Lord-
“ ſhip's moſt noble Diſpoſition, rather then to
“ fly to the laſt Remedie of the Law of the
“ Land; which in this Caſe hath provided a
“ Writ, *De reparatione facienda*.

“ Thus hoping as aſſuredlie on your Lordſhips
“ Favour, as we pray inceſſantlie for your conti-
“ nual Felicitie, we humbly take Leaves of your
“ Lordſhip. From *London* the 4th of *Auguſt*,
1600.

*Your Lordſhips humbly to be commaunded,*

*Thomas Lowe*,
*Leonard Holiday*,
*Robart Hampſon*,
*Ry. Godard*,
*John Wattes*,
*Tho. Smythe*,
*William Craven*,
*Humprey Weld.*

*Nycholas Moſly*, Maior.
*Richard Martyn*,
*John Hart*,
*Henry Billingſly*,
*Stephen Soame*,
*William Ryder*,
*John Garrard*,
*Thomas Bennett*,

But this took no Effect.]

This Houſe was valued at 57. Pound, *&c.* and was ſurrendred the 12. of *Novemb.* and 30. of *Henry* the 8.

Water Bearers Regiſt. *Lond.* *J. S.*

Statutes of the Brotherhood of St. *Chriſtopher* of the *Water Bearers*: founded in the *Friers Auguſtine*: Confirmed by *Tho. Brent*, Dr. of Laws, Commiſſary of *London*, *Oct.* 20. 1496.]

There lie buried in this Friers Church, amongſt others, *Edmond*, firſt Sonne to *Joane*, Mother to King *Richard* the Second, 1375.

S. *Auguſtine* Friers.

[Lady *Margery de Ilderton*, in Com. *Northumberl.* buried in *Auguſtin Friers*, *London*. Her Will bore date, 1338.]

What Perſons of note and name, were buried in the *Auguſtine* Friers Church, are briefly here remembred.

*Guy de Mericke*, Earle of S. *Paul.*

*Lucie*, Counteſſe of *Kent*, and one of the Heirs of *Barnaby*, Lord of *Millaine*, with an Epitaph.

Dame *Ide*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Weſt.*

Dame *Margaret Weſt.*

*Steven Lindericle**, Eſquire. * *Hindercle.*

In the Middle Ile lyeth Sir *Humfrey Bohun*, Earle of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, Lord of *Brekenake**, who died 1361. * *Pembroke.*

*Richard* the great Earle of *Arundell*, *Surrey* and *Warren*, beheaded, 1397.

Sir *Edward Arundell*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *Frauncis Courte**, Earle of *Pembroke*, which married *Alice*, Siſter to the Earle of *Oxford*. * Perhaps *Courtney.*

Dame *Lucie Knowles**, of *Kent*. * Counteſs.

Sir *Peter Garinſers* * of *France*. [And with him lyeth his Son Sir *Thomas*.] * *Grainſers*, Knight.

The Lord *John Vere*, Earle of *Oxford*, beheaded on the *Tower-hill*, 1463.

*Aubery de Vere*, Son and Heire to the Earle of *Oxford*.

Sir *Thomas Tadnam*, Knight.

Sir *William Bourſer*, Lord *Fitz Warren.*

Sir *Thomas de la Lande**, Knight. * *Launde.*

Dame *Joane Noris*, the Lady of *Bedford.*

*Anne*, Daughter to *John*, Viſcount *Welles.*

[In the Walk by the Quire,] *Walter Nevell**, Eſquire. * *Mancyll.*

Sir *John Manners*, Knight, in St. *Thomas* Chapel.

[In the ſide Chapel lyeth] the Wife of Sir *David Cradocke*, Knight.

The Mother to the Lord *Spencers*, Wife of Sir *Bartlemew Rodelgate.*

[In S. *Johns* Chapel, *John* Sonne to Sir *John Wingfielde.*

The Lord *Angleure*, of *France*. By him the Lord *Tremayle* of *France.*]

Sir *Walter Mewes.*

*Robert Newenton*, Eſquire.

[In the Chapter Houſe,] *Philip Spencer*, Son to Sir *Hugh Spencer.*

Dame *Iſabell*, Daughter to Sir *Hugh Spencer.*

Many of the *Barons*, ſlaine at *Barnet* Field, buried there, 1471.

[In the Body of the Church,] Dame *Julian*, Wife to Sir *Richard Lacy**. * *Lacer.*

Sir *Thomas Courtney*, Son to the Earle of *Devonſhire*, and by him his Siſter, wedded to *Cheverſtone.*

The Daughter of the Lord *Beaumont.*

Two Sonnes of Sir *Thomas Morley*, to wit, *William* and *Ralph.*

Sir *William Talmage*, Knight.

*Nicholas Blondell*, Eſquire.

Sir *Richard Chamberlaine* *. * *Rich. Chamberlain*, Eſq; *J. S.*

[Sir *John de la Launde*. For ſo his laſt Will ran, *Johannes de la Launde Miles, grandævus ætate* 4 Feb. 1465. *legat Corpus ſepeliend. in Conventu frūm Auguſtin.* Lond.]

*John Halton*, Gentleman.

[*Falces*, Eſquire, a *Gaſcoin* born.]

Sir *John Gifford*, Knight.

*Thomas Manningham*, Eſquire.

Sir *William Kenude**, Knight. * *Kenod.*

Sir *William*, Sonne to Sir *Thomas Terrill.*

*John Survill**, Gentleman. * *Surrel.*

In the Eaſt Wing, *Margaret Barentine*, Gentlewoman.

*John Spicer*, Eſquire, and *Letis* his Wife.

[*Margaret Sparcie*, Gent.

Dame *Julian Alberton.*

*Tho. Wigmore*, Eſquire.

*Will. Browderce*, Eſquire.]

*John le Percers**, Eſquire. * *Percecros.*

*Roger Chibury*, Eſquire.

*Peter Morens**, Eſquire. * *Morrows.*

*Thomas*, Sonne to Sir *William Beckland**. * *Berland.*

*James Cuthing**, Eſquire. * *Schitting.*

*John Chornet*, Eſquire.

*William Kenley*, Eſquire.

[*Tho. Weſt*, Eſquire.]

*Margery*, Wife to *Thomas Band**, and Daughter to *John Huch**. * *Baud.* * *Howche.*

[Between S. *James* Altar and S. *Maries* lyeth] the L. *William*, Marqueſſe of *Barkeley*, and Earle of *Nottingham*, and Dame *Joane* his Wife.

*William* Marques of *Barkley.* *J. S.*

This *William*, Marques of *Barkely*, by his laſt Will bearing date *Feb.* 6. 1491. bequeathed his Body to buried here in the Friars of *Auguſtines*: And two Friars to ſing perpetually in the White Friars Church in *Fleetſtreet* in the Suburbs of *London*, for the Teſtators Soul, and the Soul of Sir *Tho. Barkely* his Son, *&c.* Sir *Tho. Brandon*, Knight, who married the Lady Marchioneſs, bequeathed by his Will *Anno* 1509. to theſe Friars *Auguſtins*, 60*l.* for a perpetual *Memory* to be had of the ſaid Lord Marques *Barkely*, and the ſaid Lady his Wife: And his own, to be buried in the Friars *Preachers London*.

In the Weſt Wing, Sir *John Tirrell*, and Dame *Katharine* his Wife.

* *Atte Pole.*

Sir *Walter* of *Powle**, Knight.

Sir *John Blanckwell* and his Wife.

Dame *Jane Sanye*, Daughter to Sir *John Lee*.

Sir *John Dawbeny*, Sonne and Heire to Sir *Giles Dawbeny*.

[*Joane*, Wife of *Richard Ailsbury*.]

*William*, Sonne to *Roger Scroop*.

Dame *Joane Dawbeny*, Wife to Sir *William Dawbeny*.

*Thomas Charles*, Eſquire.

Sir *John Dawbeny*, Knight, and his Sonne *Robert*.

* *Boel.*

Sir *James Bell**, Knight.

Sir *Oliver Manny*, Knight.

* *Deskay.*

*Henry Deskie**, Eſquire.

* *Morbeck*, Kt.

Sir *Diones Mordaske**. By him, Sir *Bernard Rolingcort*.

* *Kayen.*

Sir *Peter Kayor**.

Sir *William Tirrell*, Brother of the other Sir *William* [mentioned before.]

*William Collingborne*, Eſquire, beheaded, 1484.

Sir *Roger Clifford*, Knight.

Sir *Thomas Coke*, Maior in the Yeere 1462.

*William Edward*, Maior, 1471.

Sir *James Tirrell*, Sir *John Windany*, Knights, beheaded, 1502.

Sir *John Dawtrie*, Knight, 1519.

Dame *Margaret Rade*, 1510.

*Edward*, Duke of *Buckingham*, beheaded, 1521.

*Gwiſcard*, Earle of *Huntington*.

The *Scots* of *Eſſex*. *J. S.*

Some alſo of the ancient Family of the *Scots* of *Stapleford Tawney* in *Eſſex*, ſeem to have been here interred. *Will. Scot* of the ſame Place Eſq; by his laſt Will bearing Date 1490. willed his Executors with his Goods, **aſſone as they goodly may, to be ſeyd and ſonge for his Sowle and other Sowlys aforeſeyd** [viz. **of his Fadyr and Modyr, Benefactours and al Chryſten Sowlys**] **in the Covent Chyrch of the Freers Auſtyns of** London, **by the Freers of the ſeyd Place** xxx **Maſſes, whyche bene calyd a Trental of St.** Gregory, &c. **Alſo, in the ſeyd Covent Chyrche of Freer Auguſtines, by the Covent of the ſeyd Place, a** Dirige **and Maſs of** Requiem **by Note, if it happen hym there to deceſe. And to the ſame Freers for the ſame** Dirige **and Maſs to be kept, that is to ſey, the Principal thereat, beyng** XL. **to the Pryour,** XL **to the Freers which ſhall ſyng the ſeyd Maſs of** Requiem. xii d. **to every other Freer of the ſame Howſe being a Pryeſt, and helpyng at the ſame** Dirige **and Maſs** viii d. **and to every other Freer of the ſame Howſe, being no Pryeſt, helping therein lykewyſe** iiii d.

*Rob. Sheffield* Knt. by his Will dated *Aug.* 18. 1518. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the *Auguſtin* Friers Church neer the Tomb of *Elenor* his Wife. His Will was proved *February* following.]

Monuments in the *Dutch* Church. *J. S.*

Since this Church hath been appropriated to the Uſe of the *Dutch* Nation, few have been buried here except the Miniſters belonging to it, and the Elders or others of more eminent Quality, or Wealth. Such as have Monuments or Stones with Inſcriptions are theſe that follow.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall of the North Ile, a Monument for *Margaret Laurence*, Daughter and Heire of *Laurence Huyſſen* Heer Van *Weelde* in *Zeeland*. She was married to Collonel *Henry Cornwall* of *Bredwardine* in the County of *Hereford*. Dyed *Apr.* 26. 1692.

*Elizabet Philippine* Widow of *Wylen Albert George Graaf tot Bronchorſt*; and *Lamborg Stirum*, borne Baroneſſe of *Boetzlaer*: Dyed *Oct.* 1692.

*Jacob George Beck* Merchant, born in *Frankford* at *Mayn*: Dyed in *London* 22 *Jan.* $170^{2}_{3}$.

*Sarah Keſteman* Widow of *Gabriel de la Porte*. *July* 18. 1694.

*Elizabeth Gronen*, Wife of *Frederick Gronen* Merchant. *Jun.* 18. 1693. And *Frederick Gronen* beforenamed, *Oct.* 28. 1697.

*Joas Bateman*, 13 *Apr.* 1704.

*Katharine Otgher* Widow of *David Otgher*. 3 *Apr.* 1676. And *Elizabeth Otgher* Wife of *Juſtus Otgher*, 16 *Apr.* 1686.

In the South Ile is the common Place of Burial for the Miniſters of the Church: tho' ſome others be alſo here interred.

*Katharine Biſcop*, Daughter of *Sam.* and *Sarah Biſcop*: dyed $168^{6}_{7}$, five years old. *Sarah Biſcop*, Wife of the ſaid *Samuel*, $16^{89}_{90}$. And *Samuel Biſcop*, who very commendably ſerved in the Office of Preacher in this Church 32 years; dyed *Jun.* 11. 1700. Aged 58.

*Arnoldina*, Daughter of the Heer *Arnold Citters*, Ordinary Ambaſſador of the States General to his Majeſty of *Great Britain*. She dyed *Jun.* 5. 1686. Aged 5 years.

*Agneta Vander Merch*, born at *Harlem*: dyed *Aug.* 21. 1703.

*Johannes Von Rooye*, Mar. 10. $168^{6}_{7}$.

Weſt End of the Church, Flat Stones for,

*Thomas Viroot*, Elder: 22 *Jun.* 1704.

*Theodore Cock*, Son of *John* and *Hanna Cock*: 21 *Feb.* $169^{7}_{8}$.

*Iſaack Vinck* Merchant, born in the City of *Norwich*, Elder of this Church: dyed *Nov.* 27. 1702. Aged about 80.

*Joſyna Schapelinck*. Aged 76. Dyed *Feb.* 9. 1689. And her Siſter *Anna Schapelinck* Widow of *John Ellſworth*, *Sept* 7. 1700. Aged 77.

The Communion Table.

At the Eaſt End of this *Dutch* Church between the two Iſles, is a Riſing with ſeveral Steps both from the North and South Sides, and likewiſe on the Weſt, unto a large Platform, whereon is placed a long Table with Seats againſt the Wall, and Formes round, for the Uſe of the holy Communion. On the Eaſt Wall at a due Height are the Ten Commandments in *Dutch* largely written in Golden Letters.

The Library.

On the Weſt End over the Skreen is a fair Library, inſcribed thus, *Eccleſiæ Londino-Belgicæ Bibliotheca, extructa, ſumptibus* MARIÆ DUBOIS 1659.

In this Library are divers valuable MSS. and Letters of *Calvin*, *Peter Martyr*, and others Foreign Reformers.

The Church is very large and ſpacious, ſupported with two Rows of Stone Pillars. The Seats are all long Benches lined with green Cloth, ſtuffed for eaſy ſitting. The Floor with Deal-Boards laid over the Stones for Warmth: The Windows on the South ſide have painted on them *JESUS TEMPLE*.

The State of the *Dutch* Congregation.

The preſent State of this *Dutch* Church in *Auguſtin* Friers, and the Congregation of Strangers or the Children of Strangers belonging to it, is thus.

They have two Miniſters, Mr. *Biſcop* was lately one, and another who is his Aſſiſtant. They preach twice every Lord's-Day, and once in the Week beſides; and they adminiſter the Holy Sacrament Monthly, the laſt *Sunday* in the Month. And lend their Church every firſt *Sunday* in the Month to the *Walloon* Congregation, for their Reception of the Sacrament; their own Church in

*Thredneedle* Street being too ſtrait for them. The Miniſters have allowed them a good yearly Salary, and Houſes to dwell in, conveniently ſituate neer the ſaid Church: and competent Subſiſtance allowed alſo to their Widows. M. *Vendermerſh*, a Merchant and one of their Elders, at his own Coſt, built a good Houſe for one of their Miniſters: which coſt 400 *l.* and after, finiſhed it within, at a conſiderable further Expence; very much to his Commendation, and the laſting Memory of his Charity and good Will to this Church.

Their Poor.

Their Almeſ-houſe.

They maintain their Poor at their own Charge, which ſtands them in neer 1200 *l. per ann.* Part of which they collect every *Sunday*, and Week Day cuſtomarily, whenſoever there is a Sermon, at the Church Door, by Deacons of the Church, who ſtand there with Baſins to receive what the People are pleaſed to throw in. They have a fair Almeſhouſe built by themſelves, ſtanding in *Moorfields*, to contain 26 Poor: together with a very handſome Room, for their Elders and Overſeers to meet in, to conſult together for the good Eſtate and Ordering of theſe Poor, as Occaſion may require.]

*Throkmorton* Street.

T. *Cromwel* his Houſe.

*Stow*'s Fathers Houſe.

On the South ſide, and at the Weſt end of this Church, many fair Houſes are builded: namely in *Throkmorton* Street, one very large and ſpacious, builded in the Place of old and ſmall Tenements, by *Thomas Cromwell*, Maſter of the Kings Jewel-houſe; after that, Maſter of the Rolls, then Lord *Cromwell*, Knight, Lord Privie Seale, Vicar General, Earl of *Eſſex*, high Chamberlain of *England*, &c. This Houſe being finiſhed, and having ſome reaſonable Plot of Ground left for a Garden, he cauſed the Pales of the Gardens adjoining to the North Part thereof, on a ſudden to be taken down, 22 Foot to be meaſured forth-right into the North of every Mans Ground, a Line there to be drawn, a Trench to be caſt, a Foundation laid, and an high Brick Wall to be builded. My Father had a Garden there; and a Houſe ſtanding cloſe to his South Pale: this Houſe they looſed from the Ground, and carried on Rowlers into my Father's Garden 22 Foot, ere my Father heard thereof: no Warning was given him, nor other Anſwer, (when he heard thereof and ſpake to the Surveyers of that Worke) but that their Maſter, Sir *Thomas*, commanded them ſo to do. No Man durſt goe to argue the Matter, but each Man loſt his Land; and my Father paid his whole Rent, which was 6 Shillings 8 Pence the year, for that half which was left. And ſo much of mine owne Knowledge have I thought good to note, that the ſudden riſing of ſome Men cauſeth them to forget themſelves.

The *Drapers*-Hall.

The *Drapers* Armes.

The Company of Drapers in *London* bought this Houſe, and now the ſame is their common Hall. This Company obtained of King *Henry* the 6. in the ſeventeenth of his Reigne, to be incorporate. *John Gedney* was choſen to be their firſt Maſter; and the 4 Wardens were, *I. Wotton*, *I. Darby*, *Robert Breton*, and *T. Cooke*. The Armes granted to the ſaid Company, by Sir *William Bridges*, Knight, firſt *Garter* or Principal King at Armes of *England* in Blaſon are thus: Three Sun Beames, iſſuing out of three Clouds of Flame, crowned with three Crownes Imperial of Gold, upon a Shield Azure.

*Lethbury* or *Lothbury.*

From this Hall, on the ſame Side, down to the Grates and Courſe of *Walbrooke*, have yͤ divers fair Houſes for Merchants and other, from the which Grates back again on the other Side in *Lethbury* (ſo called in Record of *Edward* the third, the 38 year, and now corruptly called *Lothbury)* are Candleſtick Founders placed, till ye come to *Bartholomew* Lane, ſo called of Saint *Bartholomews* Church, at the South Eaſt Corner thereof. In this Lane alſo are divers fair builded Houſes on both Sides, and ſo likewiſe have ye in the other Street, which ſtretcheth from the Friers *Auguſtines* South Gate, to the Corner over againſt Saint *Bennets* Church. In this Street, amongſt other fair Buildings, the moſt ancient was (of old time) an Houſe pertaining to the Abbot of Saint *Albans*. *John Catcher*, Alderman, now dwelleth there. Then is there a large Free School, pertaining to the late diſſolved Hoſpitall of Saint *Anthony*. In this School hath been many good Scholars trained up. Whereof more ſhall be ſhewed in another Place. And ſo up to *Three Needle Street*.

Abbot of St. *Albans* his Inn.

S. *Anthonies* School.

*Three Needle Street*. St. *MARTINS OUTWICH.*

*Three Needle* Street.

S. *Martins Oteſwitch.*

On the South part of which Street, at the Eaſt End, by the Well with two Buckets, (now turned into a Pump) is the Pariſh Church of Saint *Martin* called *Oteſwich*, of *Martin de Oteſwich*, *Nic. de Oteſwich*, *William Oteſwich*, and *John Oteſwich* his Son, new Founders thereof, [and all buried there, as appeareth by their ancient Monument.]

Repaired. *R.*

It is ſince this Church was repaired and beautified 39 Years. In the Paſſage of which time that Repair and Beauty being loſt, it was intended ſhortly after to be repaired again with a great deal of Coſt.]

Monuments of Perſons deceaſed.

There be Monuments in this Church, of *William Conſtantine*, Alderman, and *Emme* * his Wife.

* *Anne.*

*Katherine*, Wife to *Benedict Auguſtine*.

Sir *William Drifield* *, Knight.

* *Duffild.*

*John Oteſwich* and his Wife, under a fair Monument on the South ſide.

*John Churchman*, one of the Sheriffes in the Yeere 1385.

*Richard Naylor*, Taylor, Alderman, 1485.

*J. S.*

Dame *Elizabeth Nevyl* Lady of *Burgavenny* buried according to her laſt Will in this Pariſh Church, in a Vault in the Chapel of our Lady, there where the Body of *Rich. Nayler* her Huſband reſted. *John* and *Robert* her Sons: And ſhe appointed a Prieſt to pray in the ſaid Church for all their Souls.

*John Breux*, Rector of this Church, 1492.]

*James Falleron.*

*John Melchborne.*

*Thomas Hey* and *Ellis* his Wife.

*William Clitherow* and *Margaret* his Wife.

[*Nicolas Wotton* Bachelor of Law, ſometime Rector of this Church, 1482.]

*J. S.*

*Oliver* and *William*, Sons to *John Woodroofe* *, Eſquire.

* *Woodhouſe.*

*Hugh Pemberton*, Taylor, Alderman, 1500. and *Katharine* his Wife.

*Matthew Pemberton*, Merchant Taylor, about 1514. he gave 50 *l.* to the repairing of St. *Lawrence* Chapel.

A faire engraven Stone on the South ſide of the Communion Table. *A. M.*

*Illuſtri ac Nobiliſſimo V. Domino* Jacobo Falckio, *Domino* Zelandiæ *Theſaurario, ſummo Conſiliario Ordinum ejuſdem Provinciæ, poſt plurimas apud pleroſque* Europæ *Reges, ac Principes obitas Honorificè Legationes, & regendarum rerum infinitas, cum omnium laude ac admiratione, curas, in extremis Eccleſiæ ac Patriæ cum hoſtibus luctis, defuncto Legati munere communi Patriæ totius Provinciarum Belgicarum fœderatarum apud Sereniſſimum & potentiſſimum* Jacobum I. *Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regem: Hoc inteſtinorum receptaculum; Reliquum à funere totius molem, in Patria* Zelandia *pietati inter planctus poſuit affinis ex Sorore* Anthonius Taymon. *Obiit* 4. *Nonas Junii.* 1603.

*Parte ſolo recubo*
*peregrino, parte paterno,*
*Hoc bene ſic didici*
*vivere, & hocce mori.*

I. Murdiſonius.

*Quæ natat Oceano*
Zelandia *corpus, Olympus*
*Ipſe animam, peregrè*
*hoc viſcera marmor habet.*
A. Hunterus.

*Viſcera terra* Britanna
*tegit,* Zelandia *corpus,*
*Sic mea diviſit*
*funera parce mihi.*
I. Meurſius.

A fair Stone, on the other ſide of the Table.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Clemens Langley, *late Wife of* Richard Langley, *and Daughter of* Thomas Whitton, *Gent. and of* Joane *his firſt Wife, Daughter of* Robert Creſſet, *Eſquire: Who yeelded her Soule to her Redeemer, the laſt of* April, 1603.

*Thy zealous Care to ſerve thy God,*
*thy conſtant Love to Husband deare:*
*Thy harmeleſſe heart to every one*
*remaines alive, though Corps lye here.*

Spes vermis & ego. *R. L.*
Vivit poſt funera Virtus. *C. L.*

*Alſo the* 19. *Day of* March, 1612. Richard Langley *her Husband was here buried.*

A very goodly Tomb erected in the Wall on the South ſide of the Church.

*Here reſteth the Body of the worſhipful Mr.* Rich. Staper, *elected Alderman of this City,* 1594. *He was the greateſt Merchant in his time; the chiefeſt Actor in diſcovery of the Trades of* Turkey *and* Eaſt India: *A Man humble in Proſperity, painful and ever ready in the Affairs publick, and diſcreetly careful of his private. A liberal Houſe-keeper, bountiful to the Poor: an upright Dealer in the World, and a devout Aſpirer after the World to come. Much bleſt in his Poſterity, and happy in his and their Alliances. He dyed the laſt Day of* June, An. Dom. 1608. Intravit ut exiret.

Later Monuments. *J. S.*

Later Monuments of the Dead in the Church of St. *Martin*'s *Outwich* are theſe.

*In the Chancel.*

Before the Communion Table a handſome flat Stone; Importing, that within that Vault was interred the Body of *John Tufnail* Merchant: departed *Sept.* 9. 1699. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John Jolliff* Eſq; *Oct.* 20. 1687. And *John Tufnail* their eldeſt Son, 1686.

Captain *Lewis Roberts*, *Mar.* 12. 1640.

And alſo *Anne Roberts*, Relict of *Lewis*, *July* 24. 1665.

Sir *Gabriel Roberts* Family lie here.

*John Langham* Eſq;.

*Robert Pinchin* Citizen and Draper of *London*. 1645. *Mary Pinchin* his Wife, 1664.

One Son and three Daughters of *William* and *Rebecca Vincent*.

*Judith Chambers*, Wife of *Richard Chambers* Eſq; 1668.

The Lady *Rebecca Vincent*, Wife of Sir *William Vincent*, late Alderman of *London*, Daughter of the ſaid *Chambers*, 1671.

*Tho. Langham* Citizen of *London*, 1700. and *Eleanor* his Wife, 1694. And *Rebecca* their only Child, 1692.

*George Sotherton*, ſometime Maſter of the *Merchant Taylors* Company, and a Member of Parliament for the City of *London*. Dyed 1599. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, of the Family of the *Carills*. She deceaſed 1608. She left 52 *s.* yearly to the Poor of this Pariſh. Her Daughter *Helen*, Wife of Dr. *Theodore Gulſton*, erected this Monument for theſe her deceaſed Parents.

*George Sotherton* their Son, *ob.* 1612.

*Clutterbuck.*

A Monument in the Eaſt Wall of the Chancel near the Veſtry for *Tho. Clutterbuck*, late of the Pariſh of *Kingſtanly* in the County of *Gloceſter*, Gent. Dyed 13 *May*, 1714. Aged 26.

Alſo the Body of *Jaſper Clutterbuck*, late Merchant of *London*. Dyed 23. *Jan.* 1697. In the 63. Year of his Age.

## *CHARITIES.*

The Charities of this Pariſh.

Sir *Henry Rowe* allowed 5 *l.* yearly for ever to the Poor of this Pariſh, to be beſtowed in Bread and Coals. And Mrs. *Sotherton* yearly for ever in Bread, 50 *s.*]

*J. S.*

*The Account of the Charities belonging to this Pariſh given in, in the Parochial Viſitation* 1693.

Two Houſes in *Hamonds* Alley in St. *Martins Outwich* Pariſh. The one *per ann.* 8 *l.*

The other *per ann.* 9 *l.*

Two Sermons, the Gift of Mrs. *Tayler*, to be preached on the 30 *Jan.* and 29 *May*: 20 *s.* each Sermon to be paid the Miniſter. To the Clerk each Sermon 5 *s.* and to the Sexton 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

No Houſe or other Glebe, except the Miniſter's Reſidence Houſe next the Church on the South Side.]

Their Table of Gifts and charitable Bequeſts hang up in their Veſtry.]

The aforeſaid *John Churchman*, for *William* and *John Oteſwich*, (by Licence of *H.* IV. the ſixth of his Reigne) gave the Advouſon or Patronage of this Church, four Meſſuages and 17 Shops with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Martins Oteſwich*, &c. to the Maſter and Wardens of Taylors and Linnen Armorers, Keepers of the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John Baptiſt* in *London*, and to their Succeſſors, in perpetual Almes; to be imployed upon the poor Brethren and Siſters. Whereupon, adjoining upon the Weſt End of this Pariſh Church, the ſaid Maſter and Wardens builded, about a proper quadrant or ſquared Court, ſeven Almes-houſes. Wherein they placed ſeven Almes-men of that Company, and their Wives, (if they had Wives) Each of theſe ſeven, of old time, had 14 Pence the Week; but now of later time, their Stipend by the ſaid Maſter and Wardens hath been augmented to the Sum of 26 Shillings the Quarter, which is 5 *l.* 4 *s.* the Year, to each of them, beſide Coales. More, to each of them 20 *s.* the Year, by Gift of *Walter Fiſh*, ſometime Maſter of that Company, and Taylor to her Majeſty.

Tailors and Linnen Armorers their Almſhouſes in *Broadſtreet* Ward: looke more in *Portſoken* Ward.

Taylors and Linnen Armorers Hall. Guild of St. *John Baptiſt*.

Some ſmall diſtance from thence is the Merchant-Taylors Hall, pertaining to the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John Baptiſt*, time out of mind called of *Taylors* and *Linnen Armorers* of *London*. For I find that King *Edward* the firſt, in the 28. of his Reigne, confirmed this Guild by the Name of *Taylors* and *Linnen Armorers*, and alſo gave to the Brethren thereof, Authority every yeere at *Midſummer* to hold a Feaſt, and to chooſe unto them a Governour or Maſter, with Wardens. Whereupon, the ſame yeere, 1300. on the Feaſt Day of the Nativity of Saint *John Baptiſt*, they choſe *Henry de Ryall* to be their *Pilgrim*. For the Maſter of this Myſtery (as one that travelled for the whole Company) was then ſo called, untill the 11. Yeere of *Richard* the ſecond: and the foure Wardens were then called *Purveyors of Almes*, (now called Quarterage) of the ſaid Fraternity.

The Antiquity of the Tailors Feaſt by Authority.

The Maſter of this Company called their *Pilgrim*. The Wardens *Purveyors* of Alms.

Tailors purchaſe their Hall.

This Merchant-Taylors Hall, ſometime pertaining to a worſhipful Gentleman, named *Edmond Crepin*, [*Dominus Crepin*, after ſome Record] he, in the yeere of Chriſt, 1331. the ſixth of *Edward* the third, for a certaine Summe of Money to him paid, made his Grant thereof, by the Name of his principal Meſſuage, in the Wards of *Cornhill* and *Broadſtreet*, (which Sir *Oliver Ingham*, Knight, did then hold) to *John* of

Taylors Inn.

*Yakeſly*, the King's Pavilion-maker. This was called the *New Hall*, or *Taylors Inne*, for a difference from their old Hall, which was about the back ſide of the Red Lion in *Baſing Lane*, and in the Ward of *Cordwayner* Street.

The Mer-chant Tay-lors Arms.

The 21. of *Edward* the fourth, *Thomas* [*Holme*, alias] *Clarentius*, Principal King of Armes for the South part of *England*, granted by his Patents to the ſaid Fraternity and Guild of Saint *John Baptiſt*, of *Tailors and Linnen Armorers*, to beare in a Field Silver, a Pavilion betweene two Mantles Imperiall, Purple, garniſhed with Gold, in a chiefe Azure, a holy Lambe, ſet within a Sunne, the Creaſt upon the Helme, a Pavilion Purple, garniſhed with Gold, *&c.*

K. *Henry* 7. incorporates them under the Name of *Merchant* Taylers.

After this, King *Henry* the 7. being himſelf a Brother of this Fraternity, or Guild of S. *John Baptiſt*, of Tailors or Linnen Armorers, (as divers others his Predeceſſours Kings had beene) to wit, *Richard* the 3. *Edward* the 4. *Henry* the 6. *Henry* the 5. *Henry* the 4. and *Richard* the 2. And for that divers of that Fraternity had (time out of minde) bin great Merchants, and had frequented all ſorts of Merchandiſes into moſt Parts of the World, to the Honour of the King's Realme, and to the great Profit of his Subjects, and of his Progenitors, and the Men of the ſaid Myſtery, (during the time aforeſaid) had exerciſed the buying and ſelling of all Wares and Merchandiſes; eſpecially, of Woollen Cloth, as well in Groſſe, as by Retaile, throughout all this Realme of *England*, and chiefly within the ſaid Citie: therefore he of his eſpecial Grace, did change, transferre and tranſlate the Guild aforeſaid, and did incorporate them into the Name of the Maſter and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the *Fraternity* of St. *John Baptiſt*, in the Citie of *London*.

*Finke* Lane.

Some diſtance Weſt from this, the Merchant Merchant Taylors Hall, is *Finkes Lane*, ſo called of *Robert Finke*, and *Robert Finke* his Sonne, *James Finke*, and *Roſamond Finke*. *Robert Finke* the elder, new builded the Pariſh Church of Saint *Bennet* commonly called *Finke*, of the Founder; his Tenements were both of Saint *Bennets* Pariſh, and Saint *Martins Oteſwich* Pariſh: the one halfe of this *Finke* Lane is of *Broadſtreet* Ward; to wit, on the Weſt ſide, up to the great and principall Houſe, wherein the ſaid *Finke* dwelled: But on the other ſide, namely the Eaſt, not ſo much towards *Cornhill*.

## The Pariſh Church of S. *BENET FINKE*.

St. *Benet Finke.*

Then without this Lane, in the aforeſaid *Three Needle* Street, is the Pariſh Church of Saint *Benet*, a proper Church.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church is now repairing. They began in *March* laſt 1633. and by *Michaelmas* at the fartheſt do make account (God willing) it will be finiſhed: and ſo compleatly and abſolutely, with all things befitting, furniſhed, that we may for that Time ſay of this, as of the reſt; This Church was repaired, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, richly and very worthily beautified in the Year of our Lord 1633. The Charge of this Repair and beautifying, by what they have don, and what they have to do very probably imagined, likely to amount to 400*l.* and upwards.

*Edward Barcock*, } Churchwardens.]
*Robert Claxton*, }

Monuments.

In this Church are theſe Monuments of the Dead.

*Robert Simſon*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.
*Roger Strange*, Eſquire. *Treryſe*.
*William Coolby*. *John Frey*.
*Thomas Briar*, Plummer, 1410.
[Adde, *John Welbe*. *John Fraye*, &c.]

One *Wilcocks* buried here. His Will. *J. W.*

One *John Wilcockes* Citizen and Cook of *London*, Inhabitant here, made his laſt Will dated *Jan.* 16. 1561. to this Tenor. Firſt, and principally I commend my Soul to Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer; and with repentant hart do ask him Forgiveneſs, having aſſured Confidence and Truſt to be onely ſaved by the Merits of Chriſt's Paſſion, *&c.* I will that all my Goods, Chattells and Debts ſhall be divided into 3 egal Parts. Whereof I will one egal Part to *Mawdekin* my well-beloved Wife. And one other Part I will ſhal be egally divided amongſt my Children, *Peter Wilcockes*, &c. And the 3^d^ egal Part and Portion of all my ſaid Goods, *&c.* I do reſerve to my ſelf and to mine Executors hereafter named, therewith to perfourm my Legacies and Bequeſts hereafter ſpecified: that is to ſay. Firſt I will that my ſaid Executors ſhall within 8 Days next after my Deceaſe give and diſtribute to and among the pooreſt and neediest Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Benedict Fink* for God's Sake 53 *s.* 4 *d.* *Item*, I give and bequeath to and amongſt the poor People within the Hoſpital of *Chriſt*'s Church in *London* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* To poor Maidens Marriages that ſhal be married within the ſaid Pariſh 4 *l.* that is to ſay, to every one of them 3 *s.* 4 *d.* as far as the ſame will extend, *&c.*

Where note, that what was formerly in Mens Wills given to Prieſts to pray for their Souls, was now (Religion being lately reformed) given to the Poor and to Hoſpitals.]

*A. M.*

*By this Pillar was buried the Body of Dame* Anne Awnſham, *who dyed the* 23. *of December*, 1613. *being neere* 12. *yeeres the Wife of Sir* Gedeon Awnſham, *of* Iſtleworth *in the County of* Middleſex, *Knight: And before, the Wife to* William Barradaile, *Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of* London, *dwelling in this Pariſh together ſome* 30. *yeeres. He dyed in March*, 1600. *who by his Will gave* 5. *Pounds to the Poore of this Pariſh, and* 6. *Pounds*, 13. *Shillings*, 8. *Pence, toward the building a Loft in the Church, beſides his other Legacies to the Poore in other Places. And the ſaid Dame* Anne, *beſides her other good Deeds to* Iſtleworth, *and other Places, ſhe alſo appointed five Pound to the Poore of this Pariſh, which the ſaid Sir* Gedeon *paid. As they both (Thankes be to God) lived godly and well: ſo they could not but dye well, by the onely Mercy of Jeſus Chriſt.*

Benefactors and Charities. *J. S.*

In this Church, (being one of thoſe burnt down by the great Fire) are no new Monuments, but a Memorial (in a Table of Benefactors) of *George Holman*, Eſq; that gave a 1000 *l.* towards the finiſhing of the new Erection of it.

*Anne Thriſcroſſe*, Widow, by her Will dated 1664. gave 100 *l.* The Intereſt whereof, to put forth poor Children born in the Pariſh, to be Apprentiſes.

*John Shield*, *An.* 1617. gave 40 *s.* to be diſpoſed yearly on S. *Thomas* Day.

Sir *John Allen*, gave 9 *s.* payable by the *Mercers* Company.

Alderman *Stiles* and *Lambrick*'s Gift: After every 16 Years, 20 *s.* payable by the *Grocers* Company.

Mrs. *Donn* gave yearly at *Chriſtmas* 3 *s.* payable by the *Ironmongers*.

Glebe.

The Glebe is rebuilt upon ſince the great Fire by *Nicholas Wood* for 40 Years, at 15 *l.* *per ann.*

Upon a Grave Stone in the Chancel for one lately deceaſed, are theſe Words engraven:

In Memory of *NATH. CASTLETON*, Eſq; who dyed the 10th of *June*, aged 78. *Ann. Dom.* 1714.

*The good Proteſtant and ſincere Friend.*

*Upon a Table in the Organ Loft fronting the Altar.*

Mrs. *SARAH GREGORY*,

Born in this Pariſh, gave one hundred Pounds to be divided amongſt the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh. She gave one hundred Pounds to purchaſe Land, or to be placed at Intereſt, and the Produce to be applied for the putting out poor Boys, born in this Pariſh, to Trades. She alſo gave four hundred Pounds for purchaſing an ORGAN, and an Houſe to maintain the playing the ſaid ORGAN, *An.* 1714.

*Sam. Kemſter*, } Churchwardens.
*Dan. Gunſdon*, }

Gaming Houſes in this Pariſh. *J. S.*

In this Pariſh of *Benet Fink*, certain Gaming Houſes for Cards and Dice were noted; at which ſeveral Gameſters uſed to reſort. And about the Year 1551. one of theſe Houſes and the Gameſters there, were informed againſt to the Officers of the *Exchequer*, by one *John Forſter* of *London*; namely, That *Andrew Cutler*, *Richard Weſterfield*, *Roger Ireland*, *John Bound*, and *William Wright* of *London*, by the ſpace of 40 Days in the ſaid Pariſh, did maintain a certain Houſe of playing at Dice and Cards contrary to the Law provided therefore. There came accordingly a Warrant to the *Exchequer*, that they had forfeited every one 40*s.* and ſo the *Exchequer* was warranted to ſurceaſe for ever all Proceſſes, Executions, Quarrels and Demands, and they be diſcharged of the Premiſſes.]

The Exchange.

Some diſtance Weſt is the *Royal Exchange*, whereof more ſhall be ſpoken in the Ward of *Cornehill*: And ſo downe to the little Conduit, called the *Piſſing Conduit*, by the *Stocks* Market, and this is the South ſide of *Three Needle* Street.

Hoſpital of Saint *Anthony*: ſometime a Synagogue of the Jews.

On the North ſide of this Street, from over againſt the Eaſt Corner of St. *Martins Oteſwich* Church, have yee divers fair and large Houſes, til you come to the Hoſpitall of St. *Anthony*, ſometime a Cell to of St. *Anthonies* of *Vienna*. For I read, that King *Henry* the third, granted to the Brotherhood of Saint *Anthony* of *Vienna*, a Place amongſt the Jews, which was ſometime their Synagogue, and had been builded by them, about the yeere 1231. But the Chriſtians obtained of the King, that it ſhould be dedicated to our bleſſed Lady: and ſince, an Hoſpital being there builded, was called St. *Anthonies* in *London*. It was founded in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Finke*, for a Maſter, two Prieſts, one Schoole-maſter, and twelve poore Men: After which Foundation, amongſt other things given to this Hoſpitall, one was a Meſſuage and Garden, [whereon was builded the faire large Free-School] and one other parcel of Ground containing 37. Foot in Length, and 18. Foot in Bredth, in the Pariſh of *Benet Fink*. This was given to the Maſter of the Hoſpital, to the enlarging of their Church, and Houſe to the ſame belonging, for a Maſter, 14 Prieſts, *&c.* in the ſeventh of *Henry* the ſixth.

Patent Record.
Free School of St. *Anthonies* builded.
Almeſhouſes of St. *Anthonie* builded.

Gift of *Henry* the ſixth to St. *Anthonies*.

Moreover King *Henry* the ſixth, in the 20. of his Reigne, gave unto *John Carpenter*, Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of St. *Anthonies* Hoſpitall, and to his Brethren and their Succeſſors for ever, his Mannor of *Ponington*, with the Appurtenances, with certaine Penſions and Portions of *Milburn*, *Turneworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-wimburne*, in the County of *Southampton*, towards the Maintenance of five Scholars in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, to be brought up in the Faculty of Arts, after the rate of tenne Pence the Week for every Scholar: ſo that the ſaid Scholars, before their going to *Oxford*, be firſt inſtructed in the Rudiments of Grammar at the College of *Eaton*, founded by the ſaid King.

In the yeere 1474. *Edward* the fourth granted to *William Say*, Batcheler of Divinity, Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. *Anthonies*, to have Prieſts, Clerkes, Scholars, poore Men, and Brethren of the ſame, Clerkes, or Lay-men, Queriſters, Proctors, Meſſengers, Servants in Houſhold, and other things whatſoever, like as the Prior, and Covent of St. *Anthonies* of *Vienna*, &c. This Hoſpital was annexed, united, and appropriated unto the Collegiate Church of St. *George* in *Windſor*, about the Year 1485. as was reported by Sir *Anthony Baker*, Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital to Sir *John Woolſborne* Knt. and other Commiſſioners in the 37. of *Henry* VIII.

St. *Anthonie* Pigs fed on the Dunghills.

The Proctors of this Houſe were to collect the Benevolence of charitable Perſons, towards the building and ſupporting thereof. And amongſt other things obſerved in my Youth, I remember, that the Officers (charged with overſight of the Markets in this City) did divers time take from the Market-people, Pigs ſtarved, or otherwiſe unwholſome for Man's Suſtenance: theſe they did ſlit in the Ear. One of the Proctors for St. *Anthonies* tyed a Bell about the Necke, and let it feed on the Dunghils, no Man would hurt, or take it up: but if any gave to them Bread, or other Feeding, ſuch would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had ſomewhat given them: whereupon was raiſed a Proverbe, *Such an one will follow ſuch an one, and whine as it were an* Anthonie *Pig*: but if ſuch a Pig grew to be fat, and came to good liking, (as oft times they did) then the Proctor would take him up to the Uſe of the Hoſpital.

Sir *John Tate* a great Benefactor to St. *Anthonies*.

Since the ſaid annexing this Hoſpital to *Windſor* College, to wit, in the Year 1499, the 14. of *Henry* VII. Sir *John Tate*, ſometime Alebrewer, then a Mercer, cauſed his Brewhouſe, called the *Swan*, neere adjoining to the ſaid Free Chappell, College, or Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*, to be taken down for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly builded; toward the building whereof, the ſaid *Tate* gave great Summes of Money.

A new Church built here. *J. S.*

This goodly Foundation having a Free-School and Almeſhouſes for poor Men, builded of hard Stone, adjoining to the Weſt End of the Church, was of old Time confirmed by *Henry* VI. in the Year 1447. The outward Work of this new Church was finiſhed in the Year 1501.]

Sir *John Tate* deceaſed 1514. and was there buried in a Monument by him prepared, as appeareth by an Indenture Tripartite, made between the ſaid *John Tate*, the Dean of *Windſor*, and *William Milbourne* Chamberlain.

*Walter Champion*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 1529. was buried there, and gave to the Beadmen twenty Pounds. The Lands by yeere of this Hoſpitall, were valued in the 37. yeere of *Henry* the 8. to be 55. Pounds, 6. Shillings, 8. Pence.

Here was alſo an antient Marble Tomb of *John Taylor*, ſometime Maſter of the *Rolls*, remaining long after the *French* enjoyed the Church, *viz.*

*Religionis intereſt Monumenta extrui & ornari.*

Dr. *John Taylers* Monument. *J. S.*

JOHANNES TAYLOR *Trigeminor. natu primus, Illuſtriſſimo Rege* Henerico VIII° *imperante Archichartophylax in hac ſacra Æde teneris ab unguiculis enutritus, ad Laudem Dei Omnipotentis, & iſtius celebris & Beatiſſimi Patris*

ANTONII *Eccleſiæ Ornamentũ & Decus, & ad Oblivionis Procacitatem, quæ rerum omnium citius obfuſcat memoriam, effugandam, hoc vivus & ſuperſtes poſuit. Quia præſtat tempeſtivè quàm ſerò ſapere, Executoribus negligentibus ac avaris hujuſmodi Curam relinquendo.*

Anno Domini MDXXXII.

*Quocunq; ingrederis, ſequitur mors corporis umbram.*]

Schoolemaſter of St. *Anthonies* made Prebendary of *Windſor*, ſpoiled the School and Hoſpital.

One *Johnſon* (a Schoolmaſter here) became a Prebendary of *Windſor*, and then (by little and little) followed the Spoile of this Hoſpitall: He firſt diſſolved the Quire, conveyed away the Plate and Ornaments, then the Bels, and laſtly put out the Almes-men from their Houſes, appointing them Portions of 12 Pence the Week to each. But now I heare of no ſuch matter performed; for their Houſes, with other, be letten out for Rent, and the Church is a Preaching-place for the *French* Nation, who hold it at this Day of the Church of *Windſor*.

This Schoole was commended in the Reigne of *Henry* the ſixth, and ſithence alſo commended above other; but now it is decayed, and come to nothing, by taking that from it which thereunto belonged.

St. *Pauls* and St. *Anthonies* Schools. *J. S.*

This School kept equal Credit with that of *Pauls*; both which had the greateſt Reputation in the City in former Times. I meet with a merry Retainer at Q. *Elizabeths* Court, giving an Account of the great Entertainment ſhe had in her Progreſs *Anno* 1575. at *Kenelworth* Caſtle by the Earl of *Leiceſter*: where he ſpeaks of his going to this School: “Yee mervail perchance, “ſaith he, to ſee me ſo bookiſh. Let me tel “you in few Words. I went to School, forſooth, both at *Polles* and alſo at St. *Antonies*: “[was] in the fifth Forme, paſt *Eſops* Fables, red “*Terence*. *Vos iſthæc intro auferte*: And began “with my *Virgil*; *Tityre tu patulæ*. I could my “Rules, could conſtrue and pars with the beſt “of them, *&c.*

Theſe Scholars go in Proceſſion.

The Scholars of this School uſed at a certain time of the Year to go in Proceſſion. Thus I find in the Year 1562 on the 15 day of *September*, there ſet out from *Mile End* two hundred Children of this St. *Anthonies* School, all well be ſeen, and ſo along through *Algate*, down *Cornhil*, to the *Stocks*; and ſo to the Freer *Auſtins*, with Streamers and Flags, and Drums beating. And after, every Child went home to their Fathers and Friends.

The *French* Church.

The *French* or *Walloon* Church is ſtill in this Place, having been new built after the Ruines of the former Church by the great Fire. Formerly three Paſtors belonged to it. And in the Year 1652. the Paſtors were *Delmey*, *Ciſner*, and *Stouppe*. In thoſe times the two latter diſagreed with the firſt: Whom at length they with the Conſiſtory ſuſpended from his Miniſtry, upon pretence of Non-ſubmiſſion to certain Acts made by the Conſiſtory. And when he acquieſced not in their Cenſure, they ſummoned him to appear before the *Cœtus* of the Strangers Churches in *London*, as the true and competent Judge in ſuch Caſes, according to the Patent of King *Edward* VI. This *Delmey* had confuted in the Pulpit ſome Points that *Ciſner* and the other had preached. They had preached for the Obſervation of Holidays; and did moreover obſerve and keep ſuch Days: ſaying, that if they ſhould ſcruple to preach on thoſe Days, they ſhould ſcandalize the Churches of *France* and *Geneva*. But on the other hand *Delmey* urged, that in the Acts of two Colloquies of all the foreign Churches in this Realm, *viz.* that were kept *Anno* 1644. and *Anno* 1654. the Obſervation of Holidays were prohibited and all publick Exerciſes thereon. And therefore he thought it his Duty to oppoſe them and their Doctrines, who thereby had made an Irruption upon the Churches Diſcipline and Government. This gave the firſt ground of Offence between them. After *Delmeys* Suſpenſion, many of the Congregation were his Friends, (for he was a pious Man and good Preacher) and ſided with him, and required him to be reſtored to his Preaching. And he appealed to a Colloquy of all the *French* Churches within the Kingdom, at *Southampton*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, *Sandwich*, &c. according to the right and uſual way in ſuch Caſes. But *Ciſner* refuſed it, and declined their Judgment herein: and would have all Matters decided by themſelves and the *Dutch* Church in *London*; contrary to their Diſcipline and Government: which had been made by Conſent of all the ſaid Churches. Upon this a great many Families of this Congregation preferred a Petition *An.* 1656. to *Oliver* the Protector, that *Delmeys* Cauſe might be heard before a Colloquy. Which he granted: A Colloquy conſiſted of a Miniſter and an Elder of each Church. And in ſeventy ſix Years there had been twenty nine Colloquies. This Conteſt held for ſome Years.]

## St. *BARTHOLOMEW's behind the Exchange.*

Pariſh Church of St. *Bartholomew.*

Next is the Pariſh Church of St. *Bartholomew*, at the End of *Bartholomew* Lane. *Thomas Pike*, Alderman, with the Aſſiſtance of *Nicholas Yoo*, one of the Sheriffes of *London*, about the Yeere 1438. new builded this Church, and were there buried.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1620.

*William Drew*,
*Lancelot Johnſon*, } Churchwardens.

Monuments.

Sir *John Frey*, [or *Fray*] Knt. was buried there.

*Margery* his Daughter and Heire, Wife to Sir *John Lepington*, Knight, founded there a Chauntry the 21. of *Edward* the fourth.

*Alderban*, a *Gaſcoigne*, was buried there.

Sir *W. Capell*, Maior, 1509. added unto this Church a proper Chapel, on the South ſide thereof, and was buried there.

Sir *Giles Cappell* was alſo buried there.

*James Wilford*, Taylor, one of the Sheriffes, 1499. appointed by his Teſtament, a Doctor of Divinity, every *Good Friday* for ever, to preach there a Sermon of Chriſts Paſſion, from ſixe of the Clocke till eight before Noone, in the ſaid Church.

*John Wilford*, Merchant Taylor, Alderman, 1544.

Sir *James Wilford*, 1550.

Sir *George Barne*, Maior, 1552.

*John Dent.*

*Miles Coverdale*, Biſhop of *Exceſter*.

*Thomas Dancer*, and *Anne* his Wife.

A fair plated Stone on the Ground in the Chancel.

In Obitum Reverendiſſimi Patris, *Milonis Coverdal* OGDOASTICON.

H*IC tandem requiemque*
*ferens finemq; laborum,*
*Oſſa* Coverdali
*mortua Tumbus habet.*
Exoniæ *qui Præſul*
*erat digniſſimus olim,*
*Inſignis vitæ*
*vir probitate ſuæ.*
*Octoginta annos*
*grandævus vixit, & unum,*
*Indigne paſſus*
*ſæpius exilium.*

*Sic illum variis*
*jactatum caſibus, iſta*
*Excepit gremio*
*terra benigna ſuo.*

Several fair plated Stones in the Chancel.
*Rich Bowdler*

*Here lyeth buried the body of* Richard Bowdler, *Citizen and Draper of* London, *being one of the Society of Merchants Adventurers in* England, *for* Muſcovia *and the* Eaſt-Indiaes. *Here lyeth alſo* Anne *his Wife. By whom hee had iſſue, 7 Children, 5 Sonnes, and 2 Daughters; whereof three deceaſed, but the other foure were living at the time of his death. He dyed the* 16. *day of* November, 1603. *And ſhee,* &c.

*John Dent.*

*Here lyeth the body of* John Dent, *whileſt he lived, Citizen and Merchant of* London, *borne at* Halloughton *in* Leiceſterſhire, *and free of the Salters Company, as alſo of the* Spaniſh *and* Muſcovia *Companies: but his chiefe trading was to* France. *Hee was once choſen Sheriffe of* London, *and once Alderman, and fined for the ſame. His laſt Fine was* 1000 *Markes, towards the repairing of Chriſts Hoſpital in* London. *He married twiſe; his firſt Wife was* Margaret, *by whom hee had one Sonne, who dyed, and the Mother. The ſecond Wife was* Alice, *by whom he had* 3 *Daughters,* Elizabeth, Mary, *and* Elizab. *The firſt dyed in her Fathers life time, the reſt with the Mother remained living. Hee being aged* 63. *yeeres, dyed the* 10. *of* Decemb. 1595.

*Tho. Church.*

*Here lyeth the body of Maſter* Thomas Church, *Citizen and Draper of* London. *He was helpfull to many, hurtfull to none, and gave every one his due. In memory of whoſe Love to them, and theirs to him,* Mary Bagwell, *his Siſter,* William Bagwell, *her Sonne, his Executors, and* Bernard Cooper, *the ſecond Husband to the ſaid* Mary Bagwell, *cauſed this Stone to be laid here the* 28. *day of* May 1617. *He departed this Life in* Auguſt *the* 26. *day,* 1616. *being aged* 55. *yeeres.*

A good Life hath the Days numbred, but a good Name endureth for ever.

---

*To Gods Glory.*

A fair Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel.

In pious Memory of the nobly-vertuous, and religious Matrone, *Margarite,* Wife of *Robert Hill,* Doctor of Divinity, and Parſon of this Pariſh.

*Here lyes a* Margarite
*that moſt excell'd,*
*(Her Father* Wyts,
*Her Mother* Lichterveld,
*Rematcht with* Metkerke)
*of remarke for birth,*
*But much more gentle*
*for her genuine worth:*
Wyts *(rareſt) Jewell,*
*ſo her name beſpeakes)*
*In pious, prudent,*
*peacefull, praiſe-full life,*
*Fitting a* Sara
*and a Sacred's Wife,*
*Such as* Saravia,
*and (her ſecond)* Hill,
*Whoſe joy of Life,*
*Death in her death did kill.*
*Quàm piè obiit, Puer-* { *Salutis,* 1615.
*pera, Die* 29. *Junii* }
*Anno* { *Ætatis,* 39.
*Pignus Amoris,* { *Poſuit* Rob. Hill.
*Signum Honoris,*
*ac Mœroris,* { *Compoſuit* Jo. Syl.

Uxor Fœlix.

Loquitur poſt Funera Virtus.

*From my ſad Cradle*
*to my ſable Cheſt,*
*Poore Pilgrim, I*
*did find few moneths of reſt.*
*In* Flanders, Holland,
Zeland, England, *all,*
*To Parents, troubles,*
*and to me did fall.*
*Theſe made me pious,*
*patient, modeſt, wiſe:*
*And, though well borne,*
*to ſhun the Gallants guiſe:*
*But now I reſt my Soule,*
*where reſt is found,*
*My body here,*
*in a ſmall piece of Ground,*
*And from my Hill,*
*that Hill I have aſcended,*
*From whence (for me)*
*my Saviour once deſcended.*

Live ye to learne that dye you muſt,
And after come to Judgment juſt.

*Maritus mœſtiſſimus.*

Thy reſt gives me a reſtleſſe life,
Becauſe thou wert a matchleſſe Wife;
But yet I reſt in hope to ſee
That day of Chriſt, and then ſee thee.

MARGARITA, a Jewell.

*I, like a Jewell*
*toſt by Sea and Land,*
*Am bought by him,*
*who weares me on his hand.*

MARGARITA, MARGARETA.

Margarita *beat, ſed* Margareta *beavit.*
*O utinam poſſit dicier, iſta beat.*
*One night, two dreames*
*made two Propheticals,*
*Thine of thy Coffin,*
*mine of thy Funerals.*
*If women all were like to thee,*
*We men for wives ſhould happy be.*
R. H.

MARGARITA *ſurrepta eſt,* Mons *exaruit.*

At the Weſt Door is a very fair Skreen with this Inſcription; *Ex Dono* Richardi Croſhawe *Civis & Aurifabri* Londinenſis, 1631.

A Monument in the South ſide of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth* Richard Croſhawe, *ſometime Maſter of the Company of Goldſmiths, and Deputy of this Ward. He was very liberal to the Poor, and in the Time of the great Plague* 1625. *neglecting his own Safty, he abode conſtantly in this City, to provide for their Relief. He did many charitable Acts in his Time, and by his Will he left above* 4000 *l. to the maintaining of Lectures, Relief of the Poor, and other pious Uſes.*

He dwelt in this Pariſh 31 Years, and being 70 Years old, he dyed the 2. of *June, An.* 1621*.

* Miſtaken, for 1631 I ſuppoſe.

In the ſame Ile upon a fair Stone.

*Here lyeth interred the Body of* William Drew, *Citizen and Grocer of* London. *Who departed this Life the* 29. *day of* Auguſt, 1631. *being of the Age of* 56 *Years, expecting a bleſſed and joyful Reſurrection at the Coming of Chriſt.*

Queen *Elizabeth's* Monument.

ELIZA BEATA.

Spain's *Rod,* Rome's *Ruin,*
Netherland's *Relief,*
*Earth's Joy,* England's *Jem,*
*Worlds Wonder, Nature's Chief.*

*I have fought a good Fight,* &c.

Cloſe by the Word *Eliza* is the Figure of three Crowns, and theſe Words by them,

*Manet ultima Cœlo.*]

Upon a Graveſtone in the North Ile,

*J. S.*

Here lyes interred *Henry Aſgil* Silkman. Who departed this Life the 25. of *Mar.* 1714. In the 36 Year of his Age. And alſo *Charles Aſgil* his third Son. Aged three Years and two Months.

In the ſame Ile the Body of *Matthias Gieſque* Gent. Dyed 7. *Dec.* 1705. Aged 37. Alſo *Francis* and *Matthias Gieſque*, his Sons by *Joanna* his Wife. Both dying 19 *Febr.* 1699.

Glebe and Gifts to the Poor. *J. S.*

Concerning the Glebe and Charities to the Poor, thus was a Preſentment brought in to the Biſhop of *London An.* 1693.

There was a Parſonage demoliſhed by the Fire: Since rebuilt; now in Leaſe to *Henry Whiſtler* Eſq; for about 18 Years to come.

Other Glebe: the Total let for more than an hundred Years.

Encroachments.

Several Encroachments made upon the Church and Churchyard. Timbers of the *Cock* Alehouſe laid in the Chapel Wall. A Coal-Hole made in the Eaſt End of the South Ile. A Ciſtern of the ſaid Alehouſe ſet in the Churchyard. A Chimney built from another Houſe into the Church Steeple, and ſome Cloſets built over part of the Churchyard.

Seven Pounds yearly given for the Repair of the Church.

Shops in *Thredneedle* Street in Front of the Church are built upon part of the Churchyard and part of the City Ground. For which the Pariſh paid the City 100 *l.* Fine, and yearly Rent for above 20 Year before the Fire, and had a Leaſe thereof from the City. Which Shops were built for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh. And the ſaid 100 *l.* was given by the Pariſhioners for that only Uſe and Purpoſe. But ſince the Fire (the Shops being demoliſhed thereby) our Miniſter hath ſeized upon all; and kept the ſame to himſelf, and the Poor of the Pariſh have no Benefit at all by, or out of the ſame ever ſince.

## The Pariſh of St. *CHRISTOPHERS*.

Then lower downe, towards the *Stockes* Market, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Chriſtopher*, but re-edified of new: for *Richard Shore*, one of the Sheriffes, 1506. gave Money towards the building of the Steeple.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Coſt of the Pariſh in the Year 1621. About 12 Years after it was repaired and beautified again with a great deal of Coſt.]

*Rich. Sherington, Lib. Courtney. E. Alex.*

*Rich. Sherington* of the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtophers Lond.* By his Will bearing Date *Nov.* 1392. gave Lands and Houſes to the Pariſh, for the Poor and Church.]

There lye buried *Richard Sherington*, 1392. who gave Lands to that Church.

The Lady *Margaret Norford*, 1406.

*John Clavering*, 1421. who gave Lands thereunto.

*John Gidney* *, Draper, twice Maior of *London*, 1427.

* *Guedney* an Alderman of *London* put to penance by the Cleargie, for wedding a Widdow profeſſed to Chaſtitie, *A. M.*

This *Gidney*, in the yeere 1444. wedded the Widdow of *Robert Large*, late Maior, which Widdow had taken the Mantle and Ring, and the Vow to live chaſte to God for terme of her Life; for the breach whereof, the Marriage done, they were troubled by the Church, and put to Penance both he and ſhe.]

***William Hampton***, Maior, 1472. was a great Benefactor, and glaſed ſome of the Church Windowes.

Sir ***William Martin***, Maior, 1492.

*Roger Acheley*, Maior, 1511. He dwelt in *Cornhill* Ward, in a Houſe belonging to *Cobham Colledge*, rented by the yeere, 26 *s.* 8 *d.*

*Robert Thorne*, Merchant Taylor, a Batchelor. 1532. He gave by his Teſtament in Charity more than 4445 Pounds.

*John Norryholme* *. *Margery Norford*. *Ralph Batte* *. * *Norris.*
*Alice Percivall* *. *Jane Drew*. * *Perſwal.*
*William Boreſbie*. *John Beke* *. * *Broke.*
*Richard Sutton*. *William Batte* *.
*James Well*.
*Henry Beecher*, Alderman, 1570.

A very fair Tomb of pure Touch, in the South ſide of the Quire. *A. M.*

Robertus *cubat hic*
Thornus *Mercator honeſtus,*
*Qui ſibi legitimas*
*Arte paravit opes.*
*Huic vitam dederat*
*puero* Briſtollia *quondam,*
Londinum *hoc Tumulo*
*clauſerat ante diem.*
*Ornavit ſtudiis*
*patriam, virtutibus auxit,*
*Gymnaſium erexit,*
*ſumptibus ipſe ſuis.*
*Lector quiſquis ades,*
*requiem cineri precor optes;*
*Supplex & precibus*
*numina flecte tuis.*

*Obiit* 1532. *ætatis verò ſuæ, An.* 40.

*Heere lye the bodies of* Henry Beecher, *Alderman, and late Sheriffe of* London; *and of* Alice *his firſt Wife, one of the Daughters to* Thomas Heron *of* Edgecomb, *in the County of* Surrey, *Eſquire, by whom he had* 10 *Children. After whoſe deceaſe he married with* Jane, *the Widdow of one* Oliver Loveband, *of* London, *Gent. with whom he lived three yeeres, and dyed the* 15. *day of* January, Anno Dom. 1570.

*Here lyeth the body of* John Tryon, *who departed this Life at* Paris *in* France, *the* 15. *of* Auguſt, *and was here interred the* 14. *day of* September, An. Dom. 1612.

In this Church is this following Epitaph.

*R.*

*Siſte viator, leviter preme,*
*Jacet hic juxta, Quod mortale fuit:*
C. V.
Thomæ Harrioti.
*Hic fuit Doctiſſimus ille* Harriotus
*de* Syon *ad Flumen Thameſin,*
*Patria & educatione.*
Oxonienſis.
*Qui omnes Scientias calluit,*
*Qui in omnibus excelluit.*
*Mathematicis, Philoſophicis, Theologicis.*
*Veritatis indagator ſtudioſiſſimus,*
*Dei Trini-unius cultor piiſſimus,*
*Sexagenarius, aut eo circiter,*
*Mortalitati valedixit, Non vitæ,*
*Anno Chriſti* M.DC.XXI. *Julii* 2.]

Modern Monuments. *J. S.*

The Monuments and Graveſtones that appear at preſent in this Church of St. *Chriſtophers*, ſince the Fire, are theſe.

In the North Chancel, a Figure in Appearance as Braſs, being a Head well graven, Armour about the Neck: Underneath *Petrus Le Maire Eques Auratus*, Ætat. ſuæ 88. 1631.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, a Braſs Plate, in Memory of *Daniel Brewſter*, Citizen and Grocer, 1697.

Againſt the North Wall, a fine Pillar of white Marble, ſupported by two good Figures of *Faith* and *Hope*. On the Baſe an Inſcription for *Thomas Adrian* Eſq; who dyed 1701.

Flat Stones over

*Richard Nicoll* late of this Pariſh, 1676. And *Richard* his poſthumous Son, 1677. And *Rebecca* his Wife, 1679.

*Katharine Green*, late Wife of *John Green*, 1690. And two of their Daughters, *Angeletta* and *Elizabeth*. Alſo *Suſanna* his ſecond Wife: who departed 1700.

Before the Pulpit: flat Stones; for *Henry Bainbrigg* Eſq; Citizen and Clothworker of *London*: 1665. And for *William Bainbrigg* Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, 1672.

*Sarah* late Mother of *Thomas Kemble* of this Pariſh, 1673. And *Sarah* his Daughter 1673. And *Elizabeth* his Daughter, 1676. And *Anne* his Daughter, 1677. And *Anne* another Daughter 1683. And *James* his Son.

South Ile Eaſt part: *Benjamin* and *Thomas*, Sons of *Tho. Blagrave* Citizen and Vintener, who both died in *May* and *June* 1676.

*Elizabeth*, *Peter*, *Margaret* and *Elizabeth*, Children of *Peter Aylworth*, and *Thomas* his Son: and *Margaret* his Wife, 1675.

*Robert Thorne*, a bountiful Batchelour, buried in the ſame Pariſh. *A. M.*

Having ſeene and obſerved the ſaid Pariſh Church of St. *Chriſtopher*, with-all the Grave Stones and Monuments therein; and finding a faire Tombe of Touch, wherein lyeth the Body of *Robert Thorne*, Merchant Taylor, and a Batchelor buried, having given by his Teſtament in Charity, 4445. Pounds, and to pious Uſes: Then looking for ſome ſuch Memory, as might adorne and beautifie the name of another famous Batchelor, Mr. *John Kendrisk*; and finding none, but onley his Hatchments and Banners, yet he being buried ſo long ſince; I thought it fit to let his owne laſt Will and Teſtament ſpeake his due and deſerved Praiſes, according, and as (among other) it came to my Hands.

## *The laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr.* John Kendrick, *Citizen and Draper of* London: *Who departed this Life the* 30. *day of* December, Anno, 1624.

*Kendricks* Will. Preſent at this godly Work, *Jo. Skinner*, *Andrew Kendrick*, *Tho. Singleton*, &c.

IN the Name of God, *Amen*. The nine and twentieth of *December*, *Anno Domini*, 1624. And in the two and twentieth Yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King *James*, &c.

I *John Kendrick*, of the Citie of *London*, Draper, being ſicke in Body; but of good and perfect Memory, (for which I give moſt humble and hearty Thankes to Almighty God) doe make, ordaine and declare this my laſt Will and Teſtament, in manner and forme following: That is to ſay:

Diſpoſition of his Soule to God.

Firſt, and before all things, I commend and commit my Soule to Almighty God, my Creator; truſting moſt aſſuredly to be ſaved by the Death, Paſſion and onely merits of *Jeſus Chriſt* my Saviour and Redeemer.

For burial of his body.

And I will that my Body be decently interred in Chriſtian buriall, in the Pariſh Church of S. *Chriſtopher*, where I dwell; as mine Executor, hereafter named, ſhall order and appoint.

For poore Mourners.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to threeſcore Poore Men, to every of them a Gowne of Broadcloth, to weare on the Day of my Buriall: and twelve Pence apiece in Money to pay for their Dinners. The ſame poore Men to bee ſuch as my Executor ſhall appoint.

For Kindred, Friends, and Servants Mourners.

*Item*, I give and bequeath blacke Gownes and Cloakes, to be worne at my buriall by my Kindred, Friends, and Servants, as my Executor ſhall thinke meet: Not exceeding the Summe of ſixe hundred Pounds in the ſaid Gownes and Cloakes, and the reſt of the Charges of my Funerall.

A Dinner for his Friends, and the Pariſh Inhabitants.

*Item*, I give and bequeath the Sum of threeſcore Pounds, to bee beſtowed upon a Dinner, to be provided for my Friends, and the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of Saint *Chriſtopher*, where I now dwell, upon the Day of my Buriall, and in ſuch place as my Executor ſhall thinke meet and convenient.

His Gift to the Maior and Burgeſſes of *Reading*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Maior and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Reading*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, (I meane, to the Body corporate, or Corporation of the ſaid Towne of *Reading*, by whatſoever name or addition the ſame is made knowne) the Summe of ſeven thouſand and five hundred Pounds, upon ſpeciall Truſt and Confidence, that they ſhall therewith performe the Uſes following: That is to ſay:

The Uſes intended for the ſaid Sum.

The ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes ſhall buy and purchaſe unto them and their Succeſſors for ever, (I ſay, to the Body corporate of the ſaid Towne of *Reading*, by whatſoever name or addition the ſame is made or knowne) Lands and Hereditaments, of the cleere value of fifty Pounds by the Yeere, over and above all Charges and Repriſes. Which Summe of fifty Pounds a Yeere, my will and meaning is, ſhall bee paid by the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſours, unto my Siſter *Anne Newman*, yeerely during her naturall Life. And after her deceaſe, the ſame yeerely Sum of fifty Pounds, ſhall bee paid by the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, to the Overſeers of the Poore of the ſaid Towne of *Reading* (for the time being) yeerely for ever: And by them the ſaid Overſeers (for the time being) ſhall be beſtowed and diſtributed to and among the poore People of the ſaid Towne for ever: To wit, the moity thereof every halfe Yeere, in ſuch Sums, and to ſuch Perſons, as the ſaid Overſeers (for the time being) ſhall thinke meet, according to the neceſſity and deſert of the ſame ſeverall Perſons.

Care of his Siſter.

The uſual Benevolence of the rich is not to be hindred by this Gift.

Provided alwayes, and my meaning is, that this my yeerely Gift ſhall not any way abridge the ſaid Poore of the ordinary allowances, uſually aſſeſſed and collected of the wealthier ſort of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Towne, towards the reliefe of the ſaid poore People: But ſhal be unto them as an additament, and cleere increaſe of relief yeerly for ever.

For negligence in the diſtribution of this Gift.

And if this my Gift and Proviſion ſhall happen (which I truſt it ſhall not) to be by the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, or by the ſaid Overſeers for the time being, ordered and diſpoſed contrary to my meaning thus declared; or that my will and deſire above expreſſed, touching the beſtowing and diſtribution of the ſaid Summe of fifty Pounds yeerely, bee omitted, neglected, or left unperformed by the ſpace of one whole Yeere, after it is by this my Will appointed to be diſtributed and beſtowed as aforeſaid: Then my will and meaning is, that the ſaid Summe and Revenue of fifty Pounds a Yeere, ſhall be by the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors for the time being for ever, paid unto the Treaſurer of *Chriſts Hoſpitall*: And by the Governours of the ſame Hoſpitall, imployed and beſtowed in the reliefe and education of the poore Children, of the ſaid Hoſpitall. Or elſe, that the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes for the time being; ſhall by their Deed in Law, conveigh and make over the Lands and Hereditaments of the ſaid yeerely value of fifty Pounds, unto the Maior

How to be beſtow'd upon their Negligence.

Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of the Citie of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, unto the uſe of the ſaid Hopitall, to be imployed as aforeſaid.

Payment to his Siſter during her natural Life.

Provided alwaies, that the ſaid fifty Pounds a Yeere, bee yeerely paid unto my ſaid Siſter *Anna Newman*, during her naturall Life: And after her deceaſe, to the charitable Uſes aforeſaid.

A houſe to be purchaſed for ſetting the poore to worke.

Moreover, my Will and Meaning is, as alſo my Truſt and Confidence in the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading* is, that with another competent part of the ſaid Summe of ſeven thouſand five hundred Pounds, ſo by me deviſed as aforeſaid; they the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes ſhall buy and purchaſe unto them and their Succeſſors for ever, a faire Plot of Ground, within the ſaid Town of *Reading*, or the Liberties thereof. And thereupon ſhall erect and build a ſtrong Houſe of Bricke, fit and commodious for ſetting the Poor on work therein: Or elſe ſhall buy and purchaſe ſuch an Houſe, being already built, if they can finde one already fitting, or that may with a reaſonable Sum be made fit for the ſaid uſe. The ſame Houſe to have a faire Garden adjoyning, and to bee from time to time kept in good and ſufficient Reparations, by the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes for the time being, for ever. Which Houſe and Garden, my Will is, ſhall be uſed and occupied by ſuch as the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors from time to time for ever ſhall appoint and ordaine, for the imploying and handling of the Stocke of Money, by mee hereby left and deviſed to that purpoſe.

The houſe is to have a Garden thereto adjoining.

Imploying and uſing the Stock of Money.

How the remainder of the Money is to be imployed for a common Stock.

And my Will and Meaning is, that the ſaid Lands and Hereditaments of the yeerly value of fifty Pounds, and alſo the ſaid Houſe and Garden, being bought and purchaſed as aforeſaid, with parcell of the ſaid Summe of ſeven thouſand five hundred Pounds: Then the whole reſidue and remainder of the ſame ſeven thouſand and five hundred Pounds, ſhall make and be a common Stocke, to be imployed and beſtowed in Trades of clothing; either in making of coloured Clothes, or Whites, as the time ſhall require. And alſo in working of Wooll, Hemp, Flax, Iron, grinding of Brazill Woods, and other Stuffes for dying, or otherwiſe, as to the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors for ever ſhall ſeeme meet and convenient, for the Imployment of poor People, and for the preſervation and increaſe of the ſaid common Stock.

For handling and huſbanding the common Stock in the houſe.

And the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors for ever, ſhall have the election, placing and ordering, as alſo the diſplacing (if cauſe bee) of all and every Perſon and Perſons, to bee imployed in the handling and huſbanding, of the common Stock in the Houſe aforeſaid: According to their the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes good Diſcretion, from time to time for ever.

Wherein yet my deſire is, that they ſhall prefer the Poore of the ſaid Town to the ſaid Worke and Imployment; before others of other Places.

In what manner the 7500 pounds is to be paid.

And for the performance of theſe Premiſſes, my Will is, that the Summe of ſeven thouſand and five hundred Pounds, before (for this end) by mee bequeathed to the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, or their Succeſſors: Shall be paid unto them or their Succeſſors, in manner and forme following; that is to ſay, two thouſand Pounds thereof at the end of one Yeere next after my deceaſe: Other two thouſand Pounds thereof, at the end of two yeeres, next after the Day of my deceaſe. And the reſidue of the whole Sum, being three thouſand and five hundred Pounds, at the end of three yeeres next enſuing, after and from the Day of my deceaſe.

For miſimploying the Stock contrary to the Doners Will.

But if it ſhall happen (as my Truſt is it will not) that the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, or their Succeſſors, ſhall neglect, omit or faile to performe the Premiſſes, according to my Will and Meaning above declared; or ſhall miſimploy the ſaid Stocke, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this my Device and Diſpoſition, for the good of the Poore, and their honeſt imployment and maintenance as aforeſaid; and that ſuch their neglect ſhall continue at any time, by the ſpace of one whole Yeere together: Then my Will and Meaning is, that my ſaid whole Legacy of ſeven thouſand and five hundred Pounds, and every part and parcell thereof, ſhall be thence utterly void, fruſtrate and of none effect, as to, for and concerning the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes and their Succeſſors; and as to, for and concerning the Uſes thereof before limitted and expreſſed. And that the ſaid whole common Stocke, ſhall bee by them the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors for the time being; forthwith paid unto the Maior and Communalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, to the uſe of *Chriſts* Hoſpitall in *London*, according as I have above deviſed and diſpoſed, touching the revenue of fifty Pounds a Yeere for ever, firſt bequeathed to the Uſe and Reliefe of the poore People of the Towne of *Reading*.

His intent for *London* upon their failing.

Concerning the houſe and Garden at *Reading* deviſed.

As alſo my Will and Meaning is, that in this caſe of Non-performance by the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, the Houſe and Garden to be purchaſed in *Reading*, as aforeſaid: Shal be by the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, conveyed and made over by their Deed ſufficient in Law, unto the ſaid Maior and Communalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, to the like uſe of *Chriſts* Hoſpitall in *London*, as aforeſaid.

For purchaſing a Houſe and Garden at *Newbery* to ſet the poore on worke.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Newbury* in the County of *Berks* (I meane the Body corporate of the ſame Towne) the Summe of foure thouſand Pounds, to buy and purchaſe therewith a commodious Houſe, and Garden within the ſame Towne, or the Liberties thereof; to ſet the Poore on worke. And with the reſidue of the ſame Summe, to make a common Stock, for the Imployment of the Poore in the ſaid Houſe; according to the good Diſcretion of the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes from time to time for ever. And according to my meaning before declared, in the deviſing of the Summe of ſeven thouſand and five hundred Pounds, to the Maior and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Reading*, to the like uſe.

For neglect and miſimployment of the Stock committed unto their truſt.

But my Will and Meaning is, that if it ſhall happen (which I truſt will not) that the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Newbury*, or their Succeſſors, ſhall neglect or faile to performe my Truſt and Meaning, hereby committed unto them, or ſhall miſimploy the ſaid Stocke, contrary to my good intent to the Poore before declared, by the ſpace of one whole Yeere (at any time) after my ſaid Legacy ſhall be paid unto them: Then my Will and Meaning is, that my ſaid whole Legacy of foure thouſand Pounds, and every part and parcell thereof, ſhall thenceforth be utterly void, and of none effect, as to, for and concerning the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Newbury*, and their Succeſſors for ever. And that the ſaid whole common Stocke, be by them the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of *Newbury*, and their Succeſſors for the time being, forthwith paid over unto the Maior and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Reading* in the ſame County. To be

Returned over to *Reading* and imployed to the Uſe of the poore there.

by them and their Succeſſors for ever imployed, beſtowed and uſed in like manner, as I have by this my Will deviſed and appointed another Stocke common for the Poore in the ſame Town of *Reading*: As by my ſaid Deviſe and Diſpoſition (before herein more at large expreſſed) doth and may appeare.

For non-performance of the Teſtators Will and Intent in the Towne of *Newbury*.

In the like manner alſo my Will and Meaning is, that in caſe of ſuch Non-performance of my Will and Intent, by the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Newbury*, the Houſe and Garden by them ſo to bee purchaſed and built, as aforeſaid: Shall be by the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Newbury*, and their Succeſſors; conveyed and made over by their Deed ſufficient in Law, unto the Maior and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Towne of *Reading*, and their Succeſſors for ever; to be by them ſold and converted into Money, and the ſame Money to be uſed and imployed in their common Stocke for the Poore in the ſaid Towne of *Reading* aforeſaid, in ſuch ſort, as I have formerly hereby expreſſed.

In what manner the foure thouſand pounds is to be paid to the Town of *Newbury*.

And for the performance of the ſaid Truſt and Uſes, by the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Newbury* aforeſaid, my will and meaning is: That the ſaid Summe of foure thouſand Pounds ſo to them bequeathed and deviſed as aforeſaid; ſhall be paid unto them, or their Succeſſors, in manner as followeth; that is to ſay, one thouſand Pounds thereof at the end of one yeere, next enſuing after the Day of my deceaſe: One other thouſand Pounds thereof, at the end of two Yeers from and after my ſaid deceaſe. And the reſidue (being two thouſand Pounds) ſhall be paid them, at the end of three Yeeres next after my deceaſe.

Two thouſand foure hundred pounds given to the Company of Drapers *London*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Company of *Drapers* of the City of *London* (of which Company I am free) the Summe of two thouſand and foure hundred Pounds, to purchaſe Lands and Hereditaments, to the cleare yeerly value of one hundred Pounds for ever: Over and above all Charges and Repriſes. And with the ſame to performe theſe good Uſes hereafter mentioned; that is to ſay:

For the yeerely releaſing of ſix poore Priſoners.

The Summe of twenty foure Pounds thereof yeerely for ever, to be beſtowed in the Moneth of *December*, for the releaſing of ſixe poore Priſoners, out of theſe Priſons in *London*, to wit, the two *Compters*, *Ludgate*, *Newgate* and the *Fleet*, by foure Pounds for each Priſoner.

For releaſing Priſoners in other Priſons, *&c.*

Or if ſuch cannot bee found in the ſaid Priſons, or ſome of them to be releaſed for theſe Sums: Then the ſame (or the reſidue thereof) to be beſtowed in like releaſing of other Priſoners, out of ſome of the Priſons neere *London*, and out of the Liberties thereof; as to the Wardens of ſaid Company (for the time being) ſhal ſeeme meet.

To the Curate of the Pariſh Church of S. *Chriſtophers*.

More, twenty Pounds yeerely for ever, to the Curate of the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher*, wherein I now dwell: To read divine Service in the ſaid Pariſh Church at ſixe a Clock in the Morning every Day of the Weeke for ever. In like manner as is now uſed in the Chapell at the great North Gate of St. *Pauls* Church in *London*.

To the Clerk and Sexton of S. *Chriſtopher*.

More, to the Clerke and Sexton of the ſaid Pariſh of Saint *Chriſtopher*, to each of them fifty Shillings yeerely for ever: To doe their ſeverall attendance and aſſiſtance at the time of divine Service every Morning.

For Lights in the Winter.

More, to the Churchwardens of the ſame Pariſh of Saint *Chriſtopher*: Five Pounds yeerely for ever, for the maintenance of Lights in the Winter time.

To the poore of the Pariſh.

More, three Pounds yeerely for ever, to the Poore of the ſaid Pariſh of Saint *Chriſtopher*.

To the Compters and *Newgate*.

More, to the poor Priſoners in *London* ten Pounds yeerely for ever: Namely, to the Priſoners of the Compters in the *Poultry* and *Woodſtreet*, and in *Newgate*; to each of theſe Priſons forty Shillings yeerely for ever.

To *Ludgate* and the *Fleet*.

To the poore Priſoners in *Ludgate* and in the *Fleet*; to each Houſe thirty Shillings for ever.

To *Bedlem*.

And to the poore Priſoners in *Bethlem*, or *Bedlem*, twenty Shillings yeerely.

To the Clerk of the Drapers.

More, to the Clerke of the Company of the *Drapers*, for the time being: for his paines herein, forty Shillings for ever.

To the Beadles of the Livery and Yeomanry.

More, to the Beadle of the ſaid Company; thirty Shillings for ever.

More, to the Beadle of the Yeomanry of the ſame Company; ten Shillings yeerely for ever.

For poore Clothworkers and their Widdowes.

A remembrance to the foure Wardens.

More, five and twenty Pounds yeerely for ever to be diſtributed by the ſaid Wardens, among poore and religious Men and Women in the City of *London*; to ſome more and to ſome leſſe, as the ſaid Wardens ſhall find their neceſſity and deſert to be: Wherein my deſire is, that poore Clothworkers and their Widdowes ſhall bee firſt preferred; and next, the poore of the Drapers Company. The reſidue of the ſame Sum of one hundred Pounds a yeere, being foure Pounds yeerely for ever, I entreat the foure Wardens of the ſaid Company, to accept for their paines, to bee equally divided between them by twenty Shillings to each of them, for the time being for ever.

If the Drapers omit Performance of this Legacy of two thouſand and four hundred Pounds.

And if the ſaid Company of *Drapers*, doe either of purpoſe or negligence, omit and not performe the Premiſſes; but ſhall leave the ſame unperformed one whole Yeere, after they ſhall have received this my Legacy of two thouſand and foure hundred Pounds (which I will ſhall be paid them at the end of one yeer next after my deceaſe:) Then my will and minde is, that the Governours of *Chriſts Hoſpitall* in *London*, ſhall recover the whole two thouſand and foure hundred Pounds, before ſpecified, or the Lands and the Hereditaments, that the ſaid Company ſhall have bought with the ſame Money: And keepe twenty Pounds yeerely for ever of the ſame rent, for the maintenance of the poore Children in the ſaid Hoſpitall, as if the ſame had been firſt given them. And the *Drapers* Company to have nothing to doe with it, or the reſt of the ſaid hundred Pounds yeerely for ever.

A reſtraint of the other Legacies given and bequeathed to the Company.

And that in this caſe, the yeerely payment of eight Pounds unto the Clerke, Beadles and Wardens of the ſaid Company, as alſo twelve Pounds, parcell of the ſaid five and twenty Pounds a Yeere before deviſed, to be paid and diſtributed by the ſaid Company, among poore and religious Men and Women in the City of *London*, utterly and for ever to ceaſe.

Concerning the Reſidue of the yeerely Rent.

But this twenty Pounds a Yeere, being ſo converted (as aforeſaid) to the uſe of the Hoſpitall, the reſidue of the ſaid yeerly Rent of one hundred Pounds a Yeere, I will that the Governours of the ſaid Hoſpitall, ſhall pay and diſtribute yeerely for ever, in manner and forme as the ſaid Company of *Drapers* ſhould have done.

An hundred pounds to be beſtowed in Plate.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the ſaid Company of *Drapers*, one hundred Pounds, to be paid within a Yeere after my deceaſe; and by the Wardens of the ſaid Company to be beſtowed in Plate: Such as they ſhall thinke good, for the uſe of their common Hall in *London*, at their Meetings and Dinners there.

Five hundred pounds given to Chriſts Hoſpital in *London*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the poore of *Chriſts Hoſpitall* in *London*, five hundred Pounds, to be by the Governours thereof beſtowed in Lands and Hereditaments, for and towards the yeerely maintenance of the Children of the ſaid Hoſpital for ever. This Summe to bee paid to the ſaid Governours, or the Treaſurer of the ſaid Hoſpitall, ſo ſoone as they ſhall have found out a fit Purchaſe to beſtow it, and agreed on the price of the ſame.

Fifty pounds to St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital.

*Item*, I give and bequeath towards the curing of ſicke, ſore and diſeaſed Perſons in Saint *Bartholomews Hoſpitall* in *London*, the Summe of fifty Pounds.

To the poore of St. *Thomas* Hoſpital.

*Item*, I give and bequeath towards the curing of ſicke, ſore and diſeaſed Perſons in St. *Thomas Hoſpitall* in *Southwarke* neere *London*, the Summe of fifty Pounds.

Repairing of St. *Chriſtophers* Church.

*Item*, I give and bequeath towards the repayring of the Pariſh Church of Saint *Chriſtopher*, where I now dwell, the Summe of forty Pounds: To be paid to the Churchwardens of the ſame Pariſh, within one Yeere after my deceaſe.

Repairing S. *Pauls* Church in *London*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath towards the repayring of the Cathedral Church of Saint *Paul* in *London*, the Summe of one thouſand Pounds: To be paid to the Chamberlaine of *London*, at ſuch time as that worke of repayring the ſame Church ſhall be ready to proceed with effect; and to be diſpoſed by the direction and appointment of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City.

To poore Maids Marriages in *London*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to bee given at the Marriages of poore Maids within the City of *London*, two hundred Pounds: To be diſtributed by forty Shillings a peece upon the Days of their Marriage; to ſuch as have ſerved one Maſter or Miſtreſſe, by the ſpace of five Yeeres together.

To poore Maids Marriages in the Town of *Reading*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to be given and diſtributed to poore Maids in the Towne of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*, at their ſeverall Marriages, by forty Shillings a peece, at the diſcretion of the Maior and Burgeſſes of that Towne; the Summe of one hundred Pounds. Provided, none enjoy the benefit thereof, but ſuch as have ſerved Maſter, Miſtris or Dame, by the ſpace of ſeven Yeeres together. This hundred Pounds to bee paid to the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes (for the uſe aforeſaid) within one Year next after my deceaſe.

To twenty five poore Maids Marriages in the Towne of *Newbury*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Newbury* in *Barkeſhire*, the Summe of fifty Pounds: To be by them beſtowed and diſtributed to twenty five Maids Marriages, on their ſeverall Daies of their Weddings in the ſame Towne. None to enjoy this Gift; but ſuch as have well and honeſtly ſerved with one Maſter, Miſtris or Dame, by the ſpace of ſeven Yeeres at the leaſt. And this fifty Pounds to be paid to the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes, within one Yeere next after my deceaſe.

For ſetting poore vagrant Boys on worke in *Bridewell*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath towards the ſetting on Worke of forty idle vagrant Boyes, ſuch as goe up and downe the Streets in the City of *London*, begging and pilfering, the Summe of two hundred Pounds: To be paid to the Treaſurer for the time being, being of the Houſe of Correction, called *Bridewell* in *London*, in manner and forme following, that is to ſay, When any ſuch Boy is taken up by my Executor or his Aſſignes, in any place within the Liberties of this Citie of *London*, and by the Treaſurer of the ſame Houſe of Correction, and Governours there for the time being, placed and bound Apprentice with a Maſter, for the terme of ſeven years at the leaſt, with a Maſter or Art-Maſters, as Glovers, Pinners, Shoomakers, or any other Occupation or Art, which they ſhall bee thought moſt fit for, to learne in the ſaid Houſe; whereby (in time) they may prove good Members, and live like honeſt Men in the Commonwealth. I ſay, with every one of theſe Boyes ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer and Governours for the time being; the Summe of five Pounds, untill the ſaid Summe of two hundred Pounds bee fully paid for that uſe.

50 pound for St. *Maries* in *Reading*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath towards the finiſhing of the Pinacles of the Steeple of the Pariſh of Saint *Maries* in *Reading*, in *Berkſhire*, fifty Pounds; to bee paid to the Churchwardens of the ſame Pariſh, within one Moneth after the ſame Pinacles ſhall be finiſhed.

Five hundred pounds to be lent to ſeveral Parties in *Reading*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Maior and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Reading* aforeſaid, the Summe of five hundred Pounds, to be firſt lent to theſe Parties, and in the Summes hereafter named, for ſeven Yeeres, *gratis:* That is, to *James Winche*, two hundred Pounds: And to *Walter Rye*, *Richard Stampe*, and *William Blacknall*, Clothiers, one hundred Pounds apiece: Each of them giving Bond with two ſufficient Sureties, for repayment thereof to the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, at the end of the ſaid ſeven Yeeres. And afterwards, the ſame five hundred Pounds ſhall be lent to ten ſeverall honeſt induſtrious poore Clothiers, Freemen of the ſame Towne, by fifty Pounds apiece, *gratis*, for three Yeeres, upon like good Security: And no Man to have the uſe of this Money twiſe. But if there ſhall not be Clothiers enow found in the ſaid Towne, to enjoy this Loane in manner aforeſaid: That then the ſaid Money ſhall bee lent alſo unto other Tradeſmen, free of the ſaid Town, by the Summes and termes of Yeeres laſt before appointed; to ſuch as ſet moſt poore People a-worke, according to the diſcretion of the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes: And this ſaid Summe of five hundred Pounds ſhall be paid to the ſaid Maior and Burgeſſes, (to the uſe aforeſaid) at the end of one Yeere next after my deceaſe.

For lacke of Clothiers, the ſame Money lent to other Tradeſmen of the ſame Towne.

Other five hundred pounds to Clothiers of *Newbury* lent freely.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Newbury*, in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of five hundred Pounds, to be lent firſt for the terme of ſeven yeeres, *gratis*, unto theſe ſeverall Clothiers here named; that is to ſay, To *Thomas Newman*, one hundred Pounds: to *Richard Avery*, one hundred Pounds: to *Martin Broaker*, fifty Pounds: to *William Goodwin* the elder, fifty Pounds: to *Timothy Avery*, fifty Pounds: to *Robert Bacon*, fifty Pounds: and to *Griffin Forſter*, fifty Pounds. Every of the ſaid ſeverall Parties entring into Bond, with two ſufficient Sureties, for repayment of the ſaid Summes to the ſaid Maior and Aldermen and Burgeſſes at the end of ſeven Yeeres. And afterwards, the ſame five hundred Pounds ſhall be lent to ten ſeverall honeſt induſtrious poore Clothiers, free of the ſaid Towne of *Newburie*, by fifty Pounds apiece, *gratis*, for three Yeeres: And after that in like manner, from three Yeeres to three Yeeres for ever; and no Man to have the ſame Money twiſe. But if there ſhall not bee Clothiers enow found in the ſame Towne of *Newbury*, to enjoy this Loane in manner as aforeſaid; then the ſame Money ſhall be lent alſo unto other Tradeſmen, free of the ſame Towne, by the ſummes and termes of Yeeres laſt before appointed, to ſuch as ſet moſt poore People on worke, according to the diſcretion of the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes; to whom the ſaid five hundred Pounds ſhall bee paid, to the uſe aforeſaid, at the end of one Yeere after my deceaſe.

To tenne other poore Clothiers the ſame Money lent afterwards.

Nine hundred pounds given to the Merchant Adventurers.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Governour, aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of Merchant Adventurers of *England*, the Summe of nine hundred Pounds; to be lent by three hundred Pounds in a parcell, for three Yeeres, *gratis*, unto three honeſt, induſtrious and frugall young Men, free of that Company, none of them being Partners with each other; and every of them giving Bond with two ſufficient Sureties, to be tryed and allowed by balloting, and not otherwiſe, for repayment of the ſame Money to the ſaid Company. And ſo the ſame Money to be lent out by the ſaid Company in this manner, from three Yeeres to three Yeeres, for ever.

His Servants firſt preferred to the benefit of the Loane.

And my will and deſire is, that theſe my five preſent Servants, ſhall be (upon Security as aforeſaid) firſt preferred to the enjoying of this Loane; to wit, *William Powle*, *Thomas Newman*, and *Simon Gandy*, the firſt three Yeeres; and *Andrew Kendricke* and *Chriſtopher Pack*, the next two Parcels that ſhall come in, and be received in, after they ſhall be Freemen of that Company. And for performance hereof, the ſaid nine hundred Pounds ſhall be paid unto the Treaſurer of the ſaid Company in *London*, for the time being, at the end of one Yeere next after my deceaſe.

To his Brother *William Kendrick* and his Children.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Brother *William Kendrick* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, Clothier, and to his Children now borne and living, the Summe of two thouſand Pounds: Wherof one third part for himſelfe, and the other two Parts for his ſaid Children. The ſame two third Parts of the ſaid Summe of two thouſand Pounds, to be equally divided to and amongſt his ſaid Children, ſhare and ſhare like.

Payment of the two thouſand pounds to his Brother and Children, and how.

And my will is, that the ſaid two thouſand Pounds bee paid to my ſaid Brother, at the end of three Yeeres next after my deceaſe: And that he ſhall pay his ſaid Children their ſeveral Shares thereof before limited; that is to ſay, to his Sonne his Share and Part, when he commeth to the age of twenty foure Yeeres: And to his Daughter, her Share and Part, when ſhe commeth to the age of one and twenty Yeeres, or at the Day of her marriage, which ſhall firſt happen.

For mortality in either of the Children.

And if it fortune either of my ſaid Brothers Children to dye or deceaſe, before their reſpective Legacies aforeſaid ſhall grow due, as above; that then the part of ſuch Child ſo deceaſing, ſhall accrue and be paid to the ſurviver of the ſaid Children, at the day and time before appointed.

The Gift of his Gold Ring.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my ſaid Brother *William Kendrick*, my Gold Ring which was my Fathers; with the Letters *T. K.* therein engraven, and a Knot betweene the ſame Letters.

A thouſand Markes given to his Siſter.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Siſter *Anne Newman* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of one thouſand Marks, to be paid at the end of one Yeere next after my deceaſe.

Two thouſand Markes given to his Siſters Children, and in what manner.

*Item*, I give and bequeath unto the Children of my ſaid Siſter, *Anne Newman*, the Sum of two thouſand Markes; to bee equally divided amongſt them ſhare and ſhare like. And the Shares of ſuch as are already married (if they be Daughters) or are foure and twenty Yeeres of age, to bee paid to them at the end of one Yeere after my deceaſe. And the Shares of the reſt, to be paid to ſuch as be Sonnes; when they ſhall be foure and twenty Yeeres of Age. And to the Daughters, at their Day of Marriage; or when they ſhall come to one and twenty Yeeres of Age reſpectively, which of theſe ſhall happen to bee firſt.

In caſe of mortality or death happening among the Children.

And if it ſhall happen any of the ſaid Children of my ſaid Siſter to dye, before the age and time ſo prefixed for payment, as aforeſaid (I meane, thoſe that be yet under that age, and unmarried) then my will is: That the ſhare and part of ſuch as ſhall ſo dye, ſhall accrue and bee paid unto the reſt of the ſame Children then ſurviving, ſhare and ſhare like; and at the dayes and times of payment before appointed, for their own ſeverall Shares and Parts.

*Thomas Newman* excepted from this Legacy.

But my will and meaning is, that *Thomas Newman*, Son of my ſaid Siſter; ſhall not have any part or ſhare of this ſaid Legacy of two thouſand Markes: Becauſe I give him a large Legacy apart by this my Will. Therefore the ſaid two thouſand Markes is to bee divided and ſhared among the reſt of the Children of my ſaid Siſter, as aforeſaid.

A Bond forgiven to his Siſters Husband.

*Item*, I doe hereby abſolutely acquit and forgive my Brother in law *Thomas Newman*, of *Reading* aforeſaid, Husband to my Siſter *Anne Newman*; the Summe of one hundred Markes, which he oweth me by his Bond, due the ſecond Day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1623. being all that he oweth me at the date of this my Will.

Five hundred pounds given to his Siſter *Alice Vigures*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Siſter *Alice Vigures* of *Exceſter*, in the County of *Devon*, the Summe of five hundred Pounds; to be paid her at the end of two Yeeres next after my deceaſe.

A thouſand pounds given to his ſaid Siſters Children, and in what manner.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Children of my ſaid Siſter *Alice Vigures* the Summe of one thouſand Pounds, to be equally divided among them ſhare and ſhare like. And if any of them being Sonnes) bee of the age of foure and twenty Yeeres; or any of them (being Daughters) bee of the age of one and twenty Yeeres, or married, then the Share and Parts of ſuch reſpectively, ſhall bee paid at the end of two Yeeres next after my deceaſe. And the Shares and Parts of the reſt, ſhall bee paid to ſuch as are Sonnes, at the age of foure and twenty Yeeres: And to ſuch as bee Daughters, at their age of one and twenty Yeers, or at the Dayes of their Marriage, which of them ſhall firſt happen to come reſpectively.

*Simon Gandy* excluded from this thouſand Pounds and the Intent of this diſtribution.

But my will and meaning is, that *Simon Gandy*, Sonne of my ſaid Siſter *Alice Vigures*, ſhall not have any part or ſhare of this Legacy of one thouſand Pounds: Becauſe I give him a large Legacy apart by himſelfe in this my Will. But my meaning is, that this ſaid Legacy of one thouſand Pounds, ſo given as aforeſaid, ſhall bee equally divided among the reſt of the Children of my ſaid Siſter; excluding the ſaid *Simon Gandy* from all part and ſhare of the ſame: And if it ſhall happen any of the ſaid Children of my ſaid Siſter *Alice Gandy*, to dye before the age and time of payment appointed as aforeſaid (I meane, when they bee under that age, and unmarried:) then my will and meaning is, that the ſhare and part of ſuch as ſhall ſo dye; ſhall bee paid and accrue unto the reſt of the ſame Children ſo ſurviving, to each of them equally, and ſhare and ſhare like: And at the dayes and times of payment before appointed, for their owne ſeverall ſhares and parts.

In caſe of mortality and death of the Children.

To his Brother *James Winche* and his Children.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Brother *James Winche* of *Parley* in the County of *Berks*, and to his Children, the Summe of one thouſand Pounds: Whereof one third part for himſelfe, the other two third parts for his ſaid Children. The ſame two third parts to bee divided equally amongſt the ſaid Children of my ſaid Brother, ſhare and ſhare like.

The Payment of this thouſand Pounds to his Brother and Children.

And my will is, that this ſaid Summe of one thouſand Pounds, ſhall bee paid to my ſaid Brother *James Winche*, at the end of one Yeere next after my deceaſe, and that hee ſhall pay forthwith unto ſuch of his Children, as (being Sonnes, and of the age of foure and twenty Yeeres, or married) their ſeverall Shares and Proportions of the ſaid two third Parts of this Summe of one thouſand Pounds. The Shares and Parts of the reſt of his Children, he ſhall retain in his owne hands, untill his ſaid Children (being Sonnes) ſhall be the age of foure and twenty Yeeres: And being Daughters, ſhall bee at the age of one and twenty Yeeres, or be married; and then he ſhall pay every of them their ſeverall Shares and Parts reſpectively.

In caſe of death and mortality of the younger Children.

And if it ſhall happen any of the ſaid younger Children to dye, before the time of payment ſo limited as aforeſaid: Then my will and meaning is, that the part and ſhare of ſuch as ſhal ſo deceaſe ſhall accrue unto the reſt of the ſaid Children of my ſaid Brother, that ſhall then ſurvive; to bee equally divided amongſt them ſhare and ſhare like, and to bee paid at the daies and times before appointed.

Three hundred pounds to his pooreſt Kindred in *Reading*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to thirty of my pooreſt Kindred in the Towne of *Reading* in *Barkſhire*, the Summe of three hundred Pounds, to bee paid unto my Brother *William Kendrick*, within three Moneths after my deceaſe. And by him to be diſtributed by ten Pounds in every parcell, as hee in his diſcretion ſhall thinke good: Wherein I pray him to be very carefull, to beſtow the ſame where there is moſt need and beſt deſert.

Fifty pounds to old *Elizabeth Kendrick* of *Reading*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to old *Elizabeth Kendrick* of *Reading*, Daughter to my Fathers Brother *William Kendrick* (as I take it) the Sum of fifty Pounds; to be paid her within three Moneths after my deceaſe.

To *Thomas Newman* of *Delft* in *Holland*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Kinſeman *Thoman Newman*, now reſiding at *Delft* in *Holland*, the Summe of one thouſand Pounds. To be paid him upon the five and twenty day of *October*, which ſhall be in the Yeere of our Lord God, 1626. when his time of Service expireth. Provided, that he remaine with my Partner Mr. *Laurence Halſtead*, and ſerve him his ſaid full time.

One thouſand pounds to *Simon Gandy*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Kinſman and late Servant *Simon Gandy*, the Summe of one thouſand Pounds, to be paid him within one Yeere next after my deceaſe.

Five hundred pounds to *Arthur Aynſcombe*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath unto *Arthur Aynſcombe*, Merchant, now reſiding at *Antwerp*; who hath a ſhare with me in Trade; the Summe of five hundred Pounds, to be paid him within two Yeeres after my deceaſe. Provided that he goe forward in trade with Mr. *Laurence Halſtead* (if he the ſaid Maſter *Halſtead* ſhall deſire it) unto the end of our Contract, which will be the five and twentieth Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1626.

Five hundred pounds to *Barney Reymer*.

Item, I give and bequeath to *Barney Reymer*, Merchant, now reſiding at *Delft*, who hath alſo a ſhare with me in trade; the Sum of five hundred Pounds, to be paid him within two Yeeres next after my deceaſe. Provided that hee goe forward in trade with Mr. *Laurence Halſtead*, (if he the ſaid Mr. *Halſtead* ſhall deſire it) unto the end of our Contract, which will bee the five and twentieth Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1626. as is aboveſaid.

Five hundred pounds to his Maſter *John Quarles*, now living in his Houſe.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to Maſter *John Quarles*, who was my Maſter, the Summe of five hundred Pounds, to bee paid him within a Yeere next after my deceaſe. And my earneſt requeſt unto Mr. *Laurence Halſtead* is, that unto the end of our Contract of Partnerſhip, (which will be the five and twentieth Day of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1626.) the ſame Mr. *Quarles* may have his Dyet, Lodging and Waſhing, in his the ſaid Mr. *Halſtead*'s Houſe, free, and without paying any thing therefore, as he now hath it with me. And my deſire alſo is, that he may continue to keepe the Bookes of our partable Account, untill the aforeſaid twenty fifth Day of *October*, 1626. and be paid his wonted yeerely Allowance of fifty Pounds for the ſame. And I doe hereby freely and abſolutely forgive the ſaid Mr. *John Quarles*, the Summe of three hundred Pounds, which he oweth me, payable at pleaſure, being lent him the laſt of *March*, *Anno* 1615. and being all that he oweth me at the date of this my Will.

Three hundred pounds to Mr. *George Lowe*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to Maſter *George Lowe*, heretofore my Partner, the Summe of three hundred Pounds, to bee paid him within one Yeere next after my deceaſe. And I doe hereby abſolutely forgive him, all that is due unto me for his lodging, diet, firing and waſhing, which he hath had of me now ſix Yeeres together.

Two hundred pounds to *Thomas Bilingſley*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Thomas Bilingſley*, Sonne of Sir *Henry Bilingſley*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, deceaſed, the Sum of two hundred Pounds, to be paid him within one Yeere next after my deceaſe. And I doe abſolutely forgive him the Summe of two hundred Pounds, which hee oweth mee by his Bond, due the twentieth of *December*, *Anno*, 1625. and lent him the twentieth of this preſent Moneth, for a Yeere.

Three hundred pounds to *Thomas Jackſon*'s Executors.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Executors of *Thomas Jackſon*, of *London*, Merchant, deceaſed, (whom I take to be *Miles Jackſon*, the Sonne of the ſaid *Thomas*) the Sum of three hundred Pounds, to be paid at the end of one Yeere next after my deceaſe.

Fifty pounds to *Lucas van Peenen*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Lucas van Peenen* of *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*, Sonne of *Roger van Peenen* of that Town, deceaſed; the Summe of fifty Pounds Sterling, to be paid over by Exchange, within two Moneths after my deceaſe: Payable at *Uſance* to *John Mount-Stephen*, now reſiding in that Towne, to be paid over to the ſaid *Lucas van Peenen*, forthwith after he hath received it, in the full *Flemmiſh* Summe which the ſame ſhall produce.

Twenty pounds to *Jeremias Poets* of *Middelburgh*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Jeremias Poets*, of the ſame Towne of *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*, (if he be the Executor of his Brother *Hance Poets*, deceaſed) the Summe of twenty Pounds Sterling: To be made over by Exchange within two Moneths after my deceaſe. Payable at *Uſance*, to *John Mount-Stephen* aforenamed; and by him forthwith (after his receipt thereof) to be paid over to the ſaid *Jeremias Poets*, in the full *Flemmiſh* Summe which the ſame ſhall produce.

Two hundred pounds to his Servant *Will. Powle*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *William Powle*, my covenant Servant, the Summe of two hundred Pounds: To bee paid him within ſixe Moneths after my deceaſe.

Three hundred pounds to his Apprentice *Andrew Kendricke*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Andrew Kendricke* my Apprentice, the Summe of three hundred Pounds: To bee paid him, when he ſhall have ſerved ſeven Yeeres, from the commencement of the terme of his Indenture.

One hundred pounds more to the ſame perſon.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the ſaid *Andrew Kendricke*, the Summe of one hundred Pounds more: In lieu of ſo much given mee with him by his Father *John Kendricke*; to be paid him within three Moneths next after my deceaſe, upon acquittance to be given by his ſaid Father therefore.

To *Chriſtopher Pack* his Apprentice one hundred pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Chriſtopher Packe* mine Apprentice, the Sum of one hundred Pounds: To bee payed him within three Months next after my deceaſe.

Twenty pounds to his Horſe-keeper.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Thomas Mayle* my Horſe-keeper, the Summe of twenty Pounds: To be paid him within two Moneths next after my deceaſe.

Twenty pounds to his Maid *Dorothy*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Maid *Dorothy*, the Summe of twenty Pounds; to bee paid her within two Moneths next after my deceaſe.

Twenty pounds to his Maid *Margaret*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Maid *Margaret* the Summe of twenty Pounds; to bee paid her within two Moneths next after my deceaſe.

To his Drawer *Hutwith* fifty pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath unto *John Hutwith* my Drawer, the Summe of fifty Pounds;

to be paid him within three Moneths after my deceaſe.

To his Drawer *Bird* five and twenty pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Walter Bird* my Drawer, five and twenty Pounds; to bee paid him within three Moneths after my deceaſe.

Among the Servants of *Hutwith* twenty five pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the preſent Men Servants of *John Hutwith* my Drawer, the Sum of twenty five Pounds; whereof ten Pounds to *Charles*, and the other fifteene Pounds to be equally divided amongſt the reſt, as well Apprentices as Journeymen; to bee paid within two Months next after my deceaſe.

To his twelve Cloth-workers one hundred and thirty pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my twelve Clothworkers, that uſually row and ſheere my Clothes; the Summe of one hundred and thirty Pounds: Whereof twenty Pounds to *Owen Dobbins*, and ten Pounds a peece to the reſt; to bee payed within three Moneths next after my deceaſe.

To *Bigg* and *Salisbury* twenty five pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *William Bigge* and *William Salisbury*, that uſually preſſe and fold my Clothes; the Sum of twenty five Pounds: Whereof fifteen Pounds to *William Bigge*, and ten Pounds to *William Salisbury*, to bee paid them within three Moneths next after my deceaſe.

To his Porters twenty pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Porters at the Water ſide, ten Pounds, to be equally divided among them. And ten Pounds to my Porters, that uſually pack in my Houſe, to be paid within two Moneths next after my deceaſe.

Eight pounds to his Water-bearer and Waſher.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Water-bearer three Pounds: And to my Waſher *Anthony* five Pounds, to be paid them forthwith after my deceaſe.

To *William Beadle* of *Reading* fifty pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *William Beadle* of *Reading* Clothier, the Summe of fifty Pounds, if he be yet living; and if he be dead; then to his Executors: To be paid within three Moneths next after my deceaſe. And I doe hereby alſo forgive the ſaid *William Beadle* the ten Pounds he now oweth me.

To *Slye* of *Reading* Executors fifty pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Executors of *Mark Slye* of *Reading* Clothier deceaſed, the Summe of fifty Pounds; to be paid within three Moneths next after my deceaſe.

One hundred pounds to *Newman* of *Newbury*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Thomas Newman* of *Newbury* Clothier, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, to be paid him within three Moneths after my deceaſe.

One hundred Pounds to *John Skinner*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to *John Skinner*, Secretary to the Merchants Adventurers; the Summe of one hundred Pounds, to be paid within three Moneths next after my deceaſe.

To Widow *Hariſon* and her Daughter five pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Widdow *Hariſon* and her Daughter, dwelling in the Alley next to my dwelling Houſe, five Pounds, to be paid within one Moneth next after my deceaſe.

To Maſter *Bennet* three hundred pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to Maſter *Richard Bennet*, who was heretofore my Partner, the Summe of three hundred Pounds, to be paid at the end of one Yeere next after my deceaſe.

Tenne pound to make two Rings.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to Maſter *William Towerſon*, Skinner, Deputy of the Merchant Adventurers, five Pounds to make him a Ring. And to Maſter *Thomas Smith*, Skinner, five Pounds to make him a Ring; to be paid them forthwith after my deceaſe.

To three men five pound apeece.

*Item*, I give and bequeath unto *Raſe Barnet*, *William Ellets* and *John Southern*, Officers of the Merchant Adventurers, five Pounds a peece; to bee paid them forthwith after my deceaſe.

For Service by ſix a Clock every Morning at *Reading*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Maior and Burgeſſes of the Towne of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*; the Sum of two hundred and fifty Pounds; to be paid them at the end of one Yeere next after my deceaſe: Therewith to purchaſe Lands and Hereditaments, to the cleare yeerely value of ten Pounds for ever; to maintaine Divine Service to be ſaid in the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary* in that Towne, by the Parſon or his Curate every Morning of the Week, at ſixe of the Clocke for ever.

For the like Divine Service every Morning at *Newbury*.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of two hundred and fifty Pounds, to bee paid them at the end of one yeere next after my deceaſe: Therewith to purchaſe Lands or Hereditaments, of the cleare yeerely value of ten Pounds for ever; to maintaine Divine Service to bee ſaid in the Pariſh Church of that Towne by the Parſon or his Curate, every Morning of the Week at ſixe of the Clocke, to continue for ever.

To his Kinſeman *Bye* one hundred pounds.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Kinſeman *William Bye*, dwelling neere the Allum Mines in *Yorkeſhire*, the Summe of one hundred Pounds; to bee paid him within three Moneths after my deceaſe. And I doe hereby forgive him the tenne Pounds, which hee oweth me by his Bond, due long ſince.

Forty pounds for his Funerall Dinner at *Drapers* Hall.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Company of *Drapers* in *London*, the Summe of forty Pounds, to be beſtowed upon a Dinner for the Livery of that Company, to be at their Hall upon the Day of my buriall: This to bee paid forthwith after my deceaſe.

Diſpoſition of the Legacies, if any ſhall dye in the meane time.

And my will and meaning is, that in caſe any of the Perſons aforenamed, to whom I have bequeathed Legacies as aforeſaid, and not eſpecially diſpoſed for caſe of their deceaſe, ſhall happen to dye before the ſame Legacies grow due unto them; Then the Legacie or Legacies ſo by mee given to them as aforeſaid, ſhall bee paid unto their Executors or Adminiſtrators, at ſuch time as I have before ſeverally appointed unto them my Legataries.

Appointment of his Executor.

And I doe make and ordaine my loving Friend and Partner, Maſter *Laurence Halſtead*, my ſole Executor, of this my laſt Will and Teſtament: Charging him, as hee will anſwer it before Almighty GOD at the laſt Day of Judgment, that hee truly and punctually (in every particular) performe this my ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament; as I nothing doubt but hee will bee carefull to doe it. Hereby giving and bequeathing unto him my ſaid Executor, all the reſidue and remainder of my Eſtate; my Legacies before bequeathed being firſt payed and diſcharged.

The reſt of his Eſtate to his Executor.

In witneſſe of the Premiſſes, I have unto this my laſt Will and Teſtament, contained in eighteen ſeverall Sheets of Paper, put my Hand and Seale. That is, my Seale once at the top, and my Name under every ſeverall Sheete, the Day and Yeere firſt above written.

*John Kendricke.*

*Sealed, pronounced and delivered by the ſaid* John Kendricke, *as his laſt Will and Teſtament, in the preſence of us,*

*John Skinner.*
*Andrew Kendricke.*
*Thomas Singleton.*

Yearly Charities of this Pariſh. *J. S.*

But of the Bequeſts and charitable Gifts to St. *Chriſtopher's*, I have met with this Catalogue.

*Benedict Harlewyn* gave certain Houſes in *Fleetſtreet*, let for 61 Years from the Year 1669. at the Ground Rent of 42 *l.* Out of which 20 *l.*

*per ann.* is ſettled for reading Evening Prayer every Day in the Week.

*John Kenrick* gave 33 *l. per ann.* to the Pariſh, with 20 *l.* to the Miniſter; 5 *l.* to the Clark and Sexton; 5 *l.* to buy Candles, and 3 *l.* to the Poor. [For ſix a Clock Prayers every Morning.]

*Simon Horſepool* gave 4 *l.* 4 *s. per ann.* for Bread for the Poor, and other charitable Uſes: Out of a Houſe in *Corbet*'s Alley in *Gracechurch Street.*

*Thomas Forman* gave 5 *l. per ann.* to the Poor, iſſuing out of an Houſe in *Cornhill* within the ſaid Pariſh.

Sir *Peter le Maire* gave by his Will, *Anno* 1631. an 100 *l.* to the Poor of this Pariſh to be ſettled as a Stock by the Executors.

There is a Regiſter kept in the Pariſh of the Benefactors and Sums given.

Parſonage and Glebe.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire: But burnt down: And part of the Glebe is leaſed out to certain Truſtees for the Pariſh by Leaſe dated in *May* 1672. at the Ground-rent of 5 *l. per ann.* And the Truſtees have granted another Leaſe of the ſaid Houſe in *May* 1672. to *Robert Grove*, Clerk, in Truſt for the Rector *John Hall*, and his Succeſſors, at the Rent of 20 *l. per ann.* if he the ſaid Rector ſhall reſide and dwell therein. Theſe Leaſes let out for the Term of forty Years. There be other Leaſes of other Parts of the Glebe.

A great Meſſuage in Saint *Chriſtophers.*

*Bartholomew Compaine*, a Merchant of *Flanders*, gave 140 *l.* paid to the Lord Treaſurer of King *Edward* VI. for the Fee Simple of a large Meſſuage and Tenement in this Pariſh, lately belonging to the Fraternity of our Lady in the Chapel of *Barking*, *London*, being of the yearly value of 14 *l.* to be holden of free Burgage of the City of *London.* Perhaps this was that Houſe that was the Poſt Houſe before the Fire, and now *Prince*'s Street.

Sir *John Houblon*, Kt. and Alderman, ſometime Lord Maior of *London*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and one of the Burgeſſes for the City in Parliament, lived in this Pariſh, late deceaſed.]

*Scalding houſe or Scalding wicke.*

Weſt from this Church have yee *Scalding Alley*, of old time called *Scalding Houſe*, or *Scalding Wicke*, becauſe that Ground (for the moſt part) was then employed by *Poulters*, that dwelled in the high Street, from the *Stocks* Market to the great Conduit. Their Poultry which they ſold at their Stalls, were ſcalded there. The Street doth yet bear the name of the *Poultrie.* And the Poulters are but lately departed from thence into other Streets: As into *Graſſe Street*, and to the Ends of *S. Nicolas Fleſh Shambles.* This *Scalding Wick* is the fartheſt part of *Broadſtreet* Ward; and is by the Water (called *Walbrook)* parted from *Cheap* Ward.

*And this for the more antique Condition of this Ward. But at preſent this which enſueth is the State thereof.*

The *Streets*, *Lanes*, *Courts*, and Places now contained in this Ward are,

Streets and places in this Ward. *R. B.*

*Threedneedle Street* on both Sides of the Way; from the North Weſt Corner of *Cornhill*, near St. *Chriſtophers* Church, to St. *Martins Outwich* Church at the Corner of *Biſhopſgate Street. Bartholomew Lane*, *Princes Street*, almoſt as far as *Katharine Court*; the North end next to *Lothbury* being in *Coleman Street* Ward; *Lothbury* on both Sides from the Grate by St. *Margarets* Church to St. *Bartholomew Lane* end. *Throgmorton Street* on both ſides unto *Broadſtreet. Broadſtreet* on both ſides from St. *Benet Fink* Church to *London Wall. Wincheſter Street*, St. *Auguſtin Fryers*, *Wormwood Street* as far as *Helmet Court* in the Eaſt. *London Wall Street* from a little Eaſtwards of *Croſs Keys Court*, unto the beginning of *Wormwood Street* by *Broadſtreet* end.

In theſe Streets and Lanes are ſeveral Courts and Places of Name.

In the Deſcription whereof I ſhall begin with *London Wall Street*, and ſo come Southward.

*London Wall Street.*

*Bell Alley.*
*Thomſon's Rents.*
*Three Pigeon Alley.*
*White Horſe Inn.*
*Ball Alley.*
*Boarded Entry.*
3 *Tun Alley.*
*Maiden Head Court.*
*Wreſtlers Court.*
*Carpenters Hall.*
*White Hart Inn.*

*London Wall Street*, ſoe called as haveing the *City Wall* running along the North ſide. It is a Street of old Buildings, and they for the moſt part but ordinary, and as ill inhabited, the principal Inhabitants being *Curriers.* This Street, extending beyond this Ward, is very long, takeing its beginning from *Creplegate.* And in the Wall, beſides *Moregate* and the Poſterns Weſtwards towards *Creplegate*, is another Poſtern or Gate oppoſite to *Wincheſter Street*, which gives a Paſſage into *Moorfields.* The *Alleys*, *Courts*, and Places of Name beginning Weſt are theſe. *Bell Alley* or *Back Alley*, but narrow, ſeated on the back ſide of *Coleman Street*: This Alley is very long, but the part in this Ward begins on the Eaſt ſide at the *Black Poſts* over againſt *Swan Alley*, and from thence falls down into *Thomſons Rents*, which is very narrow and an ill Paſſage, and ſoe to *London Wall. Three Pigeon Alley* very ordinary. *White Horſe Inn*, a Place for Stablings; all theſe three fall into *Bell Alley. Ball Alley* very ordinary. The *Boarded Entry* but indifferent. *Three Tun Alley*, large and indifferently built and inhabited. *Maidenhead Court*, ſomewhat long, but narrow, except at the upper end, which is wider and better built, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Wreſtlers Court* very long, with Houſes only on the Weſt ſide, the Eaſt being the back ſide of *Carpenters Hall*, which hath a very handſome comeing into it of Free Stone, which leadeth to a Court Yard, and Garden, which is begirt with the Hall, and Apartments thereunto belonging, being a pretty handſome Building. *White Hart Inn* indifferent large, chiefly for Coaches, and Stablings for Livery Horſes.

This Street to *Broadſtreet* is called *Alhallows* in the *Wall* from the Church of that Name there ſeated.

Here on the South is *Wincheſter Street*, the *Great* and the *Little.*

*Great Wincheſter Street.*
*Little Wincheſter Street.*

*Great Wincheſter Street* comes out of *Broadſtreet* on the Eaſt, and after ſome Space turning Northwards falls into *London Wall Street.* It is an open broad Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute: Where it looks Northward it is called *Little Wincheſter Street*; and leadeth to *London Wall*; where *Little Moorgate* or Poſtern lets you into *Moorfields.*

*Nag's Head.*
*Bell Alley.*
*Wormwood Street.*
*Hand Alley.*
*Queen's Head Alley.*
*Helmet Court.*

This *Little Wincheſter Street* is not ſoe broad, nor ſoe well inhabited as the *Great.* And at the End next to *London Wall* is *Nags Head Inn* of no great account only for Livery Horſes. Out of *Great Wincheſter Street* on the South is a Paſſage to *Bell Alley*, which is paved with Free Stone, but very narrow: and brings into St. *Auguſtin Fryers.* Along from the Wall Church is *Wormwood Street*, of ſmall account for Houſes, or Inhabitants. In this Street are *Almeſhouſes* for 12 poor Women, erected by Mr. *Kemp*, each haveing 12 *d.* a Week in Money, beſides ſome other Perquiſites: and in this Street are theſe Places. *Hand Alley* but ſmall. *Queens Head Alley* very ordinary, both as to its Houſes and Inhabitants; This Alley with a turning Paſſage falls into a broad, or open Place, out of which is a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate Street. Helmet Court* but indifferent, which aſcending up Steps comes into

*Suttons Court.*
*Cock Yard.*

*Sutton Court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate Street*. It is a pretty handſome new built Court, with a Free Stone Pavement, and well inhabited, but this Court is in *Biſhopſgate* Ward. Betwixt *Helmet Court* and *Queens Head Alley* is *Cock Yard*, a Place of ordinary Account.

*Broadſtreet.*
*White Horſe Court* and *Yard.*
*Vine Court.*
*The Pay Office.*
*Pin-makers Alley.*
*Crown Court.*

Now going back again, we turn South into *Broadſtreet*, very ſpacious graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; which ſaid Street from *London Wall* runs Southwards, till bending Weſt it falls into *Throgmorton Street*, and more South into *Little Broadſtreet*, and thence into *Thredneedle Street*. In this *Broadſtreet* are theſe Alleys, Courts, and Places of Name: beginning next to *London Wall*. Firſt; *White Horſe Court* pretty large, with old Timber Houſes, nigh unto which is *White Horſe Yard*, only for Stablings. *Vine Court*, now built up into Houſes. *Bull Alley*, but narow, and ordinary. The *Pay Office*, that which formerly was *Wincheſter Place*, a good large Houſe, made uſe of, now of a long time, for the Payment of the Navy, *&c.* By the Corner of this Houſe South is *Wincheſter Street* already mentioned. *Pin-makers Hall* and *Pinmakers Alley*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Crown Court*, ſtill more South, a handſome broad Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited by Merchants and others.

*Greſhams Almeſhouſes.*
*Exciſe Office.*
*South Sea* Company.

On the Eaſt ſide of this Street hereabout is the back part of *Greſham Colledge*, which is in part in this Ward, but the greateſt in *Biſhopſgate* Ward, and there ſpoken of. Here ſtands *Greſham's* Almeſhouſe for 8 poor Men: To each of thoſe poor Men there is the allowance of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.* Near unto theſe Almeſhouſes is a Yard for Livery Horſes, but without Name; having in it ſome Houſes: and through it, is a common Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate Street*. Next is the *Exciſe Office*, a very large and handſome Building, encloſing a ſquare Court, being a Place very convenient for the Management of an Office of ſoe great a Concern, by reaſon of the many Rooms proper for the ſeveral Offices, Officers and Clerks: Divers of which Rooms are ſpacious, and to this Building is a large Yard, *&c.* Here now the Officers and Members of the *South Sea* Company meet and do their Buſineſs.

*St. Peters Poor* Church.
*Auguſtin Fryers.*

Oppoſite to this Office is the Pariſh Church of S. *Peters Poor*, with a Dial hanging over the Street. A little beyond the Church is a Place called *Auguſtin Fryers*, now built into ſeveral large Houſes partly inhabited by the Miniſters of the *Dutch* Church, ſtanding here, and partly by Merchants: One of theſe Houſes belong to the *Luſtring Company*.

*Little Broadſtreet.*
*Adams Court.*
*Cuſhion Court.*
*Britains Yard.*
*French Court.*
*Throgmorton Street.*
*Red Lyon Court.*
*New Court.*
*Shorters Court.*
*St. Bartholomew's Court*
*Angel Court.*
*Copt Hall Court.*
*Warnford Court.*
*Drapers Hall.*

Over againſt *Auguſtin Fryers* is *Little Broadſtreet*, much narrower than the other. Wherein are theſe Places: *Adams Court* pretty large, well built and inhabited, at the upper end is one Houſe larger than the reſt, being the Habitation of a Merchant. *Cuſhion Court*, pretty handſome, but ſmall, containing only two good Houſes. *Britains Yard*, but ſmall, having but one Houſe. *French Court* indifferent well inhabited, with a Free Stone Pavement. Now back to *Throgmorton Street*; very well built and inhabited; the chief Place here is the Houſe and Garden belonging to the Drapers Company. In this Street are theſe Courts and Places of Name, *viz. Red Lyon Court*, both ſmall and ordinary. *New Court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Place with good Houſes. *Shorters Court*, a very neat ſquare Place, with open Paſſage, the Houſes well built and inhabited. St. *Bartholomews Court*, but mean. *Angel Court*, very large and handſome, garniſhed with good Buildings, the Habitation of Merchants, and People of Repute. *Copt Hall Court*, a large and handſome open Place, with Houſes fit for good Inhabitants. *Warnford Court*, a good large Place, very well built and inhabited, at the upper end of which is a handſome large Houſe, ſevered from the reſt by a Wall which opens into a Court Yard, with a Garden, which Houſe the *Royal African* Company made uſe of, until their Removal to their Houſe in *Leadenhall Street*; and is now made uſe of by the Managers of the *Linnen Manufacture*. *Drapers Hall*, a very large and ſpacious Building, having a comely Quadrangle in the Entrance to it.

*Lothbury.*
*Greens Court.*
*Princes Court.*
*Faulcon Court.*
*Tokenhouſe Yard.*
*Whalebone Court.*

Next *Throgmorton Street* Weſt is *Lothbury*, a Street of a pretty good Trade, eſpecially for Founders for the making of Candleſticks, Bells, and divers Utenſils of Braſs and Copper; the part of this Street which is in this Ward goeth but to the Corner of St. *Margarets Lothbury* Church, which it takes in but a ſmall part of, the reſt is in *Coleman Street* Ward: The Courts in this part are, *Greens Court* but ordinary. *Princes Court*, likewiſe but ordinary. *Faulcon Court*, but ſmall, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Token-houſe Yard*, a large Place, with well built Houſes fit for good Inhabitants, eſpecially the Row on the Eaſt ſide, which have Court Yards, with Brick Walls before them; At the upper end of this Yard is a ſmall Paſſage down Steps into *Bell Alley* in *Coleman Street* Ward. This Place took its Name from an old Houſe there ſtanding, which anciently was the Office for delivering out of Farthings. *Whalebone Court*, large, with a Free Stone Pavement, hath good Houſes, pretty well tenanted.

*St. Bartholomew Lane.*
*Ship Yard.*
*Nags Head Court.*

Coming back we paſs up St. *Bartholomew Lane*, which runs up to the North ſide of the *Royal Exchange*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of a good Trade, and the rather for being ſo great a Throughfare to and from the *Exchange*. In this Lane are *Ship Yard*, which hath a wide Entrance, is repleniſhed with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; and the Court, which is ſpacious, hath a Free Stone Pavement. *Nags Head Court* is large, pretty well built and tenanted, with a Free Stone Pavement.

*St. Bartholomews* Church.

Then we come to St. *Bartholomews* Church ſeated at the South Eaſt Corner. This Church was deſtroyed in the Fire of *London* 1666. and is rebuilt of Free Stone, with a Towred Steeple.

*Thredneedle Street.*
*Princes Street.*
*Drapers Court.*
*Katherine Court.*

Out of *Bartholomew Lane* we come into *Thredneedle Street:* which takes its beginning on the Weſt in the *Poultrey*, and paſſing by St. *Bartholomew Lane*, and leaving *Little Broadſtreet* on the North ſide, and *Finch Lane* on the South, falleth into *Biſhopſgate Street:* In this Street are ſeveral good Buildings, well inhabited with divers noted Places, with *Taverns*, *Coffee-houſes*, and other publick Places of Entertainment. At the Weſt End of this Street is *Princes Street*, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Lothbury*; this Street is very well built and inhabited; but the part next to *Lothbury* is in *Coleman Street* Ward. In the Part in this Ward is *Drapers Court*, which is pretty handſome, with a Free Stone Pavement, which with a turning Paſſage leads into *Lothbury*. Alſo *Katharine Court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

*Three Nun Court.*

But to go back again into *Thredneedle Street*, wherein are theſe Courts and Places, at the Weſt End *Three Nun Court*, pretty large and indifferent good, with a Free Stone Pavement.

*St. Chriſtophers* Church.

Next Eaſtward is S. *Chriſtophers* Church, a good Structure, new built ſince the great Fire, wherein the old Church was conſumed. On the North ſide it hath a good Churchyard encloſed with a Wall with Rows of Trees about it.

At the Eaſt End of this Church is another narrow Alley, which bears the Name of St. *Chriſtophers Alley*. At the upper End whereof, going down Steps, is a handſome open Court, with good Houſes, leaving alſo the ſame Name. This Church is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Biſhop of *London* the Patron.

*Caſtle Alley.*

Next is *Caſtle Alley* on the other ſide: which falls into *Cornhill*. And to that Ward ſome part of it belongs.

Then is there a Paſſage into *Cornhill* on the Weſt ſide of the *Exchange*. Then further on the Eaſt ſide are *Sweetings Rents* and *Alley*, both narrow Places; with Free Stone Pavements, which alſo gives Paſſages into *Cornhill:* being Places taken up by Coffee-houſes, Eating-houſes and Shops.

St. *Benet Fink* Church.

A little further Eaſtward is the Pariſh Church of St. *Benet Fink*, a very handſome Free Stone Building, built Cupulo Faſhion. It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Maſter of S. *Anthony* was Patron. It was conſumed in the Fire of *London* 1666, and rebuilt as now it is.

*Finch Lane.*

*Spread Eagle Court.*

Then ſtill further Eaſt on the ſame ſide is *Finch*, or *Finck Lane*, and falls into *Cornhill*. This Lane is of no great Trade, the part next to *Cornhill* is out of this Ward. On the Weſt ſide is *Spread Eagle Court*, but ordinary, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Thredneedle Street* againſt *Little Broadſtreet*.

*French* Church.

*Hatton Court.* *Crown Court.* *Merchant Taylors Hall.*

On the other ſide of *Finch Lane* is the *French* Church new built, having been of the Churches that felt the dreadful Effects of the Fire in 1666. *Hatton Court*, a handſome ſquare Place, well built and inhabited. *Crown Court*, ſmall, and but indifferent. *Merchant Taylors Hall* is on the South ſide of the Street, a large Building, with a ſpacious Hall, a good Court Room, and other Apartments, with a Court Yard before it, and a handſome Garden behind the Hall.

St. *Martins Outwich* Church.

At the very Corner of *Thredneedle Street* Eaſtward, where it fronts *Biſhopſgate Street*, is ſeated the Pariſh Church of St. *Martins Outwich*. It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the *Merchant Taylors* Company the Patrons.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 30 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild-hall* in the Month of *Auguſt*.]

This *Broadſtreet* Ward hath an Alderman with his Deputy, Common Counſellors 10. Conſtables 10. Scavengers 8. Wardmote Inqueſt 13. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at 27 *l.* and accounted in the *Exchequer* after 25 *l.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Gerard Conyers* Knt.

## CHAP. VIII.

# CORNHIL WARD.

*The Market. The Tun upon* Cornhil. *The Conduit. The Royal Exchange. St.* Peters Cornhil. *The Antiquity of that Church. St.* Michael Cornhil. *The Fripperers of* Cornhil. *The preſent Eſtate of this Ward.*

*Cornehill* Ward.

A Market place upon *Cornhill*.

THE next Ward towards the South, is *Cornehill* Ward: ſo called of a Corn-market, time out of mind there holden, and is a part of the principal high Street, beginning at the Weſt end of *Leadenhall*, ſtretching downe Weſt on both the ſides, by the South end of *Finkes Lane* on the right Hand, and by the North end of *Birchovers Lane*, on the left part; of which Lanes, to wit, to the middle of them, is of this Ward, and ſo downe to the *Stockes* Market; and this is the Bounds of this Ward. The upper or Eaſt part of this Ward, and alſo a part of *Limeſtreet* Ward, hath beene (as I ſaid) a Market-place, eſpecially for Corne, and ſince for all kinde of Victuals, as is partly ſhewed in *Limeſtreet* Ward.

Fiſh Market.

Fleſh Market at *Leadenhall*.

Yet it appeareth of Record, that in the Yeere 1522. the Rippiers of *Rie* and other Places ſold their freſh Fiſh in *Leadenhall* Market, upon *Cornehill*; but forraigne Butchers were not admitted there to ſell Fleſh, till the Yeere 1533.

Alteration of Prizes in ſhort time.

The Prizes of Fleſh.

And ſhortly after it was enacted, that the ſaid Butchers and others ſhould ſell their Beef and Mutton by Weight: to wit, Beef not above a halfe penny the pound; and Mutton, halfe penny, halfe farthing. Which Act being deviſed for the great commodity of the Realme, (as it was then thought) hath ſince proved farre otherwiſe: For before that time, a fat Oxe was ſold at *London* for 26 *s.* 8 *d.* at the moſt: a fat Weather for 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a fat Calfe the like Price; a fat Lambe for 12 *d.* Pieces of Beef weighed two pounds and a halfe at the leaſt; yea, three pound or better, for a penny, on every Butchers Stall in this Citie; and of thoſe pieces of Beef thirteen or fourteen for twelve pence: fat Mutton for eight pence the Quarter, and one hundred weight of Beef for 4 *s.* 8 *d.* at the deareſt.

*A. M.*

What the Price is now, I neede not to ſet downe, many Men thought the ſame to riſe in Price, by meane, that Graſiers knew, or ſuppoſed, what weight every their Beaſts contained, and ſo raiſing their price thereafter. The Butcher could be no gainer, but by likewiſe raiſing his Price. But the true Cauſes of enhancing the Prices both of thoſe and other Victuals, are not to be diſputed here.]

The number of Butchers then in the Citie and Suburbs was accounted ſixe ſcore, of which every one killed 6 Oxen a peece weekely: which is in 46 Weekes 3120 Oxen, or 720 Oxen weekely.]

The forraigne Butchers (for a long time) ſtood in the high Street of *Limeſtreet* Ward, twice every Weeke, *viz. Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, and were ſome gaine to the Tenants, before whoſe Doors they ſtood, and into whoſe Houſes they ſet their Blockes and Stalles, on the North ſide of that Street. But that advantage being eſpied, they were taken into *Leadenhall*, there to pay for their ſtanding to the Chamber of *London*.

Thus much for the Market upon *Cornehill*.

Standard of *Thames-water* by *Leadenhall*.

The chiefe Ornaments in *Cornehill* Ward are theſe: Firſt, at the Eaſt end thereof, in the middle of the high Street, and at the parting of foure wayes, have ye a Water-ſtandard, placed there in the Yeere 1582. in manner following: A certain *German*, or *Dutch* Man born, named *Peter Morris*, having made an artificiall Forcier for that purpoſe, conveyed *Thames* Water in Pipes of Lead, over the Steeple of St. *Magnus* Church, at the North end of *London Bridge*, and from thence into divers Mens Houſes in *Thames-ſtreet*, new *Fiſh-ſtreet*, and *Graſs-ſtreet*, up to the North Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall*, the higheſt Ground of all the Citie. Where the waſte of the maine Pipe riſing into this Standard, (provided at the Charges of the Citie) with foure Spouts, runneth four ways, at every Tide, according to Covenant, plentifully ſerving to the commodity of the Inhabitants neere adjoyning in their Houſes, and alſo cleanſing the Chanels of the Street toward *Biſhopſgate*, *Aldgate*, the *Bridge*, and the *Stocks* Market. But now no ſuch Matter: by whoſe default I know not.

*Peter Morris.*

The higheſt Ground of the Citie of *London*.

A Conduit here.

Then have ye a faire Conduit, of ſweet Water, caſtellated in the midſt of that Ward and Street. This Conduit was firſt builded of Stone, in the yeere 1282. by *Henry Wallis*, Maior of *London*, to be a Priſon for Night-walkers, and other ſuſpicious Perſons, and was called the *Tunne* upon *Cornehill*, becauſe the ſame was builded ſomewhat in faſhion of a *Tunne*, ſtanding on the one end.

The Tun upon *Cornehill*, a priſon-houſe for night-walkers.

Alſo without the Weſt ſide of this Tun was a fair Well of Springing Water, curbed round with hard Stone.

Temporal Men puniſh Spiritual Perſons for Incontinency. The Biſhop complaineth. The King forbids the Laity for puniſhing the Clergymen.

To this Priſon of the Tun the Night Watches of this Citie committed not onely Night-walkers, but alſo other Perſons, as well Spiritual as Temporal, whom they ſuſpected of Incontinencie, and puniſhed them according to the Cuſtomes of this Citie: but complaint thereof being made, about the yeere of Chriſt, 1297. King *Edward* the firſt writeth to his Citizens thus:

Edward *by the Grace of God*, &c. *Whereas* Richard Graveſend, *Biſhop of* London, *hath ſhewed unto us, that by the great Charter of* England, *the Church hath a Priviledge, that no Clerke ſhould be impriſoned by a Lay-man, without our Commandment, and Breach of Peace; which notwithſtanding, ſome Citizens of* London, *upon meere ſpight, doe enter in their Watches into Clerks Chambers, and then (like Felons) carry them to the* Tunne, *which* Henry le Wallis, *ſometime Maior, built for Night-walkers. Wherefore wee will that this our Commaundement be proclaimed in a full Hoyſtings; and that no Watch hereafter enter into any Clerks Chamber, under the forfeit of* 30 *pound. Dated at* Carlile *the* 18. *of* March, *the* 25. *of our Reigne.*

Citizens of *London* break up the Tun upon *Cornhill*.

More I read that about the yeere of Chriſt, 1299. the 27. of *Edward* the firſt, certain principal Citizens of *London*, to wit, *T. Romane*, *Richard Glouceſter*, *Nicholas Faringdon*, *Adam Helingbury*, *T. Saly*, *John Dunſtable*, *Richard Aſhwy*, *John Wade*, and *William Strotford* brake up this Priſon, called the *Tunne*, and tooke out certaine Priſoners. For the which they were ſharply puniſhed, by long Impriſonment, and great Fines, as in another Place I have ſhewed. It coſt the Citizens (as ſome have written) more than 20000 Markes, which they were amerced in, before *William de March*, Treaſurer of the Kings Exchequer, to purchaſe the Kings Favour, and the Confirmation of their Liberties.

*Tho. Walſingham.*

Citizens of *London* puniſhed Fornication and Adultery in Prieſts as well as others, without partiality.

Alſo, that in the yeere 1383. the ſeventh of *Richard* the ſecond, the Citizens of *London* taking upon them the Rights that belonged to their Biſhops, firſt impriſoned ſuch Women as were taken in Fornication or Adultery, in the ſaid *Tunne*; and after, bringing them forth to the Sight of the World, they cauſed their Heads to be ſhaven, after the manner of Theeves, whom they named *Appellators*, and ſo to be led about the City, in Sight of all the Inhabitants, with Trumpets and Pipes ſounding before them, that their Perſons might be the more largely knowne: Neither did they ſpare ſuch kind of Men a whit the more, but uſed them as hardly, ſaying; They abhorred not only the Negligence of their Prelates, but alſo deteſted their Avarice, that ſtudied for Money, omitted the Puniſhment limited by Law, and permitted thoſe that were found guilty to live favourably by their Fines. Wherefore they would themſelves, they ſaid, purge their Citie from ſuch Filthineſs, leſt through Gods Vengeance, either the Peſtilence or Sword ſhould happen to them, or that the Earth ſhould ſwallow them. Laſt of all to be noted, I reade in the Charge of the Wardmote Inqueſt in every Ward in this Citie, theſe Words: *If there bee any Prieſt in Service within the Ward, which before-time hath beene ſet in the* Tunne *in* Cornehill *for his Diſhoneſty, and hath forſworne the Citie, all ſuch ſhall bee preſented.*

Prieſts puniſhed in the Tun upon *Cornhill* forced to forſweare this City.

Thus much for the *Tunne* in *Cornhill* have I read.

Now, for the Puniſhment of Prieſts, in my Youth, one Note and no more. *John Atwod*, Draper, dwelling in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* upon *Cornehill*, directly againſt the Church, having a proper Woman to his Wife, ſuch an one as ſeemed the holieſt amongſt a thouſand, had alſo a luſty Chauntry Prieſt of the ſaid Pariſh Church, repairing to his Houſe, with the which Prieſt, the ſaid *Atwod* would ſometime after ſupper play a Game at Tables for a pint of Ale. It chanced on a time, having haſte of worke, and his Game proving long, he left his Wife to play it out, and went downe to his Shop: but returning to fetch a preſſing-iron, he found ſuch play (to his miſliking) that hee forced the Prieſt to leap out at a Window, over the Penthouſe into the Street, and ſo to run to his Lodging in the Churchyard. *Atwod* and his Wife were ſoon reconciled, ſo that he would not ſuffer her to be called in queſtion; but the Prieſt being apprehended and committed, I ſaw his Puniſhment to be thus: He was on three Market Days conveyed thorow the high Street and Markets of the Citie, with a Paper on his Head, wherein was written his Treſpaſſe. The firſt Day hee rode in a Carry; the ſecond, on a Horſe, his Face to the Horſe Taile; the third, led betwixt twaine, and every day rung with Baſons, and Proclamations made of his Fact at every turning of the Streets, and alſo before *John Atwod*'s Stall, and the Church Doore of his Service, where he loſt his Chauntry of twenty Nobles the Yeere, and was baniſhed the Citie for ever.

A Prieſt puniſhed for Lechery.

The Conduit upon *Cornhill*.

In the yeere 1401. the ſaid Priſon-houſe, called the *Tunne*, was made a Ceſterne for ſweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead from *Tyborne*, and was from thenceforth called the Conduit upon *Cornehill*. Then was the Wall plancked over, and a ſtrong Priſon made of Timber, called a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks ſet upon it; and this was for Night-walkers. On the top of which Cage was placed a Pillory, for the Puniſhment of Bakers, offending in the Aſſiſe of Bread; for Millers ſtealing of Corne at the Mill, and for Bawds and Scolds, and other Offenders.

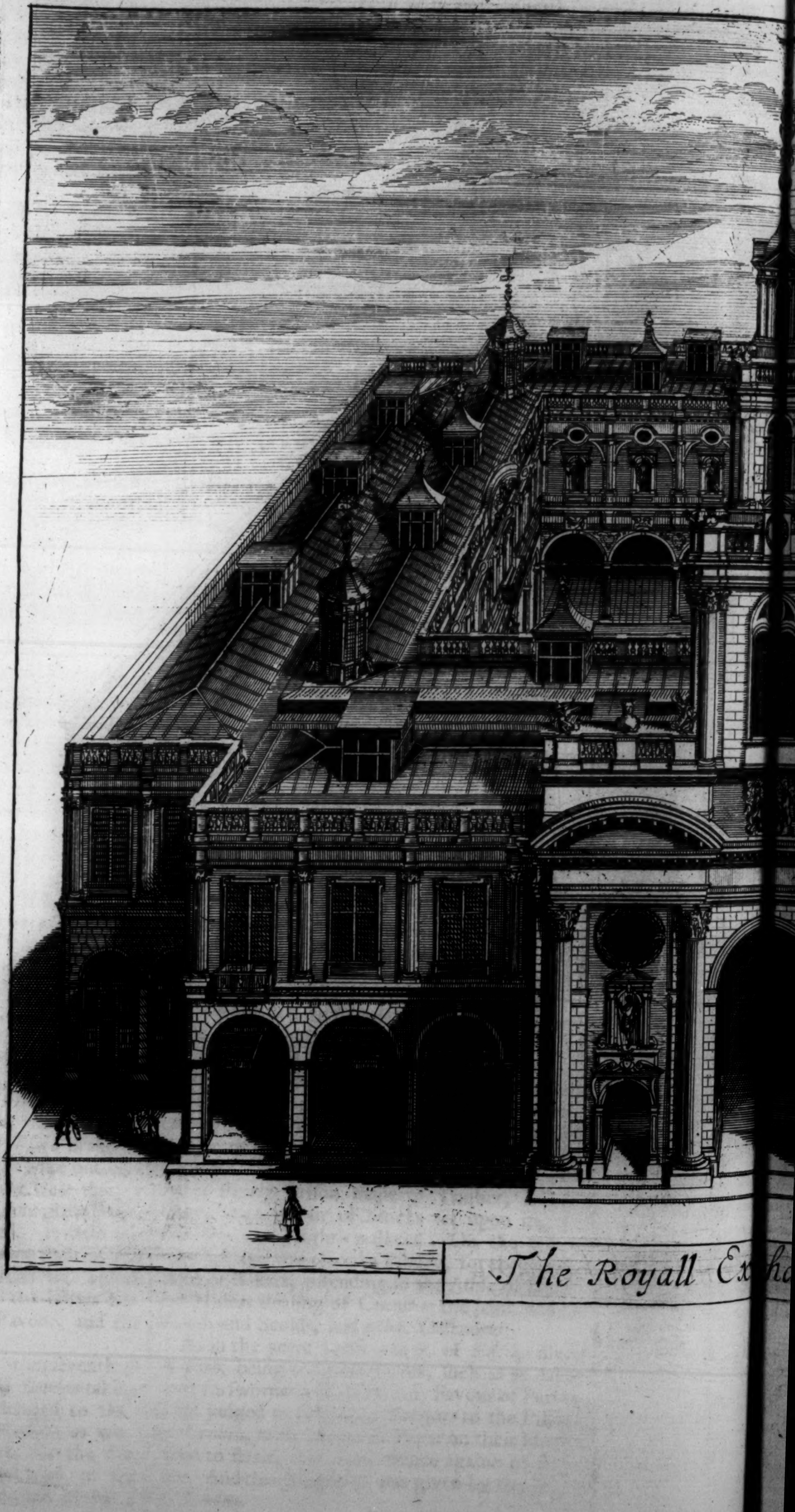
Cage, Stocks and pillory in *Cornhill*.

Bakers, Millers, Bauds, Scolds, and common Jurors for Rewards, puniſhed on the pillory.

As in the yeere 1468. the 7. of *Ed.* 4. divers Perſons, being common Jurors, ſuch as at Aſſiſes were forſworne for Rewards, or Favour of Parties, were judged to ride from *Newgate* to the Pillorie in *Cornhill*, with Miters of Paper on their Heads: there to ſtand, and from thence againe to *Newgate*. And this Judgment was given by the Maior of *London*.

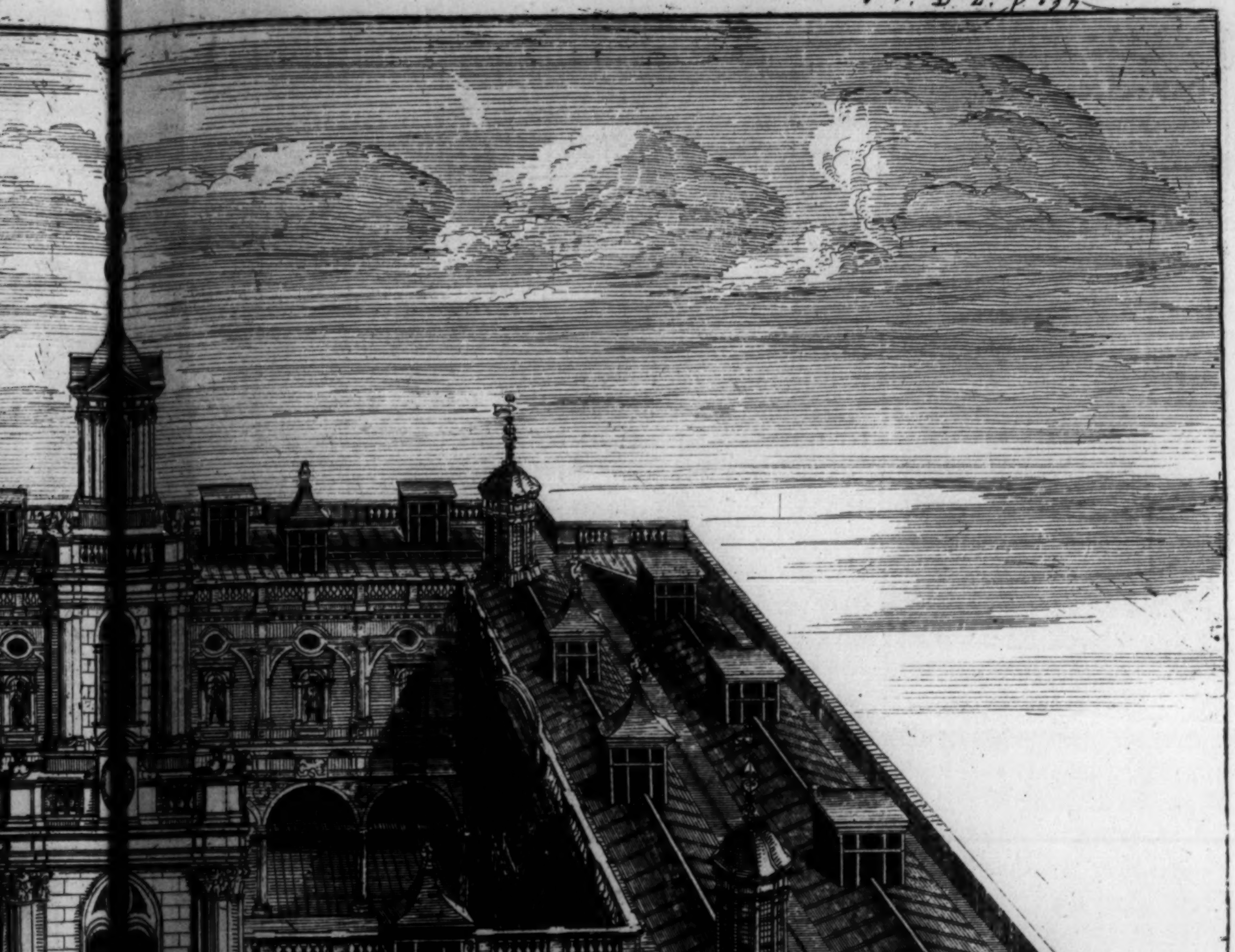
Falſe Swearers pillorized here.

In



The Royall Ex

V 1: B 2: p 135



ll Ex hange of London

t
a
w
g
C
c
r
h
d
th
ſw
liſ
hi
is
ad
co
ro
Bu
Su
be
Co
*Cor*
larg

The W
houſe c
Kings I
upon *C*
*hill.*

Drapers
*Cornhill*
*Tow. Re*
*J.* S

Ringleaders of falſe Inqueſts ſo ſerved.

In the Yeere 1509. the firſt of *Henry* the 8. *Darby*, *Smith*, and *Simſon*, Ringleaders of falſe Inqueſts in *London*, rode about the Citie with their Faces to the Horſes Tailes, and Papers on their Heads, and were ſet on the Pillorie in *Cornehill*, and after brought againe to *Newgate*, where they dyed for very Shame, ſaith *Robert Fabian*. A Ring-leader of Inqueſts, as I take it, is he, that making a gainful Occupation thereof, will appeare upon *Niſi prius*'s ere he be warned, or procure himſelfe to be warned to come on by a *Tallis*. Hee will alſo procure himſelf to be Fore-man, when hee can, and take upon him to over-rule the reſt to his Opinion: ſuch an one ſhall be laboured by Plantifes and Defendants, not without Promiſe of Rewards; and therefore to be ſuſpected of a bad Conſcience. I would wiſh a more careful choice of Jurors to bee had: for I have knowne a Man carted, rung with Baſons, and baniſhed out of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, and afterward, in *Aldgate* Ward admitted to be Conſtable, a Grand Jury Man, and Foreman of their Wardmote Inqueſt. What I know of the like, or worſe Men, preferred to the like Offices, I forbeare to write, but wiſh to be reformed.

Ring-leaders of Inqueſts will proffer their Service, and bend every way for gaine. Careful choice of Jurors is to be had: a Man detected, and that had ſworne fooliſhly againſt his Brother, is not to be admitted a common Juror. Neither Butcher nor Surgeon is to be admitted.

Conduit on *Cornhill* inlarged.

The foreſaid Conduit upon *Cornehill* was in the yeer 1475 inlarged by *Robert Drope*, Draper, Maior, that then dwelt in that Ward; he inlarged the Ceſtern of this Conduit with an Eaſt End of Stone, and Lead, and caſtellated it in comely manner.

In the yeere 1546. Sir *Martin Bowes*, Maior, dwelling in *Lumbard Street*, and having his back Gate opening into *Cornhill*, againſt the ſaid Conduit, minded to have inlarged the Ceſterne thereof with a Weſt end, like as *Robert Drope* before had done towards the Eaſt. View and Meaſure of the Plot was taken for this Worke: but the Pillory and Cage being removed, they found the Ground planked, and the Well aforeſaid worne out of Memory. Which Well they revived and reſtored to uſe; [it is ſince made a Pumpe:] They ſet the Pillorie ſomewhat Weſt from the Well, and ſo this Work ceaſed.

The Wey-houſe or Kings Beame upon *Cornhill*.

On the North ſide of this Street, from the Eaſt unto the Weſt, have ye faire Houſes for Merchants and others; amongſt the which, one large Houſe is called the *Wey-houſe*; where Merchandiſes brought from beyond Seas, are to be weighed at the Kings Beame. This Houſe hath a Maſter, and under him foure Maſter Porters, with Porters under them; they have a ſtrong Cart, and were uſed to have foure great Horſes, to draw and carry the Wares from the Merchants Houſes to the Beame, and back againe; now three Horſes ſerve the turn. Sir *Tho. Lovell*, Kt. builded this Houſe, with a faire front of Tenements toward the Street. All which he gave to the Grocers of *London*, himſelf being free of the Citie, and a Brother of that Company.

Drapers of *Cornhill.* *Tow. Record.* *J. S.*

*Drapers* from ancient times have had their Dwellings and Shops here in *Cornhill:* There was one *John Olyver Pannarius de Cornhull*. Between three and four hundred Years ago we meet with the *Drapers of Cornhull:* Who were of the Fraternity of S. *Mary* of *Bethlehem*. As appears by this Record. “*On Honour*, &c. To the Honour of our Lord Jhu Criſt and his ſwete Moder Seint *Marie* owr Ladie of *Bethlem*; in which moſt holie place our ſeid Lord Jhu Criſt was choſen to be born in hys Salvacion of al his People: In which place of *Bethlem* the Starre apperyd to the Shepherds, and gave and ſhewed Lyght to the three Kyngys of *Coloyne*, who offered in the ſame place of *Bethlem* three Gyftes, Golde, Myrrhe, and Inſenſe; one Fraternite is begon, for the ſame Honour, in amendment of their Lyves, by the Aſſent of the Fryar *Wyllyam Titte*, Fryar of the Hoſpital of owr Ladie of *Bethlem* of *London*. Which is a Cell of the Place of *Bethlem:* And for other good People *DRAPERS of CORNHULL*, and other good Men and Women, which will be Broders and Syſters, and maintein the ſame Fraternite for the term of their Lives, and al the Points that follow, &c. To pay xx Shillings entrance, and every year two Shillings, and every quarter ſix Pence. Which Fraternite was extant 1361. and their Feaſt was on the Purification of our Lady.]

Then have ye the ſaid *Finkes Lane*, the South end of which Lane on both the ſides, is in *Cornehill* Ward.

The *Burſe* upon *Cornhill*, or the *Royal Exchange*.

*Swan Alley.* *New Alley.*

St. *Chriſtophers Alley.* Houſholders diſplaced for building of the *Burſe*.

Then next is the *Royall Exchange*, erected in the Yeere 1566. after this order, *viz.* Certaine Houſes upon *Cornehill*, and the like upon the backe thereof, in the Ward of *Broadſtreet*, with three Alleys; the firſt called *Swan Alley*, opening into *Cornehill*; the ſecond, *New Alley*, paſſing thorow out of *Cornehill* into *Broadſtreet* Ward, over againſt St. *Bartholomew* Lane; the third, S. *Chriſtophers* Alley, opening into *Broadſtreet* Ward, and into Saint *Chriſtophers* Pariſh, containing in all fourſcore Houſholds; were firſt purchaſed by the Citizens of *London*, for more than 3532. * Pounds, and were ſold for 478. Pounds, to ſuch Perſons as ſhould take them downe, and carry them thence. Alſo the Ground or Plot was made plaine at the Charges of the Citie, and then Poſſeſſion thereof was by certaine Aldermen (in the name of the whole Citizens) given to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Kt. Agent to the Queens Highneſſe, thereupon to build a Burſe, or place for Merchants to aſſemble in, at his owne proper Charges: And hee, on the ſeventh of *June*, laying the firſt Stone of the Foundation, beeing Bricke, accompanied with ſome Aldermen, every of them laid a piece of Gold, which the Workmen tooke up, and forthwith followed upon the ſame with ſuch diligence, that by the Moneth of *November*, in the yeere 1567. the ſame was covered with Slate, and ſhortly after fully finiſhed.

* It was above 4000 *l.* as the Maior and Aldermen did ſet forth in their Anſwer to the Lady *Greſhams* Supplication. *J. S.*

The Cities Charges. The Ground given by the City to Sir *Tho Greſham*, to build the *Exchange*.

Queen *Elizabeth* came to the *Burſe*.

In the yeere 1570. on the 23. of *January*, the Queens Majeſtie, attended with her Nobility, came from her Houſe at the *Strand*, called *Somerſet Houſe*, and entred the City by *Temple-Barre*, through *Fleetſtreet*, *Cheape*, and ſo by the North ſide of the *Burſe*, through *Three Needle Street*, to Sir *Thomas Greſhams* in *Biſhopſgate Street*, where ſhe dined. After Dinner, her Majeſty returning through *Cornehill*, entred the *Burſe* on the South ſide. And after ſhee had viewed every part thereof above the Ground; eſpecially the *Pawne*, which was richly furniſhed with all ſorts of the fineſt Wares in the Citie; She cauſed the ſame *Burſe*, by an Herauld and a Trumpet, to be proclaimed the *Royall Exchange*, and to bee ſo called from thenceforth, and not otherwiſe.

The *Burſe* called the *Royal Exchange*.

*J. S.*

*E. Howes.*

The Rent of the Shops here brought in conſiderable Gains to Sir *Thomas Greſham* the Builder. And about five or ſix Years after the Shops were all furniſhed with Wares, *Greſham* conſtrained all the Shopkeepers that had Shops above, to take Shops below, in the loweſt Vaults of the *Exchange*, where was an equal number of Shops to thoſe above. At which time every one paid four Marks a Year for every Shop above; and he would have as much Rent for every Shop below, or elſe they ſhould not have a Shop above. But after they had kept Shop below a little while, what with the damp of the Vault, the darkneſs of the Place, and the unwillingneſs of Cuſtomers to buy their Wares there, they were ſo wearied, that they agreed among themſelves to give 4 *l.* a Year for a Shop above, ſo that they might be freed from keeping Shop below: And ſo Sir *Thomas* ſhould turn the Vault to what other uſe he would, either for Merchants Goods, or otherwiſe. Which offer he accepted; and ſo the Tenants only furniſhed the Shops above; And as they remain to this day. And the Vaults have been uſed now a long time for ſtowing of Merchandizes, and chiefly Pepper.

A *Burſe* much wanted before this was built. *J. S.*

Before this *Exchange* was thus built and compleated, there had been many Thoughts and Counſels among the Citizens and Merchants about the effecting of it; it being a thing greatly needed by thoſe that followed Merchandize, ſince it could not be carried on conveniently without ſuch a Place for meeting and conference together. And among the reſt, *Richard Clough*, Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Correſpondent in *Antwerp* in the Year 1561. wrote a Letter to him, blaming the City of *London* for neglecting ſo neceſſary a thing: Calling the Governours of the ſaid City, a Company that did ſtudy for nothing elſe than their own private Profit? “Conſidering, added he, what a City *London* is; and that in ſo many Years the ſame found not the means to make a *Burſe*, but Merchants muſt be contented to ſtand and walk in the Rain, more like Pedlars than Merchants. In this Country, ſaid he, [meaning *Antwerp*] and in all other, there is no kind of People that have occaſion to meet, but ye have a Place meet for that purpoſe. Indeed, and if your Buſineſs were done [here] and that I might have the leiſure to go about it, and that I would be a means to Mr. Secretary to have his Favour therein; I would not doubt but to make ſo fair a Burſe in *London*, as the great Burſe is in *Antwerp* without ſoliciting of any Man more than he ſhall be well diſpoſed to give, *&c.* Whence one may conjecture that *Greſham* had it in his Thoughts ſometime before, and wanted only a Contribution from ſome wealthy Citizens to aſſiſt in ſo expenſive a Work: Which he obtained at laſt: The Citizens having purchaſed the Fee Simple of the Ground and Houſes, by certain Truſtees, conveyed it over to him to build the ſaid Burſe upon: And in the Conveyance he was to make a Re-aſſurance again to them upon certain Conditions. But he dying before this was done, ſome difference happened between the Lady *Greſham* and the City.

*Greſham* gets Glory hereby.

Sir *Thomas Greſham* got great Fame and Glory by this magnificent Work, and every one took their occaſions to extol him. Thus one *Hugh Gough*, in a Book dedicated to him ſoon after his finiſhing this Structure, entertained him with Words to this Tenor: “That few had flouriſhed in whom all theſe commendable Qualities had reigned; as both to be beneficial to their Country by ſafe Counſel, procuring of ſafeguard for the ſame, and beſtowing of their ſubſtance, to the building of ſuch famous and magnificent Works as might ſerve for common Utility unto all Men. And by the diſcretion of thoſe Men that be learned and wiſe, if ever any Subject hath enjoyed them, they attribute it unto you. For what is he, which is ignorant of the Policies and Travails that your Works have uſed and ſuſtained, for to get Safeguard, and requiſite Furniture to the Realm. Beſide the infinite Riches given to the building of that princely Work, commonly call'd the *Burſe*. Which already declareth, and in *London* is openly to be ſeen, what Commodity generally it will bring to the Citizens thereof. To what end ſhould I rehearſe or make mention of the great diverſity, which Men account to be betwixt it and the huge Tower of *Babylon*, or the outragious Buildings in *Egypt*, named *Pyramides*; or of the exceeding difference, wherein it excelleth the intricate Labyrinths, and monſtrous Pillars erected in divers Parts of the World? Conſidering that it is unknown unto few, that theſe were builded for a vain Oſtentation, or frivolous Memorial, without any profitable Uſe; or of Envy, becauſe the Founders thereof would not leave ſuch ſtore of worldy Treaſure unto their Succeſſors. I need not make rehearſal of their Courteſy, Gentleneſs, Friendſhip and Liberality towards all Men; yea, and, which deſerveth no ſmall Commendation, towards the Unknown and Strangers, *&c.*

The Lady *Greſham* contends for the *Exchange.*

After the Death of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, the Founder of the *Exchange*, in the Year 1592. Lady *Greſham*, his Widow, contended with the Maior and Truſtees for the *Exchange*; endeavouring to get an Act of Parliament to empower her and her Heirs to make Leaſes from time to time of twenty one Years or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Exchange*, keeping the Fines to her ſelf. Which was ſuppoſed to be againſt the laſt Will of Sir *Thomas*, and contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the 23. of the Queen. She alſo complained, that the City did not, or would not, employ the Profits of the *Exchange* according to Sir *Thomas*'s Will. This ſhe exhibited by way of Supplication to the Council againſt the Lord Maior and his Brethren, the Aldermen.

The Cities Vindication of themſelves againſt her.

To which they ſubjoyned this Anſwer; “That whereas the Lady *Greſham* had deſired to have an Act of Parliament to authorize her and her Heirs from time to time to makes Leaſes of twenty one Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Royal Exchange*, keeping the Fines thereof to her ſelf, and reſerving as many Rents as is now reſerved to remain to the City of *London*: It is thereunto aunſwered, That the ſame her Demand is utterly againſt both the laſt Will and Teſtament of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, her late Husband, as alſo expreſly againſt an Act of Parliament made in the 23. Year of her Majeſties Reign. Unto which Act the ſaid Lady *Greſham* was privy, and her Council was heard, what they could ſay, before the ſaid Act paſſed. And they ſay alſo, the ſame Requeſt of the Lady *Greſham* is againſt all Reaſon and Equity. For that the Citizens of the City of *London* purchaſed in Fee Simple, in the name of *Livers Feoffees*, the Soyl whereupon the *Royal Exchange* is builded, and paid for the ſame above 4000 *l.* And in the eighth Year of her Majeſties Reign conveyed the ſame to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, upon Condition to have Re-aſſurance made according to certain Covenants: Which was not done. And albeit the Citizens might lawfully have entred for Breach of the ſaid Condition, and preſently taken the Rents and Profits of the whole; yet they have contented themſelves to accept of the ſame according to the laſt Will, and Act of Parliament, and have ſuffered the ſaid Lady *Greſham* to take the whole Profits: And yet they have been at great Charges in the defending of Titles made to ſome part of the ſame, and in paying of Quit-Rents, Tithes and Widows Dowers: Which they ſtill continue to this Day.

“Touching the Employments of the Profits of the *Exchange* according to the Purport of the Teſtament of Sir *Thomas Greſham*; it is thereunto aunſwered, that it it meant, and ſo it ſhall be performed, that the ſame after the Death of the Lady *Greſham*, ſhal be employed

“ juſtly and truly, according to the Truſt and
“ Confidence in them repoſed. Which if they
“ ſhould break, there are Courts of Equity that
“ can take order for remedy thereof. But for-
“ aſmuch as the ſaid Lady *Greſham* is to have
“ the ſame during her Life, and the Employ-
“ ments are not to be made till after her Death:
“ Thereſore this Complaint is now made, before
“ any Injury be offered. And as it is now cauſeleſs;
“ ſo the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen do aſ-
“ ſuredly perſuade themſelves, there ſhall not at
“ any time be any Cauſe given, of their Parts,
“ to complain againſt them. Wherefore their
“ moſt humble ſuite is, that the ſaid *Exchange*
“ may be by them enjoyed, according to the
“ ſaid Will, and Act of Parliament.

This Lady *Greſham* dyed *Anno* 1596. as Sir *Thomas* did *Anno* 1579.

Rents of the *Exchange.*

The Rents of this *Royal Exchange*, which the Lady *Greſham* enjoyed during her Life, with all Houſes, Buildings, Vaults and Profits thereof, amounted to the yearly value of 751 *l.* 5 *s. per annum*, over all Charges and Reprizes.

The *Exchange* burnt down.

This *Royal Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire; but is riſen again in much greater Splendor than it was before; and the lively Effigies of Sir *Thomas Greſham* under one of the Piazzas is reſtored as it ſtood at firſt.

The Charge of building the *Exchange.* Mr. *Thomas Blackmore.*

This moſt magnificent Structure coſt the City and Company of *Mercers* between them 80000 *l.* as I have been told by a judicious Citizen that knew, and a *Mercer*. The Model was firſt ſhewn to King *Charles* II. who liked it well. But it was debated, whether they ſhould build after this Model, for fear of launching too deep in the Expences. Several therefore were againſt it, but the Majority prevailed, having their Eye upon the Honour of the City, and ſuppoſing the Rents of the Shops above Stairs and below, would in time re-emburſe them; which it appears now (too late) it will not: And ſo they are left in Debt for it.

There be Committees for this *Exchange*, and that other publick Building of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, called *Greſham College*: Who manage the Rents and Payments thereof. Theſe Committees conſiſt of the Lord Maior for the time being, and two Aldermen; and a certain number of the Company of *Mercers*, and the like of Citizens, commonly one of each of the eleven Companies.]

The Statues of the Kings.

In the outward Structure of this *Exchange* are many Niches; wherein are fixed well wrought Statues of the Kings and Queens of this Land, as there were in the old *Exchange*, conſumed by the great Fire. And as King *Edward* the Confeſſor then was the firſt Statue placed in the North Eaſt Corner, ſo now the firſt is *Edward* I. placed on the South Eaſt Corner: that ſo room might be left on the Eaſt ſide for the ſucceeding Kings of *England*, where ſome Niches are void for that purpoſe. Beſides which are three or four others empty, being the places of *Edward* II. *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. and *Richard* III. Theſe fine Stone Figures were given by the City, and ſome of the twelve Companies of *London*: Whereof that of King *James* I. was at the Charge of the *Clothworkers*. But it ſeems none of them had any mind to ſhew their Reſpects to thoſe ſaid Kings; two whereof took away the Cities Charter, and the two others were Uſurpers. There be Inſcriptions under the Statues, denoting what Kings and Queens they were, and the time of their acceſs to the Crown. I ſhall only mention the Inſcription under K. *Charles* I. being Hiſtorical. Who after he had loſt his Head, the Zealots of thoſe Times ſhewed their Rage and Malice by climbing up where his *Effigies* ſtood, and throwing it down and breaking it, and cauſing to be writ under the Place where he ſtood, *Exit Tyrannorum ultimus, &c.* Now under the preſent Figure of him, (ſet up by the *Grocers*) to vindicate his Memory, (where he is repreſented holding his Sceptre not upright, but ſtretched downward towards the People,) is this Inſcription.

Ἐικὼν Βασιλικὴ *Sereniſſimi ac Religioſiſſimi Principis* CAROLI *I.* Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hib. *Regis, Fidei Defenſoris (bis Martyris, Corpore & Effigie) impiis Rebellium manibus ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta, Anno Domini* MDCXLVIII. *Reſtituta & hic demum collocata Anno Domini* MDCLXXXIII.

*Gloria Martyrii, qui te fregêre Rebelles,*
*Non potuëre ipſum, quem voluere,* DEUM.

To which I will ſubjoyn the Inſcription under the Statues of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, thoſe two moſt excellent Princes.

S. P. Q. *Londinen. Opt. Principibus* P. C. MDCXCV.

By which it appears they were ſet up by the City, of which they had deſerved ſo paſſing well: Having reſtored to it its Charter and ancient Privileges.

The Statue of Queen *Anne* is the next that appears there.

And now lately that of King *GEORGE* her Succeſſor, is erected.

The *Exchange* opened.

*Sept.* 28. 1669. was the day the *Exchange* new built was opened for the Merchants again to meet in; where, was expected the King, but he did not come. But the Lord Maior, Sir *Will. Turner* came, and walked twice about it, and congratulated the Merchants their Change again. There was written upon it this Inſcription;

*Hoc* GRESHAMII *Periſtyllium,*
*Gentium Commerciis Sacrum,*
*Flammis extinctum 1666.*
*Auguſtius è cinere reſurrexit 1669.*
Willᵒ Turnero *Milite Prætore.*

Statue of K. *Charles* II.

In the middle of the *Exchange* Walk, on a Pedeſtal ſtands a fair Stone Statue, repreſenting King *CHARLES* II. in the Habit of a *Roman* Emperor, with a Laurel about his Head, and a Truncheon in his Hand: It was ſet up by the Merchants in Honour of that King, *Anno* 1684. Under him on the ſame Pedeſtal on the South ſide facing *Cornhil*, is this Inſcription:

CAROLO CÆSARI BRITANNICO,

*Patriæ Patri, Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo, Generis Humani Deliciis, Utriuſq; Fortunæ Victori, Pacis Europæ Arbitro, Maris Domino & Vindici.*

*Societas Mercatorum Adventuror. Angliæ, (quæ per CCCC jam propè annos, regia benignitate floret) Fidei intemeratæ, Gratitudinis æternæ Teſtimonium, venerabunda poſuit.*

On the top of this Inſcription a Crown adorned with Palm Branches, Scepter, Sword and Trumpets of Fame. On the Weſt ſide of the Pedeſtal a Boy winged, laying his right Hand upon the Crown ſet over the Arms of *England*, and holding in its left a Branch with two Roſes, *viz.* of *York* and *Lancaſter*. On the North ſide the like Boy with Wings, holding the Crown reſting upon the *Iriſh* Harp. On the Eaſt ſide the winged Boy, holding the Armes of *Scotland* crowned: Having a Thiſtle with the Stalk in his right Hand.]

The *Caſtle* a large Stone Houſe.

Next adjoyning to this *Royall Exchange*, remaineth one part of a large Stone Houſe, and is now called the *Caſtle*, of ſuch a Signe at a Taverne Doore; there is a Paſſage thorow, out of *Cornehill* into *Three-needle* Street: The other part of the ſaid Stone Houſe was taken downe, for enlarging the *Royall Exchange*. This Stone Houſe was ſaid of ſome to have bin a Church, whereof it had no proportion. Of others, a *Jews* Houſe, as though none but *Jews* had dwelt in Stone Houſes: But that Opinion is without warrant.

The cauſe of Stone Houſes builded in *London*.

For, beſide the ſtrong building of Stone Houſes, againſt invaſion of Theeves in the Night, when no Watches were kept, in the firſt Yeere of *Richard* the Firſt, (to prevent the Caſualties of fire, which often had happened in the Citie, when the Houſes were builded of Timber, and covered with Reed or Straw, *(Henry Fitz Alwine* being Maior) it was decreed, that from thenceforth, no Man ſhould build within the Citie, but of Stone, untill a certaine heighth, and to cover the ſame Building with Slate, or brent Tile. And this was the very cauſe of ſuch Stone Buildings, whereof many have remained till our time; but for winning of Ground, they have been taken down, and in place of ſome one of them, being low (as but two Stories above the Ground) many Houſes of four or five Stories high are placed.

From this Stone Houſe downe to the *Stockes*, are divers large Houſes, eſpecially for height, for Merchants and Artificers.

### *The Pariſh of S.* PETERS *upon* Cornhill.

Pariſh Church of S. *Peter* upon *Cornehill*.

On the South ſide of this high Street, is the Pariſh Church of Saint *Peter* upon *Cornehill*, which ſeemeth to be an ancient building, but yet not ſo ancient as Fame reporteth: For it hath beene lately repaired, if not new builded, except the Steeple, which is ancient.

* Of a late hand. Second Edit.

The Roofe of this Church, and glaſing, was finiſhed in the Reign of *Edward* the Fourth, as appeareth by Armes of Noblemen, and Aldermen of *London* then living. There remaineth in this Church a Table, wherin it is written, I know not by what Authority, but of no late Hand*; that King *Lucius* founded the ſame Church, to bee an Archbiſhops Sea, and made it the Metropolitane and chiefe Church of his Kingdome, and that it ſo endured the ſpace of foure hundred Yeeres, unto the comming of *Auguſtine* the Monke.

*A. M.*

[Now, becauſe many have urged it very earneſtly to me, to let them be further acquainted therewith; I have here inſerted the ſame *verbatim*, as it is there recorded in the Table.

---

The Table in S. *Peters* Church.

### A *COPIE* taken out of the Table, faſt chained in S. *Peters* Church on *Cornehill.*

*Millitus.*

BE *it knowne unto all Men, that the Yeeres of our Lord God, a* C. lxxix. Lucius, *the firſt Chriſtian King of this Land, then called* Brytaine, *founded the firſt Church in* London, *that is to ſay, the Church of Saint* Peter *upon* Cornehill. *And he founded there an Archbiſhop's See, and made that Church the Metropolitane and chief Church of this Kingdom: And ſo endured the ſpace of* CCCC. *Yeeres, unto the comming of* S. Auſtin, *the Apoſtle of* England, *the which was ſent into this Land by* S. Gregory, *the Doctor of the Church, in the time of King* Ethelbert. *And then was the Archbiſhops See and Pall removed from the foreſaid Church of* Saint Peter *upon* Cornehill, *unto* Dereberniam, *that now is called* Canturbury, *and there remaineth to this day. And* Millet, *Monke, the which came into the Land with S.* Auſten, *was made the firſt Biſhop of* London, *and his See was made in* Pauls *Church. And this* Lucius *King, was the firſt Founder of* Saint Peters *Church upon* Cornehill. *And he reigned in this Land after* Brute, *a* M. CC. xlv. *Yeeres, and the Yeeres of our Lord God, a* C. xxiiij. Lucius *was crowned King, and the Yeeres of his Reigne were* Lxxvij. *Yeeres. And hee was (after ſome Chronicle) buried at* London: *And (after ſome Chronicle) he was buried at* Glowceſter, *in that place where the Order of S.* Francis *ſtandeth now.*]

*J. S.*

This Inſcription is ſtill preſerved in the new built Church, and hangs in a Table againſt a Pillar.]

Library of S. *Peters* upon *Cornehill*, now a Grammar Schoole.

*Joceline* of *Furneis* writeth, that *Thean*, the firſt Archbiſhop of *London* in the Reigne of *Lucius*, builded the ſaid Church, by the aide of *Ciran*, chiefe Butler to King *Lucius*. And alſo that *Elvanus*, the ſecond Archbiſhop, builded a Library to the ſame Church adjoyning, and converted many of the *Druides*, learned Men in the Pagan Law, to Chriſtianity.

Out of the Deſcription of *Britaine*, written by *William Harriſon*.

*A. M.*

*William Harriſon*, diſcourſing hereon more at large, hath theſe very words:

There is a Controverſie (ſaith hee) moved among our Hiſtoriographers, whether the Church that *Lucius* builded at *London*, ſtood at *Weſtminſter*, or in *Cornehill*. For, there is ſome cauſe, why the Metropolitane Church ſhould be thought to ſtand where Saint *Peters* now doth, by the ſpace of foure hundred and odd Yeeres, before it was removed to *Canterbury* by *Auſtin* the Monke, if a Man would leane to one ſide, without any Conference of the Aſſeverations of the other. But herein (as I take it) there lurketh ſome ſcruple: For, beſide that S. *Peters* Church ſtood in the Eaſt end of the Citie, and that of *Apollo* in the Weſt, the word *Cornehill*, a denomination given of late (to ſpeake of) to one Street, may eaſily be miſtaken for *Thorney*.

*Cornhill* perhaps for *Thorney*.

No Street in *London* called *Cornhill*, before the *Normans* Conqueſt.

* There were three Archflamines, 1. at *London*, the 2. at *Yorke*, the 3. at *Caerlheon* upon the River *Uſke*, builded by *Belinus*, and called *Glamorgantia*, now *Cheſter*, all deſtroyed by *Lucius*, becauſe they were erected to *Apollo*, *Mars* and *Minerva*: Hee builded three other Churches in their ſtead. *Jo. Leyland.*

For, as the word *Thorney* proceedeth from the *Saxons*, who called the Weſt end of City by that name, where *Weſtminſter* now ſtandeth, becauſe of the wilderneſſe and buſhineſſe of the Soile: So doe I not read of any Street in *London* called *Cornehill*, before the Conqueſt of the *Normans*. Wherefore, I hold with them, which make *Weſtminſter* to be the place, where *Lucius* builded his Church, upon the Ruines of that * *Flamine*, 264. Yeeres (as *Malmesbury* ſaith) before the comming of the *Saxons*, and 411. before the arrivall of *Auguſtine*. Read alſo his Appendix in *Lib.* 4. *Pontif.* where he noteth the time of the *Saxons* in the 444. of Grace, and of *Auguſtine* in 596. of *Chriſt*, which is a manifeſt Accompt, though ſome Copies have 499. for the one, but not without manifeſt Corruption and Error.]

And now to returne where we left: True it is, that a Library there was pertaining to this Pariſh Church, of old time builded of Stone, and of late repaired with Bricke, by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman, as his Armes on the South end doe witneſſe.

* Reckoning from the Year 1598. when *Stow* firſt ſet forth his *Survey*.

This Library hath bin (of late time) to wit, within theſe fifty Yeeres*, well furniſhed of Books, *John Leyland* viewed and commended them; but now thoſe Books are gone. And the place is occupied by a Schoolmaſter, and his Uſher, for a number of Scholars learning their Grammar Rules, *&c.* Notwithſtanding, before that time, a Grammar Schoole had beene kept in

Grammar Schooles commanded by Parliament.

in this Pariſh, as appeareth in the Yeere 1425. I read, that *John Whitby* was Rector, and *John Steward* Schoolemaſter there: and in the 25. of *Henry* the Sixth it was enacted by Parliament, that four Grammar Scholes in *London*, ſhould be maintained, *viz.* In the Pariſhes of *Alhallowes* in *Thames Street:* Saint *Andrews* in *Olborne:* Saint *Peters* upon *Cornehill*; and Saint *Thomas* of *Acars.*

This Church when repaired. *R.*

This Church is yet in Repair. The Steeple began to be repaired in the Year of our Lord 1628. and was finiſhed 1629. The Church it ſelf was begun to be repaired in *March* 1632. and is (as they make account) about *All Saints* Day in this preſent Year 1633. to be finiſhed; and, at the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, without, within, in all and every part of it, richly and very worthily beautified. The certain Charge cannot yet be known, but as I have heard probably imagined by what is done and to do, it is about 1400*l.* The Churchwardens this Year of finiſhing are

*Thomas Birkett,*
*Theophilus Bolton.*]

Seventeen Meſſuages belonging to Chantries in this Pariſh. *J. S.*

In this Pariſh of S. *Peters* were ſeventeen Meſſuages and Tenements in the ſeparate Tenures and Occupations of *Lamb*, *Wright*, *Lindſey*, *Wait*, &c. all belonging to Chauntreys and Guilds, that is, religious Fraternities, which came to the King by vertue of the Act whereby they were diſſolved. And 3. *Edw.* 6. they were ſold to *Edward Elrington* and *Thomas Bental.*

A Proceſſion of Rectors of *London.*

There uſed antiently to be a great Proceſſion on *Whitſun-Monday* from S. *Peters Cornhill:* All the Rectors of *London* firſt going; then the Livery of the Maior and Sheriffs; through *Cornhill* and *Cheapſide* to S. *Pauls* Churchyard. And on the North they were met by the Proceſſion of the Church of S. *Pauls.*]

## MONUMENTS of the Dead in this Church defaced.

Monuments and Benefactors.

I read of *Hugh Waltham.*

*Nicholas Pricot*, Mercer, Alderman,

*Richard Manhall*, 1503.

*William Kingſtone*, Fiſhmonger, gave his Tenements called the *Horſe-mill* in *Graſſe Street*, to this Church, and was there buried, about the Yeere, 1298.

*John Unisbrugh*, Poulter, 1410.

*John Law.*

S. *Peter's Cornhil Reg. London.* *J. Wor.*

*Margerie Clopton*, Widow, Relict of *Robert Clopton*, ſometime Citizen and Alderman of *London*, was buried in the Chapel of St. *Mary*, annexed to the Chancell of S. *Peters Cornhill*, *An.* 1462.]

Alſo, *Peter Maſon*, Taylor, gave to this Church ſeven Pound Starling yeerly for ever, out of his Tenements in *Colechurch* Pariſh, and deceaſed about the Yeere, 1416.

*Joan Clerke Regiſtr. Teſt. Harvey*, fol. 20. *b.* *J. Worthingt.*

*Joane Clerke* of *London*, Widow, in her Teſtament made 15 *Decemb.* 1490. willed that out of the Revenues of a Tenement Brewhouſe, called *The Helme*, lying in the Pariſh of S. *Peter* upon *Cornhill* of *London*, 10*s.* be paid unto Mr. *John Breton*, then Parſon of the aforeſaid Pariſh, and to his Succeſſors, the Parſons of the ſame Pariſh, to be dealt by them to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, on the day of the Year ſhe died.]

*John Foxton* founded a Chauntry there.

*J. S.*

Whoſe Coat of Arms remaining in this Church was a Chevron, Gules, betwixt three Bugles braced.]

Brotherhood of S. *Peter.*

A Brotherhood of Saint *Peter* was in this Church eſtabliſhed by *Henry* the Fourth, the fourth of his Reigne.

*William Brampton*, and *William Askham*, Fiſhmongers and Aldermen, were chiefe Procurers thereof, for the Fiſhmongers. Of late buried there.

Sir *William Bowyer*, Mayor, 1543.

Sir *Henry Huberthorne*, Maior, 1546.

Sir *Chriſtopher Morice*, Maſter Gunner of *England* to King *Henry* the Eight.

*Edward Elrington*, Eſq; chief Butler to *Edward* the Sixth. And divers other that be defaced.

*J. S.*

Some whereof I have retrieved the Memory of, with their Inſcriptions and Coats of Armes that ſtood upon the Monuments: namely,

*Orate pro anima* Johannis Beauchamp de la Holt *Militis. Qui obijt* 1407. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.* The Coat was a Feſſe between ſix Billets, a Helmet for the Creſt.

*Hic jacet* Johannes Sparke *Civis & Cheeſman*, Lond. *Qui ob.* 29. Sept. 1425. *Et Iſabel Uxor ejus. Quæ ob.* 24. Jan. 1428.

*Hic jacet in tumulo Doctor venerabilis HUGO*
*DANSET olim Rector vere fideiq; Protector.*

M.C. *quater qt.* X. *ter* IX. *ſit* I. *ſex*
*Aprilisq; die ter* IV. *ſemel* I. *migrat ille.*

*Pray for the Souls of* Thomas Lomner *Citizen and Mercer of* London, *and* Elizabeth *his Wife. Which* Thomas *deceaſed* 28 March, 1492. *And for the Children of them. On whoſe Souls* Jeſu *have mercy, Amen.* The Coat on the dexter ſide of the Inſcription is a Bend with three Eſcalops, two Bendlets on each ſide charged with three Ermin. On the Siniſter, a Chevron between three Libbarts Heads erazed.

*Of your Charite, pray for the Soul of* Thomas Pend, *Citizen and Draper of* London; *and* Elizabeth *and* Joan *his Wives.* Thomas *dyed* 26. Jun. Anno Dom. 1499. The Coat Baron and Femme. 1. A Chevron Ermin between three Wiverns. 2. A Feſſe indented between 3 Libbarts Heads.

*Hic jacet Magiſter* Joannes Breton *Dr. S. Th. ac quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſie. Ob.* 29. Sept. An. Dom. 1500.

*Pray for the Soul of* Will. Spinke, *Draper of* London. *Who dyed* 9 Octo. 1503. Here be the Drapers Armes only.

*Pray for the Soul of* Henry Ade, *Citizen and Grocer of* London, *and Merchant of the Staple of* Calais: [*And of*] Margaret *and* Julian *his Wives.* Henry *died* 15 Apr. 1516. His Coat Barry of three.

*Orate pro animabus* Henrici Patmer *Pannarii & Civis* Lond. Johannæ, & Julianæ *filiæ* Wilhelmi Poines *de* Eſſex *generoſi, Uxorum ejus.* Henricus *ob.* 7. Oct. 1520. The Coat on the dexter ſide Baron and Femme: Both quarterly. 1. Three Shields. 2. Three Chevrons. The third as the ſecond; the fourth as the Firſt. The Femme Coat. 1. Barry of Eight, a Mullet. 2. A Chevron Ermin, between three Lozenges Ermin. The third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt.

*Pray for the Souls of* Richard Vannel, *Citizen and Goldſmith of* London; *and of* Elizabeth *and* Joane *bis Wives.* Richard *dyed* 1521.

*Agnes Reed*, Daughter and Heir of *Andrew Reed* of *Wrangle*, ſometime Merchant of the Staple of *Calis.* *Agnes* dyed in the 31. Year of her Age on St. *Luke*'s Day, 18. *Oct.* 1522. The Coat is Baron and Femme. Barry of four, on the Chief three Roundlets.

*Hic jacet* Willielmus Page *Civis & Piſtor*, London. *Et* Idonia, Johanna & Johanna *Uxores ejus. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.*

*Here lyeth* Edward Erlington, *which was Eſq; of the Body of King* Edward *VI. and chief Butler* *of* England *at his Death.* Who dyed 16 *Febr.* 1558. His Coat born quarterly, a Feſſe indented charged with ſix Annulets betwixt five Cranes. 2. Fretty. The third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt.]

*Thomas Gardener*, Grocer.

Juſtice *Smith*, and other beſide.

A faire ancient Tombe for Sir *William Bowyer* in the South Ile of the Quire.
*A. M.*

*In the Yeere of* Jeſus
Chriſt's *Incarnation*,
*One thouſand, five hundred,*
*forty and foure,*
*The* 22. *Day of* April,
*by juſt Computation*;
*In this place was buried*
*with great Honour,*
*Which proved a Man*
*meet to bee a Governour,*
*For the Common-wealth*
*of this high and famous Citie:*
*Called Sir* William Bowyer,
*Lord of the Maioralty,*
*Which departed not with*
*finding great Calamity:*
*And pray we to* GOD,
*to grant his Soule mercy.*
O London, *if thou looke*
*to the* Lacedemonies,
*There to finde* Lycurgus
*that noble and kinde King*;
*Or if thou ſeeke for* Ciceroes
*Men moſt of Prize,*
*Or if thou apply thee to have*
*all the whole deſiring*
*Of* Amphyon, Orpheus,
*or of* Mecænas *demeaning*;
*Seeke no further to finde,*
*for here hee is buried,*
*Which had all their Proprieties,*
*for* London's *good ordering.*
*Bee wee then of his honourable*
*Degree well conceiving,*
*For his Acts for ever*
*be regiſtred in* London's *meaning.*

A faire Marble Stone under the Communion Table, plated about.

*Here lyeth Sir* Henry Huberthorne, *ſometime Lord Maior and Merchant Taylor of this Citie of* London, *and Dame* Elizabeth *his Wife. Hee departed this Life*, &c. *And the ſaid Dame* Elizabeth *left this tranſitory Life in* Anno Domini, 1551.

A faire plated Stone, neere to the other.

*Here under lieth buried*
William Meſſe *of this Citie,*
*Whil'ſt he lived, free*
*of the* Grocers *Company,*
*And* Julian *his Wife.*
*To whom* 24. *Yeeres married was he.*
*By whom God ſent him*
*five Sonnes and Daughters three,*
*And to Gods will*
*his Heart was alwaies bent.*
*So did his Death*
*ſhew a Life well ſpent.*
*Here this is written,*
*that other may remember,*
*His godly departure,*
*from this World the* 26. *of* September.

In the ſame Vault with Sir *William Bowyer*'s Body, is Mr. Alderman *Walthal*'s alſo laid, but no Monument as yet made for him, beſide his Funerall Banners.

*R.*

In a Vault in the Chancel, upon the 18th Day of *December*, in the year of our Lord 1625, was buried the Body of *Thomas Weſtrow*, Alderman and Sheriff of *London*; the Son of *Timothy Weſtrow*, ſometime Citizen and Grocer, in this Pariſh.

His Hatchments, and ſuch Enſignes as were belonging to his Name and Degree, hanging over him.

Neer to this in the Chancel, about a fair Marble Stone, is this Inſcription.

*Here lieth buried the Body of* Judith Fowler, *with her new born Son, deceaſed the* 22th *of* November, *Anno. Dom.* 1613. *Stilo Angliæ.*

Upon it thus.

She was born in *Antwerp*, the Daughter of *John Schine* Merchant (Stranger) of *Middleborough*, and Wife of *Jaſper Fowler*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*; She died in Childbed in the Faith and Love of God. She left behinde her living, one only Sonne, and one Daughter, *Richard* and *Cornelia*.

Monuments of later times.
*J. S.*

Of late, ſince the rebuilding of this Church of St. *Peters*, are theſe Monumental Remembrances of Perſons buried here.

*In the Chancel.*

*Colinge Bendy*, Son of *Nic. Bendy* of this Pariſh, *Oct.* 6. 1687. And *Sarah* his Wife, Daughter of *Jeremiah Green* Eſq; *Mar.* 12. 1691.

In the Body of the Church, middle Ile, *Will. Hinton*, Citizen and Ironmonger of *London*, dyed 1689. And *Elizabeth Chewning* his firſt Wife, and *Rebecca Leman* his ſecond Wife.

*Robert Fowler*, 1691.

Againſt the Weſt Wall an Inſcription for *James Buck* S. T. B. Aged 89. Dyed 1685.

In the lower End of the Church a Stone for eight Sons and five Daughters of *Robert* and *Elizabeth Rowland*. *An.* 1682.

Round the Place where the Font ſtands are white Marble Banniſters. On which is thus writ: *Here ly the Bodies of* Margaret *and* Mary, *Wives of* Samuel Purchas: *by whom he had* 8 *Sons and* 7 *Daughters. All which, except two Daughters, ly here interred. Who ſhall riſe again and live for ever*, An. Dom. CIↃ IↃCLXXXI. This *Purchas* gave this Font.

*Mary Weſton*, 1694.

Upon a Graveſtone in the middle of the Chancel an Inſcription importing, to ly there the Body of *Martha* the Daughter of *Francis Breerewood* Eſq; by his firſt Wife *Martha Graves*. She was married to *Roger Burroughs* Citizen of *London*, and deceaſed without Iſſue *Jan.* 24. 1698. Aged 25 years.

Here alſo reſteth the Body of the abovenamed *FRANCIS BREEREWOOD* Eſq; who was the Fourth Son of Sir *Robert Breerewood* of *Cheſhire*, and divers years an Inhabitant of this Pariſh. He departed this Life the 25. of *March*, 1707. in the 66th year of his Age.

This Gentleman had been a Linnen Draper in *Cornhill:* and afterwards Treaſurer of Chriſts Hoſpital.

The Church rebuilt.

This Church deſtroyed in the great Fire, was rebuilt and finiſhed *Anno* 1681. There belongs to it a good pair of Organs, and a decent Font encloſed with Marble Pillars.]

Charities belonging to this Pariſh.

### *The* CHARITIES *of the Pariſh of St.* Peter *upon* Cornehil.

*Launcelot Tompſon* of *London*, Draper, was buried in this Pariſh Church, and gave 20 *l.* for the yeerely preaching of five Sermons, untill the Money ſhould be fully run out. Which Sermons were all preached by Dr. *Aſhbold*, Parſon there. Alſo he gave 100 *l.* to the Drapers Company, and they to allow 5 *l.* yeerely for ever, for Bread and Coales for the poore of the ſaid Pariſh.

*Boniface Tatam* of *London*, Vintner, buried in the ſaid Pariſh the third of *February*, 1606. gave 40 *s.* yeerely to the Parſon, for preaching foure Sermons every yeere, ſo long as the Leaſe of the *Marmaid* in *Cornehill*, (a Taverne ſo called) ſhall endure. He gave alſo to the poore of the Pariſh thirteene Penny Loaves every *Sunday*, during the foreſaid Leaſe.

Mr. *William Walthal*, late of *London*, Alderman, buried in the ſaid Pariſh Church the ſecond of *September*, 1606. gave twenty Pound to the Stock of the Pariſh. Next, he gave forty Markes, for forty Sermons to be preached in the ſaid Church. Alſo he gave two hundred Pounds, to bee imployed as followeth: Tenne young Men, trading and dwelling in the Pariſh, with two ſufficient Sureties, each Man, from foure yeeres to foure yeeres, to enjoy the Benefit thereof. And every one of them, for the time being, having the Uſage of the ſaid Money, is to pay yeerely to the good of the Poore of the ſaid Pariſh, for Bread and Coales, the Summe of thirteene Shillings foure Pence. Which amounteth in the whole to the Summe of ſix Pounds, thirteene Shillings, foure Pence. He hath alſo allowed to the Churchwardens and Overſeers for the Poore, five Shillings yeerely among them, to ſee his good Meaning effectually performed.

*Robert Warden*, of *London*, Poulter, buried in the ſame Church the 18. of *November*, 1609. hath given out of one Meſſuage or Tenement, lying and being in *Biſhopſgate* Street, in the ſaid Pariſh, the Summe of three Pounds twelve Shillings, yeerely for ever, *viz.* 52 *s.* in Wheaten Bread every *Sunday*, for the Poore of the Pariſh, 10 *s.* a yeere for two Sermons, to bee preached to the Company of Poulters, 4 *s.* for the Clerks Attendance at the ſaid Sermons, and 2 *s.* a yeere for the Sexton, allowed by the ſaid Company.

Mr. *John Malin*, Phyſician, buried in the ſaid Church the 25. of *May*, 1613. gave to the Poore of this Pariſh the Sum of 40 *l.* to bee weekly beſtowed on them, on *Friday* Mornings for ever.

A Liſt of Gifts of Charities. *J. S.*

A modern Account of the charitable Gifts beſtowed upon this Pariſh of St. *Peters Cornhil*, as brought into the Biſhop of *London* in the Parochial Viſitation 1693. was as follows.

About 1602. *Lancelot Thomſon* gave to the Poor for ever 5 *l.* paid by the Drapers.

1608. *William Walthall* gave 200 *l.* to be lent to ten young Shopkeepers: 20 *l.* to each, with good Security, for 4 Years at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* or a Mark, for each 20 *l. per Ann.* All which Marks to be diſtributed among the Poor in Bread and Charcoal every Year.

1609. *Robert Warden* 3 *l.* 12 *s.* Of which 52 *s.* to the Poor in Bread; 12 *d.* every *Sunday*. And the other 20 *s.* to the Parſon for preaching two Sermons, on *Aſhwedneſday*, and the 10th of *March* every Year. Paid by the Company of Poulterers.

1625. *Thomas Symonds*; a Houſe (now two Houſes) and a Garden in *Colemanſtreet*, valued at 6 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor of the Pariſh.

1635. *Thomas Hind per Ann.* 6 *l.* out of the Rent of the *Black Bull* in *Leadenhall* Street. Whereof 5 *l.* to the Poor, and 20 *s.* to the Miniſter, for preaching a Sermon every Eve of *Palm-Sunday*.

About 1630. *Luce Edge*, *per Ann.* 21 *l.* 10 *s.* 20 *l.* to the Lecture. 20 *s.* to the Poor. 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Clerk, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Sexton.

1637. *William Dwight* 1 *l.* 10 *s.* among the Poor every Year in Sea-coal: Charged upon the Houſe in *Leadenhall* Street, where Mr. *Trunket* late of this Pariſh dwelt.

1657. *Tho. Hawks* of *Lincolns Inn* gave 50 *l.* to be put to Intereſt, or otherwiſe, as the Churchwardens ſhall think fit, for the Uſe of the Poor for ever. Which was received till 1681. But then with ſome Trouble recovered and received. The Veſtry ordered 50 *s. per Ann.* for ever to be paid to the Poor, out of the Rents of a certain Meſſuage belonging to the Pariſh, every St. *Thomas* Day, as the Gifts of the ſaid *Thomas Hawks*.

1682. Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood* Knt. and Alderman, built three Shops at the Weſt End of the Church, and ſettled them upon the Pariſh, for the Maintenance of the Organ and an Organiſt, to play in time of Divive Service, on Sundays and Holidays. The ſaid Shops now let for, *per Ann.* 24 *l.*

Parſonage and Glebe.

As for Parſonage Houſe and Glebe; the former was burnt down in the great Fire: and the Ground was let out by Dr. *Hodges*, then Rector to *Samuel Purchaſe Anno* 1670. for 40 years at the Rent of 15 *l. per Ann.* It lyes at the Weſt End of the Church and Churchyard in St. *Peters Alley*; and contains in length about 70 Foot from *John Smiths* Houſe at the South, to one of the Glebe Houſes, where Mr. *Elford* now liveth, to the North: now ſtanding upon a Barbers Shop, with a Door and a Paſſage into another Man's Houſe beyond; a Coffee-Houſe with a little Yard, a Back-Houſe, and two Warehouſes running along the back ſide of the Glebe-Houſes.

The Rent of 15 *l. per Ann.* reſerved upon this Leaſe for the Parſonage Houſe Ground, was parted withal by the then preſent Incumbent [Dr. *Beveridge*] upon Condition that the Pariſh would make it up ſo much as to purchaſe the Leaſe of the Houſe where he then dwelt. Which being accordingly done, the Leaſe of the Houſe where he then dwellt in *Corbet Court* was aſſigned over by *Purchaſe*, in whoſe Hands it was, to Mr. *Hinton* and others, for the Parſon of Saint *Peters Cornhill*, and Succeſſors, by a Deed dated *Feb.* 8. 1675. for the Term of 40 Years, commencing 1674. at a Pepper-Corn *per Ann.*

There belong to this Parſonage three Glebe Houſes, joyning to the North End of the Church fronting *Cornhil.* The Ground of which Houſes was leaſed by Dr. *Hodges* to the ſaid *Purchaſe* for 56 Years *Ann.* 1668. at the old Rent of 50 *l. per Ann.* according to a Decree of the Judges at *Clifford's Inn.*

The Clarks of S. *Peters.* *Lib. Alb.* *J. S.*

To this Church of St. *Peters* in *Cornhil* in former Time belonged divers Clerks and Chaplains. Among whom happened once a diſmal Diſturbance ending in the Blood of one of them. Whereof Examination was taken before the Kings Juſtices at the Pleas of the Crown held at the *Tower* the 28 *Hen.* 3. It was this. On the Eve of St. *Luke*, *Amice* Deacon of the Church of St. *Peter de Cornhulle* was found ſlain in the Door of the Houſe of *Martin*, Prieſt in the Soke of *Cornhulle*. *Walkelin* Vicar of St. *Pauls* kill'd him with one *Avelac*, and fled. And *Martin*, *John* and *Peter*, Chaplains of the ſaid Church of St. *Peter*, and *Robert*, Clerk of the ſaid Church, who were in the Houſe (before whoſe Door the Perſon ſlain was found) were taken upon Suſpicion of that Murther, and were delivered to Mr. *John de Ponte*, Official of the Archdeacon of *London*, by *Henry Fitz Aucher* Chamberlain, and *Stephen Buckerel* Sheriff, and *James Blund*, *John de Sabio*, *Bartholomew de Cornhulle*; &c. Aldermen.

One takes Sanctuary at S. *Peters.* *Lib. Alb.*

Another Matter happened in this Church of St. *Peters.* In the 15 *Hen.* 3. one *Ralph de Wainefuntaines* was ſtruck with a Knife by ſome unknown Perſon in *Pauls Churchyard*; ſo that he died the next Day. One *Geffrey Ruſſel* Clerk was with him when he was ſtruck, and fled to the Church of St. *Peters:* and would not come to the Peace of our Lord the King, nor go out of the Church. But afterwards eſcaped: The Sheriffs having cauſed the Churchyard to be kept. But notwithſtanding he eſcaped under the Cuſtody.

*William* of *Kingſtons* of this Pariſh his laſt Will, 1375. *J. S.*

*Roland.*

Before I leave this Pariſh of St. *Peters*, an ancient Will (a true Copy whereof I had from Mr. *Roland*, formerly a Pariſhioner here) made by one *William Elliot*, with large Gifts and Grants to the Rector and Pariſh, for a Chantry to celebrate his Anniverſary, and for procuring divers Ceremonies in this Church.

A Chantry founded here.

A Extract of a Will of *William* the Son of *Henry Elliot*, called *William* of *Kyngſton*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London* in the year 1375, 49 *Ed.* 3. “Perceiving Death to be approching on me, I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God, and the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* his Moder, and to all Saints, and my Body to be buried before the Aultar of the *H. Trinity* in the Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhil*, *London*; where my Tomb is now made. *Item*, I bequeath unto Sir *John Manſyn*, Parſon of the ſaid Church, and to his Succeſſors, Parſons of the ſaid Church, and to four of the honeſter and truſtier Men, Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh, al my Land, Tenements, *&c.* with al and ſingular their Appurtinences, ſituate in the Pariſh of S. *Peter* upon *Cornhil*, and S. *Magnus* the *Martyr* of *Brugſtrete London*; to find two fit Chaplains, perpetually to celebrate Divine Rites at the Aultar aforeſaid for my Soul, and the Soules of *Sarah* and *Alynor* my Wives, and the Soules of my Fader and Moder, and al to whom I am deſervedly bound, and of al the faithful deceaſed: And to find two Torches as often as ſhall be needful to ſerve for the lifting of the Body of Chriſt every day at the Maſs of the two ſaid Chaplains. To find one Lamp perpetually burning every Day and Night before the High Croſs in the Church of S. *Peters* aforeſaid. And to pay yearly to the Pariſh Clerk 2 *s.* Sterling, to keep, and light the ſaid Lamp, as often when it ſhalbe needful. And alſo to pay yearly to the Fabrick of the Body of the ſaid Church of St. *Peter* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* Sterling. And I wil, that the ſaid Parſon of the Church of S. *Peter* and his Succeſſors ſhal have yearly to themſelves of the Tenements aforeſaid 10 *s.* and no more *per Ann.* in peril of their Souls in the Day of Judgment: To ſay every year *Placebo* and *Dirige*, and one ſolemn Maſs in the Day of my Anniverſary: And alſo to pay unto three other Chaplains on the ſayd Day to pray for my Soul, and the Souls aforeſaid, that is to ſay, to every of them 4 *d.* Sterling.

“Of which ſaid Tenements, three do ly in the Street called *Grace-church Street.* Whereof one is ſituated betwixt the Tenement of *Gunner Horn*, and the Tenement late of Sir *John Nevyl* Knt. on the North part of the Tenement: on *Wil. Glovers* on the South part: and extendeth it ſelf from the Kings Street towards the Weſt unto the Tenement of *John Nevyl* toward the Eaſt, *&c.*

“*Item*, I bequeath unto the ſaid *John Manſyn* and to his Succeſſors the Reverſion of al the Tenements which were of *William Biſhop* in the ſame Pariſh, of the Shops with the Appurtinences, *&c.* and eight Shops, *&c.* and four, *&c.* with Gardens and with al their Appurtinences.——To the Suſtentation of the ſaid two Chaplains, and to find Torches, a Lamp: and alſo to pay al other things as aforeſaid and underwritten, to be done and found for ever.

“*Item*, I wil that the ſaid two Chaplains which in Form aforeſaid ſhall be celebrated, ſhall have yearly and receive every of them 7 *l.*

“*Item*, I bequeath and will, that al Rents and Profits whatſoever, coming of my Tenements aforeſaid, and of the Reverſion of the Tenements aforeſaid, of the Shops and Gardens, when it ſhall happen, ſhall be collected and received by the four Truſty Men, Pariſhioners, and their Succeſſors, Pariſhioners of the ſaid Church. So as they pay and perform the ſaid Legacies, and my Will in this my Teſtament contained.

“*Item*, I bequeath to the four ſaid Truſty Men, which for the time ſhall be Collectors and Receivers of the Rents and Profits whatſoever, coming of the Tenements, *&c.* and of the Reverſions, *&c.* ſhalbe choſen immediately after my Deceaſe, by the ſaid Parſon of the Church, and by eight of the better ſort of the Pariſhioners, and of my Executors. And that thoſe Men ſo choſen, at the end of every Year, between the Feaſts of St. *Michael* and *All-Saints*, ſhall render a faithful Account of the Receits and Expences, in the Preſence of the Parſon, *&c.* and of my Executors, as long as they ſhalbe living. And that at the ſame time every year one of the ſaid four Collectors ſhalbe choſen by the ſaid Collectors, to be principal Labourer for the year enſuing: And ſo from year to year for ever. And that the principal Labourer ſhall have to himſelf, for his Labour about the Reparation of the Tenements, and in fulfilling my ſaid Will, and for his Pains taken in that year, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And that every of the ſaid three Collectors ſhall have 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

“*Item*, I will and bequeath, that the like Aſſembly and Election as is aforeſaid for the ſaid four Collectors by the ſaid Parſon and Pariſhioners, and their Succeſſors ſhalbe made, as often and when it ſhalbe needful for ever; to have and to hold alway the foreſaid Lands and Tenements, together with the Reverſion of the Land and Tenements ſometime of *Will. Biſhops*, and with al and ſingular their Appurtinences, unto the ſaid Sir *John Manſyn*, and his Succeſſors, Parſons of the ſaid Church: And to the four Collectors and their Succeſſors; which in Form aforeſaid, ſhalbe, to fulfil all my Bequeſts of the ſame Lands and Tenements in this my Will and Teſtament contained, of the chief Lord of the Fees thereof by the Services, which to the ſaid Land and Tenements appertain for ever.

“*Item*, I bequeath 20 *l.* of Silver, to the Suſtentation and Reparation of my Tenements aforeſaid, when need ſhall be. Which ſaid Money I do will ſhall remain in a Box in the Cuſtody of the four Collectors, until my ſaid Tenements ſhall happen to be repaired and amended. And in the mean time the poor Pariſhioners ſhall have the Uſe of the ſaid Money, by the Delivery of the four Collectors, upon ſufficient Pledge, or other ſufficient Security, *&c.*

“And if it ſhall happen my Tenements aforeſaid with the Appurtinance to be letten to farm for any Sum of Money over and beſides my Legacies, and the neceſſary Reparations of the ſaid Tenements; then I will and bequeath the ſaid Sum of Money ſhalbe put into the ſaid

Box under the Cuſtody of the four Collectors, to the Suſtentation of my ſaid Tenements, and to that Eaſement of the ſaid Poor of the Pariſh in manner aforeſaid.

“ *Item*, I wil that within one Month after my Deceaſe, the ſaid two Chaplains ſhalbe choſen by the Parſon and Collectors; and to the Lord Biſhop of *London*, or the Official for the time being, ſhalbe preſented, and by them into the ſaid Chauntry inducted, and Canonically inſtituted in Form of Law: And ſo as often, and when it ſhalbe needful. And if it ſhall happen that the ſaid Chaplains, or either of them, to behave themſelves diſorderly, and not to be of good Converſation, or of honeſt Life, or to be abſent from the ſaid Church of St. *Peter* on Sundays and Holidays at the Canonical Houres, unleſs they ſhalbe hindred by ſome reaſonable Cauſe; I bequeath and will, that after ſuch default, ſuch Delinquent, unleſs he ſpeedily reform himſelf, upon the Premonition of the ſaid Parſon and Collectors, ſhalbe diſplaced; and another honeſt Chaplain ſhall be choſen in his Place.

“ *Item*, I bequeath and will, that the Keepers of *London Bridge* for the time being, and their Succeſſors, yearly, *viz.* between the Feaſt of St. *Michael* and *All Saints*, ſhall overſee my ſaid Tenements, and alſo for the Chauntry of the Chaplains aforeſaid, bee duely maintained: And if all other Charges in this my Will bequeathed, be well and faithfully performed; and ſo ſucceſſively from year to year, they ſhall overſee the ſaid four Pariſhioners, Collectors of the ſaid Rents. And if they ſhall find any Defaults, they ſhall cauſe them to be amended by the Collectors. And that every of the Keepers of the ſaid Bridge ſhall take for his Labour for overſeeing the ſaid Defaults, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Sterling yearly. And if they ſhall not come yearly, for that year wherein they ſhall fail, he or they, which ſo ſhall not come, ſhall have nothing ſaving unto him, notwithſtanding his right to take his Wages aforeſaid, if he ſhall come, and perform this Charge.

“ And if it ſhall happen, that the ſaid two Chaplains, or either of them for one year, at any time after my Deceaſe, to ceaſe from the Chauntry, that my Tenements aforeſaid with the Reverſion, may not be holden and kept back, becauſe the two Chaplains cannot be ſuſtained, and the Charges aforeſaid paid and ſuſtained, then I bequeath and will, that all my Lands and Tenements aforeſaid, together with the Reverſion aforeſaid, (when it ſhall happen) and with all and ſingular their Appurtenances; ſhall wholly remain unto the Maior and Comminalty, and to their Succeſſors for the time being, to find and ſuſtain the ſaid two Chaplains to celebrate Divine Rites in Form above written, in the Chapel upon *London Bridge*; and for the Uſe and Suſtentation of the ſaid Bridge for ever.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MICHAELS *Cornhil.*

S. *Michael* on *Cornhil.* Repairs. R.

Then have ye the Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* the Archangel.

Here a Repair follows a Repair ſo cloſe, that while I ſpeak of the one, I muſt not forget the other; the former being in the Years of our Lord 1618, 1619, 1620. At the finiſhing

*William Stannard*,
*George Hil*,
*Francis Moſſe*, } Churchwardens.

Of the Beauty conceive by the Coſt, the Charge of it amounting to 644 *l.*

The other in this preſent year of our Lord 1633. In which the Roof over the Chancel was new trim'd; the Chancel likewiſe enriched with a fair and very curious Table of Commandments. The Windows about it were new glazed; the Stones thorow the whole Body of the Church taken up, new laid and levelled: and in a word every part of it, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, was well and very worthily beautified;

*John Colliſon*,
*Richard Norton*,
*Francis Middleton*, } Churchwardens.

The Charge of this ariſing to 300 *l.* and upwards.]

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire: and rebuilt and finiſhed 1672. Towards the Charge of rebuilding and beautifying thereof, theſe were ſome of the Benefactors, whoſe Names hang up in a Table in the Church.

| *Benefactors.* | *Gifts.* |
|---|---|
| Sir *John Langham* Knt. and Bart. | 500 *l.* |
| Sir *John Mounſon* | 20 *l.* |
| Sir *John Cutler* | 20 *l.* |
| Sir *Andrew Riccard* | 100 *l.* |
| *James Clitherow* | 50 *l.* |
| *Mary Scottow* | 20 *l.* |

It was again repaired and beautified *Anno* 1701. This Church hath a very large pair of Organs. The Altar aſcending up three or four Steps, hath a very noble Altar-piece; and on each ſide a Column in imitation of Marble or Porphyry, reaching up to the Ceiling of the Church.

The Steeple was lately quite taken down and rebuilt.]

For the Antiquity thereof, I find that *Alnothus* the Prieſt gave it to the Abbot and Covent of *Coveſham**; *Reynold* Abbot, and the Covent there, did grant the ſame to *Sparling* the Prieſt, in all meaſures, as he and his Predeceſſors before had held it: to the which *Sparling* alſo, they granted all their Lands which they there had, except certaine Lands which *Orgar le Prowde* held of them, and paid two Shillings yeerely. For the which Grant, the ſaid *Sparling* ſhould yeerely pay one Marke of Rent to the ſaid Abbot of *Coveſham*, and finde him his Lodging, Salt, Water, and Fire, when he came to *London*; this was granted 1133. about the 34 of *Henry* the firſt. Thus much for Antiquity.

* No ſuch Abbey in *England*. It ſeems it ſhould be *Eoveſham*, or *Eveſham*.

Of later Times I find, that *Elizabeth Peake* Widow, gave the Patronage or Gift of this Benefice to the *Drapers* in *London*. She lyeth buried in the Belfrey: 1518. Her Monument yet remaineth.

A fair Church.

This hath been a fair and beautifull Pariſh Church, but of late years, ſince the Surrender of their Lands to *Edward* the ſixth, greatly blemiſhed by the building of four Tenements on the North ſide thereof, towards the high Street, in place of a green Churchyard, whereby the Church is greatly darkened and other ways annoyed. The fair new Steeple, or Bell-Tower of this Church, was begun to be builded in the year 1421. which being finiſhed, and a fair Ring of five Bells therein placed; a ſixth Bell was added, and given by *John Whitwel*, *Iſabel* his Wife, and *William Rus*, or *Rous*, Alderman and Goldſmith*, about the Year 1430. which Bell named *Rus* (Nightly to be rung at eight of the Clock, and otherwiſe for Knels, and in Peals uſually rung by one Man, more than an 100 years) of late over-haled by foure or five at once, hath been thrice broken; and therefore not rung as heretofore; and new caſt, within the ſpace of ten years, to the Charges of that Pariſh, more than an 100 Marks,

The Steeple.

This was accounted the beſt Ring of ſix Bells to be rung by ſix Men that was in *England* for harmony, ſweetneſs of ſound and tune.

* One *Ruſſe* a Draper gave a ſixth Bell; Which he named *Ruſſe* after his own name; firſt Edit.

And

Lightning and Thunder, with ugly Shaps ſeen in St. *Michaels* Steeple. The Print of Claws to be ſeen in hard Stone.

And here a Note of this Steeple, as I have oft heard my Father report. Upon Saint *James* Night, certain Men in the Loft next under the Bells, ringing of a Peal, a Tempeſt of Lightning and Thunder did ariſe, and an ugly ſhapen Sight appeared to them, coming in at the South Window, and lighted on the North. For fear whereof, they all fell down, and lay as dead for the time, letting the Bells ring and ceaſe of their own accord. When the Ringers came to themſelves, they found certain Stones of the North Window to be raiſed and ſcrat, as if they had been ſo much Butter printed with a Lyons Claw: the ſame Stones were faſtned there again, and ſo remain till this Day. I have ſeen them oft, and have put a Feather or ſmall Stick into the Holes, where the Claws had entred 3 or 4 Inches deep.

Pulpit Croſs in *Pauls* Churchyard overturned.

At the ſame time, certain maine Timber Poſts at *Queen Hith*, were ſcrat and cleft from the top to the bottom, and the Pulpit Croſs in *Pauls* Churchyard was likewiſe ſcat, cleft, and overturned. One of the Ringers lived in my youth, whom I have oft heard to verifie the ſame to be true; but to returne.

* or *Rous*, an Alderman of *London*.

*William Rus**, was a ſpecial Benefactor to this Church. His Arms yet remain in the Windows.

*Will. Rus Regiſt. Lond. J. S.*

*William Rus*, Alderman of *London*, Goldſmith and Sheriff, 1429. buried in the Chapel of Saint *Mary* in S. *Michael Cornhill*. He gave, by his Will, dated *June* 5. 1433. to find to all the Chaplains of the ſaid Church Bread, called *Synging Brede*.

*Will. Rus S. Mich. Cornhil.*

By a Codicil to his Will dat. *July* 5. 1433. Gives, out of the Debt due to him by the Duke of *Orleans*, in caſe it be received, an 100 *l.* to be laid out, *ad faciend. unum Dorſum Altaris* in the Chancel of the Church of S. *Michael Cornhill*, after the form of the Altar in *Chriſt's* Church, *Canterbury*. And 40 *l.* out of the ſame Debt to be laid out about the Ornaments of the Altar in S. *Maries* Chapel in the ſaid Church of S. *Michael*. Alſo, 20 *l.* more thence, to be laid out about the building of the new Steeple of the ſaid Church. Alſo he willed, that in caſe the Debt that was due to him and *Iſabel* his Wife by the Executors of *Rich. Whittington* were recovered, it be laid out about the Fabric of the Chapel of the Bl. *Mary* in the ſaid Church.

*Regiſt. Ep. Lond.*

He gave alſo by his ſaid Will, *Deo & Eccleſiæ St. Michaelis* aforeſaid, and to the Rector, Guardians and Keepers of the Work and Goods of the ſaid Church for the time being, all his Lands and Tenements with their Appurtenances, which he had jointly with *Iſabel* his Wife, for her Life, and his Heirs and Aſſigns, in the Pariſh of S. *Michael*. To have to them, the Rector and Guardians, for ever. On Condition that they find one Chaplain to celebrate Divine Offices in the Chapel of S. *Mary* aforeſaid in the ſaid Church: To pray for his Soul, and his Wife *Iſabel's*; and for the Souls of *Humfrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, *Gerard Afflete*, Knt. *Robert Rus* his Father, and *Katharine* his Mother, and *Joh. Whiſtwell* his Maſter. And that the Chaplain received for his Salary out of the Profits of the ſaid Lands, *&c.* eleven Marks Sterling at the four Terms of the Year.

A Chaplain to the Chapel of St. *Mary*.

And willed further, that with forty Shillings going out of the ſaid Lands and Tenements yearly for ever, be bought Coals by the Rector and Keepers of the ſaid Church. And that they diſtribute the ſaid Coals among the Poor in *Cornhill* Ward.

There was an Augmentation made of the Stipend of the ſaid Chaplain by the Will of *John Lufkin*, Citizen and Paſteler of *London*, bearing date, 1453.]

*William Comerton*, *Symon Smith*, *Walter Belengham* were buried there, and founded Chaunteries there.

*Alice Langhorns* Legacies to this Church. *J. Wor.*

*Alice*, ſometime Wife of *John Langhorn*, Citizen and Braſier of *London*, willed by her Will dated *Febr.* 4. 1420. 6 *H.* 5. to be buried in this Church under a Marble Stone, where the Body of her late Husband lay buried. *Item, Lego Fabricæ ejuſdem Eccleſiæ pro Sepultura mea ibm. habend.*—— In Codicillo dat. 12. March. 1420. *Imprimis, Lego, in auxilium ad faciend. & conſtruend. de novo Campanile Eccleſiæ*, S. Mich. *ſuper* Cornhill, Lond. 40 *l.* Sterl.

*Pet. Hynewic. E. Alex.*

*Peter Heynewic*, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, buried in S. *Michael Cornhil. Lond. John Smal*, Archdeacon of *London*, *Legatarius. An.* 1425.

St. *Mich. Cornhil Regiſt. Lond.*

*Tho. Lyffyn*, Citizen and Draper by Will 1482. gives to the Works of the Pariſh Church of *Thoyden Gernon* in *Eſſex*, to the intent the Pariſhioners pray for the Souls of *Will. Storneſt* and *Margaret* his Wife, and his Daughter, the Soul of *Clement Lyffyn* and his Soul, five Marks: Which ſhall be taken of his Wode, called *Colewode*.

Fraternity of St. *Anne*.

*Item*, He gives to the Maſters of the Fraternity of our Lady St. *Anne*, founded in the Pariſh Church of St. *Michael Cornhil* for the time, to the uſe of the ſaid Fraternity, his Tenement, Brewhouſe, with the Appurtenances, called *The Half Moon* with the Garden, lying in the Pariſh of S. *Botulph Biſhopſgate*, *London*, for ever: That they keep the 8th of *October* an *Obit*, or Anniverſary, for the Soul of *Clement Lyffyn* and *Mary* his Wife, and of him, the ſaid *Tho. Lyffyn*.

*Rob. Fabian Cornhil Reg. Lond.* in *Eſſex.*

*Elizab. Smyth* by her Will, dat. *Feb.* 9. 1540-1. ordered to be buried in S. *Michael Cornhil*, if ſhe dyed in *London*, and if ſhe dyed in *Eſſex*, then in the Church of *Thoydon Garnon*, nigh the place where *Rob. Fabian* ſometime her Husband lay buried. Gives to *Joh. Fabian*, Son of *Rob. Fabian* her Son, late of *Lond.* Grocer, deceaſed, 40 *l.* *&c.* and all her Houſehold Stuff, that ſhall be in her Manſion Houſe, called *Halſted* in *Thoydon Garnon*. Gives to her Son *Anthony Fabian* her ſaid Manour Houſe called *Halſted*, and forty Acres of arable Ground and Meddow lying in *Thoydon Garnon*, and *Thoydon Mount*.

## *BENEFACTORS.*

Benefactors to this Pariſh.

*Robert Drope*, Maior, [1474] buried 1485. on the North ſide the Quire, under a fair Tomb of Grey Marble. He gave to poor Maids Marriages of that Pariſh twenty pound: To the poor of that Ward ten pound; Shirts and Smocks three hundred, and Gowns of Broad Cloth, one hundred; [to Priſons, Hoſpitals, and Lazar Houſes liberally. He alſo gave his Houſe in *Cornhil* to be ſold, and the Price thereof to be ſpent on the Amendment of Highways. And to the Poor at his Burial 16 *l.*]

First Edit.

* *Johane* Firſt Edit.

*Jane* * his Wife, afterwards Vicecounteſs *Liſle* [matching with *Edward Gray*, Vicount *Liſle*] was alſo buried there by her firſt Husband 1500. She gave 90 Pound in Money to the beautifying of that Church, and her great Meſſuage with the Appurtenance, which was by her Executors, *W. Caple* and other, 1517. the ninth of *Henry* the eighth, aſſured to *John Wardroper*, Parſon, *T. Clearke*, *W. Dixſon*, and *John Murdon*, Wardens of the ſaid Church, and their Succeſſors for ever. They to keep yearly for her an *Obit*, or Anniverſary; to be ſpent on the poor, and otherwiſe. In all three pounds, the reſt of the Profits to be imployed in reparation of the Church.

In the 34 Year of *Henry* the eighth, *Edward Stephan*, Parſon, *T. Spencer*, *P. Guntar*, and *G. Crouch*, Churchwardens, granted to *T. Lodge*, a Leaſe for threeſcore years of the ſaid great Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, which were called the Lady *Liſles* Lands, for the Rent of eight Pound, thirteen Shillings, four Pence the Year. The Pariſhioners ſince gave it up as Chauntry-land, and wronged themſelves.

Viſcounteſs *Liſle's* Will. *J. S.*

The ſaid *Jehane* Vicounteſs *Liſle* Widow made her Will *Aug.* 8, 1505. And therein bequeathed her Body to be buried within the Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* upon *Cornhil*, under the Sepulchre where *Robert Drope*, late her Husband lay buried. And ſhe did heartily require her right dear and intirely beloved Son *John Grey*, Viſcount *Liſle*, Son and Heir of her late loving Lord and Husband, and the three noble Siſters of the ſame her young Lord, to conſider her honeſt Mind toward the Performance of the Will of her ſaid Lord and Husband, *&c.*

Here were alſo buried (tho' their Monuments are gone long ſince) theſe Perſons following:

*Clavering.*

*Cheſham.*

*Hic jacet* Johannes Boys, *nuper Civis & Pannarius* Lond. *Qui obijt in Vigilia natalis Dom. An.* 1430.

*Joannes King* Vicecomes Lond. 1434.

*Hic jacent* Johannes Grace *Peauterer*, *quondam Civis* Lond. & Johanna *Uxor ejus. Qui* Johannes *ob. Jan.* 3. 1439.

*Here lyeth* Margaret Nutſon *late Wife of* Thomas Nutſon, *Draper. Which* Margaret *dyed Jun.* 26. 1487.

*Hic jacet* Johannes Goodal, *&* Agnes *Ux. ejus. Qui* Johannes *obijt* ——Oct. 1464.

*Thomas Rathband* Citizen and Draper of *London*, and *Edith* his Wife. Which *Thomas* dyed the 13 April, 1499.

*Thomas Clark*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, and *Alys* his Wife. Which *Thomas* dyed *An. Dom.* 1513.

*Pray for the Soul of* John Maidenhead *Draper of* London, *with* Diones *his Wife. Which* John *ob.* the 2. of Sept. 1524.

*John Launder* Citizen & Clothworker of *London*, and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *John* dyed the 9. of May 1529.

*Pray for the Soul of* Thomas Knight *Brewer of* London, Alice *and* Luce *his Wives. Which* Thomas dyed the 23. of Dec. 1534. *And the ſaid* Alice *deceaſed* the 5. *Day of July* 1533. *On whoſe Souls Jeſu have Mercy.*

*Here lyeth the Body of* Maudlin Lodge who dyed *A. D.* 15———

——————————— Loundres
*Et* Mauld *ſa feme, qui ſont icy*
*Dieu de lour almes eit Mercy, Amen.*
——————*neſcitur origo ſecundi*
*An Labor, an Requies. Sic tranſit gloria mundi.*

*Here under lyeth the Body of* Margaret Keval, *late Wife of* ——— *Citizen and Writer of the Court Letters of* London. *Which* Margaret *dyed the* 22. *Apr.* 1583. *Who had between them three Children*, Stephen, Jane *and* Mary.

His Coat here was Sable; a Feſſe with a Flower de Lys, between three Horſe-heads erazed, bridled———

The Creſt a Horſe-head bridled, Arg. upon a Ducal Coronet.]

*Peter Houghton*, late Alderman, buried *Anno* 1569. laid in the Vault of the Lady *Liſle*.

*J. S.* *Thomas Houghton*, Father to the ſaid *Peter Houghton*.

*As Heart in Life with Love were linckt,*
*So here their Bodies ly,*
*Adjoyning cloſe, ſo are I hope,*
*Their Souls with God on high.*
*Their Names as wel of him as hers,*
*Before their day of Death,*
*Were theſe; He* Thomas Houghton, *and*
*His Wife* Elizabeth.
*Behind him he hath left alive*
*But children* [*onely*] *three;*
*Two Daughters, and one onely Son,*
*And I alas! am he.*
*Who* Peter [Houghton] *have to name,*
*Which here erected have,*
*In memory of Parents mine,*
*This Stone upon their Grave.*

A Hatchment of *Peter Houghton*. Sable. Three Barrs, Arg. A Creſcent for diſtinction. The Creſt, a Bulls Head erazed, Arg. Three Barrs on the Neck, Sable; the Hornes, the ſame.]

*Robert Fabian* Alderman, that wrote and publiſhed a Chronicle of *England* and of *France*, was buried there, 1511. with this Epitaph.

*Like as the day his courſe doth conſume,*
*And the new morrow ſpringeth again as faſt,*
*So man and woman by natures cuſtome,*
*This life to paſſe, at laſt in earth are caſt,*
*In joy, and ſorrow, which here their time do waſt.*
*Never in one ſtate, but in courſe Tranſitory,*
*So full of change, is of this world the glory.*

His Monument is gone.

*Elizabeth Peak*, Widow, lyeth buried in the Belfrey, 1518.

*Richard Greneham*, 1527.

*Edmond Trindel*, and *Robert Smith*, my Godfathers.

*William Dickſon*, and *Margaret* his Wife, my Godmother, did lie in the Cloiſter under a fair Tombe, now defaced.

*Thomas Stow* my Grandfather, about the yeere, 1526. And *Thomas Stow* my Father, 1559.

The laſt Will of *Tho. Stow*, buried in the *Green Church yard.* *J. S.*

The laſt Will of the former *Thomas Stow* ſhews his Trade, Ability and Devotion according to the Superſtition of that Age; and likewiſe the divers Altars in that Church, and Guildes or Brotherhoods belonging to it in Old Time: declaring alſo the Anceſtors of *John Stow*, the Author of this Book. Which Will therefore as taken out of the Biſhops of *Londons* Regiſter, and communicated to me by a worthy Friend, may deſerve to have a Place here.

*Tunſtal.* Fol. lxxxix. b. Lib. Teſtam. in. Offic. Regiſtrar. Epiſc. Lond *J. Hare* Herald.

IN the Name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord God MCCCCCXXVI the laſt day of December, I *Tho. Stow*, Citizen and Tallowchaundeler of *London*, in good and hole mynde, Thanckes be to our Lord *Jhu.* make this my preſent Taſtament. Fyrſt, I bequayth my Soul to *Jhu* Chriſt, and to our bleſſyd Lady Seynt *Mary* the Virgin, &c. My Body to be buryed in the litell Grene Churchyard of the Paryſſhe Church of Seynt *Myghel* in *Cornehyll*, betwene the Croſſe and the Church Wall, nigh the Wall as may be, by my Father and Mother, Syſters and Brothers, and alſo my own Childerne.

Alſo, I bequeith to the hye Aultar of the foreſeid Church, for my Tythis forgeten 12 d. *Item*, to *Jhus* Brotherhedde 12 d. I gyve to our Ladys and Seint Brotherhedde 12 d. I gyve to Seynt *Criſtofer* and Seynt *George* 12 d. Alſoe, I gyve to the VII Aultars in the Church aforeſeyd, in the Worſhip of the VII Sacraments every yere during iii yeres 20 d. *Item*, vsh. to have on every Aultar a wacchyng Candell, burning from VI of the Clocke tyll it be paſt VII. in Worſhip of VII Sacraments. And this Candell ſhall begynne to burne, and to be ſet upon the Aultar from *Allhalowen* day tyll it be *Candelmas* day following;

lowing; and it ſhall bee wacchyng Candell of VIII in the li. Alſo, I gyve to the Brotherhedde of Clarcks to dryncke, 20 d. Alſo, I gyve to them that ſhal bayre me to Church, every man 4 d. Alſo, I gyve to a pore man or woman every Sunday in one yere 1 d. to ſay v *pr. noſters* and *Aves* and a *Crede* for my Soule. Alſo, I gyve to the Reparations of *Polls*, 8 d. Alſo, I will have VI nue Torches, and ii Torches of Seynt *Myghel* and ii of Seynt *Anne*, and ii of Seynt *Chriſtofer*, and ii of *Jhus*, of the beſt Torchys.

Alſo, I bequeith *Tho. Stow* my Son xxl. in Stuff of Howſhold, as here folowith, that is to ſay my grete Melting panne, withal the Inſtruments that longeth thereto. Alſo, I bequeith my Son *Thomas* VI l. XIII s. IIII d. in plate, as hereafter folowith. *Item*, a Nut of Sylver and gylt LIIII sh. IIII d. *Item*, a pownſed pece weiing VI ownces and more, XL. sh. *Item*, a maſs of a pynt XXVI. sh. VIII. d. *Item*, a litel Maſer, XIII s. IIII. d *Item*, of this my preſent Teſtament, I make *Elyzabeth* my Wife mine Executrix and *Tho. Stowe* my Son, my Overſeer, and Mr. *Trendal* as a Solicitor, with my Son *Thomas*. And he to have for his Labor xsh.

*Probatum fuit* ſuperſcriptum Teſtam. *coram nobis* Willielmo Clyff, &c. *Commiſſario Generali*, &c. IIII^to^ April. An. Dom. MDXXVII^o^. &c.]

*John Tolus his Gift to the Church; not performed but concealed.*

*John Tolus*, Alderman, 1548. he gave to *John Willowby*, Parſon of that Church, to *Thomas Lodge*, *G. Hind*, *P. Bolde*, Church-wardens, and to their Succeſſors (towards the Reparations of that Church, and Relief of the Poor for ever) his Tenement, with the Appurtenances in the Pariſh of Saint *Michael*. Which he had lately purchaſed of *Alvery Randalph*, of *Badleſmeere* in *Kent*: But the Pariſh never had the Gift, nor heard thereof, by the ſpace of 40 Years after: Such was the Conſcience of *G. Barne*, and other the Executors to conceal it to themſelves: and ſuch is the Negligence of the Pariſhioners, that (being informed thereof) make no Claim thereunto.

*Philip Gunter*, that was Alderman for a time, and gave 400 Pound to be diſcharged thereof, was buried in the Cloyſter, about the Year 1582. and *Anne* his Wife, *&c.*

*Francis Beneſon*, and *William Towerſon.*

A handſome Monument in the Wall of the Chancel, the South ſide.

Philip Gunter, *Skinner*, *ſometime Alderman of this City*, *departed this life the* 15. *day of* February, 1582. *and lyeth buried in the Cloyſter of this Church: who married* Anne, *Daughter of* Henry Barley, *of* Albery, *in the County of* * Hereford, *Eſquire; and had iſſue by her* 11. *Sonnes, and foure daughters. He left good maintenance for two Sermons yeerely for ever in this Church: the one on the* 15. *day of* March, *the other the* 25. *of December.*

* *Hertford.* *A. M.*

A very fair Monument richly gilded, in the Chancel Wall on the North ſide.

*Here lyeth buried the body of* Peter Houghton, *of* London *Alderman: he was free of the Grocers Company, a Merchant of the Staple in* England, *and a Merchant Adventurer. Hee was one of the Sheriffes of this City, in* An. 1593. *and dyed the laſt day of December,* 1596. *Hee gave to the foure Hoſpitals (that is to ſay) Saint* Bartholomewes, Chriſts Church, *St.* Thomas *and* Bridewell, 600. *pounds, equally to be divided between them. Hee gave alſo to the Grocers Company* 400. *pound to be lent to eight young men of the ſame Company* (gratis) *from two yeeres, to two yeeres, for ever. Which* 1000. *pound was paid by* Iohn Vernon, *Merchant-Taylor, accordingly. He had to wife* Mary Houghton, *who ſithence married with Sir* Thomas Vavaſor, *Knight Marſhall. Hee had children by her, two Sonnes, named* Hatton, *and* Peter, *who dyed young; and two Daughters,* Mary *and* Elizabeth. Mary *was married to Sir* James Scudamore, *Knight*, *and* Elizabeth *to Sir* Henry Bedingfield, *Knight.*

His Picture ſtandeth aloft on the other Monument.

*Here lyeth buried (by a deſired promiſe made to Alderman* Houghton *while he lived) the body of* John Vernon, *Merchant-Taylor: who was Maſter of the ſaid Company, in* An. 1609. *And hee was alſo a Merchant of the Staple in* England. *He dyed the day of* An. Dom.

Nemo ante obitum felix.

In the South Ile of the Quire a handſome Monument in the Wall.

*Here in the Vault lyeth buried the bodies of* John Taylor, *Citizen and Draper of* London, *and* Conſtance *his wife, one of the Daughters and Coheires of* Reginald Wooddeſon, *of* Alresford *in* Hampſhire, *Gent. They had iſſue between them three Sonnes*, Iohn, *who dyed young*, Robert *and* John. *Hee departed this life the* 4. *day of April,* 1597. *being about the age of* 63. *yeeres: and ſhe, being the age of* 67. *the* 29. *of October,* 1614. Votum S. Pauli. Phil. 1. Adepti.

In the ſame Wall lower, a handſome ſmall Monument.

*In* March, 1588.
*was buried in this place,*
Alexander Every, *Merchant*
*but* 40. *Yeeres of Age,*
*Whoſe godly Gifts, by will,*
*are Warrants of Gods Grace*
*In him. By whom,*
*thinke on thy ſelfe, and on the Stage*
*Thou ſtand'ſt, and meaſure it,*
*and other worldly things:*
*As Streames that ſwiftly ſlide*
*downe from their Springs.*
An. Dom. 1570. primo Feb.

A plated Stone in the ſame Ile on the Ground.

*Here lyeth* Francis Benneſon,
*a Citizen was hee,*
*A Merchant Adventurer alſo,*
*and of the Myſtery*
*Of Haberdaſhers Company.*
*A Man of honeſt name,*
*Who here on Earth to feare of God,*
*his vitall Days did frame.*
*Two Wives hee had, the firſt of them*
*in* Antwerpe *borne ſhe was;*
*The other hee a Widdow left,*
*ſo God brought it to paſſe.*
*His Soule (no doubt) doth now remaine*
*with God among the reſt*
* *Of other worthy Chriſtians,*
*who evermore are bleſt.*

* *Alias*, of other faithful Chriſtians, who certainly are bleſt.

A fair ſmall Monument on a Pillar right againſt the Pulpit.

*Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of the worſhipfull* John Harby, *Citizen and Skinner of* London, *and free of the Merchant Adventurers Company, for* Muſcovia, Spaine, *and the* Eaſt Indiaes: *Who had two Wives*, Anne Mording, *Widdow, by whom he had Iſſue foure Sonnes, and one Daughter*, viz. Thomas, Francis, John, William, *and* Emme. *And laſtly he married with* Anne Saltonſtal, *Daughter to Sir* Richard Saltonſtal, *Kt. ſometime Lord Maior of this City: By whom he had two Sonnes*, Richard *and* Daniel. *Which* John Harby *after* 74. *Yeeres, departed this Life the* 15. *Day of* April, 1610. *Expecting a joyfull Reſurrection by* Jeſus Chriſt.

A fair Tomb in the Cloyſter South.

*Hic dormivit in Chriſto* Johannes Cowper, *Armiger; Uxorem habit* Elizabeth Ironſide *ante ſe mortuam. Obiit* 3. Junii. Anno Dom. 1609.

[A Hatchment for *Cowper:* Argent. Three Martlets, Gules. A Creſent for diſtinction. On a Feſſe engrailed of the Second, three Annulets, Or.]

*J. S.*

In the Wall on the North ſide of the Chancel.

*There is a comely Monument, although of no great Coſt or Charge; there placed for Maſter* Laurence Caldwell, *Citizen and Haberdaſher of* London, *and* Mary *his Wife.* Great pitty it is, that it is no better kept and looked unto, for ſhortly the Inſcriptions engraven thereon, will not any way poſſibly be read.

It is as follows.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

*J. S.* LAURENTIO & MARIÆ CALDWELL *conjugibus, ſacro fœdere junctis, & duodenæ Prolis Parentibus. Quorum Uxor & Mater* MARIA *obiit* Octobris xx. Anno Dom. 1621. *Maritus & Pater* LAURENTIUS, Novemb. 21. 1625. *Septuagenariis utriſq;: Liberalibus & ſuis, & de ſuis. Hoc Sepulchrum poſuere parentalis hæredes Bonitatis, Filii eorum obſervantiſſimi: Quos defunctos & Deus habet, & pauperes carendo lugent.*

As it were a Scrol held by an Angel. Omnia Oſſa juſti cuſtodit Dominus.

Under this upon the Figure of a Tomb.

*Here is lodg'd a loving Pair,*
*Sleeping, reſt they free from Care.*
*Though their Journey from their Birth,*
*Had been tedious long on Earth,*
*He that freed them from their Sin*
*Sent them to this holy Inne,*
*Joyful* Requiems *for to ſing*
*Hallelujahs to their King;*
*Til the Summons, til the DAY,*
*Til the Trump ſound, RISE, AWAY.*]

Alſo ſince the Fire of *London* were theſe MONUMENTS ſet up.

*R. B.* In a Vault lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *John Young*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life, *Feb.* 22. 1670. aged 43 years.

On a flat Stone near the Ile lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Mary Culpepper*, late Wife of Mr. *Hen. Culpepper*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, and of this Pariſh, Daughter of Sir *James Beverley* of *Gaines Park* in *Huntingtonſhire*, Knt. who dyed the 21ſt of *March*, 1670. aged 24 years. With theſe Words taken out the Bible, *Job* xxiv. ℣. 26. and 2 *Corinth*. v. ℣. 1.

On another flat Stone, here lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Ongley*, buried the 26th of *March*, 1694.

Sir *William Cowper* of *Ratling Court* in *Kent*, Knight and Baronet, born the 7th of *March*, 1582, married Mrs. *Martha Maſter*, of Eaſt *Langdon* in the ſaid County, and dyed the 20th of *December*, 1671. Both lye buried in the Cloyſters. In the pious Memory of whom *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; fourth Son of the ſaid Sir *Will.* and *Martha* erected this Monument, and dyed a Batchelor the 6th of *November*, 1676. in the 57th year of his age.

South Ile.

M. S.

*Near this Place in the Chancel lyeth interred, in hope of a happy Reſurrection, the Bodies of* Francis Moſſe, *and* Henry *his Son: both ſometyme antient Inhabitants of this Pariſh, Maſters of the Company of* Scriveners, *and Deputies of the Ward. And having ſerved God faithfully in this Life, removed to a better,* October *the 20th,* 1657. *aged 36 years.* Henry, May *the 28th,* 1676. *aged 62 years.*

*Near this Place lyeth the Body of Sir* Edward Cowper, *Kt. ſecond Son of Sir* William Cowper, *who was born the 5th of* Auguſt, 1614. *and dyed a Batchelor the 10th of* November, 1685. *in the 71 year of his age. Who having left many liveing Monuments of his moſt juſt and charitable Life, ordered this Tomb to be erected by his Nephew, and ſole Executor* Edward Cowper, *in remembrance of his much lamented Death.*

In the North Ile.

*Near this place lyeth interred the Bodies of* Luke Nourſe, *late of* Glouceſter, *Eſq; who dyed* April 25*th*, 1673. *aged 89 years.*

*And of* Hugh Wells, *late of this Pariſh, Citizen and Armorer of* London, *who dyed* Feb. 25*th*, 1673. *aged 84 years.*

*And alſo of* Edward Nourſe, *Citizen and Girdler of* London, *Son to the ſaid* Luke Nourſe. *He marryed* Mary *one of the Daughters of the ſaid* Hugh Wells, *he dyed* June 12*th*, 1689. *aged 65 years.*]

In the Middle Ile, *Edward Folkingham* of this Pariſh, 26. *Sept.* 1698. *J. S.*

North of the Communion Table, the Effigies of a Man half way, and this Inſcription.

To the pious Memory of Mr. *John Vernon*, late a worthy Member of the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors: Who by his laſt Will gave many large Legacies towards the annual Relief of ſeveral Poor of that and other Companies of this City, amounting yearly to 200 *l.* All which Charities are duly paid by the ſaid Company. Who in gratitude to that great Benefactor, erected this Monument at their Charge in the place where one was ruined by the Fire, *Anno* 1666.

*Mortales juxta Conduntur Exuviæ*
*Viri fortis & boni,*

Johannis Huitſon

*De* Cleasby *in Agro* Eboracenſi *oriundi,*
*Qui in Caſtris ab ineunte ætate enutritus,*
*Exantlatis plurimis cum ſucceſſu plerumq;*
*Cum fide ſemper & virtute laboribus,*
*In iiſdem conſenuit:*
*Subditi fidelis, amici conſtantis, & ſtrenui militis.*
*Uſq; ad Chiliarchæ Dignitatem*
*Favente* Carolo, *firmante* Jacobo *Secundis,*
*Suffragantibus meritis propriis provectus,*
*Munera obivit omniâ & implevit,*
*Emeritus tandem, nempe ſexagenarius & ultra,*
*Depoſitâ, quam in terris cum Laude geſſerat, Militiâ*
*In Cœlis Triumphum auſpicatus eſt,*
*Idibus Aprilis* 1689.

*Uxorem duxit,* Martham *Domini* Gulielmi Cooper *de* Ratling Court *in Agro* Cantiano *Baronetti Filiam natu ſecundam, quæ obiit viii id. Nov.* 1681.]

Dame *Hutton* left 100 *l.* to be given away in Bread as the Pariſh thinks fit. Gifts. *R. B.*

*Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; gave 5 *l. per ann.* in Bread, to be diſtributed every firſt *Sunday* in the Month amongſt the Poor of this Pariſh, *Anno* 1678.]

Pulpit Croſs in S. *Michael* Churchyard.

This Pariſh Church hath on the South ſide thereof a proper Cloyſter, and a fair Churchyard, with a Pulpit Croſs, not much unlike to that in *Pauls* Churchyard. Sir *John Rudſton* * Maior, caused the ſame Pulpit Croſs, in his Life time to be builded, the Churchyard to be enlarged, by Ground purchaſed of the next Pariſh, and alſo proper Houſes to be raiſed, for lodging of Quire Men, ſuch as at that time were aſſiſtants to Divine Service, then daily ſung by Note, in that Church.

* *Hudſtone.* Firſt Edit.

The ſaid *Jo. Rudſtone*, deceaſed, 1531. and was buried in a Vault under the ſaid Pulpit Croſs: He appointed Lands for Sermons to be preached there, not now performed; and his

Tomb of Marble before the Pulpit Croſs is taken away among others, namely of Dr. *Richard Yaxley*, one of the Phyſicians to King *Henry* the Eighth, that was buried there, with his Wife, under a Tomb of Marble.

The Quire here diſſolved.

The Quire of that Church being diſſolved, the Lodgings of the Quire Men were (by the grave Fathers of that time) charitably appointed for receipt of ancient decayed Pariſhioners; namely, Widows, ſuch as were not able to bear the charge of greater Rents abroad, which bleſſed work of harbouring the harbourleſs, is promiſed to be rewarded in the Kingdom of Heaven.

*Mat.* 2. 5.

Charitable Gifts to this Pariſh. *J. S.*

*A modern* CATALOGUE *of the large Benefactions granted to the poor Inhabitants of this Pariſh of S.* Michael's Cornhil, *follows.*

Several Gifts for Coals, amounting to about 40*l.* which in regard their Poor were diſperſed into ſeveral Out-pariſhes, and live at inconvenient diſtances to receive the Coals in kind, they diſtribute 40*s.* to them, the Intereſt of the 40*l.*

Three Shillings worth of Bread given every *Lords-day* in the Year after Morning Service.

For Bread to be given away, every the firſt *Lords-day* in the Month 5*l.* yearly.

Five Pounds given to the Poor yearly by Miſtreſs *Huitſon* deceaſed. For the Payment of which, the Shops lately built in the Churchyard are made over as a Security.

But more fully and particularly, the State of the Charities of this Pariſh ſtand thus.

King *Edward* VI. by Letters Patents dated the 14. *June* in the 5th of his Reign gave 12*l.* 4*s. per ann.* to the relief of the Poor, payable out of the *Exchequer* at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*.

*Philip Gunter*, Skinner, by Will gave 13*s.* 4*d.* for maintenance of two Sermons for ever: One on the 25th of *December*, the other the 25th of *March*. For which Sermons the Miniſter is to have 13*s.* 4*s.* that is 6*s.* and 8*d.* for each.

*John Lute*, Clothworker, by Will appointed that Company to deliver, upon St. *Luke*'s Day for ever, to ſix poor Men, and ſix poor Women, after the Sermon preached in the Foorenoon that day, each of them a Gown, a pair of Hoſe and Shoes, and ſix Shirts for the Men, and ſix Shifts for the Women. For which Sermon the Miniſter is paid by the ſaid Company 13*s.* 4*d.* For all which Expences the Houſe called the *Red Lion* in *Cornhil*, near the *Cardinals Hat*, ſtands charged.

*William Baily*, Baker, by Will gave his Tenement in *Jelly Alley* in the Pariſh of S. *Bartholomew* near the *Exchange*: For a Sermon to be preached on *Sunday* next after *Low Sunday*; and towards the relief of the Poor of the Pariſh. The Miniſter allowed for his Sermon, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Mrs. *Daynes*, Widow, whoſe Husband was free of the *Ironmongers*, gave 20*s.* a Year to the Poor, to be laid out in Faggots at *Chriſtmas*, annually paid by the Company.

Mr. *Parſons* 20*s.* a Year to be paid by the Merchant Taylors, for forty poor People of the Pariſh, at *Chriſtmas*.

*John Vernon*, Merchant Taylor, 48*s.* yearly, for fifty two dozen of penny wheaten Bread, for the Poor of this Pariſh. Paid by the Merchant Taylors. He alſo gave to the Pariſh two Silver Pots with Covers, with his Arms upon them weighing together 88 Ounces; to be uſed at the Sacrament; and a Sermon on the 23d of *December*.

*John Pasbridge*, Scrivener, by Will gave 10*s.* for a Sermon, to be preached on the fifth of *November*, annually at Even Prayer, between the Hours of five and ſix Even. Paid by *Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

*Laurence Caldal*, Eſq; Vintner, by Will gave his Houſe in *Three Tun Alley* without *Biſhopſgate*, let at 50*s. per ann.* to this Pariſh, for theſe Uſes, *viz,* 30*s.* to the Poor; that is, 10*s.* at *Chriſtmas*, 10 at *Eaſter*, and 10 at *Whitſuntide*: and for three Sermons on thoſe days at Evening Prayer; that is 6*s.* 8*d.* for each Sermon. And if a greater Rent hereafter he paid, the *Overplus* to be beſtowed upon the new building or repair of the Houſe.

*Godfrey Rainer*, Scrivener, by Will gave 40*l.* to the Poor; and 50*l.* more to be put out to Intereſt at 4*l. per Cent.* which being 40*s. per ann.* 20*s.* is given for a Sermon on *Good Friday*, and 20*s.* to be diſtributed among the Poor the ſame day after Sermon ended.

*John Rayny*, Eſq; free of the *Drapers*, gave by Will 40*l. per ann.* for maintenance of a Lecture in this Church every *Sabbath day* in the Morning for ever, to begin half an Hour before ſeven; and every Holiday, to begin between nine and ten in the Morning; except upon ſpecial Occaſions in the Church; the ſame to be referred till the Afternoon. And then to begin at the uſual time of Evening Prayer. Alſo 5*s.* a piece to the two Churchwardens, for ſeeing the ſame performed. And 25*s.* a year for Candles at the Lecture, to be paid at the Feaſt of the *Annunciation*. And 20*s.* a piece to the Clark and Sexton. To be paid by the *Drapers*. Certain Houſes in *Gracechurch Street* charged for the Payment.

*Andrew Yardly*, Upholder, gave 40*l.* to be lent at 40*s.* a Year Intereſt upon Security. Which 40*s.* to be paid yearly on the Feaſt of S. *Andrew* towards the relief of the poor Penſioners of the Pariſh.

Mr. *Abbots* deviſed unto the Parſon and Churchwardens, the Annuity of 5*l.* iſſuing out of certain Houſes in *Birching Lane*; and alſo the Annuity of 4*s.* by year out of his Houſes in *Cornhil*. Upon Truſt to give 2*s.* a Week to the Poor in Bread.

*Spencer Cooper*, Eſq; gave 5*l. per ann.* in Bread to be diſtributed for ever, *Anno* 1676.

Parſonage.

Now for the Parſonage Houſe, and other Houſes belonging to the Pariſh: The Parſonage Houſe being burnt down was rebuilt, leaſed out from 1670. for forty years at the Rent of 18*l. per annum*.

For Reparation of the Church.

In the 11th of Queen *Elizabeth*, were four Houſes next the Street, given for the Reparation of the Church, &c. by *Richard Matthew*, as appears by the Regiſter of Biſhop *Grindal*, 1571.

A Houſe adjoining to the ſaid Parſonage Houſe, leaſed to *Sam. Purchaſe* from 1670. for forty years, at the yearly Rent of 7*l.* Likewiſe a ſmall part of an Houſe in the Churchyard leaſed to *Tho. Pool* from 1674. for forty years, at 40*s.* Rent.

A Houſe in the Churchyard, where Dr. *Beveridge* dwelt, leaſed out for forty years 1674. at one Pepper Corn.

Certain Lights into the Churchyard leaſed out to *Joh. Martin*, from 1669. for 31 years, at the Rent of 20*s.* a year.

A little Light in the Churchyard leaſed to *Grevyl*, 1679. for twenty years at 5*s.*

*Birchovers* Lane.

Then have ye *Birchover Lane*, ſo called of *Birchover*, the firſt builder and owner thereof, now corruptly called *Birchin Lane*, the North half whereof is of the ſaid *Cornhil* Ward, the other part is of *Langborne* Ward.

The ill Example of a great Man in *Birchin* Lane. *J. S.*

*Aſcham's* Schoolmaſt. *fo.* 21. *b.*

In this *Birchin Lane* in the later time of King *Henry* VIII. a certain great Man of the Court had his Houſe; who practiſed a Diſorder: And his Example was ſo prevalent, that no Proclamations or Laws could redreſs it. Inſomuch that a Writer of thoſe days could not but take notice of it, in theſe Words: "Not fully twenty four years ago [that is about 1540.] when all the Acts of Parliament, many good Proclamations, divers ſtrait Commandments, ſore Puniſhments openly, ſpecial Words privately, could not do ſo much, to take away one Miſorder, as the Example of one big one of this Court did, ſtill to keep up the ſame [perhaps it was the exceſs of Apparel.] The Memory whereof doth yet remain in a common Proverb of *Birchin Lane*.]

Upholders Sellers of old Stuffe in *Cornhil*.

This Lane and the high Street near adjoining, hath been inhabited (for the moſt part) with wealthy Drapers, from *Birchovers* Lane on that ſide the Street, down to the *Stocks*. In the Reign of *Henry* VI. had ye (for the moſt part) dwelling there, Fripperers or Upholders, that ſold Apparel and old Houſhold Stuff.

A Country-man that loſt his Hood.

*Popes Head* Tavern on *Cornhil*.

Wine one Pint for a Penny, and Bread given free.

I have read of a Country Man, that then having loſt his Hood in *Weſtminſter Hall*, found the ſame in *Cornhil*, hanged out to be ſold, which he challenged, but was forced to buy, or go without it: For their Stall (they ſaid) was their Market. About this time alſo, the Wine-drawer of the *Popes Head* Tavern, (ſtanding without the Door in the high Street) took the ſame Man by the Sleeve, and ſaid, *Sir, Will you drink a Pint of Wine?* Whereunto he anſwered, A Penny ſpend I may: And ſo drank his Pint: *For Bread nothing did he pay*. For that was then allowed free.

The Kings Houſe in *Cornhil*.

This *Popes Head* Tavern, with other Houſes adjoining, ſtrongly builded of Stone, hath of old time been all in one, pertaining to ſome great Eſtate, or rather the King of this Realm, as may be ſuppoſed, both by largeneſs thereof, and by the Armes; to wit, Three Lions paſſant gardant, which was the whole Arms of *England*, before the Reign of *Edward* III. that quartered them with the Arms of *France*, three *Flower de Luces*.

Armes of *England* ſupported by Angels.

*Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, ſent into *Cornhil*.

Theſe Arms of *England*, ſupported between two Angels, are fair and largely graven in Stone on the fore-front towards the high Street, over the Door or Stall of one great Houſe, lately (for many years) poſſeſſed by Mr. *Philip Gunter*. The *Popes Head* Tavern is on the back part thereof, towards the South, as alſo one other Houſe, called the *Stone Houſe* in *Lombard* Street. Others ſay this was King *John*'s Houſe; which might ſo be: For I find in a written Copy of *Matthew Paris* his Hiſtory, that in the year 1232. *Henry* the third ſent *Hubert de Burgho*, Earl of *Kent*, to *Cornhil* in *London*, *there to anſwer all Matters objected againſt him:* Where he wiſely acquitted himſelf. The *Popes Head* Tavern hath a Foot-way through from *Cornhil* into *Lombard Street*. And down lower on the high Street of *Cornhil*, is there one other way thorow by the *Cardinals Hat* Tavern, into *Lombard Street*.

The *Cardinals Hat* Tavern.

As for the modern State of this Ward, take this Account of it.

*Cornhil.* R. B.

This is but a ſmall Ward, having but one principal Street, which is *Cornhil*, from whence the Ward hath its Name. But this Street is very ſpacious, and repleniſhed with lofty Houſes, graced with good Fronts, and inhabited by Traders of good Note, and chiefly with Linen Drapers (who alſo deal much in *India* Silks and Muzlins) on the North ſide, and Upholſters on the South; and many Bookſellers about the *Exchange*. And by reaſon of its Vicinity to which Place, not only this Street, but all the adjacent Parts are of a great reſort, and crouded with Merchants, and Tradeſmen, inſomuch that the Taverns, Coffee-houſes, Eating-houſes, and other ſuch like Places of publick Reception, as they make conſiderable Gains, ſo they pay vaſt Rents.

The Places of Name and Note in this Street, beginning Weſtwardly on the South ſide, are firſt, *Cardinals Cap* Tavern and Alley: the greateſt Part in *Langborn* Ward; and only the narrow Entrance from *Cornhil* being in this.

*Popes Head Alley.*

*Exchange Alley.*

*Popes Head Alley* a little more Eaſtward, (from an ancient Tavern that had that Sign) being a narrow Paſſage into *Lombard Street*, but well inhabited by Tradeſmen, chiefly Cutlers, and ſuch as keep Toyſhops: but far ſhort to what it was before the building of *Exchange Alley*, that lies next Eaſtward. Which hath two Paſſages out of *Cornhil*: one into *Lombard Street*, and another bending Eaſt into *Birchin Lane*.

*Fleece Tavern.*

It is a large Place vaſtly improved, chiefly out of an Houſe of Alderman *Backwel's* a Goldſmith before the great Fire, well built, inhabited by Tradeſmen; eſpecially that Paſſage into *Lombard Street* againſt the *Exchange*, and is a Place of a very conſiderable Concourſe of Merchants, Seafaring Men and other Traders, occaſioned by the great Coffee-houſes (*Jonathans* and *Garways*) that ſtand there. Chiefly now Brokers, and ſuch as deal in buying and ſelling of Stocks, frequent it. The Alley is broad and well paved with Free Stones, neatly kept. The *Fleece Tavern* ſeated in *Cornhil*, hath a Paſſage into this Alley, being a very large Houſe and of a great Reſort.

*Globe Tavern.*

Going over on the North ſide of the Street, moſt Weſtward is the *Globe Tavern*, large and of a good Trade.

*Caſtle Alley.*

*Caſtle Alley*, adjoyning Weſtward of the *Exchange*, being a great Thorough-fare. In this Alley is a ſmall Court ſo called.

*The Exchange* built very ſtately.

Then the *Royal Exchange*. Which before the Fire was a ſtately Building, in a Quadrilateral Form, having a ſpacious Court or *Area* in the midſt thereof, and round about the ſame, Piazza's, or Walks covered, and ſtanding on Columns and Arches, over every one of the ſaid Arches were Niches, in which were the Statues of all the Kings and Queens from *Edward* the Confeſſor to King *Charles* II. Over theſe Piazzas or Walks were broad Galleries round about, with Shops on each ſide furniſhed with rich Commodities, chiefly relating to Apparel for the Body, and is ſtill much reſorted unto by the City Dames for the ſame. Underneath the ſaid Walks were Vaults made uſe of by Merchants for the Storing of choice Goods, eſpecially the Spices of the *Indies*. For the Paſſage to theſe upper Galleries there were two large and ſpacious Pairs of Stairs; the one at the South Entrance, and the other at the North Entrance into the *Exchange*, as alſo two ſtately Portacoes into the *Exchange* on the ſame Sides. And by the Southern Portacoe a lofty Tower with a Clock and Chimes: and at the top of it a Graſhopper for the Vane, or Girella. And although the Building was of Brick and Wood, it was ſo covered with Plaiſter that it imitated Stone-work.

Of this Burſe or *Royal Exchange* Sir *Thomas Greſham* ſettled the one Moiety of the Profits on the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, and the other Moiety of the Profits on the Company of *Mercers*, of which he was a Member. And thus did this *Royal Exchange* continue in its Luſtre juſt a Century of Years. For as it was erected in the Year 1566, ſo it was deſtroyed by the Fire of *London Anno* 1666; and whereas the former was

built

New built.

built of Brick and Timber, it is now rebuilt of excellent *Portland* Stone (except the Vaults under Ground) and with ſuch curious Architecture, eſpecially the South Front and the two pair of open Newell Stairs, with half Paces, Columns, Pillaſters, with Architraves, Frizes, Cornices, and Nices between them, that it far exceeds all other *Exchanges* in *Europe*; *Quantum lenta ſolent inter viburna cupreſſi.*

Improved.

At the new building King *Charles* II. came and laid the firſt Stone.

Proſpect of the *Royal Exchange.*

The Form of it now, as to the open Court and Piazza's, is much the ſame as before; but without it is much enlarged, having new Piazza's both on the South and North Sides, wherein are Shops and Walks, and alſo Shops on the Eaſt and Weſt Ends: And whereas before there was but one ſingle Row of Shops above Stairs, there are now double Rooms, which encreaſe the Shops to double the Number. In the new Erection of this ſtately Fabrick, King *Charles* II. with his Brother, his Royal Highneſs then Duke of *York*, did honour the Work ſo far, as when they began to erect the Columns, the King laid the firſt Stone of the Column on the Weſt ſide, and the Duke of *York* that on the Eaſt ſide of the Entrance on the North ſide of the Court. And in Memory thereof thoſe two Columns have Royal Ornaments for their Capitals, as *Imperial Crowns* and *Scepters*. It is built as before Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may aſſemble, and the greateſt part, in caſe of Rain, or hot Sun-ſhine, may be ſheltered under the Galleries in the Piazza's. A Proſpect of this noble Structure, as it now is built, taken from a Loſt from the South Side thereof, is here inſerted.

The Charges of the *Exchange* new built.

The Charges of the erecting of this Building as before deſcribed did amount unto about 55000 *l.* whereof the one Moiety was diſburſed by the City, out of the Chamber of *London*, and the other Moiety by the Company of *Mercers*, and to reimburſe themſelves, there are let 190 Shops above Stairs at 20 *l. per ann.* and a Fine of 30 *l.* beſides the Shops with low Chambers over them fronting the Streets and Paſſages round about the Change, and the huge vaulted Cellars under Ground whereon this Structure is erected; ſo that (poſſibly) it is the richeſt piece of Ground in the World; for the Ground on which it ſtands is but 203 Foot in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and 171 Foot in Breadth from North to South, containing but 34713 ſuperficial Feet, which is but 8 Perches, or Poles, above three quarters of an Acre, and it doth produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

A Statue of K. *Charles* II.

In the middle or centre of the Court, is erected at the ſole Charges of the *Merchant Adventurers* of *London*, a ſtately Monument of the Effigies of King *Charles* II. in a *Roman* Habit and Poſture, ſtanding upon a four ſquare Pedeſtal, all of white Marble 7 foot high, three Sides of the Pedeſtal curiouſly carved with Angels holding *Imperial Crowns* over three *Eſcutcheons*; on the Weſt ſide are the Arms of *England* quartered with *France*; on the North ſide the Arms of *Ireland*; and on the Eaſt ſide the Arms of *Scotland*: And on the South ſide of the Pedeſtal is an Inſcription, Page 137, mentioned before.

The whole encloſed with Iron Bars of good Workmanſhip.

*Sweetings Rents* or *Alley.*

*Sweetings Alley* or *Rents*, being two narrow Paſſages into *Thredneedle Street*, with Free Stone Pavements. Which Alleys are generally inhabited by Coffee-houſes, and other publick Houſes; but the greateſt part of theſe Alleys towards *Thredneedle Street* are in *Broadſtreet* Ward.

*Freemans Yard.*

*Newmans Yard.*

Next Eaſtward is *Freemans* Yard, a large open Court, with a Free Stone Pavement, well built, and inhabited. *Newmans* Yard likewiſe, an open Place with good Houſes, well inhabited.

*Finch Lane.*

*Finch*, or *Fink Lane*, comes out of *Cornhil*, and falls into *Thredneedle Street*, overagainſt the *French* Church. Of this Lane the Part from *Spread Eagle Court* unto the Corner by *Cornhil*, which is about 112 Foot on both ſides, is in this Ward. The reſt in *Broadſtreet* Ward.

*Weigh-houſe Yard.*

The *Weigh-houſe Yard*, a pretty open Place, with good Buildings: This was the Place where the Merchandizes brought from beyond Seas were to be weighed by the *Kings Beam*. But now the ſaid Houſe is converted into other Uſes, and there is a new *Weigh-houſe* built in little *Eaſtcheap* for the ſaid Uſe; but little regarded, for that the Power doth not compel the Merchants to that great Trouble of ſending their Goods ſo to be weighed.

*Star Court.*

*Star Court* Eaſtwards of *Weigh-houſe Yard*, a large open Place, well built and inhabited; at the upper End of which was kept the General *Penny-Poſt Office* for theſe Parts: and on the Weſt ſide is a genteel Houſe, encloſed from the reſt with handſome Pales.

*Birchin Lane.*

*Caſtle Alley.*

*White Lyon Alley.*

*Cock Court.*

*Birchin Lane* hath not above 170 Feet on both ſides of the Way in this Ward; the reſt toward *Lombard Street* being in *Langborn* Ward. It is a Place of a conſiderable Trade, eſpecially for Men's Apparel; the greateſt part of the Shopkeepers being Saleſmen: In this Lane are theſe Alleys, *viz. Caſtle Alley*, but ordinary: It falls into St. *Michaels Alley*. *White Lyon Alley* alſo but ordinary, at the upper End is a Paſſage into *George Yard*, and in this Alley is *Cock Court*, which is but ſmall, and on the other ſide is a Paſſage unto *Caſtle Alley*.

St. *Michaels* Church.

Burnt down by the Fire.

Beyond *Birchin Lane* is St. *Michaels Cornhil* Church, in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Abbot of *Eveſham* was the Patron. It was deſtroyed in the general Fire of *London* 1666, and was rebuilt very handſomely, having a lofty towered Steeple, with a curious Ring of Bells, eſteemed the beſt in the City. Yet ſome think thoſe of S. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapſide* to ſurpaſs them; and towards the rebuilding of this Church and beautifying it within, beſides the Impoſition raiſed by Coals, the Pariſhioners were liberal Encouragers. and in particular ſome Perſons mentioned before.

St. *Michaels Alley.*

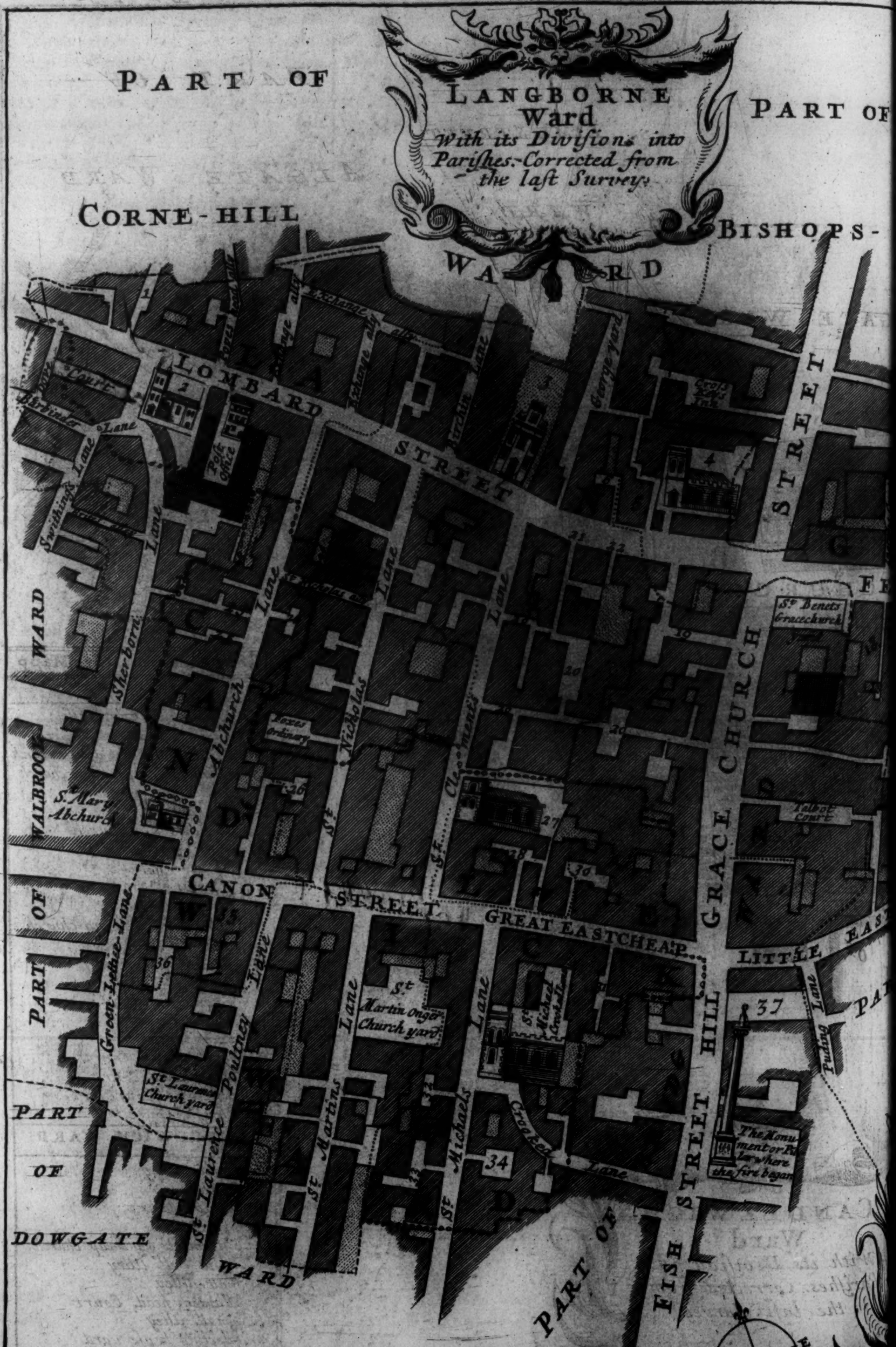
This Church is ſeated backwards, but its chief Door for Entrance is in *Cornhil*: and behind the Church is a handſome Churchyard encloſed with a Brick Wall. Adjoining to this Church Weſtward is a Paſſage out of *Cornhil* called St. *Michaels Alley*, which runs by the Churchyard, and turning Eaſtwards falls into *Bell Yard*, which leadeth to *Graſschurch Street*: In this Alley the Houſes ſtand on the Weſt and South ſides, the other ſides lying open, and looking into the Churchyard. Out of this Alley is a Paſſage into *George Yard*, and another into *Birchin Lane*.

S. *Peter's*.

More Eaſtward, not far from the Church of St. *Michaels*, and at the very Corner of *Graſschurch Street* is the Pariſh Church of St. *Peters Cornhil*, being in the Dioceſs of *London*. The Maior and Aldermen of *London* are Patrons. It was deſtroyed by the Fire of *London*, and again rebuilt of Brick, with a Spire Steeple covered with Lead; and St. *Peters* Key for the Weather Cock. Adjoining to this Church is St. *Peters Alley*, well inhabited: and hath a Paſſage with a Free Stone Pavement into *Graſschurch Street*.

There are to watch in the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, one Conſtable with the Beadle and 16 Watchmen.

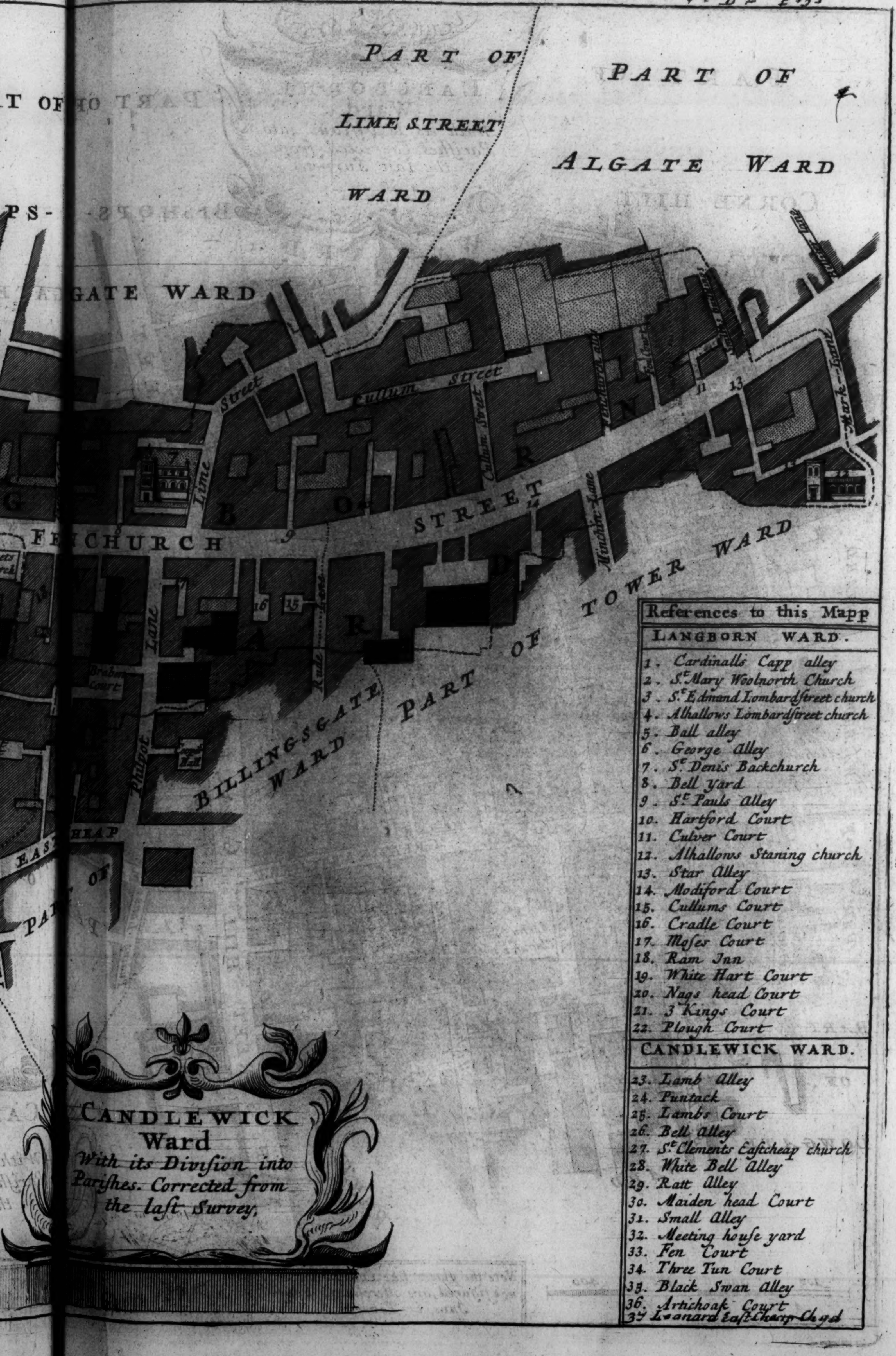
The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral



PART OF
CORNE-HILL
WARD
PART OF
BISHOPS-
LOMBARD STREET
Post office
Exchange alley
Popes head alley
Birchin Lane
George yard
Cross Keys Inn
Court
Bearbinder Lane
Swithins Lane
Sherborn Lane
Abchurch Lane
St Nicholas Lane
St Clements Lane
Foxes Ordinary
St Mary Abchurch
St Benets Gracechurch
GRACE CHURCH STREET
Talbot Court
WALBROOK WARD
PART OF
CANON STREET
GREAT EASTCHEAP
LITTLE EAST
Puding Lane
Green Lettice Lane
St Laurence Poultney Lane
St Laurence Church yard
St Martins Lane
St Martin Onger Church yard
St Michaels Lane
St Michael Crooked Lane
Crooked Lane
FISH STREET HILL
The Monument or Pillar where the fire began
PART OF
DOWGATE WARD
PART OF
LANGBORNE WARD
100 200 300 400
A Scale of 400 feet

**LANGBORNE Ward**
*With its Divisions into Parishes. Corrected from the last Survey.*

*Note the places like Courts and alleys not figured, are Merchants houses, Inns, or Taverns.*


PART OF
LIME STREET
WARD
PART OF
ALGATE WARD
GATE WARD
Street
Cullum Street
Cullum Street
Lime
B
O
R
N
STREET
FENCHURCH
Mincing Lane
Mark Lane
Lane
Rude Lane
Brabant Court
Philpot
EASTCHEAP
PART OF
BILLINGSGATE WARD
PART OF TOWER WARD
9
11
13
14
15
16
17
18

References to this Mapp

LANGBORN WARD.

1. Cardinalls Capp alley
2. S.t Mary Woolnorth Church
3. S.t Edmand Lombardſtreet church
4. Alhallows Lombardſtreet church
5. Ball alley
6. George Alley
7. S.t Denis Backchurch
8. Bell yard
9. S.t Pauls Alley
10. Hartford Court
11. Culver Court
12. Alhallows Staning church
13. Star Alley
14. Modiford Court
15. Cullums Court
16. Cradle Court
17. Moſes Court
18. Ram Inn
19. White Hart Court
20. Nags head Court
21. 3 Kings Court
22. Plough Court

CANDLEWICK WARD.

23. Lamb Alley
24. Puntack
25. Lambs Court
26. Bell Alley
27. S.t Clements Eaſtcheap church
28. White Bell Alley
29. Ratt Alley
30. Maiden head Court
31. Small Alley
32. Meeting houſe yard
33. Fen Court
34. Three Tun Court
35. Black Swan Alley
36. Artichoak Court
37 Leonard Eaſtcheap Ch gd

CANDLEWICK
Ward
With its Diviſion into
Pariſhes. Corrected from
the laſt Survey,

ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.]

And ſo let this ſuffice for *Cornhil* Ward. In which be Governors, an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counſillours four, [or ſix] Conſtables four, Scavengers four, Wardmote Inqueſt ſixteen, and a Beadle. It is charged to the fifteen at 16 *l.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Thomas Scawen* Knt.

## CHAP. IX.

# *LANGBORNE* WARD, and *Fenny about.*

*St.* Gabriel Fenchurch. *St.* Dionys Backchurch. Alhallows Graſs church *in* Lumbard Street: *Why ſo called.* *St.* Edmond *the King.* William de la Pole, *the Kings Merchant.* *The Bounds on the South.* Alhallows Stane church. *St.* Nicholas Acon. *St.* Mary Woolnoth. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Langborne* Ward, and *Fenny about.*

Langborne Ward is ſo called, of a *long Bourn* of ſweet Water, which (of old Time) breaking out into *Fenchurch ſtreet*, ran down the ſame Street, and *Lombard ſtreet*, to the Weſt end of S. *Mary Woolnoth*'s Church, where turning South, and breaking into many ſmall *Shares*, Rils or Streams, it left the Name of *Shareborne* Lane, or *Southborne* Lane, (as I have read) becauſe it ran South to the River of *Thames*. This Ward beginneth at the Weſt end of *Aldgate* Ward in *Fenchurch ſtreet*, by the *Ironmongers Hall*, which is on the North ſide of that Street, at a Place called *Culver Alley*, where ſometime was a Lane, through the which Men went into *Lime ſtreet*; but that being long ſince ſtopped up, for Suſpicion of Thieves that lurked there by Night, as is ſhewed in *Lime ſtreet* Ward; there is now in this ſaid Alley, a Tennis Court, *&c.*

*Shareborne* or *Southborne Lane.*

*Culver Alley.*

Lane ſtopped up.

*Fenchurch Street.*

*Fenchurch ſtreet* took that Name of a *fenny* or mooriſh Ground, ſo made by means of this Bourn which paſſed thorough it; and therefore (until this Day) in the *Guild Hall* of this City, that Ward is called by the Name of *Langborne, and Fenny about*, and not otherwiſe: Yet others be of Opinion, that it took that Name of *Fœnum*, that is, *Hay* ſold there, as *Graſſe ſtreet* took the Name of Graſs or *Herbs* there ſold.

### S. *GABRIEL FEN CHURCH.*

Pariſh Church of S. *Mary* and S. *Gabriel.*

In the midſt of this Street ſtandeth a ſmall Pariſh Church, called S. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, corruptly *Fanchurch*.

Beautified and enlarged. *R.*

This Church was enlarged in Length nine Feet, richly and very worthily beautified at the proper Coſt and Charges of the Pariſh, in the Years of our Lord God 1631, and 1632.

*Thomas Colt,* }
*George Godſcal,* } Churchwardens.

The Coſt of it ariſing to 537 *l.* 7 *s.* 10.

A very fair Figure of the King's Arms in Glaſs in the Chancel Window, was the Free Gift of *Thomas Clark* of this Pariſh, *Glazier.*

Over Head,
*Touch not mine Anointed.*

Underneath,
*Qui Leo de Juda eſt, & Flos de Jeſſe Lyriſta*
*Carmina qui Sacro pſallere ſacra dedit,*
*Dulciſonam ô faciat Citharam, fortéſque Leones*
*Fœcundet florem, Carole magne, tuum.*]

*Helming Legget*, Eſq; by Licenſe of *Edward* the third, in the 49. of his Reign, gave one Tenement, with a Curtelage thereto belonging, and a Garden with the Entry thereto leading, unto Sir *John Hariot*, Parſon of *Fen Church*, and to his Succeſſors for ever; the Houſe to be a Parſonage Houſe, the Garden to be a Church Yard, or Burying Place for the Pariſh. [This Church being burnt down by the Fire, was built no more, whereby the Street is the fairer.]

Denmark Houſe. *Pet. Le Neve.*

In *Fenchurch ſtreet* was an eminent Houſe called *Denmark* Houſe, where the *Ruſſia* Ambaſſador was lodged in the Time of Queen *Mary*.]

*Lombard Street* ſo called before *Ed.* 2.

Then have ye *Lombard ſtreet*, ſo called of the *Longobards*, and other Merchants, Strangers of divers Nations, aſſembling there twice every Day, of what Original, or Continuance, I have not read of Record, more than that *Edward* the Second, in the Twelfth of his Reign, confirmed a Meſſuage ſometime belonging to *Robert Turke*, abutting on *Lombard ſtreet* toward the South, and toward *Cornhil* on the North, for the Merchants of *Florence*; which proveth that Street to have had the Name of *Lombard ſtreet* before the Reign of *Edward* the Second.

The Popes Merchants here. *J. S.*

*Lamentat.* againſt the City of *Lond.*

As the Merchants formerly met here for Traffick, ſo the Popes Merchants alſo chaffered here for their Commodities, and had good Markets for their Wafer Cakes ſanctified at *Rome*, their Pardons, *&c.* For ſo I read in an old Book printed *An.* 1545. “This *fine Flower* have they made “the chiefeſt of al their Triſh Traſh. I pray thee, “Gentle Reader, where not his *Pardoners* Merchants to them? Yea, it is wel known, that “their *Pardons*, and other of their Trumpery

“ hath been bought and ſold in *Lumbard ſtreet*, “ and other Places, as thou wilt buy and ſell a Horſe in *Smithfield*.]

Conſultation for a new Burſe in K. *Henry* VIII. his Time. *R.*

A Project about taking up Money in *Lumbard-ſtreet.* *J. S.*

Before the building of the Exchange, it was by divers Common Councils about the 26th Year of King *Henry* VIII. conſulted upon, whether there ſhould be a Burſe, or convenient Place of meeting for Merchants, to treat of their Feat of Merchandize. The ſame Year the King ſent his Letters to the City for the making of a new Burſe at *Leaden Hall.* Whereupon it being put to Hands, whether the new Burſe ſhould be removed out of *Lumbard ſtreet*; it was agreed, that it ſhould not.] So that the Merchants Meeting continued there, till the *Royal Exchange* was builded:] That is, until the 22d. of *December*, in the Year 1568. on the which Day the ſaid Merchants began to make their Meetings at the Burſe, a Place then new builded for that purpoſe, in the Ward of *Cornhil*, and was ſince by her Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth*, named the *Royal Exchange*. So that here anciently the *Lombards* or *Bankers* dwelt, and ſo they did to the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, and even to this Day. It was about the middle of that Queen's Reign, that there was a Project for the Queen's Factors, (whereof Sir *Thomas Greſham* was chief) to take up all the Money here in *Lombard ſtreet*, and alſo in *Antwerp* (where the great Bank was) and ſo to make her own Benefit, and the Merchants Benefit thereof; by taking it up at the proper Juncture. That is to ſay, That her Majeſty's Factor ſhould take up all Money in *Antwerp* that might be gotten, when ſtore of foreign Wares were there to be ſold to the Queen's Subjects; that by Scantneſs of Money they might be ſold to them the cheaper, and for Time alſo. And that the ſaid Factor ſhould take up again all the Money in *Lumbard ſtreet* that might be gotten, when the ſame bought foreign Wares be coming home, that her Subjects that bought them might be driven for Scantneſs of Money, to ſell them here the cheaper, and for Time. The ſaid Factor ſhould take up all the Money in *Lumbard ſtreet* that might be gotten, every *Monday*, *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday* and *Thurſday*; both to raiſe the Exchange and to make Money ſcant, that the Clothiers weekly at *Blackwel hall*, might ſell the cheaper, and for Time alſo. That the ſaid Factor ſhould ſtore the Burſe of *Antwerp* ſo with Money again, when the ſame Cloths were come thither, that our Merchants might ſell the ſame there the dearer, and for leſs Time alſo. The ſame Factor ſhould by all poſſible Means get up the Money in *Lumbard ſtreet*, by Exchange from all the Merchants Strangers, that they might not buy weekly any great Quantity of Cloths at the Clothiers Hands for ready Money, and to keep up the Price of Cloth; but buy at the ſecond, the third, and fourth Hands of her Majeſty's Merchants upon Credit. Her Majeſty ſhould deliver her Factor a Maſs of Money on this ſide the Sea, and beyond Sea by his Travail and Skill, to employ about the Feats of Exchange; as to raiſe the Exchange for *England* with all Countries of the World, according to our Standard; to deliver out Money by Exchange to her Highneſs's Profit, to furniſh her ſelf with any Sum of Money of a ſudden; to unfurniſh her Majeſty's Enemy [the *Spainard*] of any Money he ſhould ſeek; to bring home any Prince's Money in the World there might be Gain by; to drive all Merchants Strangers, and her Majeſty's own Merchants, from Exchange for *England*, that they might occupy Commodities, and ſo pay Cuſtom and Subſidy to her both inward and outward, and to do all other Feats of Exchange that be infinite, and offered daily to be travailed in, for the Benefit of the Realm, and her Majeſty. This ſeems to have been *Greſham*'s Device.]

*Limeſtreet.*

Pewterers Hall.

On the North ſide of this Ward is *Limeſtreet*, one half whereof on both ſides is of *Langborne* Ward; and therein on the Weſt ſide, is the *Pewterers* Hall, which Company were admitted to be a Brotherhood, in the 13th of *Edward* the Fourth.

## *The Pariſh Church of* St. DIONYS *Backchurch.*

At the South Weſt Corner of *Limeſtreet*, ſtandeth a fair Pariſh Church of St. *Dionis* called *Backchurch*, lately new builded, in the Reign of *Henry* the Sixth. *John Bugge* Eſq; was a great Benefactor to that Work, as appeareth by his Arms, three Water Budgets, and his Creſt, a Morions Head graven in the Stone-work of the Quire, at the upper end on the North ſide, where he was buried.

Alſo *John Darby* Alderman, added thereunto a fair Ile or Chapel, on the South ſide, and was there buried about the Year 1466. He gave (beſides ſundry Ornaments) his dwelling Houſe and others, unto the ſaid Church.

*Regiſt. Lond.* *J. S.*

*James Knight*, *Civis & Ciſſor*, gave *Ann.* 1439, Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh of *Dionys Backchurch*, to the Rector and Keepers of the ſaid Church for ever, for the Uſe of the ſaid Church.]

New laid. Repaired. *R.*

The middle Ile of this Church was new laid in the Year of our Lord 1629. The Steeple was repaired, a new Turret built, new Frames were made for the Bells, and this Church was decently beautified in the Year of our Lord 1632.]

Contributors to the rebuilding this Church. *J. S.*

This Church was burnt down by the Fire 1666, and fairly rebuilt. There is a Table of Benefactors hanging up in the Church, who contributed towards the fitting up of the ſaid Church, and for Ornaments to the ſame.

*Donors. Gifts.*

Sir *Thomas Cullum*, The Marble Foot Pace and Steps for the Communion Table.

Sir *Anthony Ingram*, The Communion Table and the Rails.

Sir *Henry Tulſe*, The Marble Font and the Pavement, and the Steps up to it.

Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, A Velvet Carpet for the Communion Table, with Silk and Gold Fringe; a Common Prayer Book covered with the ſame Velvet; and a Pulpit Cuſhion of the ſame Velvet, with Silk and Gold Taſſels.

Dame *Elizabeth Clark*, as the Gift of her late Husband Dr. *Nathaniel Hardy*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, ſometime Parſon of this Pariſh 50 *l.* And more for her own Gift 30 *l.* for the Pulpit, Reading Desk and Clark's Pew, and for other Conveniences.

*Tho. Turgis*, Eſq; gave the Gallery at the Weſt End.

*Philip Jackſon* gave the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, and the Pillars, Joyners Work and carved Work belonging to the ſame, and the King's Arms.

*Elizabeth Jackſon* Wife of the ſaid *Philip*, a Damask Table Cloth, and a Damask Napkin.

A Friend of Mr. *Philip Jackſon*, whoſe Name is concealed, a Silver Chalice, a Silver Patten, and a Silver Spoon, to be uſed at the Communion.

*Peter Hoet*, a Silver Baſin, and a Silver Chalice for the Uſe of the Communion.

Dr. *John Caſtillion*, ſometime Parſon of this Pariſh, one Bible in Folio, and two Common Prayer Books.

Mr. *Daniel Rawlinſon*, a Braſs Branch containing 16 Sockets.

*James Church*, heretofore a Pariſhioner of this Pariſh, 10 *l.* towards the fitting up of the Church.

*Robert Williams* Mercer 25 *l.* towards a Bell.

*BENEFACTORS that lent Money* gratis *towards building of the Church.*

Sir *Edmund Turner.* *Jeffry Rowland.*
Sir *Robert Jefferys,* *Nathan Letton.*
*Philip Jackſon.* *John Archer.*
*Peter Hoet.*

Theſe lent 100*l.* each and more. Many others lent leſſer Sums, and many more, for pewing of the Church.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

Perſons here buried.

*John Maſter*, Gent. was by his Children buried there, 1444.

*Hugh Wich*, Maior, 1462. and the Lady *Wich* Widow to the ſaid *Hugh Wich*, was there buried alſo, and gave Lands for Sermons, *&c.*]

*Thomas Britaine*, *Henry Travers* of *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, Merchant, 1501.

*John Bond*, about 1504.

*Robert Paget*, Merchant Taylor, one of the Sheriffs 1536.

His Funeral. *J. S.*

Sir *Tho. Curteis*, Pewterer, then Fiſhmonger, Maior, 1557. He was buried *December* 1559. His Funerals were attended with three Heralds, my Lord Maior and Sword Bearer, and divers Aldermen; ſome were in Black, and the Reſidue in Violet. There were an hundred in Black Gowns and Coats. He had a Standard and five Penons of Arms. A Sermon then preached by Mr. *Richardſon*, a *Scot*. After, all went to his Place, with the Maior and Aldermen to Dinner.]

Sir *James Harvie*, Ironmonger, Maior, 1581.

*William Peterſon*, Eſq; *William Sherington.* Sir *Edward Oſborne*, Clothworker, Maior, 1583, *&c.*

An ancient Marble Tomb in the North Ile of the Quire, uppermoſt Eaſtward. *A. M.*

Thomas Curticius
*ſub Marmore conditus iſto,*
*Quem mundo eripuit*
*Parca ſevera ſenem:*
*Quemque ſuum Cives*
*voluere augere Senatum,*
*Juſtitia & gravitas*
*hunc meruere gradum.*
*Purpureuſq; ſua*
*Præturam geſſit in urbe,*
*Ferret ut hoc multum*
*laudis ab officio.*
*Animus* * *huic Conſul*
*Sceptroque inſignis & enſe,*
Londinum *rexit*
*dexteritate bona.*
Thomam *progenuit*
*ſolumque mœſtas humanis,* *
*Vita adeo fragilis*
*ſorte fugaxque datur.*
*Unica neptis avo,*
*eſt* Anna *hæres, filia* Thomæ,
*Dignaque neptis avo,*
*dignaque nata patre.*
Stucleo *hæc nupſit*
*Generoſo ſtemmata creto,*
*Præclaroque domi*
*Militiæque viro.*
*Fumus & umbra ſumus,*
*quicquid mortale peribit,*
*Sola manet pietas,*
*quæ ſine fine viret.*

* *Magnus.*

* *Quare.*

Near unto it is a very goodly Monument belonging to Sir *James Harvey*, but without any Inſcription or Epitaph.

A ſmall Monument in the Wall on the ſame ſide.

D.D.M.S.

Emanuel de Meteren, *Mercatori* Antwerpienſi, *atque inter ordinis ejuſdem* Belgas Londini, *quondam Cos. Des. viro pio, viro docto. Qui rerum in* Belgia *geſt. Hiſtoriam, opus luculentum & fidei plenum, poſteris reliquit.*

*Eſther de Corput*, conjux conjugi, liberique IX. parenti optimo P. P. Obiit die 8, Aprilis, Anni CIƆ. IƆC. XII. Cum vixiſſet An. lxxvj. Menſ. 3.

Animæ ſuper Æthera vivunt.

*Iacobo Colio* G. F. *Belgol.** *Regis Henrici* 8 *munere Angl. indignæ* * *Mercatori probo. Qui obiit Ann. Chri.* CIƆ. IƆ. XCI. *Suo* Lxxiix. *Et Elizab. Orteliæ, Qui obiit Anno Chriſti,* CIƆ. IƆ. XCIII. *Connubio nuper, nunc Tumulo junctis Iac. Colius parentibus pientiſſ.*

* *Belga.*
* *Indigenæ.*
On a Pillar in the midſt of the Chancel.

M. H. F. C.

*Chriſto duce, & oſſa reſurgent.*

A goodly Monument in the South Ile of the Quire.

*The Tombe of Sir* Edward Osborne, Kt. *ſometime Lord Maior of this Noble Citie, who was buried* An. Dom. 1591. *And of Dame* Margaret *his ſecond wife. Who married after with M.* Baron Clarke, *(by whom this Tombe was erected) and was buried,* An. Dom. 1602.

In the Weſt end of the Church, but on the South ſide.

*Miſtreſſe* Katharine Woodward, *widow, having (in her life time) beene a godly, religious, and vertuous Matrone, charitable to the poore, and not ſparing of her purſe to pious uſes; Two worthy Gentlemen (her Executors) have here raiſed a comely remembrance of her to all poſterity.*

*This Monument was erected for the worſhipful M.* John Hewet, *Gent. Citizen and Merchant of* London, *and free of the Clothworkers Company: Who in his life time was loving to all, and pitiful to the Poor: Witneſs the yeerly Penſion he hath given for ever, of five Pounds to the Poor of this Pariſh. He changed this mortal Habitation the third day of* July, Anno Dom. 1602.

A *MONUMENT* in the North Ile, with this Inſcription.

*Cur quod partu obeas lachrimis*
*Rigat ora Maritus,*
*Et quaſi tu pereas*
*Je macerat per eas?*
*Dum cedis domino,*
*diſcedis ab orbe ſceleſto;*
*Parendo & præis,*
*non pariendo peris.*

*Hic jaceo Triplici Monumento*
*à Morte beata,*
*Marmoris hoc, mœſto*
*vir mihi corde dedit;*
*Virtus, Nobilitas, Pietas,*
*Patientia noſtra,*
*Dant alium* *, *hoc vero*
*vincit honore prius:*
*At ternum Æternum eſt*
*cœloque locatus* *, *& illud*
*Nec Vir, nec Virtus,*
*ſed dedit ipſe Deus.*

* *His Vocibus aut Verſus aut* Priſcianus *plectitur.*

*In obitum Fœminæ Generoſiſſimæ Dom. Mariæ Stanley, Uxoris Tho. Stanley Armigeri, Filiæ Rogeri Apleton, Militis & Baronetti, Quæ cum viro ſuo Tres Filios peperiſſet (quorum duo hîc jacent ſepulti) ultimi partus, qui nunc ſupereſt, laboribus extincta fuit. 4. die Junii 1609. Anno Ætatis ſuæ 23.*

A Maſs in this Church. *J. S.*

For the finding of a Prieſt to celebrate Maſs in this Church, for the Soul of ſomebody deceaſed and here buried, (whether it were *Darby*, or ſome elſe) was appropriated a Meſſuage and Tenement in the Pariſh of S. *Botulph Billingſgate*, inhabited by one *Peter Crowch.*]

Monuments modern here. *J. S.*

## *MONUMENTS more modern in this Church of S.* Dionys Back-Church *are theſe:*

One for Sir *Rob. Jeffreys*, Knt. late eldeſt Alderman of the City: Dyed *Anno* 1703. aged 91. He gave 20*l.* a year for Prayers to be ſaid in this Church every Day in the Week half an Hour after ſeven of the Clock in the Morning. Which Dr. *Gatford* the Rector had done for ſometime before voluntarily. The ſaid Sir *Robert* hath a comely Monument erected for him with eight Penons and a Streamer hanging up near it.

The Inſcription on his Monument is the next Column.

H. S. E.
*Sub marmore propè poſito,*
*In expectationem beatæ Reſurrectionis,*
*Corpus*
DANIELIS RAWLINSON,
*Civis & OEnopolæ Londinenſis Honeſtâ, &*
*Antiquâ familiâ* GRASDALIÆ *in Agro Lancaſtrenſi*
ORIUNDI.
*Si annos ſpectes, ſatis diu Vixit,*
*Si Beneficia, premunt Annos,*
*Si animo agitata præmaturâ morte abreptus eſt.*
*Obijt*
*Anno Ætatis* LXV. *Idibus Quintil.* 1679.
*Jacent juxta ſepulti*
MARGARETA *Uxor,*
DANIEL *filius natu maximus,*
ELIZABETHA *filia,*
MARIA *filia,*
*Quæ fuit Uxor Johannis Mazine Armigeri,*
*Et* RAWLINSON MAZINE
*Infans, Nepos, & unica Mariæ Proles.*
*Monumentum hoc Patris memoriæ ſacrum*
P. P.
THOMAS RAWLINSON *Filius*
*Superſtitum Natu Maximus.*

Againſt the Eaſt Wall North of the Table, a fair black Marble Monument of Sir *Arthur Ingram*, Kt. *Spaniſh* Merchant, and Citizen of *London*, dyed *Sept.* 12. 1681.

*Hanna*, the Daughter of Sir *Arthur Ingram*, late Wife of *Arthur Champneys* of *Raleigh* in *Devon*, Eſq; 1693. aged 20.

Dame *Anne Ingram*, late Wife of Sir *Arthur*, 1702.

On the South ſide of the Table a Monument for *Philip Jackſon*, Merchant, Son to *Miles Jackſon* of *Combehay* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; dyed 1684.

On the South Wall a Monument for *Elizabeth Woods*, 1690. And *James Woods* her Huſband, 1700.

*Nathaniel Letten*, Merchant of this City, 1682.

Flat Stones; for *Richard Slany*, Merchant, 1678. And *Mary Slany* his Wife, 1684. And *John Slany* his Son, 1694.

*Joanna Jacobs*, late of this Pariſh, Widow, 1691. aged 77. And *James Jacobs* her Son, Merchant, 1701.

*Thomas Turgis*, ſometime of this Pariſh, 1650. *Ebett Turgis*, his former Wife, 1629. *Mary*, his latter Wife, 1639.

A fair Monument on a Pillar North, for *Daniel Rawlinſon*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, of the ancient Family of *Graiſdale* in *Lancaſhire*, deceaſed, 1679. with *Margaret* his Wife, and *Daniel Elizabeth* and *Mary*, his Children. This Monument was erected by Sir *Tho. Rawlinſon* his Son, Alderman of *London*. As in the Inſcription above.

In a Vault in the Chancel North; Sir *Henry Tulſe*, ſometime Lord Maior of *London*, 1689.]

Sir *Robert Jeffreys.*

Againſt the Wall of the North Ile behind the Pulpit, in the Chancel is interred the Body of Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Knt. and Alderman ſometime ſince, Lord Maior of this City of *London*, Preſident of the Hoſpitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*. A moſt excellent Magiſtrate, and of exemplary Charity, Virtue and Goodneſs. Who departed this Life the 26th of *Febr.* 1703. and in the 91ſt year of his age.

And alſo the Body of Dame *Percilla* his Wife, Daughter of *Luke Cropley*, Eſq; who deceaſed the 26th of *Oct.* 1676. and in the forty third year of her age.

### Againſt the ſame North Wall.

M. S.

Dr. *Edw. Tyſon.*

*EDVARDI TYSON,* M. D. *ab antiqua ſtirpe in Agro* Cumbriæ *oriundi, viri omni eruditione atq; Doctrinâ, in illis imprimis ſtudiis, quæ Medicum aut inſtruunt aut ornant, præſtantiſſimi: In Arte Anatomicâ planè ſingularis.*

*Qui Coll. Medicorum* LONDON, *& Societatis Regiæ ſocius fuit: In Aula Chirurgorum Prælector Anatomicus: In Hoſpitio mente Captorum Medicus fideliſſimus. Omni vitæ munere cum laude defunctus, Pietate erga Deum, Amore in Conſanguineos, Fide in amicos, Liberalitate erga Egenos, Animi candore, Morumq; ſuavitate inter univerſos, ſempiternæ Gloriæ commendatus. Morte obijt repentinâ, Calend.* Aug. A. D. MDCCVIII. *Annos natus* LVIII.

### On the Eaſt Wall.

A Monument ſet up by *Lionel Gatford*, D. D. late Rector of this Pariſh for his two Wives, *Anne* and *Mary*. His own Epitaph is

*Vir priſcâ Fide, Pietate, Amicitia, Animo Eccl. Anglicanæ devotiſſimo: Quem pauperes, dum in vivis, experti ſunt egregiè largum, fato functum, præſertim vero Coll.* JESU *apud* Cantab. *(quo quondam Alumnus gaudebat) & Filii Clericorum, Eccleſiæq; Anglican. Benefactorem, nunquam non laudabunt, munificentiſſimum.*

*Obijt Spe beatæ Reſurrectionis fretus* xvi. *Cal. Oct.* A. D. MDCCXV. Ætat. LXII.

St. *Andrewys Lane* in *Parochia* S$^{ti}$ *Dioniſii.*]

## *ALHALLOWS LUMBARD STREET.*

The four Corners, a place ſo called, of four Ways meeting.

Pariſh Church of *Alhallowes* in *Lombard Street.* *Lib. Trinit.*

Then by the *four Corners* (ſo called of *Fenchurch Street* in the Eaſt, *Bridge Street* on the South, *Graſs Street* on the North, and *Lombard Street* on the Weſt) in *Lombard Street* is one fair Pariſh Church, called *Alhallows Graſs Church* in *Lombard Street.* I ſo read it in Evidences of Record, for that the *Graſs* Market went down that way, and was there kept, but the Street was far larger in breadth; being ſince ſtraightned by Incroachments.

This Church was lately new builded. *John Warner*, Armouror, and then Grocer, Sheriff, 1494. builded the South Ile; his Son *Robert Warner*, Eſq; finiſhed it, in the year 1516. The *Pewterers* were Benefactors towards the North Ile, *&c.* The Steeple or Bell-tower thereof was finiſhed in the year 1544. about the thirty ſixth of *Henry* VIII.

A fair Stone Porch in this Church.

The fair Stone Porch of this Church, was brought from the late diſſolved Priory of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem* by *Smithfield*. So was the Frame for their Bells. But the Bells being bought, were never brought thither, by reaſon that one old *Warner*, Draper, of that Pariſh deceaſing, his Son young *Mark Warner* would not perform what his Father had begun and appointed; ſo that fair Steeple hath but one Bell, as Friers were wont to uſe.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Coſt of the Pariſhoners in the years of our Lord God, 1622, and 1623.

The Charge of this Repair amounting to the Sum of 171 *l.* 9 *s.*

*William Skelton,*
*Henry Collinſon,* } Churchwardens.

Given to the Church of *Canterbury. J. S.*

This Church of *All Saints* was given to the Church of *Canterbury* by one *Brihtmer* Citizen of *London*, with the Licence and Conſent of *Stigand* the Archbiſhop, and *Godrie* the Dean. Witneſs among others *Lieſſtane*, Portreve. This Gift was *Anno* 1053. This *Brihtmer* gave alſo his Meſſuage at *Gerſchercke* [*Graſs Church*] to the ſame Church of *Canterbury*.

*Green Acre* in *Graſs Church Street.*

In *Graſs Church Street* was an Houſe with a Shop and Warehouſe, called *Green Acre*. For which a Rent of 5 *l.* had been reſerved time out of mind. But the Rent afterwards advancing (beſides a Fine) to 30 *l.* yearly, a great Suit was commenced for the encreaſe of the Tythe proportionable.

And it came at laſt to a general Matter, wherein all the City Clergy were concerned, *viz.* for the encreaſe of the Tythe of Houſes in *London*, according to the Improvement of Rent. For *Dun*, Parſon of *Graſs Church*, petitioned the Lord Maior in King *James* I. his time, that whereas the Tythe of the ſaid *Green Acre* was paid to him only according to the rate of 5 *l.* whereas he ought to have allowance according the rate of 30 *l.* by the year, &c. But the Lord Maior allowing the old rate, *Dun* went into the *Chancery*, Sir *Francis Bacon* being then Lord Chancellor. And the Caſe was found ſo difficult, that a ſpecial Commiſſion was granted unto the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and many others, both great Officers of the King's Court, and chief Judges; having full Power given them for the hearing and determining of this Buſineſs, between the Citizens of *London* and the Parſons of the ſeveral Pariſhes, and to make an arbitrary End between them. They ſate at *York Houſe*; but the main Queſtion remained undetermined; and no Reſolution was given. So the Caſe divided into ſix parts, and argued, in *Calthorp's Reports* of ſpecial Caſes.]

A fair Monument in the Wall, at the Eaſt end of the North Ile of the Quire. *A. M.*

The Monuments in this Church be theſe: The ſaid *Warners*, and *John Walden*, Draper.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

*Spe certa in Chriſto reſurgendi, hic requieſcit* Chriſtopherus Tolderney, *Armiger, vir prudens, & optimis ſtudiis innutritus: Atque* Suſanna *Uxor, Filia* Joannis Alnwici, *Generoſ. Qui cum plures annos fide & amore conjugali concordiſſimè vixiſſent; Obiit illa nono die Januarii, An. Domini,* M. D. CXII. *Ille Martii ſequentis die* 20. *Quatuor liberis ſuperſtitibus,* Chriſtophero *&* Joanne, Jana, (Roberto Darello *de* Calehil, *Militi enupta) &* Elizabetha.

A very goodly Stone plated, on the Ground in the ſame Ile.

*Here under this Stone reſteth (in aſſured hope of a joyful Reſurrection) the Body of* Rebecca Criſpe, *Daughter to* John Pake *of* Bromefield *in* Eſſex, *Gent. and late Wife to* Nicholas Criſpe *of* Lond. *Merchant. She departed this Life the* 27. *day of April.* An. Dom. 1616. *and in the* 37. *of her age: Giving to the World (both in her life and death) undoubted teſtimony of her faith in Chriſt Jeſus: Having had iſſue* 3. *Sonnes, and* 8. *Daughters.*

In the Chancel a fair Stone plated, againſt his Pew Door.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Simon Horſepoole, *free of the Drapers Company: Alſo free of the ancient Wool Staple; free of the Merchants Adventurers of the old* Haunce *and* Moſcovia. *He was choſen Sheriff of* London, *in* An. 1591. *He married* Elizabeth Smith, *Daughter to* John Smith *of* Coſham, *in the County of* Wiltſhire, *Gent. and Siſter to* Thomas Smith, *Cuſtomer of* London. *And by her he had iſſue* 3. *Sons and* 3. *Daughters,* William, Simon *and* Thomas; Elizabeth, *married with* Alexander King *one of the Queenes Majeſties Auditors:* Hawys, *married with* Francis Dorington, *Merchant of* Tripolie: *And* Joan *married with* John Whitbrooke, *Gent. He dyed the* 14. *day of January* 1601. *aged* 75. *years.*

*Horſepoole's* charitable Gifts.

He dwelt in *Graſs Church Street* in this Pariſh, thirty five years, and he appointed to this Pariſh of *All Saints*, four Pounds and four Shillings every Year for ever: And alſo four Pounds and four Shillings to the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher* by *Cornhil*, where he was born, and where his Father *John Horſepoole* (alſo free of the *Drapers* Company, and born in *Leiceſterſhire*) dwelt, and lyeth buried: That every *Sunday* after Morning Service, there be given to twelve poor People of this Pariſh, to every one of them one penny Loaf of wheaten Bread; and alſo every *Sunday* to twelve poor People of St. *Chriſtopher's* Pariſh, to every one of them one penny Loaf of wheaten Bread; and every Year upon St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle's Day, to every one of the ſaid twenty four poor People, twelve Pence in Money: And every Year upon the ſaid St. *Thomas* his Day, to the two Pariſh Clerks of the ſaid Pariſhes, to every of them for their Pains, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to the two Sextons of the ſaid Pariſhes, and to every of them for their Pains, 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Yet living, and of whom I received theſe Inſtructions.

In performance whereof, *William Horſepoole*, Son of the ſaid *Simon Horſepoole*, hath granted two ſeveral Annuities and Rents Charge of four Pounds and four Shillings apiece, out of an Houſe in *Corbets Alley* in *Graſs Church Street*, in the Pariſh of St. *Peter*, to certain Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſhes reſpectively, and their Heirs in Truſt, to the foreſaid Uſes for ever.

Virtue is not dead.

A fair plated Stone lying by the other.

*The Soule in Heaven,*
*the Body here of* Izan *lies,*
*By her* John Edwards *good,*
*and by her Parents both:*
*She deare to all her three,*
*that living, ſtill ſhe cries,*
*Lay me by them.*
*For other Grave I loath.*
*O God! that heard'ſt*
*the cry of this thy Creature,*
*Make* Izans *many,*
*in Vertue, Grace, and Feature.*

*As love (in life)*
*conjoin'd us once,*
*And God (by death)*
*disjoin'd us twaine:*
*So love (by death)*
*rejoyn'd our bones,*
*And God (in joy)*
*joyn'd us againe.*

A fair Monument erected in the South Ile of the Quire for the ſame perſon.

*Stand here firme (God permitting) ever, a patterne, a ſpurre to ſacred vertue: In memory of a bleſſed Matrone heere buried: Rich in true piety, vertue, and reverend modeſty, from her Cradle to her Coffin:*

*Coffin: An ornament of her Sexe, for true conſtancy in both fortunes: The onely Mother and beauty of her Race, in her time, named* Izan Wright *by her Father,* Edwards *by her firſt Husband: both of this Pariſh, and alſo here buried. Her ſhining to the vaine World (to whom Adverſity is Vice, and Proſperity is Vertue) was eclipſed by a ſecond marriage, wherein ſhe deceaſed the fifth day of March,* An. Dom. 1613. *Aged about 66. yeeres.*

A comely. ſmall Monument in the South Ile of the Quire, Eaſt.

*Here under this place lyeth buried the Body of* Thomas Walker, *Citizen and Vintner of* London. *Who deceaſed the 25. day of January, 1599. Which ſaid* Thomas Walker *had two Wives,* Joane *and* Mary. *By* Joane *he had Iſſue eight Children, foure Sonnes, and foure Daughters.* Joane *his Wife lyeth hereunder buried, who deceaſed the 29. day of Auguſt,* 1592. Ætatis ſuæ, 69.

*Mans life, betimes try it who ſhall,*
*Shall find no time in it to truſt:*
*Sometime to climbe, ſometime to fall,*
*Till life of Man be brought to duſt.*

Later Monuments. *J. S.*

Perſons, over whom Stones engraven are laid.

*In the Chancel.*

*Mary Sherbrook*, Wife of *John Sherbrook* of *London*, Merchant, dyed 1681.

*Thomas Horton*, Citizen and Grocer; 1702. Aged 75. Alſo *Elizabeth Horton*, his Wife, 1696.

South Ile. *Alexander Orpwood*, Citizen and Dyer of *London*, 1672.

*William Kerwood*, 1676.

*Mary Dawſon*, 2 *Jan.* 1715.

*John Brown*, *Apr.* 29. 1713.

Church rebuilt.

This Church was conſumed in the great Fire: Rebuilt at the public Charge. Pewed and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh, 1694.

To this Church belongs a fine Altar Piece of Wainſcot. Upon the Pediment in ſeveral Places ſtand the Repreſentations of Candleſticks of Gold, with Wax Lights in each. Between the two Tables of the Commandments ſtands a Pelican feeding her young ones with her Blood. The Work is ſupported with fine Wainſcot Pillars.

In the South Ile on the Eaſt Wall are the Queen's Arms curiouſly carved with the Supporters: All in Wainſcot.

This Church hath an Organ: and a finely wrought Pulpit, all in Wainſcot Work. The Organ was erected *Ann.* 1701. The Benefactors to which are ſet down upon the Organ Gallery.

In the Veſtry is a Table of Benefactors, that gave to the Altar Piece and other Gifts to this Pariſh. Whoſe Names are as follow.

Sir *Will. Ruſſel.*
*Tho. Jenney.*
*Tho. Fielder.*
*Tho. Lowfield.*
*Rob. Stokes.*
*Bridget Elſon.*
*Rich. Thornton.*
*Peter Lupart.*
*John Dodſon.*
*Tho. Biſhop.*
Sir *John Sweetaple.*
*Edward Beard*, &c.

Together with the Reverend Dr. *John Aucher* Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Mr. *Humphrey Zouch* Rector.]

**Next is a common Oſtery for Travellors, called the *George*, of ſuch a Sign. This is ſaid to have pertained to the Earl *Ferrers*, and was his *London* Lodging in *Lombardſtreet*: And that to the Year 1175. a Brother of the ſaid Earl, being** there privily ſlain in the Night, was there thrown down into the dirty Street, as I have afore ſhewed in the Chapter of Night Watches. This is now ſince the Fire turned into a Yard, and called *George Yard*.

### *The Pariſh of* S. EDMUND Lombard Street.

Pariſh Church in S. *Edmond Lombard Street.*

Next is the Pariſh Church of S. *Edmond* the King and Martyr, in *Lombard Street*, by the South Corner of *Birchover Lane*.

This Church is alſo called S. *Edmond Graſs Church*, becauſe the ſaid Graſs Market came down ſo low.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and very worthily beautified, at the proper Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord God 1631, and 1632.

*Humfrey Gravenor*, } Churchwardens.
*Anthony Bradſhaw*, }

The Expences ariſing to 248 *l.*

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire: and rebuilt; ſtanding (which ſcarce any Church in *England* doth beſide) North and South; and the Communion Table placed at the North end of the Church: The irregularity of the Ground ſo neceſſarily requiring. To this Church belongs a pair of Organs.

No Parſonage Houſe belonging to the Incumbent of this Pariſh, as it was given in at a Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1693. Yet in a former Parochial Viſitation, *viz. Anno* 1636. there was a Pariſh Houſe and Glebe of 10 *l. per ann.*

There is a Parſonage Houſe in the Churchyard of S. *Nicolas Acons*, which is annexed to S. *Edmond*'s. For which the Incumbent receiveth 6 *l. per ann.*

The *Bell* in S. *Edmond's* Pariſh.

Here was a Meſſuage called the *Bell*, with a Garden, ſituate in this Pariſh, belonging to Sir *Martin Bowes*, a great and wealthy Citizen, and a Benefactor of the firſt ſize, of the Company of *Goldſmiths*, ſometime Lord Maior, flouriſhing in the Reigns of King *Heury* VIII. and King *Edward* VI.]

### The MONUMENTS in this Church are theſe;

Monuments.

Sir *John Milborne*, Draper, Maior, deceaſed, 1535. buried there by Dame *Joane* and Dame *Margaret* his Wives, under a Tomb of Touch.

*Humfrey Heyford*, Goldſmith, Maior, 1477.

Sir *William Cheſter*, Draper, Maior, 1560. with his Wives, amongſt his Predeceſſors.

Sir *George Barne*, Maior, 1586. &c.

In the South ſide of the Chancel, a fair Monument in the Wall.

*D. Joanni Milburno*, vitrico.
*D. Joanni Cheſtero*, patri.
*D. Roberto Tempeſto*, genero.
*Gulielmus Cheſterus*, poſuit.
*Elizabetha* ſuo
  poſtquam *Cheſtera* marito,
Sex natos, natas
  octo dediſſet, ait;
Non opus in terris,
  nec fas me vivere ſupra,
Jam ſat habes comitum,
  chare marite, vale.
Quam quoniam nequiit
  vivam revocare ſub auras,
Quod potuit fecit,
  dum fuit illa ſuper.
Illa ex parte ſuam
  faciem de marmore duci
Juſſit, at ex iſta,
  Conjugis ore ſuæ.
Hac natas, illa
  natos ſubjunxit, eodem

Vultu, quippe albos
Mors facit eſſe ſuos.
Hæc cecidit, manet ille
ſuper, quando moriturus
Inſcius, at certus
quod moriturus erit.

*D. Ioannæ Milburne*, ſecundo marito matri ſuæ optimæ, *Gulielmus Cheſterus* poſuit. *Anno Domini* 1561.

In the other ſide of the Chancel North, a handſome ſmall Monument.

*This Monument declares,*
*that here the corps doe lye*
*Of him that ſought in Science ſight*
*to publiſh prudently,*
*(Among the reſt of things,*
*the which he put in ure)*
*That ancient practice and profound,*
*that hight of Architecture.*
*A Knowledge meet for thoſe*
*that buildings doe erect,*
*As by his Workes, at large ſet forth,*
*is ſhewne the full effect.*
*All for the love he bare*
*to this his native Land:*
*Yet though he dyed, his deeds doe live,*
*and Fame in them doth ſtand.*
*Who likes therefore to winne*
*ſuch fame as he hath wonne;*
*Let them take care for Common-weale,*
*as here* Iohn Shute *hath done:*
*Whoſe ſoule we hope to be*
*in faithfull* Abrahams *breſt,*
*With Gods elect and choſen flocke,*
*for ever there to reſt.*
*Wiſedome and Science,*
*above each other thing,*
*Are Vertues, from the which*
*all Fame doth ſpring.*

John Shute, *Painterſtainer, dyed the* 25. *of September*, Anno Domini, 1563.

Buried in S. *Edmond Lombard Street.* *J. S.*

In this Church of late have been buried with monumental Stones laid over them, theſe that follow:

*In the Chancel.*

*Edward* and *Charles Mompeſſon*, Sons of *Edward* and *Jane Mompeſſon*. *Edward*, 1698. *Charles*, 1700.

*Edward Mompeſſon*, Goldſmith, *Jan.* 23. 1704.

In Body of the Church, two Sons of *Joſeph* and *Judith Horneby* of this Pariſh: both which departed in the Year 1687.

*R. White*, the late Wife of *Tho. White*, 1686.

*Frances* the Wife of *William Wyllys*, Eſq; Merchant, 1676. And *William Wyllys* his Son.

Queen *Mary*'s Arms in a Table near the Pulpit inſcribed, *In memoriam Auguſtiſſimæ & Exoptatiſſimæ Reginæ* MARIÆ *morte præmatura Dec.* 28. 1694. *cœlo redditæ.*

There is an Organ in this Church, and a Table here of the Names of the ſeveral Inhabitants of the united Pariſhes of St. *Edmund* the King, and St. *Nicolas Acons*, who were Contributors towards the Purchaſe of it, and building a Gallery for the ſame, *An. Dom.* 1701. and the particular Sums of Money given by each. The firſt ſet down are Dr. *Tho. Lynford* Rector, and Dr. *Zachraias Iſham*, Lecturer, who gave 20 *l.* each. And others gave 10 *l.* others 5 *l.* the leaſt a Guinea.]

Charities to this Pariſh.

## CHARITIES.

### *To the Poor in Saint* Edmund's *Pariſh.*

Mr. *Richard Jaie*, Serjeant of the Law, hath given to the Poor of this Pariſh yearly for ever, 45 *s.* to be given in Bread, Coals, or otherwiſe.

Mrs. *Joan Lowen* of *Raineham* in the County of *Eſſex*, Widow, by her Will dated in *March*, 1569, hath given to the Poor of this Pariſh, 52 *s.* yearly for ever, in Bread, with the Advantage, 13 Penny Loaves every *Sunday* to 13 poor People, *&c.*

Mr. *John Torkington*, 40 *s.* yearly for ever, in Bread or otherwiſe, by his Will, in the Year 1571. Payed by the Maſters and Wardens of the *Drapers* Company, or out of his own Corner Houſe ſituate in the ſame Pariſh.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Knight, ſometime Lord Maior of this honourable City, by his Will the 23d. Day of *March*, 1570. hath give 54 *s.* yearly for ever, in Bread or otherwiſe: Paid out of the Rent of the Houſe called the *Beades* in *Birchen lane.* And 12 *d.* a-piece to each Churchwarden for ever, to ſee his Will performed.

*John Rois*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, by his Will the 23d Day of *Auguſt*, 1568, to 12 poor People, 6 of this Pariſh, and 6 of the Pariſh of *Whittington* College, every *Sunday* for ever in Bread, hath given a Penny Loaf to each Perſon, payable out of his Houſe in the ſame Pariſh.

*William Watſon*, by his Will the 19th Day of *September*, 1586, hath given his Dwelling Houſe in S. *Clements lane*, to have 40 *s.* paid yearly for ever, to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, in Bread or otherwiſe.

Mr. *Thomas Ruſſell*, by his Will the 7th Day of *July* 1593, hath given yearly, for the Term of 37 Years, 2 Loads of Char-coals to the Poor of this Pariſh, betwixt *Alhallontide* and *Chriſtmas:* Paid by the Maſter and Wardens of the *Drapers*, out of certain Houſes ſtanding in a void Piece of Ground in *Thames ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Sommerſet*.

More Gifts of later years. *J. S.*

Sir *Nicolas Rainton* Knight, Haberdaſher, gave to this Pariſh (where as it ſeems he lived) *per Ann.* 1 *l.* 6. *ſh.*

Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*, per Ann. 5 *l.*]

Great Houſes in *Lumbard-ſtreet.*

From this Church down *Lombard ſtreet*, by *Birchovers lane* (the one half of which Lane is of this Ward) and ſo down, be divers fair Houſes; namely, one with a fair Fore-front towards the Street, builded by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldſmith, ſince Maior of *London:* And then one other, belonging to *William de la Pole*, Knight Baronet,* and yet the King's Merchant, in the 14th of *Edward* the Third; and after him, to *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, in the 24th of *Richard* the II, and was his Merchants Houſe; and ſo down toward the *Stocks Market*, lacking but ſome three Houſes thereof.

Noblemen of this Realm, of old time, as alſo of late years, have dealt in Merchandiſes.

The Bounds of this Ward on the South ſide.

The South ſide of this Ward beginneth in the Eaſt, at the Chain to be drawn thwart *Mark-lane* up into *Fenchurch ſtreet*, and ſo Weſt by the North end of *Mincheon lane*, to Saint *Margaret Pattens ſtreet*, or *Rood lane*, and down that Street to the Midway towards St. *Margaret*'s Church: Then by *Philpot lane* (ſo called of Sir *John Philpot* that dwelled there, and was Owner thereof) and down that Lane, ſome ſix or eight Houſes on each ſide, is all of this Ward.

*Rood Lane.* *Philpot Lane.* Sir *John Philpot.*

Then by *Graſs church* Corner, into *Lombard-ſtreet*, to St. *Clement*'s *lane*, and down the ſame to St. *Clement*'s *Church*: Then down St. *Nicholas lane*, and down the ſame to St. *Nicholas Church*, and the ſame Church is of this Ward.

*S. Clements Lane.*

Then to *Abchurch lane*, and down ſome ſmall Portion thereof: Then down *Sherborne lane*, a Part thereof, and a Part of *Bearbinder lane*, be of this Ward: And then down *Lombard ſtreet* to the Sign of the *Angel*, almoſt to the Corner over againſt the *Stocks Market*. And theſe be the Bounds of this Ward.

*Abchurch Lane.* *Sherburn Lane.*

*ALHAL-*

* No *Baronets* in thoſe times: It ſhould be *Banneret. J. S.*

## *ALHALLOWES Stane, Or Stayning Church.*

Pariſh Church of *Alhallowes Stone Church.*

On this South ſide, ſomewhat within *Mart lane* end, have ye the Pariſh Church of *Allhallowes*, commonly called *Stane* [i. e. *Stone*] *Church*, as may be ſuppoſed for a difference from other Churches of that Name in this City, which (of old Time) were builded of Timber, and ſince were builded of Stone.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired in many Parts of it, and very neatly and decently beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1630.

*Simon Parrat*, } Churchwardens.]
*Robert Stileman*,

This Church fell down ſuddenly. *J. S.*

This Church eſcaped the great Fire. But ſome Years after fell all down, yet giving ſome Warning of its Fall to the Sexton that was then digging a Grave near the Foundation of the Wall, who conveyed himſelf haſtily away, and ſaved his Life. The Church is now rebuilt. Sir *John Fleet* Knt. and Alderman made the Veſtry.

A very fair Eaſt Window of painted Glaſs, given by the worſhipful Company of *Grocers*, Patrons of this Church, the Advowſon purchaſed by them, according to the Gift of the Lady *Mary Slany*.

*John Ince* Attorney, gave the Font, 1683.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

In this Church have been divers fair Monuments of the Dead; namely,

Of late it is fixed there in better manner than ever it was before. *A. M.*

*John Coſtin*, Girdler, a great Benefactor: He deceaſed 1244. His Name remaineth painted in the Church Roof: If it had been ſet in Braſs, it would have been fetched down. He gave out of certain Tenements to the Poor of that Pariſh, an hundred Quarters of Charcoals yearly for ever.

* *Jane Regiſt. Lond.*

Sir *Robert Teſt*, Knight of the holy Sepulchre; and Dame *Joan* * his Wife, by her Will dated 1487.

*Robert Stone.*

Sir *John Steward*, and Dame *Alice* his Wife.

*J. S.*

[*Alice*, *William* and *John*, Wife and Sons to *Thomas Clarel*.

*Agnes*, Daughter to *Thomas Niter*, Gent.

*William Atwel.*

*Felix*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Giſors*, and Wife to *Travers*.

*Thomas Maſon*, Eſq;

*Edmond Wartar*, Eſq;

*Joan*, Wife to *John Chamberlain*, Eſq; Daughter to *Roger Lewkner*, Eſq;

*William Frier.*

*John Hamberger*, Eſq;

*Hugh Moresby.*

*Gilbert Prince*, Alderman.

*Oliver Chorly*, Gent.

Sir *John Writh* (or *Writheſly)* alias *Garter*, Principal King at Arms; ſometime laid under a fair Tomb in the Quire, now broken down and gone.

*Joane*, Wife to *Thomas Writheſly*, Son to Sir *John Writheſly*, *Garter*, Daughter and Heir to *William Hall*, Eſq;

*John Writheſley* the younger, Son to Sir *John Writheſley*, and *Eleanor*.

*Eleanor*, ſecond Wife to *John Writheſley*, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Arnold*, and *Agnes* his ſecond Wife.

*John Writheſley* Son of *Thomas*.

*Agnes Arnold* firſt married to *William Writheſley*, Daughter to *Richard Warmeford*.

*Barbara Hungerford*, Daughter to Sir *John Writheſley*, Wife to *Anthony Hungerford*, Son to Sir *Thomas Hungerford* of *Dennampney* in the County of *Gloceſter*.

All theſe Names ſtand in *Stow*'s firſt Edition, but omitted in the After-Editions, and removed among the Monuments of St. *Giles* Church without *Cripplegate*. The Reaſon is hinted afterwards.]

*John Boſtocke*, Eſq;

*Chriſtopher Holt.*

Sir *Richard Tate*, Knt. Ambaſſador for *Henry* the Eighth, buried there, 1554. His Monument remaineth yet; the reſt being all pulled down, and ſwept out of the Church, the Churchwardens were forced to make a large Account, 12 *s.* that Year for Brooms, beſide the Carriage away of Stone and Braſs, at their own Charge.

And here I am to note, that being informed of the *Writheſleys* to be buried there, I have ſince found them and others, to be buried at St. *Giles* without *Criplegate*, where I mind to leave them.

A fair Marble Tomb in the South Wall of the Quire.

*Our* Holt *(alas!) hath ſtint his hold,*
*by Death cal'd hence in haſte,*
*Whoſe Chriſten name being* Chriſtopher
*with* Chriſt *is better plac't.*
*In* Sawton *born of gentle race,*
*in* London *ſpent his days,*
*A Clerke that ſerv'd in Cuſtomehouſe,*
*in credit many wayes.*
*So that altho' we feele the loſſe*
*of this ſo deare a Friend,*
*His life ſpent well while he was here,*
*hath gain'd a better end.*

A ſmall Monument in Eaſt Wall. *A. M.*

*John Mun*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who deceaſed the third day of *June*, 1615. gave towards the repairing of this Church, 100 *l.*

Beneath in the lower part of the Church, a fair plated Stone.

*Mary Benam*, lying here buried, gave 10 *l.* 4 *s.* for ever yearly to this Pariſh, and the Pariſh of Saint *Olaves* in *Hartſtreet*, which is in Money truly performed every *Sunday*, 2 *s.* in each place to the Poor.]

*R.*

In the South Wall of this Church, is a Monument with this Inſcription.

Before this Place lyeth the Body of *Emme Charleton*, Wife to *Robert Charleton*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*; by whom ſhe had Iſſue three Sons and four Daughters, and dyed in Childbed the 23d of *June*, 1622, having been married 10 Years, 10 Months, and 13 Days; and lived 31 Years, 4 Months and odd Days. She was the youngeſt Daughter of *Thomas Harby* of *Adſtone* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; by his laſt Wife *Katharine Throgmorton*, Daughter of *Clement Throgmorton* of *Haſeley* in the County of *Warwick*, Eſq; and of *Katherine Nevyl*, Siſter to the then Lord *Aburgavenie*.

Et genus & nomen noſti, nomenq; mariti,
Progeniem atq; dies, ſic obitum & tumulum.
Te latet ipſa tamen, licet hæc externa tueris,
Nobilia interius, nobiliora latent.
Nobilitas vera eſt ſanctis virtutibus orta:
Hanc teneris annis huic dedit omniſator.
Nam cum lacte ſimul materno Relligionem
Imbibit, aſſiduè Matre docente pia.
Poſteáq; ut vires creſcebant, crevit in illa
Vera Dei veri cognitio atq; Fides.
Nec ſine fruge Fides; fuit alma, pudica, benigna,
Compatiens, humilis, mitis, amica, bona.
Sic veram vera cum Juſtitia Pietatem, &
Facta bonis verbis junxerat illa bona.
Ut Mater natam, Matris ſic nata nepotes
Imbuit imprimis cognitione Dei.
Non ſpecie tantum, ſed verè relligioſa
Et Virgo, & Conjux, & Domina & Genetrix

Principio finis ſimilis, ſic ultima primæ
Linea conformis; mortua viva ſimul.]

### *MONUMENTS of later Times.*

Later Monuments. *J. S.*

Againſt the North Wall, a Memorial of *Mary Beuly*, the late matchleſs Wife of *Thomas Beuly* of *Halplace* in *Kent*, Gent. and Merchant of *London*. She dyed $165^{8}_{9}$.

*Thomas Beuly* their only Son, 1658.

South Wall, on a Table. Praiſe God for *Mary Benam* Widow, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh, and St. *Olaves* next adjoining: who dyed 9 *Sept.* 1577. and left Lands for the Relief of the Poor of theſe two Pariſhes, to the yearly Value of 10 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* for ever.

Under the Communion Table is interred *Alice* the beloved Wife of *Philip Farewel*, Citizen of *London*, and *Turky* Merchant. She dyed 1655.

A Table by the Pulpit. Praiſe God for *John Coſtine* Girdler, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh. Who dyed *Anno* 1442, and left Lands, out of which the Poor have ever ſince had, and are to have diſtributed among them one hundred Quarters of Charcoal yearly for ever.

*William Frith*, Painter, 1648. And *Alice* his Wife, 1649. with *George* and *Edward*, and *Elizabeth* their Children.

*Anne Farrington*, 1641, late Wife of *Caldwal Farrington*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*.

*Lydia Beuly*, 1637, late Wife of *Tho. Beuly* the younger, Citizen and Merchant.

Seven Children of *Edmund Trench* Doctor in Phyſick, and *Mary* his Wife. He deceaſed 1669, and ſhe 1690.

Alſo *Sarah* Daughter of the ſaid *Edmund*, and Wife of *Sam. Barton*, D.D. 1708.

North Ile. Captain *Richard Turvile*, and *Edith* his firſt Wife. He departed 1693.

*Turvile Norton* his Grandſon, 1694.

*Ralph Macro*, ſprung of *Italian* Parents, 1672.

*Ralph Handſon*, Citizen and Ironmonger of *London*, a Benefactor to this Pariſh 1653. And his Wife.

| | *l.* | *s.* |
|---|---|---|
| This Gentleman gave for a Sermon, | 1 | 0 |
| In Bread to the Poor, | 1 | 0 |
| To the Veſtry for a Treat, | 2 | 10 |
| To the Clark and Sexton, | | 5 |

All to be on St. *Mark*'s Day. The Company of *Ironmongers* are the Truſtees, and have the Care of diſpoſing of the ſaid Gift.

### *CHARITIES.*

Charitable Gifts. *J. S.*

Charities given to this Pariſh appear by this Catalogue given in at a Parochial Viſitation 1693.

| *Years.* | *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1442 | *John Goſtyn* to the Poor, | 800 Buſhels of Coals. | | |
| | | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1535 | *Oliver Claymond*, | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| 1572 | *John Parrat*, | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| 1577 | *Mary Baynham*, | 05 | 04 | 00 |
| 1616 | *William Harriſon*, 13 Pariſhes in Stockings, and Money, | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| 1653 | *Ralph Handſon*, | 04 | 15 | 00 |
| 1656 | *Mary Harriſon*, | 06 | 00 | 00 |
| 1656 | *Edward Aſh*, Eſq; | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| 1669 | *Tho. Bulley*, Eſq; to Miniſter and Poor, | 15 | 00 | 00 |
| 1671 | *Will. Winter*, for the Education of 6 Youths, | 30 | 00 | 00 |

In a Table hanging up in the Church, it is ſet up 36 *l. per Ann.* and ſaid to be reduced to 15 *l.* and that the Chamber of *London* ſtop'd it.

Parſonage Houſe.

This Pariſh hath a Parſonage-houſe, wherein the Miniſter doth dwell, or lately did. It is obſervable in the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1636, there was no Parſonage-houſe.]

*Craddocks Lane.*

By this Church ſometime paſſed a Lane called *Craddocks lane*, from *Mart lane*, winding by the the North ſide of the ſaid Church into *Fenchurch ſtreet*; the which Lane being ſtraightned by Incroachments, was afterwards called *Church alley*: now *Star Alley*.

### *The Pariſh of St.* NICOLAS ACON.

S. *Nicolas Hacon.*

Then is the Pariſh Church of St. *Nicolas Acon*, or *Hacon* (for ſo have I read it in Records) in *Lombard Street*. Sir *John Bridges* Draper, Maior, 1520. newly repaired this Church, and imbattled it, and was there buried.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God 1615. at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners.

*Robert Old*,
*Nathaniel Buckcock*, } Churchwardens.]

*Joan Macany's* large Legacies. *J. Worthington.*

*Johanna Macany*, Widow of *Almaric Macany*, Citizen and Draper of *Lond.* made her Will dated *July* 2. 1452. bequeathing firſt her Soul to God, &c. and her Body to be buried *in Eccl. S. Nich. Acon juxta Lombardſtreet*, *Lond.* in the ſame place where the Body of *Almaric* her ſaid Huſband was laid. Then follow theſe many Legacies according to the Piety of thoſe Times, *viz.* To the high Altar of the ſame Church, ſo that the Rector there prays devoutly for me, 20 *s.* *Item*, *Volo quod habeam* 1000 *Miſſas pro aĩa mea & aiabus omnium fidelium defunct. celebrand. in Civitat.* Lond. as ſoon as may be after my Deceaſe. *Item*, to the foreſaid Church of the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas*, for the uſe of the Pariſhioners of the ſame, towards the buying of one new Cup of Silver, there to remain, in perpetual Memory of my Soul, and the Soul of the ſaid *Almaric*, 20 *l.* *Item*, To the ſaid Church of St. *Nic. Acon*, one Cloth of *Bawdekyn*, to ſerve there for the Burial of the Pariſhioners, as long as it may laſt. *Item*, Toward the building of the Body of the Church of St. *Chriſtophers Lond.* namely, in ſuch Works wherein the ſaid Church moſt needeth, to be faithfully laid out, 20 Marks. *Item*, towards the Fabrick of the Church of St. *Mary de Wolchurch*, namely, in ſuch Works as the ſame Church moſt needeth, to be faithfully laid out, 20 Marks. And ſo likewiſe to the Fabrick of the Body of the Parochial Church of St. *Botulph* without *Aldrichgate*, 10 Marks. *Item*, Towards the Suſtentation of the Guild of the *Holy Trinity* in the ſaid Church, to pray for her Soul, and the Souls of *Will. Long* and *J[illegible]an* his Wife, 10 Marks. *Item*, To the Fabrick of the Parochial Church of *Stepulmonden* in the County of *Cambridge*, 10 Marks. *Item*, To be diſtributed and diſpoſed among the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, that need it moſt, to pray for her Soul, and for the Souls of *Hugh Armeburgh* and *Agnes* his Wife, her Parents, and the Souls of all faithful departed, 10 Marks. *Item*, Towards the maintaining of the Guild of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, *Lond.* 10 Marks. *Item*, To the Prior and Convent of the Friars *Auguſtines Lond.* 40 *s.* to pray for her Soul. *Item*, 14 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to be diſpoſed of in Coals towards the moſt needy, dwelling in the Pariſhes of S. *Nich. Acon*, S. *Mary de Walchyrche*, S. *Botulph* without *Aldrichgate*, and S. *Chriſtophers*, within 10 years next and immediately following after my Deceaſe, *viz.* Each Year and in each Pariſh, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Item*, To the

Fabrick of the Body of the Parochial Church of *Long Stow*, in *Cambridgeſhire*, 40 *s.* And to be diſtributed among the Poor there, 40 *s.* *Item*, To the repair and mending the Kings Highways 20 *l.* She willed that her Executors, as ſoon as might be after her Death, ſhould ſell her beſt Cup called *Manticer*, and her white Cup with the Dragon; and the Money to be diſtributed among the moſt indigent, dwelling in the Pariſhes of S. *Botulph*, S. *Mary Wolchyrch*, S. *Chriſtophers*, and S. *Nicholas* aforeſaid, to pray devoutly for her Soul, and the Souls of *Elizabeth* and *Petronel*, her Daughters, and the Souls of her Huſbands, and all the Faithful departed. *Item*, for one Anniverſary to be held in the ſaid Church of S. *Nic. Acon*, for her Soul, for 10 years next following after her Deceaſe, in the manner uſed and accuſtomed for the Dead, 5 *l.* *viz.* each year 10 *s.* according to the Diſcretion of her Executors.]

*Francis Bowyer*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, was buried there 1580. with other of the *Bowyers*.

So was *Julian*, Wife to *John Lambard*, Alderman, Mother of *William Lambard* yet living: [the ſame it ſeems with him of *Lincolns Inn*, very learned in Antiquities: who wrote *the Perambulation of Kent*, and *Archeion*, or a Diſcourſe upon the High Courts of Juſtice: And alſo *Eirenarcha*, or of the Office of the Juſtices of the Peace.] *J. S.*

*Here reſteth in hope of a joyful reſurrection the body of* Francis Bowyer, *late Alderman of* London, *who was borne in* Chicheſter, *the Sonne of* Robert Bowyer *of* Chicheſter, *and* Margaret *his Wife. He had Brethren*, Robert *eldeſt*, William, Henry, *and* Peter: *Which Sonnes together with their Mother* Margaret, *doe reſt in this Church. He married* Elizabeth, *Daughter to* William Tilleſworth: *with whom he lived moſt lovingly and faithfully the ſpace of 27 yeeres: And by her had ſeven Sonnes and foure Daughters, of whom remained living at his death foure Sonnes*, William, Robert, Francis, *and* John: *And three Daughters*, Joane, Margaret, *and* Elizabeth. *Obiit* 14. *Junii* An. Dom. 1581.

*R.* *A handſome Monument on the South ſide of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.*

This Picture is for others,
not for me,
For in my breaſt
I weare thy memory.
It is here plac'd,
that paſſengers may know,
Within thy ground no Weeds,
but Corne, did grow.
That there did flow
within thy vitall blood,
All that could make one
honeſt, juſt, and good.
Heere is no Elbow roome
to write of more,
An Epitaph yeelds taſte,
but ſeldom ſtore.
Thy troope of Vertues
grac'd thee amongſt men,
And now attend thee
at the Court in Heaven.
Thy worth, ſweet *Charles*,
deſerves the rareſt wit,
Thy *Jane*, for ſuch a taske,
is moſt unfit.

*Corpus* Caroli Haukins, *Civis & Aromatarii* Londinenſis, *in hoc Tumulo depoſitum eſt. Erat Deo devotus, charitatis plenus & virtutis; adeo ſtudioſus, ut vitam laudabilem, finemque optimum peregerit.* Jana *uxor ejus, filia* Johannis Reeve *Armigeri natu minima, poſtea nupta fuit* Johanni Suckling *Equiti Aurato, Regiæ Majeſtati à ſupplicum libellis, prædicti* Caroli & Janæ *inſignes Dotes tanti æſtimavit, ut Monumentum hoc, ſumptibus propriis, in honorem defuncti pie poſuerit, Anno Dom.* 1621.

Over theſe Lines, as in a Book in the Hands of this Gentleman, theſe words:

*Beatus vir, cui Dominus non imputavit peccatum, & in cujus Spiritu, non eſt Dolus.*

A Monument on the North ſide the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

*In God is all my hope.*
*All men are borne to dye.*
*In Chriſt is my Redemption.*

*John Hall*, Draper, of the Age of 90 years, a Houſholder in this Pariſh 58 years. And in that time, by the Providence of God, the Father of 27 Children, all born here. Theſe great Mercies I do confeſs in my heart not to be of my deſerts, but of God his good Grace only, ſhewed unto me more abundantly, than unto many thouſands in my time. Wherefore with Heart and Tongue I yield all Honour and Praiſe unto thee O God.

*Here under lyeth interred the Body of* John Hall, *once Maſter of the worſhipful Company of the Drapers; 25 years one of the Bridge-Maſters of the City of* London, *who deceaſed the* 19th *day of* November 1618, *aged 93 years; And alſo the Body of* Ann Brown, *Daughter of Mr.* John Brown *Gent. being his third Wife; by whom he had 23 Children: She died the* 17th *of* December 1619, *being aged 73 years.*

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY WOOLNOTH.

Then is there (in the high Street) a proper Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth of the Nativity*; the reaſon of which Name I have not yet learned. [Probably becauſe this Church was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* with the Infant *Jeſus* in her Arms; as ſhe is often pictured.] S. *Mary Woolnoth.* *J. S.*

This Church is lately new builded. Sir *Hugh Brice*, Goldſmith, Maior in the firſt year of *Hen.* VII. Keeper of the Kings Exchange at *London*, and one of the Governours of the Kings Mint in the Tower of *London*, under *William* Lord *Haſtings*, the fifth of *Edward* IV. deceaſed, 1496. He builded in this Church a Chapel, called the Charnel, as alſo part of the Body of the Church and of the Steeple, and gave Money toward the finiſhing thereof, beſides the Stone that he had prepared. *Brice* Keeper of the King's *Exchange.*

It is ſo long ſince this Church was repaired and beautified, that we now rather look upon what it is, than what it was; and forward to a Repair to come, than backward to that that is gone. We ſee, it ſeems to call upon the Pariſhioners for it, and hear it is ſhortly to have it. For (as I am informed) it is promiſed and preparing: the Preparation likewiſe promiſing a great deal of Coſt and Beauty.] Repair. *R.*

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire; but rebuilt. Sir *Robert Viner* Goldſmith and Alderman of *London*, contributed largely towards the Building; a Memorial whereof are the *Vines* that adorn and ſpread about that part of the Church that fronts his Houſe and the Street. Inſomuch that the Church was uſed to be called Sir *Robert Viners Church*. Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church with the Steeple is pulled down, and rebuilding again very ſplendidly.

*Martin*

Tenements in this Pariſh belonging to Religious Houſes.

*Martin de Amyas* gave a Tenement in this Pariſh worth two Mark yearly Rent to the Abbot and Convent of *Stratford*. And *Hen. le Walſh* gave to the *Minoreſſes* without *Aldgate* a Tenement worth xx Mark *per Ann.* Both theſe Gifts in the Reign of K. *Hen.* III.

A great Houſe of King *Edward* III. given to St. *Steven's* Chapel.

Somewhere in *Lombardſtreet* (and, if I miſtake not, in this Pariſh of St. *Mary Woolnoth*) King *Edward* III. had a great Houſe: Which he gave to the Dean and Chapter of his Chapel of Saint *Steven* by Letters Patents in the 22. of his Reign. Likewiſe hard by he had a Tower, called *Sewtes Tower*, ſtanding in *Bokeles Bury*, which he gave alſo to St. *Stevens* Chapel, the 32. of his Reign.]

Perſons buried here.

Sir *Hugh Brice*, before mentioned, was buried in the Body of this Church.

And *Guy Brice*, or *Boys*, was alſo buried there.

Dame *Joane*, Wife to Sir *William Peach*.

*George Luffkin*.

*Hugh Acton*, Tayler.]

*Thomas Nocket*, Draper, 1396. He founded a Chantry there.

St. *Mary Wolnoth. Lib. Courtn.* *E. A.*

*Tho. Noket, Civis & Pannarius*, by his Will, dated *Sept.* 18. 1396, gave 5 Mark yearly out of his Lands and Tenements in *London*, for a Chantry for ever in the Chapel of the Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, *Lond.* founded by *Alice* Wife of *Gregory de Norton*.]

*A. M.*

*Simon Eyre*, 1459. He gave the Tavern, called the *Cardinals Hat* in *Lombardſtreet*, with a Tenement annexed on the Eaſt part of the Tavern, and a Manſion behind the Eaſt Tenement, together with an Alley from *Lombardſtreet* to *Cornhil* with the Appurtenances, all which were by him new builded toward a Brotherhood of our Lady in St. *Mary Woolnoths* Church.]

*Tho. Fairfax è Regro. Teſt. J. Worthing.*

*Tho. Fairfax* by his Will made *Oct.* 1. 1490. bequeathed to the High Altar in the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, one Diaper Table Cloth, and one Towel, and one Covering of a Bed of the beſt within his Houſe.]

*John Moager*, Pewterer, and *Emme* his Wife in St. *Johns* Chapel.

Sir *John Percival*, Merchant-Taylor, Maior, *Ob.* about 1504.

*Thomas Roch*, and *Andrew Michael*, Vintners, and *Joane* their Wife.

*William Hilton*, Merchant-Taylor, and Taylor to King *Henry* VIII. was buried there 1519. under the Chapel of St. *George*, which Chapel was builded by *George Luffken*, ſometime Taylor to the Prince.

*Robert Amades*, Goldſmith, Maſter of the Kings Jewels.

*Langborne* Ward diſcharged of Fifteenes.

Sir *Martin Bowes*, Maior, buried about 1569. He gave Lands for the diſcharge of that *Langborne* Ward, of all Fifteens to be granted to the King by Parliament.

*George Hasken*.

Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, late Maior, *&c.*

A fair Tomb in the Chancel. *A. M.*

Sir *John Percivall*, Knt. beforeſaid, and Dame *Thomaſine* his Wife, were worthy Benefactors to this Pariſh, and lye both here buried.

Sir *John Percival* and his Wife's Wills.

The ſeveral Wills made by them both in ancient Writing, are (to the Pariſhes great Commendation) very carefully kept and preſerved in this Church, in a goodly Encloſure made for the purpoſe, and to be turned open like folding Tables: I have not ſeen the like in any other Church.

An obſervation out of *Richard Grafton*.

*John Percival*, Carver to the Lord Maior, choſen Sheriff of *London*.

Moreover I read (concerning this Man) that he was one of the Maior of *Londons* Officers, and Carver at his Table. And when the Maior (as the Cuſtom of *London* is) doth elect one of the Sheriffs of *London* for the year enſuing, by taking and drinking a Cup of Wine to ſuch a Man as he pleaſeth to name; the Maior at that time) whoſe Name was Sir *Henry Collet* Knt. and free of the Mercers) took the Cup of Wine and drank to the aforeſaid *John Percivall*, his Carver, ſtanding bare-headed waiting before him, and called him *Sheriff of London for the year enſuing*: forthwith the ſaid Maior cauſed the ſame *Percivall* to ſit down at his own Table, and to cover his Head. And the ſame *Percivall* took upon him the Office of Sheriffalty, and afterward was Lord Maior of *London*, and made Knight. *Regiſter of Maiors.*

A goodly Marble cloſe Tomb under the Communion Table.

*Here lyeth buried the body of Sir* Martin Bowes, *Knt. Alderman and Lord Maior of* London, *and alſo free of the Goldſmiths Company: with* Cicilie, *Dame* Anne *and Dame* Elizabeth, *his Wives. The which Sir* Martin Bowes *deceaſed the* 4. *day of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1566.

His Will alſo is there kept in a fair Table.

A very goodly Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth interred the body of Sir* Thomas Ramſey, *Knt. a moſt worthy Citizen, and lately Lord Maior of* London, *being free of the Grocers Company. With whom (by Will) he hath left a perpetual Reliefe for poore yong Men, Retaylours of the ſaid Company, which he ſaw performed in his life time. He was a moſt careful Magiſtrate, walked in the feare of God, and loved Peace. He lived* 79 *yeeres, and dyed (without iſſue) in the faith of Jeſus Chriſt, the* 19 *day of* May, Anno Dom. 1590. *Whoſe godly End was a true Teſtimony of his vertuous Life.*

*Here lyeth buried alſo Dame* Alice, *the firſt Wife of the ſaid Sir* Thomas Ramſey, *ſhe being eldeſt Daughter to* Bevis Lea *of* Enfield *in the County of* Stafford, *Gent. Unto whom he was married* 37 *yeeres: and having lived* 85 *yeeres, ſhe departed this Life the* 18 *day of* January, An. Dom. 1577.

*Dame* Mary, *the ſecond Wife to the ſaid Sir* Thomas Ramſey, *was eldeſt Daughter to* William Dale *of* Briſtol, *Merchant, unto whom he was married* 12 *yeeres. In regard thereſore of ſo worthy a Knight, and his two vertuous Ladies: This Monument is heere placed, by the Executors to the ſaid Sir* Thomas Ramſey, *the* 18 *day of* November, Anno Dom. 1596.

Modern Monuments. *J. S.*

Now for the MONUMENTS of later Times in the Church of S. *Mary Woolnoth*.

On the North ſide of the Communion Table is an Effigies of a Man in white Marble in the Poſture of leaning on his Left Arm, repreſenting *Thomas Vyner* Eſq; Son of Sir *Thomas Vyner* Knt. and Bart. *Feb.* 5. 1666.

On the South ſide of the Table over againſt this, is the like Effigies in white Marble, of one leaning on the Right Arm in his Livery Gown, being the foreſaid Sir *Tho. Vyner*, Goldſmith, Alderman, Sheriff and Maior of this City. Deceaſed *May* 11. 1665.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall near the little North Door, a Monument for Sir *Will. Phipps* Knt. Who in the Year 1687. by his great Induſtry diſcovered among the Rocks, near the Bank of *Bahama*, on the North ſide of *Hiſpaniola*, a *Spaniſh* Plate Ship, which had been under Water 44 Years: Out of which he took in Gold and Silver to the Value of 300000 *l.* Sterling: and with a Fidelity equal to his Conduct brought it all to *London*. Where it was divided between himſelf and the reſt of the Adventurers. Dyed *Feb.* 18. 1694.

In the middle Ile, *Will. Dunker* of *London*

Merchant, 19 *Jul.* 1685. And *Mary* his Wife, *Dec.* 30. 1688.

*Joſeph Hornby*, Son of *Joſeph Hornby* and *Judith* his Wife, 1670.

*Edward Burton* M. A. of *Univerſity* College *Oxon. Nov.* 19. 1700.

Mr. *James Houblon.* Some memorable Remarks of him.

In this Church alſo, ſince the Fire of *London*, was buried a very eminent Merchant of *London*, and as eminent for his Plainneſs and Piety, Mr. *James Houblon*; the Father of two worthy Citizens, Knights, Sir *John* and Sir *James Houblon*, Aldermen of the City, and ſometime the Cities Repreſentatives in Parliament, beſides ſeveral other Sons, Men of Reputation, Wealth and Integrity. His Family deſcended from Confeſſors on both ſides. He married the Daughter of Mr. *Ducane*. Died at the Age of 90, being born *July* 2. 1592. and deceaſed 1682. He hath no Monument: but as well for the Preſervation of the Memory of ſo good a Man, as for the Compoſer *Sam. Pepys* Eſq; ſometime the expert Secretary of the Admiralty, let this be his laſting Epitaph.

*JACOBUS HOUBLON,*
Londinas *PETRI Filius,*
*Ob fidem* Flandria *exulantis:*
*Ex C. nepotibus habuit* LXX. *ſuperſtites:*
*Filios* V. *videns Mercatores florentiſſimos*;
*Ipſe* Londinenſis *Burſæ Pater*;
*Piiſſimè obiit Nonagenarius,*
A°. D. CIƆIƆCLXXXII.

Gifts and Legacies.

## GIFTS

*And* Legacies *to this Pariſh and Poor, are preſerved in the Pariſh Book, too long to be inſerted: but to be ſeen at any time there. Which was all the Account of the Charities brought in at the Parochial Viſitation,* An. 1693.

I find Sir *Nic. Rainton* Knt. gave to this Pariſh 1 *l.* 6 *s. per ann.*

More, paid to this Pariſh by the Merchant Taylors, *per ann.* 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*

Parſonage Houſe.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire, but burnt down, and built up again, and leaſed at 5 *l. per ann.* Ground-Rent for 40 Years.

Lectures.

There be preached here two Lecture-Sermons, one about St. *Martins Day* in *November*. For which was 20 *s.* given by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Kt. and is paid by the Goldſmiths. The other by Mr. *Wiles*, to be preached on St. *Thomas*'s Day. For which is paid 20 *s.* by the Tenant to Mr. *Wiles* Houſe.

The old Church taken down to be rebuilt.

This Church and Steeple being of late years found very decayed and dangerous to reſort to, is now pulled down in order to be new built: and in digging deep for a good Foundation, at the depth of 15 Foot, and ſo deeper at about 20 Foot, ſpecially under the Steeple, were found a vaſt number of ancient *Roman* Earthen Veſſels, all broken into Sheards; ſome of finer Earth and ſome of coarſer, ſerving both for Sacred and Houſhold Uſes. Which have exerciſed the Speculations of learned Antiquaries. Some Medals alſo were taken up, and ſome Bones and Tusks.

An Account whereof ſhall be given in due Place.

And towards the Charge of the Rebuilding, this Proviſion was made in an Act of Parliament, 9 *Reg. Annæ*, out of a Duty laid upon Coals, *viz.*

“ That the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *London*, and the Lord Maior, or any two of them, may by Warrants under their Hands and Seals appropriate out of the Surplus of the Money, ariſing by the Duty of 12 *d. per* Chalder, or *per* Tun on Coals, applicable for the Purpoſes in the Act 1 *Jac.* II. after the Cathedral of St. *Pauls* ſhall be finiſhed and adorned, ſo much Money as ſhall be ſufficient for building and finiſhing the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, and the Tower thereof.]

Thus have ye in this Ward ſeven Pariſh Churches; one Hall of a Company; divers fair Houſes for Merchants; and other Monuments none.

Now, as this *Langborne* Ward ſtands at this preſent, take this Account following:

R. B.

Places in this Ward.

This Ward conſiſts of theſe following *Streets, Lanes* and *Alleys* in whole, or in part.

*Lombard Street*, on the North ſide thereof, beginning 100 Foot from the Weſt Corner thereof, and extending Eaſtward within 35 Foot of the Weſt ſide of *Graſschurch Street.* And on the South ſide from within 125 Foot of the Weſt Corner of the Street to *Graſschurch Street. Fenchurch Street*, on the North ſide, from *Graſschurch Street* in the Weſt unto *Smiths Buildings* on the North ſide of the Eaſt End, and unto *Mark Lane* on the South ſide. Beſides theſe two main Streets, theſe following: St. *Swithins Lane*, *Abchurch Lane*, St. *Nicolas Lane*, St. *Clements Lane*; all which are on the South ſide of *Lombardſtreet*; and on the North ſide are *Popes Head Alley*, *Exchange Alley*, *Birchin Lane*, and *George Yard.* Then in *Fenchurch Street* on the North ſide, *Lime Street*, *Cullum Street*, and *Smiths Buildings*: And on the South ſide *Philpot Lane*, *Rood Lane*, *Minchin Lane*, and *Mark Lane:* In all which ſaid Streets, Lanes and Alleys, there are ſeveral Courts; and of theſe in order.

*Smiths* Buildings.

*Lombard-ſtreet.*

*Lombard Street.* It is throughout graced with good and lofty Buildings, amongſt which are many that ſurpaſs thoſe in other Streets, and generally is inhabited by Goldſmiths, Bankers, Mercers, and other eminent Tradeſmen. At the Eaſt End near unto *Graſschurch Street*, on the North Side, is the Church of St. *Alhallows Lombardſtreet*, a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop's of *Canterbury*, the Prior of *Chriſt Church* in *Canterbury* anciently Patron. It is ſeated very obſcurely, ſo as not to be ſeen by Paſſengers, being built backwards, having two Doors for Entrance, the one in *Lombardſtreet*, and the other in *Graſschurch Street* through narrow Paſſages like Entries; it was deſtroyed in the general Fire of *London* 1666, and ſince rebuilt.

*Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet* Church.

*Ball Alley* not broad, but ſomewhat long, hath an Entrance by *Alhallows* Church; and with ſome Turnings falls into the *Croſs Keys* Inn: from whence it hath a Paſſage into *Graſschurch Street.* Near was the *George* Inn; ſince the Fire rebuilt with very good Houſes, well inhabited; and Warehouſes: being a large open Yard, and now called *George Yard:* At the farther end of which is the *George* and *Vulture* Tavern; which is a large Houſe, and of a great Trade, having a Paſſage into St. *Michaels Alley*: and ſo ſtrait forward into *Cornhil:* on the Right Hand the Paſſage leads into *Graſschurch Street*; on the Left into *Birchin Lane* through *Caſtle Alley*, and alſo through *White Lyon Court.*

*George Yard.* *Vulture Tavern.*

St. *Edmond's Lombard-ſtreet* Church.

Then next on the North ſide is the Church of St. *Edmund Lombard Street*, which fronts St. *Clements Lane* on the South. It is a Peculiar, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the Prior of *Chriſt Church* were Patrons. It was burnt in the Fire of *London* 1666, and is rebuilt. And to this is now joyned, or united, the Pariſh of St. *Nicolas Acon*, that Church not being rebuilt; the Ground ſerving for a Churchyard.

A little farther Weſt on the ſame Side of the Way is *Birchin Lane*, which runs into *Cornhil:* a great Through-fare to and from the Exchange.

It is well inhabited, eſpecially by *Saleſmen* for Mens Apparel. In this Lane are ſeveral Courts and Alleys, *viz.* *Exchange Alley*, *Caſtle Alley*, and *White Lyon Court.* But are in *Cornhil* Ward.

*White Hart Court.*

*Quakers* Meeting-houſe.

*Plough Yard.*

*Three Kings Court.*

But now for the South ſide of *Lombard Street.* Betwixt *Graſschurch Street* and St. *Clements Lane*, are theſe Courts and Alleys, *viz.* *White Hart Court*, which hath a Paſſage through an Entry, into another Court ſo called, which leadeth into *Graſschurch Street*, a Place well inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers, and moſt by *Quakers*, where they have their *Meeting-houſe.* But of this Court, the greateſt part is in *Bridge Ward within*, that which is in this Ward being next to *Lombard Street.* *Plough Yard* hath a good Free Stone Pavement, and the Houſes well built and inhabited. *Three Kings Court*, well inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers and others. Out of this Court is a Paſſage into two others, the one leading into St. *Clements Lane*, narrow and ordinary; but the other is large and open, and well Tenanted; and this Court hath a Paſſage into *Nags Head Court*, which is long and large, and another Paſſage into St. *Clements Lane.* *George Alley* but ſmall.

*Nags Head Court.*

*George Alley.*

*Exchange Alley.*

Stepping over the Way again, to the North ſide, Weſtward of *Birching Lane*, are theſe following Places. *Exchange Alley*, which paſſeth ſtrait through into *Cornhil:* Here are divers eminent Coffee Houſes, as *Garways*, *Jonathans*, *Bakers*, *Elmers*, chiefly frequented by Brokers, Stockjobbers, *Frenchmen*, *Jews*, as well as other Merchants and Gentlemen.

*Popes Head Alley.*

*Popes Head Alley* hath a good Paſſage into *Cornhil*, ſo called from the *Popes Head* Tavern therein ſeated, being of a very conſiderable Trade: This Alley ſtill enjoys a good Trade for Toys and Turners Wares there ſold; but not ſo much as before the great Fire. Here is *Bridges* Coffeehouſe and Warehouſe. On the other ſide of the way the *Poſt-Office*, built by Sir *Robert Vyner* Goldſmith, Alderman of the City of *London*, Knt. and Bart. on the Ground, where ſtood a great Tavern before the Fire: This was his Dwelling, being a very large and curious Building, with good Rooms: The firſt Entrance out of *Lombard Street* into this Houſe is through a large Gate and broad Entry, which leadeth into a handſome Court neatly paved with Free Stone, encloſed in with the Buildings belonging unto it; and behind the Houſe is a Yard for Stabling and Coaches, where there is a back Gate into *Sherborn Lane:* This Houſe is very convenient for the Management of this great Buſineſs of the General Poſt-Office.

*Poſt Office.*

St. *Mary Woolnoth* Church.

Near adjoining to this Houſe is the Church of S. *Mary Woolnoth*, ſeated at the corner of *Sherborn Lane*; It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Prioreſs of St. *Helen* was the Patroneſs.

This Church was burnt in the Fire of *London* 1666: Towards its Rebuilding, Beautifying, and the Organs, Sir *Robert Vyner* aforeſaid was a very liberal Benefactor. This Church being found very defective, with the Steeple, was pulled down in the year 1716, to be new built.

*Stocks Market.*

To this Pariſh that of *Woolchurch* is united: The Place whereon that Church ſtood being now the *Stocks Market.*

*Cardinals Cap* Tavern ſeated in an Alley ſo called, which hath a very narrow Paſſage into *Cornhil*, with a Tenement thereunto annexed, and another Houſe behind the ſaid Tavern, with another ſmall Alley near adjoining. This Tavern was formerly of more Repute than at preſent.

*Dove Court.*

Then again on the South ſide is *Dove Court*, a good handſome ſquare Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, having a Paſſage into *Bearbinder Lane*, and another into the upper end of *Swithing Lane* near its falling into *Sherborn Lane*, and another into *Lombard Street*; but part of this Court, as alſo *Swithen's Lane*, and *Bearbinder Lane*, are in *Walbrook* Ward.

Out of *Lombard Street*, on the South ſide, *Sherborn Lane*, *Abchurch Lane*, St. *Nicolas Lane*, and St. *Clements Lane* take their Riſe, and run Southward into *Cannon Street.*

*Sherborn Lane.*

*Abchurch Lane.*

*Sherborn Lane* hath the greateſt Part in *Walbrook* Ward, where it is taken notice of.

*Abchurch Lane* hath the greateſt Part in *Candlewick* Ward, where it is treated of.

St. *Nicolas Lane.*

*Foxes Ordinary.*

St. *Nicolas Acons* Churchyard.

St. *Nicolas Lane*, well built and inhabited by Merchants and wholeſale Dealers. The South end beyond *Fox's Ordinary*, is in *Candlewick* Ward. On the Weſt ſide near unto *Lombard Street*, is a ſmall Alley without a Name; and a little more Southwards, is the Church Yard of St. *Nicolas Acons*, the Church not being built ſince the great Fire of *London*, whereby it was demoliſhed, and the Pariſh united to S. *Edmund's Lombard Street.* This Church was in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Abbot of *Malmeſbury* anciently the Patron.

*Foxes Court.*

More South, on the ſame ſide of the Way, is *Fox's Court*, or *Ordinary* (from a publick Eating Houſe formerly there) a handſome Place with good built Houſes well inhabited by Merchants, and People of Repute. Near unto this Court is the *Bell Tavern*, which hath a Paſſage through *Bell Alley* into *Cannon Street.*

*Bell Tavern* and *Alley.*

St. *Clements Lane.*

More Eaſt from *Nicolas Lane*, is St. *Clement's Lane*, well built and inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute. The South Part, which is next to *Cannon Street*, is in *Candlewick* Ward; to wit, from the North ſide of St. *Clement's Eaſtcheap Church*, which is a handſome Brick Building with Freeſtone Work at the Corners; of which Church, more in *Candlewick* Ward, in which it is ſeated.

The Church.

*Church Alley.*

Adjoining to this Church, is a good handſome Place called *Church Alley*, the North ſide having a Row of Houſes; the South ſide lying open to the Church and Churchyard.

*Nags Head Court.*

A little more Northwards, and on the ſame ſide, is *Nagshead Court*, a very large Place, well built and inhabited, having a Paſſage into *Graſſechurch Street.* About the middle of this Court is an open ſquare Place well built and inhabited. Out of this Court is alſo a Paſſage into *Three Kings Court*, which is likewiſe a good ſquare Place well tenanted; and out of this Court are likewiſe two others which bear the ſame Name of *Nagshead Court*, the one leading to *Lombard Street*, and the other into St. *Clement's Lane.* And thus much for *Lombard Street.*

*Three Kings Court.*

*Fenchurch Street.*

Then farther Eaſt is *Fenchurch Street:* a Street of good account, being large, well built and inhabited by Merchants and others. It is a Street of a good length, beginning near *Aldgate*, and running Weſtward into *Graſſechurch Street:* In In the midſt of this Street, beſore the Fire of *London* 1666, ſtood the ſmall Church of St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, corruptly called *Fanchurch*, not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united unto St. *Margarets Pattons.*

St. *Gabreli Fenchurch.*

*Fenchurch Alley.*

Here is an Entry called *Fenchurch Alley*; at the upper end of which is the Churchyard.

At the South Weſt Corner of this Street is the Church of St. *Benet Graſſechurch*, but not in this Ward.

The Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name in the Part of the Street in this Ward, are as followeth, beginning at the Weſt end.

*Ram Head Inn.*

*Ingrams Court.*

Firſt is, *Ramhead Inn*, both ſmall and ordinary.

*Ingram's Court*, an open ſquare Place, well built and inhabited, made into Buildings in the Place of Sir *Thomas Ingram's* Houſe the Owner thereof.

*Bell Yard.*

*Bell Yard*, but ſmall.

*St. Dionys Backchurch.*

St. *Dionys Backchurch*, ſeated at the turning into *Limeſtreet*: A Peculiar of *Canterbury*, the Archbiſhop and Prior of *Chriſt*'s *Chirche*, *Canterbury*, anciently the Patrons.

This Church was deſtroyed in the Conflagration of *London*, and rebuilt of Freeſtone.

*Limeſtreet.*

By the Corner of this Church, you turn into *Limeſtreet*, running northwards into *Leadenhall Street*, againſt St. *Mary Axe*. At which End it is narrower than in the midſt. A Street taken up by ſeveral Merchants; but the Part in this Ward goeth not much farther than *Collumſtreet*, the greateſt Part being in *Limeſtreet* Ward, where it is ſpoken of.

But to return to *Fenchurch Street*.

*St. Pauls Alley.*

Eaſtward of *Limeſtreet* is St. *Paul*'s *Alley*: at the upper end of which are 2 or three good Houſes.

*Hartford Court.*

*Hartford Court* hath very handſome Houſes, and a Freeſtone Pavement.

*Cullumſtreet.*

*Collumſtreet* very open and large, with good new built Houſes, well inhabited, which with a turning Paſſage Weſtward, falls into *Limeſtreet*: It takes its Name from Sir——— *Cullum*, Knt. the Owner thereof. In this Street is the *Ipſwich Arms Inn*, well built, and of good account.

*Ipſwich Arms Inn.*

*Fen Court.*

*Fen Court*, very handſome and broad, with a Freeſtone Pavement; the Houſes are large and gracefully built, fit for Merchants, and Perſons of Quality who there inhabit. It hath a good Air, as lying open to Gardens on the Weſt ſide.

*Culver Court.*

*Culver Court*, but ſmall, with a Freeſtone Pavement; at the upper end is the Hall of *Hudſon Bay Company*.

*Hudſons Bay* Merchants their Hall, or Houſe.

*Smiths Buildings.*

*Smith*'s *Buildings*, hath a narrow Entrance, with a Freeſtone Pavement, but at the upper end, the Court maketh an open Square, with very good new Buildings well inhabited: And this Court hath an open Paſſage into *Billiter Lane* Eaſt, and likewiſe a good handſome Paſſage into *Limeſtreet*, Weſt.

*Ironmongers Hall.*

Near to *Smith*'s *Rents*, or *Buildings*, is *Ironmongers Hall*, an old Building: The Fire of *London* ſtopping at this part of *Fenchurch Street*, *Billiter Lane*, *Leadenhall Street*, and all the Eaſtern and Northern Parts from thence; all which want new Building. In this Hall the *Turkey Company* of Merchants have their Meetings, and keep their Courts.

In the South ſide of *Fenchurch Street*, are theſe Places of Name, beginning Eaſtward.

*Mark Lane.*

*Mark Lane*, or *Mart Lane*, over againſt *Billiter Lane*; a long Street. But the Part in this Ward begins Southward of St. *Alhallows Stayning Church*, which it takes in, and all the Weſt ſide to *Fenchurch Street*, the reſt being in *Towerſtreet* Ward.

*St. Alhallows Stayning Church.*

*Star Alley.*

This *Alhallows Staining* is obſcurely ſeated lying backward from the Street, the Paſſage to it being through *Star Alley*, which hath a turning Paſſage into *Fenchurch Street*: This Alley hath old built Houſes on the North ſide, on the South whereof is the Church. The Pariſh is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Abbot of *Tourhill* in antient Times was Patron.

*Mincing Lane.*

Weſt *Mark Lane*, is *Mincing* or *Minchion Lane*, which hath little or no part in this Ward; it lyeth in *Towerſtreet* Ward, where it muſt be ſought for.

*Mediford Court.*

*Mediford Court*, a very handſome large Court with graceful new built Houſes of Brick, well inhabited, eſpecially the upper part, or end, where the Houſes are more ſpacious for the Reception of Merchants.

From this Court to *Rood Lane*, are ſeveral large Houſes built backwards, with Court Yards before them, and Great Gates to the Street to ſhut up, being the Seats of Merchants; as Sir *Thomas Cook*, Knt. Alderman, ſometime Governor of the *Eaſt India Company*, and Sheriff of *London*.

*Rood Lane.*

*Cullum Court.*

*Rood Lane* hath alſo but a ſmall Part in this Ward, the greateſt being in *Billingſgate* Ward, but in this Part is *Cullum*'s *Court*, which is but ſmall.

*Cradle Court.*

Weſtward of *Rood Lane* is *Cradle Court*, which is but ſmall, with a Freeſtone Pavement.

*Philpot Lane.*

*Philpot Lane*: it falleth into great *Eaſtcheap*, a Place pretty well ſupplied with Inhabitants. Amongſt which are ſeveral Merchants.

*Braben Court. Moſes Court.*

The South Part of this Ward, Northwards of *Coopers Hall*, is in *Billingſgate* Ward. On the Weſt ſide is *Braben Court*, which is large, well built, and inhabited; and on the Eaſtſide is *Moſes Court*, which is but narrow and ordinary.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle and 34 Watchmen.

The Jury returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild Hall*, in the Month of *November*.]

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy: Common Counſellors 8, Conſtables 15, Scavengers 9, Men of the Wardmote Inqueſt 17, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the 15, in the Exchequer at 20 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.** In *London* at 21 *l.*

* 20 *l.* 10 *s.* Firſt Edit.

CHAP.

V1 B2 P 165

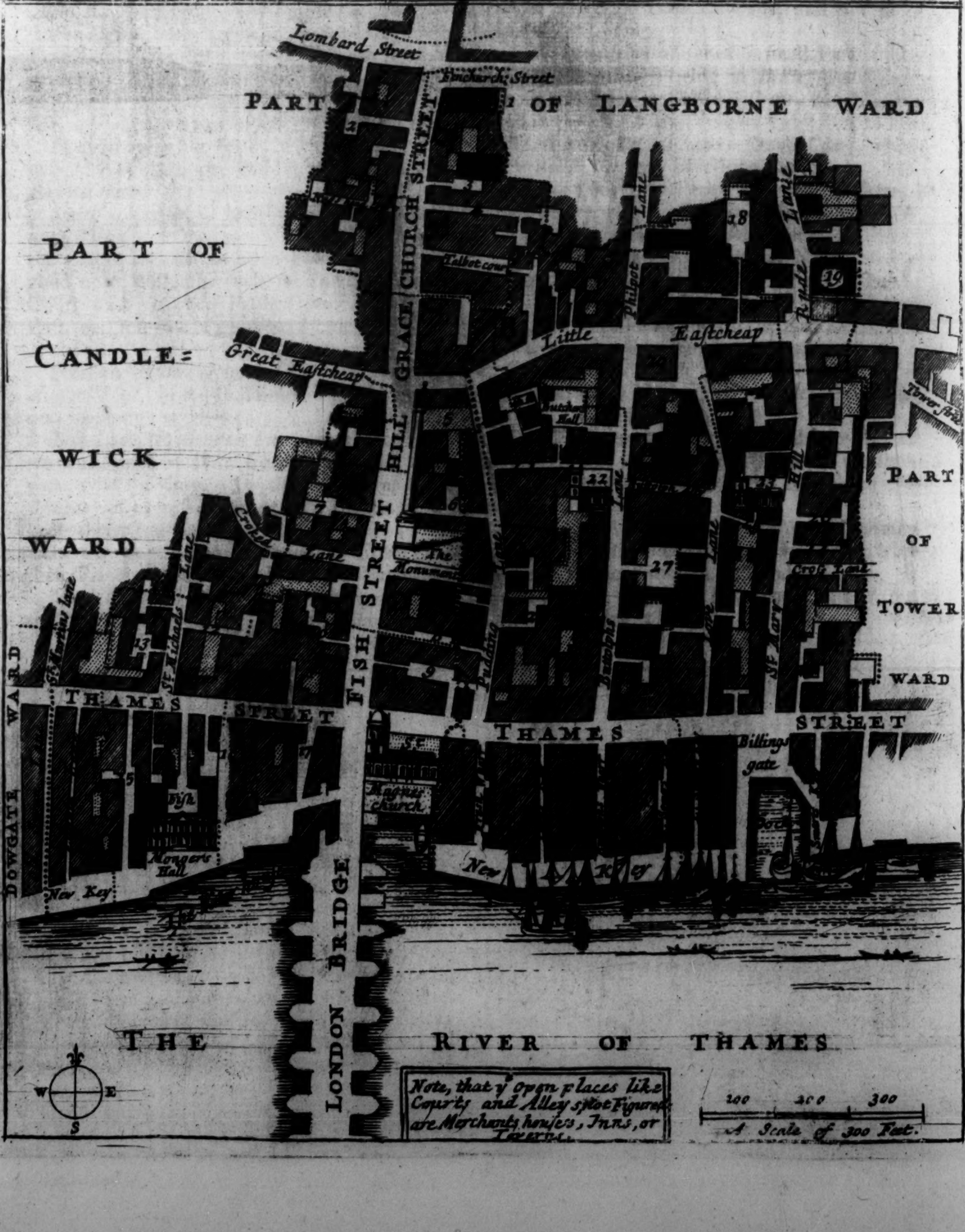
# BILLINGSGATE WARD and BRIDGE WARD Within with it's Division into Parishes, taken from the last Survey

Bridgeward — TABLE OF REFERENCES TO THIS MAPP.

1. Benets Grace church
2. White Hart Court
3. Crown Court
4. Jerusalem Court
5. St. Leonards Eastcheap
6. Star Inn
7. Bell yard
8. Kings head Court
9. The Hoop Tavern
10. Globe Alley
11. 3 Tun Alley
12. Fen Court
13. 3 Tun Court
14. Wheat Sheafe Alley
15. Black Raven Alley
16. Church yard Alley
17. Gally hole

Billinagate Ward

18. Turners Alley
19. St. Margarets Patton church
20. Weigh house
21. George Lane
22. St. George Bottolphs church
23. St. Mary Hill church
24. Austins Court
25. Church Alley
26. Masries Court
27. Buttolphs church yard
28. Fish yard
29. Boss Alley


Lombard Street
Finchurch Street
PART OF LANGBORNE WARD
PART OF CANDLE: WICK WARD
GRACE CHURCH STREET
Talbot court
Great Eastcheap
Little Eastcheap
Philpot Lane
Rood Lane
Tower Street
Butchers Hall
FISH STREET HILL
The Monument
Crooked Lane
St. Michaels Lane
St. Martins lane
Pudding Lane
Botolph Lane
Love Lane
St. Mary Hill
Cross Lane
PART OF TOWER WARD
DOWGATE WARD
THAMES STREET
THAMES
STREET
Billings gate
Dock
Fish Mongers Hall
Church
New Key
New Key
LONDON BRIDGE
THE RIVER OF THAMES
W E S
200 400 300
A Scale of 300 Feet.

Note, that ye open places like Courts and Alleys not Figured are Merchants houses, Inns, or Taverns.

## CHAP. X.

# BILLINGSGATE WARD,

*The Bounds thereof. A Free Market for Fiſh here. St.* Botolph's *Church.*
*St.* Mary at Hill. *The Corps of a Woman found whole* 170 *Years after*
*her Death. St.* Margaret Pattens. *St.* Andrew Hubbert. *St.* George *in*
Botolph Lane. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Billingſgate* Ward.

The Bounds thereof.

BILLINSGATE Ward beginneth at the Weſt end of *Tower Street* Ward in *Thames Street*, about *Smarts Key*, and runneth down along that Street, on the South ſide, to Saint *Magnus* Church at the Bridge foot, and on the North ſide of the ſaid *Thames Street*, from over againſt *Smarts Key*, till over againſt the North Weſt Corner of St. *Magnus* Church aforeſaid.

On this North ſide of *Thames Street* is S. *Mary Hill Lane*, up to St. *Margaret*'s Church, and then part of St. *Margaret Pattens Street*, at the end of St. *Mary Hill Lane*. Next out of *Thames Street* is *Lucas Lane*, and then *Botulph Lane*, and at the North end thereof *Philpot Lane*: Then is there *Rother Lane*, of old time ſo called, and thwart the ſame Lane is *Little Eaſtcheap*: And theſe be the Bounds of this *Billinſgate* Ward.

Touching the principal Ornaments within this Ward: On the South ſide of *Thames Street*, beginning at the Eaſt end thereof, there is firſt the ſaid *Smarts Key*, ſo called, of one *Smart*, ſometime owner thereof.

*Smarts Key.*

*Billingſgate.*

The next is *Billinſgate*, whereof the whole Ward taketh name; the which (leaving out of the Fable thereof, faining it to be builded by King *Belin*, a *Britain*, long before the Incarnation of *Chriſt)* is at this preſent a large Water Gate, Port or Harbrough for Ships and Boats, commonly arriving there with Fiſh, both freſh and ſalt, Shell-fiſhes, Salt, Oranges, Onions, and other Fruits and Roots; Wheat, Rye, and Grain of divers ſorts for ſervice of the Citie, and the Parts of this Realm adjoining. This Gate is now more frequented than of old time, when the *Queens Hith* was more uſed, as being appointed by the Kings of this Realm, to be the ſpecial or only Port for taking up of all ſuch kind of Merchandizes, brought to this City by Strangers and Foreigners; and the Draw-bridge of Timber at *London Bridge* was then to be raiſed, or drawn up for Paſſage of Ships with tops thither.

Cuſtoms of *Billingſgate.*

*Strandage, Firſt Edit.

Touching the ancient Cuſtoms of this *Billingſgate*, I have not read in any Record more than that in the Reign of *Edward* III. every great Ship landing there, paid for Standage * two Pence; every little Ship with Orelockes, a Penny; the leſſer Boat, called a *Battle*, a halfpenny. Of two Quarters of Corn meaſured, the King was to have one Farthing; of a Comb of Corn a Penny; of every Weight going out of the City, a Halfpenny; of two Quarters of Sea-coals meaſured, a Farthing; and of every Tun of Ale going out of *England* beyond the Seas, by Merchant Strangers four Pence; of every thouſand Herring, a Farthing, except the Franchiſes, *&c.*

Cuſtoms paid here in King *Ethelred's* Time. *J. S.*

These Payments were made in the Reign of King *Edward* III. beyond which *Stow* ſaith he had not met with any Records relating to the ſaid Cuſtoms. But they were paid long before, as appears in *Brompton*'s Chronicle *inter Leges Ethelredi*, which was *Ann.* 1016. namely, that Tolls were then paid at *Billingſgate*: as Mr. *Bellamy*, the City Remembrancer hath well obſerved to me.]

*Billingſgate* a free Market for Fiſh. *J. S.*

Of late an Act of Parliament was made, (to wit 10. and 11. *Will.* III.) to make *Billinſgate* a free Market for ſale of Fiſh, Then it was enacted, “ That after 10. of *May*, 1699. *Billinſgate* Market ſhould be every day in the Week (except *Sunday)* a free and open Market for all ſorts of Fiſh. And that it ſhould be lawful for any Perſon to buy or ſell any ſort of Fiſh without diſturbance.

This Act alſo ſettled the Tolls to be paid by the Fiſher Boats: Enacting, “ That after the ſaid 10th of *May*, no Perſon ſelling any ſort of Fiſh in the ſaid Market, ſhould pay any other Toll or Duty to any Perſon or Perſons, for coming with his Boat or Veſſel, or landing, ſtanding or ſelling in or at this Market, than it was hereafter expreſſed; *viz.* For every Veſſel of ſalt Fiſh, for Groundage, 8 *d. per* Day, and 20 *d. per* Voyage, and no more in full of all Duties and Demands; to be diſtributed and diſpoſed of, as the L. Maior, *&c.* ſhall yearly order and direct, according to the right of the reſpective Perſons thereunto. For a Lobſter Boat, for Groundage *per* Day 2 *d.* and *per* Voyage 13 *d.* and no more, in full, as aforeſaid. For every Veſſel of freſh Sea Fiſh, Groundage *per* Day 2 *d.* and *per* Voyage 13 *d.* For every Dogger Boat, or Smack with Sea Fiſh, for Groundage *per* Day, 2 *d.* and *per* Voyage, 13 *d.* For every Oiſter Veſſel, or Cock, for Groundage *per* Day, 2 *d.* for Metage one Halfpenny *per* Buſhel.

“ And that it ſhould be lawful for any Perſon, that bought any Fiſh in the ſaid Market to ſell the ſame again in any other Market, Place or Places within the City of *London*, or elſewhere, by retail, being ſound and wholeſome Fiſh, without any diſturbance or moleſtation.

“ And that from and after the 10th of *May*, that Perſon that ſhould take or demand any Toll or Sample, or any Impoſition or Set-price of Sea Fiſh, of *Engliſh* catching, ſhould forfeit the ſum of 10 *l.* the one half to his Majeſty, and the other half to him that will ſue for the ſame.

*Fiſhmongers* not to engroſs.

And becauſe the *Fiſhmongers* cauſed the greateſt part of the Fiſh to be bought up at *Belinſgate*, and then divided the ſame by Lot among themſelves, in order to buy and ſell at what rate they pleaſed, it was alſo enacted, “ That no Perſon

“ whatſoever ſhould after the ſaid 10th of *May*,
“ buy or cauſe to be bought at the ſaid Market
“ of *Billinſgate*, any quantity of Fiſh to be divided
“ by Lot among any Fiſhmongers or other
“ Perſons, with an intent to be put afterwards
“ to ſale by retail, or otherwiſe. Nor any Fiſhmonger
“ to engroſs or buy in the ſaid Market
“ any quantity of Fiſh, but what ſhall be for his
“ own ſale or uſe, and not on the behalf of any
“ other Fiſhmongers expoſed to ſale, on pain of
“ forfeiting 20*l.* for every ſuch Offence, the
“ one half to the uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh
“ where he lives, the other half to his own uſe
“ that ſhall ſue for it. Provided, nothing contained
“ in this Act ſhould be conſtrued to prohibit
“ the ſelling of *Mackrel* before or after Divine
“ Service on *Sundays*.

Mackrel.

Afterwards upon the Ingroſſing of great quantities of Fiſh by ſome Perſons, to the violation of this Act, this Order came forth *Anno* 1707. Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Maior.

### Jovis *Viceſimo ſexto die* Junij, 1707. *Annoq; Regni Reginæ* ANNÆ Magnæ Britanniæ, *&c. Sexto.*

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Parliament made in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of the Reign of King *William* the Third, Intituled, *An Act to make* Billingſgate *a Free Market for Sale of Fiſh*, It is Enacted, That it ſhall, and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons, to Buy or Sell any ſort of Fiſh, in the ſaid Market, without any Diſturbance or Moleſtation whatſoever, and to Sell the ſame again in any other Market Place or Places within the City of *London*, or elſewere by Retail. But contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Act, divers Perſons do frequently Buy and Ingroſs to themſelves great quantities of Fiſh, in, or at *Billingſgate* Market, and Sell the ſame again in the ſaid Market; which Practice tends greatly to the Enhanſing the Prices of Fiſh, and is puniſhable by the Statute made againſt Regrators, in the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, Chapter the Fourteenth.

For prevention whereof for the future, It is now ordered by this Court, That no Fiſhmonger, Fiſhwoman, or other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, do, or ſhall hereafter Sell or expoſe to Sale any Fiſh, in, or at *Billingſgate* Market, which was then before bought in the ſame Market; and that none but Fiſhermen, their Wives, Apprentices or Servants, be permitted to ſtand, ſtay or remain there to Sell by Retail the Fiſh by them taken, and brought to the ſaid Market to be Sold, ſo that the Citizens may have Fiſh at the firſt hand for their own uſe, according to the true meaning of the Law: And it is further ordered by this Court, That the Hours limitted for beginning of the ſaid Fiſh Market at *Billingſgate*, ſhall hereafter be ſtrictly obſerved, (that is to ſay) from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, at Four of the Clock in the Morning, and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day* at Six of the Clock in the Morning; and that before thoſe Hours none do preſume to Buy or Sell any ſort of Fiſh at the ſaid Market, (except *Herrings*, *Sprats*, *Mackarel* and Shell-Fiſh) on pain of being proceeded againſt as Foreſtallers of the Market. And the Yeomen of the Waterſide are ſtrictly enjoyned and required to ſee this Order duly and conſtantly obſerved; and alſo, conſtantly to Ring the Bell at *Billingſgate* preciſely at the Times aforeſaid, for the beginning of the Market there; and that without fail they cauſe all Perſons that ſhall Buy or Sell Fiſh there, before the ſaid Hours, and Ringing of the ſaid Bell, or ſhall Regrate Fiſh, (that is to ſay, Buy Fiſh, and Sell the ſame again in the ſaid Market) to be apprehended, and brought before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of this City, for the time being, or ſome Juſtice of the Peace, to be bound over to the Seſſions, there to anſwer the ſame: And it is further Ordered, That no Fiſh (except *Herrings*, *Sprats*, *Mackarel* and Shell Fiſh) be Sold aboard any Veſſel or Boat at *Billingſgate*, which the ſaid Yeomen of the Waterſide, and the Under-Water-Bayliff are likewiſe carefully to ſee obſerved, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils.

The Hours of the Fiſh Market at *Billingſgate.*

*GIBSON.*]

Next to this is *Somers Key*, which likewiſe took that Name of one *Somer* dwelling there; as did *Lion Key* of one *Lion*, Owner thereof, and ſince of the Sign of the Lion.

*Sommer Key.*

*Lion Key.*

*Culverkey juxta Billingſgate. Regiſt. Ep. Lond.*]

*E. A.*

Then is there a fair Wharf or Key, called *Botolph's Gate*, by that Name ſo called in the Times of *William* the Conqueror, and of *Edward* the Confeſſor, as I have ſhewed already in the Deſcription of the Gates.

*Butolph Wharf* was in the Crown in *Edward* the Firſt's time, who granted it to *Richard de Kingſton* in theſe Words: “ Our common Key
“ of St. *Butolph* next *Billingſgate*, *London*, with
“ free going in and out to the ſame, in the Eaſt
“ Head of the ſame Place. Which place hath
“ Land contained from the Tenement of the
“ ſaid *Richard* againſt the Weſt, and to the Head
“ of the ſaid Church, and the common way
“ which leadeth to the *Thames* againſt the Weſt,
“ eighteen Ells and one quarter of an Ell, of the
“ Iron Ell of our Sovereign Lord the King of
“ *England*, without Inches meaſured. And it
“ containeth in both Heads, from the Wall of
“ the ſaid Church unto our common Key in
“ breadth ſix Ells of the Ell aforeſaid, without
“ Inches meaſured. To have and to hold to the
“ ſaid *Richard* and his Heirs, and to whom he
“ will give, ſell, bequeath, aſſign, or any other
“ mannerwiſe Alien, and their Heirs, of us, our
“ Succeſſors, *&c.* freely, quietly, well and in
“ peace, *&c.* yielding therefore a Silver Penny
“ at the Feaſt of the Nativity of S. *John Baptiſt*,
“ for all Services, *&c.*]

*Botolph* Wharf granted by K. *Ed.* I. to *Rich. de Kingſton.* *J. S.* Records of the *Vintners.*

Iron Ell.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* BUTOLPH Billingſgate.

Next is the Pariſh Church of St. *Butolph*, a proper Church.

It was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord God, 1624.

Repaired. *R.*

*Robert Dowley*,
*Robert Lemman* } Churchwardens.

This Church was burnt in the great Fire, and rebuilt. An Encroachment upon the Church was preſented in the Parochial Viſitation 1693. namely, that moſt part of the Ground, on which the Chancel ſtood was taken by Sir *Joſiah Child* into the Paſſage to *Butolph* Wharf: For which he was to pay to the Pariſh an 100*l.* which then was not paid: Tho' I make no doubt before this time it is: As likewiſe for Encroachments upon the City Ground.

Encroachment on St. *Botolph* Church. *J. S.*

Upon part of that Ground where the Body of the Church ſtood, there is an Houſe built by Leaſe from the Pariſh, which had, as was thought, 200*l.* Fine, and have a Ground Rent of 6*l. per annum.*

Building upon the Church Ground.

*annum.* This Houſe was built a great many years ſince, and is or was in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Minſhall* or Tenant. The reſt walled in for a burying Place. The Pariſh in the Year 1692. let out moſt of the remaining Ground, to the ſaid *Minſhall* to build Shops upon for a Fine of 150 *l.* and a Ground Rent of 40 *s. per ann.*

A Counterpart of a Leaſe *Ann.* 1677. made by *Richard Warner*, and *Everard Wild*, Churchwardens, to *Francis Minſhall* for a Shop in *Thames Street* for twenty one Years at 4 *l. per ann.*

## MONUMENTS.

It hath had many fair Monuments therein, now defaced and clean gone: Notwithſtanding, I find by Teſtimonies abroad, that theſe which follow, were buried there, to wit:

A Fraternity in St. *Botolph Billingſgate. Rec. Turr. J. S.*

*Thomas Snodland*, ſometime Parſon of this Church. Who gave certain Lands and Tenements by his laſt Will for the maintenance of a Chaplain here, to celebrate for ever Divine Service, for the Soul of the ſaid *Thomas*, and for all other Souls, *& pro ſalubri ſtatu frūm fraternitatis Capelle in Eccleſia predict.* i. e. And for the healthful Eſtate of the Brethren of the Guild of the Chapel in the Church aforeſaid. This was confirmed by King *Edward* III. in the forty fourth of his Reign: about 1370.]

*Roger Cogger*, 1384.

*Andrew Pikeman*, and *Joan* his Wife, 1391.

*Nicholas James*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1423.

*John Rainwell*, Fiſhmonger, and *William Rainwell* his Father. The ſaid *John Rainwell* was Maior, 1426. and deceaſing, 1445. was buried there, with this Epitaph:

*John Rainwell* his Epitaph.

*Citizens of* London,
*call to your remembrance*
*The famous* John Rainwell,
*ſometime your Maior,*
*Of the Staple of* Callis,
*ſo was his Chance.*
*Here lyeth now his Corps,*
*his Soule bright and faire,*
*Is taken to Heavens Bliſſe,*
*thereof is no deſpaire.*
*His Acts beare witneſſe,*
*by matters of Record,*
*How charitable he was,*
*and of what accord:*
*No Man hath beene*
*ſo beneficial as he,*
*Unto the Citie*
*in giving Liberally,* &c.

*Billingſgate* Ward, *Downegate* Ward, and *Aldgate* Ward diſcharged of all Fifteens, by *Rainwel's* Gift.

He gave a Stone Houſe to be a Reveſtry to that Church for ever: More, he gave Lands and Tenements to the uſe of the Communalty, that the Maior and Chamberlain ſhould ſatisfie, unto the diſcharge of all Perſons, inhabiting within the Wards of *Billingſgate*, *Downgate*, and *Aldgate*, as oft as it ſhall happen any Fifteen, by Parliament of the King to be granted. Alſo to the *Exchequer*, in diſcharge of the Sheriffs, ten Pounds yearly, which the Sheriffs uſed to pay for the Farm of *Southwark*, ſo that all Men of the Realm, coming or paſſing with Carriage, ſhould be free quitted and diſcharged of all Toll and other Payments, aforetime claimed by the Sheriffs.

Further, that the Maior and Chamberlain ſhall pay yearly to the Sheriffs eight Pounds, ſo that the ſaid Sheriffs take no manner Toll or Money of any Perſon of this Realm, for their Goods, Merchandiſes, Victuals and Carriages, for their Paſſages at the great Gate of the Bridge of the City, nor at the Gate called the *Draw-Bridge*, &c.

The over-plus of Money coming of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, divided into even Portions, the one part to be employed to inſtore the Grainaries of the City with Wheat, for the relief of the poor Communalty; and the other Moiety to clear and cleanſe the Shelves and other ſtoppages of the River of *Thames*, &c.

*Stephen Forſter*, Fiſhmonger, Maior in the year 1454. and Dame *Agnes* his Wife, lye buried there.

*William Bacon*, Haberdaſher, one of the Sheriffs, 1480. was buried there; beſides many other Perſons of good worſhip, whoſe Monuments are all deſtroyed by bad and greedy Men of Spoil.

Add theſe:

Dr. *Hutton's* MSS. *J. S.*

*John Steward* Tallowchandler and Sheriff of *London*, 1456. His Coat was, Or, a Chevron between three Demy Lions erazed, Azure, crowned Gules.

Cardina *Uxor* Johannis Stroder *Mil. &* Johannæ *ejus filiæ.* Ob. 1471.

*Chriſtopher Langton*, Dr. of Phyſick, Ob. 1578. His Coat was Gules, a Chevron between three Lions rampant.]

A very fair Monument in the Wall of the South Ile, with this Inſcription. *R.*

ANNA SARIS, *nuper Uxor* Johannis Saris *Armigeri*, *Filiæ* Gulielmi Meggs *Armigeri*, *quam ſuſcepit ex conjuge ſecunda* Dorothea, *filia venerabilis Dominæ* Annæ Cambel, *adhuc ſuperſtitis. Ex hac vita Migravit, Febr.* 21. *Anno Dom.* 1622.

{ *Ætatis* 29.
{ *Conjugii* 8.

*Hæc pietate Deo,*
*caſta virtute Marito,*
*Deceſſu ſanctis, Matri*
*conjuncta ſepulchro eſt.*

*Mœſtiſſimus conjux, Meritiſſimæ conjugi, hoc Monumentum, Amoris & Reminiſcentiæ ergô poſuit.*

QUEEN *ELIZABETH's* Monument.

*Eliza Beata,*

*Spaines Rod, Romes ruine,*
*Netherlands reliefe,*
*Heavens Iem, Earths joy,*
*Worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.*

Under the figure of three Crownes.

*Vltimum manet in Cœlo.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finiſhed my courſe, &c.*

This Table was the gift of *William Wigmore*, being Churchwarden, 1625.]

Gifts and Charities to this Pariſh. *J. S.*

We proceed from the Monuments of the Deceaſed, to the Donations of well-diſpoſed, whereby the Pariſh or the Poor have been helped.

| *Year of Gift.* | *Donor.* | *Gift.* l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1557. | *Thomas Trumbel, per Ann.* for Coals between the Feaſt of *All-Saints* and *Chriſtmas*: To be paid by the *Fiſhmongers.* | 01 | 00 | 00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1604. | *Richard Cloſe*, per Ann. for a Diſh of Meat for the Churchwardens. | 00 | 06 | 00 |
| 1621. | *Richard Smith*, for a Diſh of Meat for the Church-wardens, | 00 | 05 | 00 |
| 1624. | Mrs. *Deedham*, Relict of the above *Rich. Smith*, for a Diſh of Meat for the Churchwardens, | 00 | 04 | 00 |
| 1625. | *Jaſper Huſſey*, per Ann. for Maintenance of the Poor, and a Sermon on every Newyear's Day, | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| —— | Alderman *Lamberd* and *Stiles*, to be paid to the Churchwardens once in 16 Years for the Uſe of the Poor, | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| 1633. | Sir *John Leman*, per Ann. for 12 pennyworth of Bread, Weekly, | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| 1650. | *Maudlin Stokes*, for a Sermon to be preached in the Church every New-year's Day, | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| 1656. | *John Wordal*, per Ann. to keep a Lanthorn and Candle; the Lanthorn to be fixed to the North Eaſt Corner of St. *Botulph* Church: To continue burning from 6 at Night to 6 in the Morning, from S. *Bartholomew*'s to *Lady Day*, | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| | And to the Sexton for looking after the ſame, | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| 1624. | *Tho. Barbar*, | 06 | 18 | 06 |
| | To 12 Poor Men and Women, | 12 Penny Loaves. | | |
| | To poor Maidens and Widows that ſhall be married in the ſame Pariſh, each | 04 | 06 | 08 |
| | To the Churchwardens, | 00 | 06 | 04 |
| | To the Clark, | 00 | 01 | 00 |
| | To the Sexton, | 00 | 00 | 06 |
| 1658. | *Robert Fellows*, Merchant, to be kept as a Stock: The Intereſt thereof to be diſpoſed, *viz.* | 25 | 00 | 00 |
| | To a Miniſter for a Sermon on the 25th of *December* yearly, | 00 | 13 | 04 |
| | To the Clark | 00 | 02 | 00 |
| | To the Sexton, | 00 | 01 | 06 |
| | To the Poor 4 Dozen of Bread. | | | |
| | To the Churchwardens for a Diſh of Meat for their Pains, | 00 | 05 | 00 |
| 1659. | *Will. Fellows*, Citizen and *Cooper* of *London*, to the Pariſh for a Stock, | 25 | 00 | 00 |
| | The Intereſt to be thus diſpoſed: | | | |
| | For a Sermon on the 5th of *November*, | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| | Somewhat to the Clark and Sexton, and the reſt to be diſpoſed by the Pariſhioners. | | | |

Parſonage Houſe.

The Parſonage Houſe was burnt *Anno 1666.* Rebuilt and let out by Leaſe for the Term of 40 Years, for the Sum of 6 *l. per Ann.*

The number of Strangers lately increaſed in this City.

* That is before the Year 1598.

This Pariſh of St. *Butolph* is no great thing; notwithſtanding divers Strangers are there harboured, as may appear by a Preſentment, not many years * ſince made, of Strangers Inhabitants in the Ward of *Billingſgate*, in theſe Words:

*In* Billingſgate *Ward were one and fiftie Houſholds of Strangers; whereof thirty of theſe Houſholds inhabited in the Pariſh of Saint* Butolph, *in the chiefe and principal Houſes, where they give 20 Pound a Yere for an Houſe lately letten for foure Markes. The neerer they dwell to the Water ſide, the more they give for Houſes, and within thirty Yeeres before, there was not in the whole Ward above three* Netherlanders, *at which time, there was within the ſaid Pariſh levied for the helpe of the Poore, ſeven and twenty Pounds by the Yeere; but ſince they came ſo plentifully thither, there cannot be gathered above eleven Pounds: For the Strangers will not contribute to ſuch Charges as other Citizens doe.*

Thus much for that South ſide of this Ward.

*Boſſe Alley*, and the *Boſſe* of *Billingſgate.*

On the North ſide is *Boſſe Alley*, ſo called of a Boſſe of Spring Water continually running, which ſtandeth by *Billingſgate*, againſt this Alley, and was ſometimes made by the Executors of *Richard Whittington.*

The Boars Head for Maintenance of a Chantry *J. S.*

In this Ward there was a Houſe called *the Boars Head*, inhabited by *William Sanderſon*, which came to King *Edward* VI. by the Statute about Chantries. Which with the Shops, Cellars, Solers, and other Commodities and Eaſements, he ſold in the ſecond of his Reign, (together with other Lands and Tenements) to *John Sicklemore* and *Walter Williams* for 2668 *l.* and upwards.]

St. *Mary Hill* Lane.

Then is S. *Mary Hill Lane*, which runneth up North from *Billingſgate*, to the end of S. *Margaret Pattens*, commonly called *Rood Lane*, and the greateſt half of that Lane is alſo of *Billingſgate* Ward.

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY HILL.

In this St. *Mary Hill Lane*, is the fair Pariſh Church of St. *Mary*, called *on the Hill*, becauſe of the Aſcent from *Billingſgate*.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church in the many decayed Parts and Places of it, was repaired richly, and very worthily beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1616.

To the continuing of which, the careful Overſeers of it, every third or fourth Year ever ſince, have beſtowed a new Trimming upon it. No ſooner (as I am informed) finding any Defect, Failing, or Declining of it, than applying their Care to revive, refreſh and reſtore it; which appears in its preſent Beauty.

*Septem Cameræ* a Chantry. *J. S.*

In this Pariſh of St. *Mary at Hill*, there was a Place called *Septem Cameræ*; which was either one Houſe, or elſe ſo many Rooms or Chambers, which formerly belonged to ſome Chantry. The Rent whereof went towards the maintaining of a Prieſt to pray ſuperſtitiouſly for the Soul of the deceaſed, who left thoſe *Septem Cameræ* for that Uſe. Theſe with other Lands and Tenements in the City and elſewhere, were ſold by King *Edward* VI. to *Tho. Heybarn* and *Tho. Brand* for the Sum of 988 *l.* 8. 12.]

This Church hath been lately builded, as may appear by this that followeth.

*Richard Hackney*, one of the Sheriffes in the Year 1322, and *Alice* his Wife, were there buried, as *Robert Fabian* writeth, ſaying thus:

*Alice Hackney* found uncorrupted, more than 170 years after ſhe was buried.

*In the Year* 1497, *in the Month of* April, *as Labourers digged for the Foundation of a Wall, within the Church of St.* Mary Hill, *near unto* Billingſgate, *they found a Coffin of rotten Timber, and therein the Corps of a Woman, whole of Skin, and of Bones undiſſevered, and the Joynts of her Arms pliable, without breaking of the Skin; upon whoſe Sepulcher this was engraven:*

*In this Place lyen the Bodies of* Richard Hackney, *Fiſhmonger, and* Alice *his Wife. The which* Richard *was Sheriffe in the* 15. *of* Edward *the ſecond.*

Her Body was kept above above Ground three or four Days without Noiſance; but then it waxed unſavory, and ſo was again buried.

*John Bedham* his Will. *J. Worthingt.*

*In Dei nonoie. Amen.* 18 die *Menſis Januar.* A. D. 1472. *Ego* Joannes Bedham, *Civis & Piſcenarius* Lond. Condo &c. *preſens Teſtamentum meum. Inprimis lego,* &c. *animam Deo omnipotenti,* &c. *Corpus meum ſepeliend. in Capella S.* Katharine *in Eccleſia B.* Marie atte Hill *juxta* Billingſgate Lond. *ubi Parochianus exiſtebat. —Item, lego Fraternitati* S. Anne *in Eccleſia B.* Marie atte Hill *predict. 20 ſh. ad orand. pro anima mea ſupra nominati* Johis. Bedham *ac anima* Beatricis *nuper uxoris meæ* —— *Item, lego ad uſum Cantarie per me in Eccleſia* B. Marie *predict fundata & ordinata, duo Veſtimenta mea cum toto apparatu eorundem, ac unum Miſſale optimum, & calicem meum majorem.*

*S. Mary Hill. Rich. Goſſelyn Regiſt. Ep. Lond.*

*John Phylyp* Prieſt, by his Will made *July* the 9. 1491. bequeathed to the Church Works of the Pariſh of S. *Mary at Hill, London,* 40 ſh.

*Richard Goſſelyn*, Citizen and *Ironmonger* of *London*, buried in the Church of S. *Mary Hill*, by his Will dated 26. 1428. gave to *Beatrix* his Wife, his Houſe called *Stuehouſe* in *Love Lane*, during her Life. So that ſhe find one Chaplain in the Chapel of S. *Catharine* in the ſaid Church of S. *Mary*, daily to celebrate Divine Offices for his Soul, and his Fathers, Mothers, *Roſe* his former Wife, *John* and *William Weſton* their Souls. He gave a Tenement in S. *Vedaſt Lane*, in the Pariſh of S. *Leonard*, *London*, to the Rector and Pariſh of S. *Mary Hill*, to find a Chaplain *ad divina celebrand.* This Man was Sheriff of *London An.* 1422.]

*John Mordant*, Stockfiſhmonger, was buried there, 1387.

*Nicholas Exton*, Fiſhmonger, Maior, 1387.

*William Cambridge*, Maior, 1420.

*William Philip*, Serjeant at Arms, 1473.

*Robert Revell*, one of the Sheriffs, 1490, gave liberally toward the new building of this Church and Steeple, and was there buried.

*William Remington*, Maior, 1500.

*J. S.*

*Anne* Wife of *Thomas Wilſon*, LL. D. ſometime Maſter of S. *Katharine*'s, and one of the ordinary Maſters of Requeſts. She dyed *June* 30. 1574. She had Iſſue by the ſaid *Thomas*, *Mary*, *Lucreſe*, and *Frances*.

Sir *Thomas Blanke*, Maior, 1582.

*William Holſtocke*, Eſq; Comptroler of the King's Ships.

Sir *Cuthbert Buckle*, Maior, 1594.

A fair Tomb in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth a Knight in* London *borne,*
*Sir* Thomas Blanke *by name,*
*Of honeſt birth of Merchants trade,*
*A man of worthy fame.*
*Religious was his Life to God,*
*To Men his dealing juſt:*
*The poor and Hoſpitals can tell*
*That wealth was not his truſt.*
*With gentle heart, and ſpirit milde,*
*And nature full of pitie,*
*Both Sheriffe, Lord Maior and Alderman,*
*He ruled in this Citie.*
*The* Good Knight *was his common name,*
*So cal'd of many men:*
*He lived long, and dyed of yeeres,*
*Twice ſeven, and ſix times ten.*

Obiit 28. Octob. An. Dom. 1588.

An Epitaph upon the death of Dame *Margaret Blancke*, who departed this life the ſecond of *February, An. Dom.* 1596.

On the other ſide of the Tomb Southward.

*Death was deceiv'd,*
*which thought theſe two to part:*
*For though this Knight*
*firſt left this mortall life,*
*Yet till ſhe dyed,*
*he ſtill liv'd in her heart.*
*What happier husband,*
*or more kinder wife?*
*Whom foure and forty*
*changes of the Spring,*
*In ſacred wedlocke,*
*mutual love had linkt:*
*The deare remembrance*
*of ſo deare a thing,*
*Was not by death*
*in her chaſte breaſt extinct.*
*Building this Tombe*
*not long before ſhe dy'd,*
*Her lateſt duty*
*to his Funerall Rite,*
*Crown'd with her vertues,*
*like an honeſt Bride,*
*Here lyes at reſt*
*by her beloved Knight.*
*Though worthy* Blancke
*her name it ſtill endures,*
*Yet,* Traves, *boaſt,*
*her birth was onely yours.*

Beati qui moriuntur in Domino.

A very fair Monument in the South Wall of the Quire.

*Here lye intombed the bodies of Sir* Robert Hampſon, *Knight, and* Alderman *of* London. *Who deceaſed the 2. day of May,* 1607. *in the 70. yeere of his age: And of Dame* Katharine *his wife, at whoſe charge this Monument is erected. They had iſſue, nine children, whereof foure are living. The ſaid Dame* Katharine *deceaſed, &c.*

*J. S.*

[His Coat was, Or, three Flax Brakes, Sable. His Wife's, Gules, a Chevron Or, between three Lions rampant.]

Late Monuments *J. S.*

There appear Monuments in the new built Church, the old ones being all defaced and gone.

In the South Wall of the Chancel, for *John Harvey*, Eſq; Son of *Stephen Harvey*, Eſq; by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Martin Freeman*, Eſq; All antient Inhabitants and Benefactors to the Pariſh. He dyed *Oct.* 12. 1700. Aged 82.

North Chancel. A fair Monument for *John Wood* Citizen and Diſtiller of *London*, Nov. 2. 1658. And *John Wood* his eldeſt Son. *An.* 1670. Alſo in the middle Ile his firſt Wife is buried, dying *An.* 1645. His ſecond Wife dyed 1695.

Two Hatchments: One for Mr. *Henry Loads*, the other for Madam *Da Vall*.

A Monument in the South Wall for *Henrietta Vicars*, Wife of *Charles Vicars*, Surgeon. Departed *Jan.* 27. $171\frac{2}{3}$. Aged 29.

Another Monument in the ſame Wall for *Tho. Davall* Merchant, and *Anna* his Wife, Daughter of *Tho. Potts*, Gent. by whom he had 6 Sons and 6 Daughters. He dyed in the 44th Year of his Age. She remained a Widow to the 80th Year of her Age, and reſigned up her Life to God, *An.* 1700. Survived by her eldeſt Son, Sir *Tho. Davall*, and five Daughters.

Under a Graveſtone in the middle Ile, is buried *John Knap*, Citizen and Vintner of *London.* Dyed *Jul.* the 5. 1708. Aged 57. He was Son of *Robert Knap* of *Needham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Gent. And alſo *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Browrig* of *Williſham Hall* in the ſame County, Gent. She dyed *Decem.* 19. 1711.

Under a Graveſtone at the Weſt Entrance into the North Ile, *Sam. Leadbeater*, late of *London* Merchant. Departed the 5. *Jan.* 1716. Aged 67.

*BENEFACTORS and BENEFITS* of this Pariſh, are as follow.

Gifts.

To the Poor of the Pariſh have been given by ſeveral Benefactors about 10 or 11 *l. per Ann.* for Bread: To be raiſed out of certain Houſes in the Ward, and committed to the Truſt of ſeveral Inhabitants of the Pariſh.

Chantry Lands.

*Chantry Lands*, given to this Pariſh (they know not by whom) at the Diſſolution of Abbies and Chantries: Which they employed towards buying the perpetual Advowſon of the Church, and in Pewing and Repairing of the Church, both before and ſince the Fire of *London.*

| *Benefactors.* | | *Gifts per Ann.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| Sir *William Leman* gave *per Ann.* 40*l.* for the Maintenance of a Divinity Lecture. | | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| *Jane Revel* to the Poor, | | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| *Margaret Gibbons*, | | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| Mr. *Moungham*, | | 00 | 03 | 00 |
| *Tho. Malby*, Eſq; | for Bread. | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| Dr. *Stallard*, | | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| Mr. *Madox*, | | 01 | 6 | 00 |
| Capt. *Joſeph*, to the Poor, *per* Week, | | 00 | 00 | 06 |
| Sir *John Leman*, | | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| *Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; | | 04 | 10 | 00 |

Every tenth Year to be paid.

Parſonage Houſe.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire: But burnt down, and rebuilt at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, who pay 6 *l. per Ann.* Ground Rent to the Rector, for the Term of 40 Years.

Glebe Houſes.

There be two other Houſes, and part of a third, belonging to this Benefice. Which together pay 10 *l. per Ann.* Ground Rent to the Rector for the Term of 40 Years.]

*The Pariſh of St.* MARGARET PATTENS.

S. *Margaret Pattens Lane.*

Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret Pattens.*

This Lane [of S. *Mary Hill*] on both ſides is furniſhed with many fair Houſes for Merchants, and hath at the North end thereof one other Lane, called S. *Margaret Pattens*, becauſe of old time *Pattens* were uſually there made and ſold: but of latter time this is called *Rood Lane*, of a *Rood* there placed, in the Churchyard of St. *Margaret*, whilſt the old Church was taken down, and again new builded; during which time, the Oblations made to this Rood were employed towards building of the Church. But in the year 1538. about the 23d of *May* in the Morning, the ſaid Rood was found to have been in the Night preceding (by People unknown) broken all to pieces, together with the Tabernacle, wherein it had been placed.

The Rood there.

Fire in *Rood Lane.*

Alſo on the 27th of the ſame Month, in the ſame Pariſh, amongſt the Basket-makers, a great and ſudden Fire happened in the Night Seaſon, which within the ſpace of three Hours conſumed more than a dozen Houſes, and nine Perſons were brent to death there. And thus ceaſed that Work of this Church, being at that time nigh finiſhed to the Steeple.

The Church repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord God 1614.

Mr. *Godwin*, } Churchwardens.
Mr. *Peate*,

The Charge of it then amounting to the Sum of 71 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*

But ſince that time, as Neceſſity hath called upon theſe honeſt and careful Pariſhioners for a Supply either of Strength or Beauty, it hath had many Repairs and Charges: The whole Sum of them all from 1614 to the Year 1632 ariſing to 275 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

Mr. *Shalcroſſe*, } Churchwardens.
Mr. *Milkſoppe*,

This Church was burnt down, rebuilt and finiſhed in the Year 1687.]

*A. M.*

The Monuments that I find in this Pariſh Church, are theſe following.

In the midſt of the Chancel, under the Communion Table a fair plated Stone.

*Here lyeth buried Mr.* Reginald Weſt, *Batchelor in Divinity, and late Parſon of this Pariſh, who deceaſed the ſecond day of October,* Anno Domini, 1563. *For whoſe ſincere, pure and godly Doctrine, as alſo his vertuous end, the Lord be praiſed for evermore.*

The like Stone, and near to the other.

*Here under lyeth* Thomas Gelſon, *Citizen and Grocer of* London, *who deceaſed the* 16, *day of September*, Anno Dom. 1563. *And in the ſame Church alſo lyeth buried* Jane *his wife: For whoſe vertuous lives and godly departing, God be praiſed for ever.*

A very fair Stone well plated by the other twaine.

*Here lyeth buried the body of* Richard Glover, *Citizen and Pewterer of* London. *Who was twice Maſter of his Company, and one of the Common Councell of this Citie: Having two wives,* Elizabeth, *aud* Mary; *and had iſſue by his firſt wife, three ſonnes; and by his ſecond, hee had eight ſonnes and foure daughters. He deceaſed the* 16. *day of Auguſt,* An. Dom. 1615. *being aged* 59. *yeeres.*

A pretty fine Monument on a Pillar in the Chancel on the North, with this Inſcription. *R.*

In the middle part of this Chancel lyeth interred the Body of Miſtreſs *ELIZABETH FREEMAN*, Wife to Maſter *THOMAS FREEMAN* of this Pariſh, Merchant; to whom ſhe was eſpouſed 16 Years, 2 Months and 8 Days. By whom ſhe had Iſſue 6 Sons and 3 Daughters living; and dyed in Childbed of the laſt Son. She deſcended of worſhipful Parents: And as ſhe was vertuouſly bred, ſo lived and dyed, full of Faith, Hope, and Charity, as was known to many that had made uſe thereof to their great Comfort in time of Neceſſity. For her only Study was to ſerve God, and do good to others. She was of the Age of 35 Years, and departed this Life to a better the 21ſt of *February* 1631.

On a fair Marble in the Chancel is this Inſcription.

Here lyeth buried Miſtreſs *ANNE ELKINGTON*, the beloved Wife of Maſter *THOMAS ELKINGTON* Merchant. She was the Daughter of Maſter *JOHN GOODMAN* Merchant likewiſe of this City. She lived and dyed in the Fear of God, and in the Faith of our Lord Jeſus. She exchanged this Life for a better the 27th Day of *September* 1632. in the 23d Year of her Age, and in the third Year of her Marriage, leaving behind her *ANNE* her only Daughter, her only Son is not.

*She ſhall riſe again.*]

The

Later Monuments. *J. S.*

The later Monuments ſet up, ſince the great Fire, in S. *Margaret Pattens*, are to preſerve the Memory of theſe following.

In the Chancel,

*Giles Vandeput* of *Antwerp*, Merchant, who dyed *Anno* 1646. Aged 70. And *Sarah* his Wife of *Ipre*, 1656. Aged 67. And *Peter* the Son of *Giles*, 1668. And *Jane*, Daughter of *Theodoric Hoſte*, Merchant, Wife of the ſaid *Peter*, 1672. It is a very fair Monument againſt a Pillar erected by Sir *Peter Vandeput*, Knt. to his dear Parents.

Body of the Church, Flat Stones.

For *John Gardiner*, Merchant, late Alderman of *London*, 1690.

*Anne Chaplain*, Wife to *Joſeph Chaplain*, $169\frac{1}{2}$.

*Robert Smith*, 1686.

*Willoughby Hannam*, $168\frac{3}{4}$, and his Siſter *Frances*.

*Margaret Tayler*, Wife of *John Tayler*, 1683.

North Ile.

*John Lorimer*, Merchant, 1689. And *Gilbert Lorimer*, Merchant, 1688.

*Mary* and *Charles Throgmorton*.

South Ile.

*Richard Litler* Citizen and Apothecary, Inhabitant of the Pariſh of S. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, 1674. and *Phæbe* his Wife.

*James Donaldſon*, City Garbler, $168\frac{4}{5}$. And his Son *John*, 1681.

*Tho. Arundel* Merchant, dyed *Feb.* 24. 1707. and *Priſcilla Arundel* his Wife. *Oct.* 1712.

*BENEFACTORS to this Pariſh.*

| *Years.* | *Donors.* | *Gifts.* *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ——— *Collyer* for Coals for ever, | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| 1633 | *William* and *Thomas Salter*, for a Sermon to be preached the 7th of *January*, yearly for ever, | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| 1642 | *Richard Camden* for the then Repairing of the Church Steeple, | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| | And yearly for a Sermon to be preached the Firſt of *January*, | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| | And Bread for the Poor, | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| | Another Sermon to be preached the Firſt of *November*. Given by *John Bayworth*, and paid by the Company of *Clothworkers*, | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| | Sir *Peter Vandeput* gave, to be laid out for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| | *Margaret Dean*, *per An.* | 00 | 01 | 04 |

Divers other Gifts, but not *per Annum*.

Parſonage Houſe.

A Parſonage Houſe before the Fire, burnt down, but built again, and leaſed: Ground Rent 3 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Ann.* for 40 Years, bearing Date 1694. No other Glebe.]

The Lane, on both ſides beyond the ſame Church, to the Midway towards *Fenchurch*, is of *Billingſgate* Ward.

## *The Pariſh of S.* ANDREW HUBBART.

**Rope Lane, or Lucas Lane.**

Then again out of *Thamesſtreet*, by the Weſt end of S. *Mary Hill* Church, runneth up one other Lane, of old time called *Rope Lane*, ſince called *Lucas Lane*, of one *Lucas* Owner of ſome part thereof, and now corruptly called *Love lane*: It runneth up by the Eaſt end of the Pariſh Church of S. *Andrew Hubbard*, or S. *Andrew* in *Eaſtcheap*.

*Love Lane.*

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and richly beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord God 1630.

*Enoch Lynd*,
*William Clobery*, } Churchwardens.

The Charge of it amounting to 600 *l.* and above.]

This Church and all the whole Lane, called *Lucas Lane*, is of this *Billingſgate* Ward.

The Preſentment concerning this Church *An.* 1693. *J. S.*

This Church and Pariſh ſince the Fire, is united to the Pariſh of S. *Mary at Hill*, and the Ground of the Church and Churchyard diſpoſed of by the City for Publick Uſes; being partly laid into the Street; and the Money given for it, paid to S. *Mary at Hill*, towards Pewing of the Church. On the reſt the Lord Maior and Aldermen have erected the King's Weigh Houſe; but had paid for no more, *Anno* 1693 (as it was preſented that Year in a Parochial Viſitation) than the Miniſters Glebe Houſe, and the Pariſhes Veſtry and Colehouſe: alotting them Ground at the Eaſt end of their Weigh Houſe with their Leave: On which lately the Pariſh have built their Veſtry: Under which is a Piazze, publick Stocks and Cage, and a little Room.

Parſonage Houſe.

There was a Parſonage Houſe belonging to the Incumbent before the Fire, but burnt down, and the Ground ſold to the City for 75 *l.* to be laid out to the Advantage of the Rector and his Succeſſors: Which Sum was by Mr. *Tho. White*, the Incumbent of S. *Mary Hill*, transferred from the Coal Money to the Chamber of *London*. And ſo became a bad Debt.

Now for the Bequeſts and charitable Gifts. Some of them that have come to my Knowledge, are as follow.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Margaret Dean*, *per An.* payable by the Company of *Ironmongers*, | 00 | 03 | 04 |
| Mr. *Jacobs* payable by the Company of *Vintners*, | 01 | 06 | 04 |
| Mr. *Green*, payable by *Joſ. Dawſon* of *Edmonton*, | 01 | 00 | 00 |

All payable for the Uſe of the Poor.

## *The Pariſh Church of S.* GEORGE BOTULPH LANE.

St. *George Botolph Lane.*

Then have ye one other Lane out of *Thamesſtreet*, called *Butolph Lane*, becauſe it riſeth over againſt the Pariſh Church of S. *Butolph*, and runneth up North by the Eaſt end of S. *George*'s Church, to the Weſt end of S. *Andrew*'s Church, and to the South end of *Philpot Lane*.

Repaired. *R.*

It was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charges of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord, 1627,

*Walter Carter*,
*John Delabar*, } Churchwardens.]

The Earl of *Arundel's* Houſe in *Botolph Lane.* *J. S.*

In this Pariſh was a great Meſſuage, or Tenement, in the Tenure of *John Swygo*, the yearly Value whereof was 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* This Houſe belonging, as it ſeems, to a Chauntry, (and in that Church perhaps) came by the Act for diſſolving Chauntries, unto King *Edward* VI. who ſold it with the Appurtenances, unto *Henry* the antient and Right Noble Earl of *Arundel*, for 186 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* where he ſeems to have dwelt afterwards.]

This Pariſh Church of S. *George* in *Botolph Lane*, is ſmall, but the Monuments (for two hundred Years paſt) are well preſerved from Spoil. Whereof one is

Of *Adam Bamme*, Maior, 1397.

*Richard Bamme*, Eſq; his Son, of *Gillingham* in *Kent*, 1452.

*John Walton*, Gentleman, 1401.

*Marpor*, a Gentleman, 1400.

*John Saint John*, Merchant of *Levant*, and *Agnes* his Wife, 1400.

*Hugh Spencer*, Eſq; 1424.

*William Combes*, Stockfiſhmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1452, Who gave 40 *l.* towards the Works of that Church.

*Regiſt. Lond.* *Moundford's* Obit in this Church. *J. S.*

*James Mounford*, Citizen and Barber and Surgeon, by his Will *Oct.* 5. 1544. gave to the Parſon and Churchwardens of S. *George Botulph Lane*, *London*, a Tenement called the Sign of the *Bear* in *Botulph Lane*, which he purchaſed of the King, of the yearly Rent of 5 *l.* to keep in the Church of S. *George Botulph Lane*, an *Obit* or Anniverſary for his Soul. Beſtowing yearly at the ſame *Obit*, 20 *s.* And that they do every Year buy 4 Cartloads of Great Coals; 2 of which ſhall be given to the Poor People of the ſaid Pariſh, at the Feaſt of *All-Saints*, and the other 2 Cart Loads about *Chriſtmas*.]

*John Stocker*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1477.

*Richard Dryland*, Eſq; and *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter to *Morrice Brune*, Knt. of *Southukenton* in *Eſſex*, Steward of the Houſhold to *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, 1487.

*Nicholas Partrich*, one of Sheriffs 1519. [In the Churchyard.]

*William Forman*, Maior, 1538.

*James Mounford*, Eſq; Surgeon to King *Henry* the Eighth, buried 1544.

*Thomas Gayle*, Haberdaſher, 1540.

*Nicolas Wilford*, Merchant Taylor, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, about the year 1551.

*Edward Heyward*, 1573, *&c.*

*R.*

*Roger Delakere*, founded a Chantry there.

In this Church alſo is Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument, who dyed *Anno Regni* 45. *Ætat. ſuæ* 70. 24 *Martii Anno Salutis* 1602.

*I have fought a good Fight, &c.*]

Modern Monuments. *J. S.*

### *Modern* Monuments *and* Graveſtones *in this Church of S.* George's, *ſince the great Fire.*

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, a Monument for *Daniel Wigfall* Merchant, deceaſed 1698.

Flat Stones. For *Godfrey* Son of *James Milner* of *London*, Merchant, 1704.

*Joanna Holder*, Daughter of *Melitiah Holder*, late of *Berbadoes*, 1701.

*Mary Chambers* late Wife of *Henry Chambers*, 1680.

*George Clint*, Pariſh Clark 30 Years, 1605.

### *BENEFACTIONS.*

Charities.

To this Pariſh belong theſe charitable Gifts and Bequeſts. *Viz.*

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| *Margaret Dean* gave *per Ann.* | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Mr. *Clint*, | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Mr. *Gale*, | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire. The Ground was leaſed by Dr. *Sherlock* the Incumbent for 40 Years, at the yearly Rent of 4 *l.*]

*Rother Lane*, now *Pudding Lane.*

Then have ye one other Lane called *Rother Lane*, or *Redroſe Lane*, of ſuch a Sign there; now commonly called *Pudding Lane*, becauſe the Butchers of *Eaſtcheap* have their Scalding Houſe for Hogs there, and their Puddings with other Filth of Beaſts, are voided down that way to their Dung Boats on the *Thames*.

This Lane ſtretcheth from *Thamesſtreet* to *Little Eaſtcheap*, chiefly inhabited by Basket Makers, Turners and Butchers, and is all of *Billingſgate* Ward.

The *Garland.*

The *Garland* in *Little Eaſtcheap*, ſometime a Brewhouſe, with a Garden on the Backſide, adjoining to the Garden of Sir *John Philpot*, was the chief Houſe in this *Eaſtcheap*. It is now divided into ſundry ſmall Tenements, *&c.*

Now for the preſent State and Condition of this Ward.

Its Bounds. *R. B.*

In this Ward the dreadful Fire of *London* began, and in a few Hours it was wholly laid in Aſhes. This Ward hath for its Weſtern Bounds *Bridge Ward within*; for its Northern *Langborne Ward*; for its Eaſtern *Towerſtreet Ward*; and for its Southern the River of *Thames*, as appears by the Map.

Places in this Ward.

The chief Places in this Ward are, *Thamesſtreet*, *Little Eaſtcheap*, *Pudding Lane*, *Botolphs Lane*, *Love Lane*, St. *Mary Hill*, *Rood Lane* for about 200 Foot, and *Philpot Lane* for about 150 Foot; the reſt of theſe Lanes being in *Langborn Ward*. And in theſe Places are ſeveral Courts and Places of Name; of which in order.

*Thamesſtreet.*

*Thamesſtreet*, a place of a very conſiderable Trade, and that by reaſon of *Billingſgate* therein ſeated. In this part of the Street there are ſeveral Keys and Wharfs for the lading and unlading of Merchandizes, there being Cranes, Keys, and other Conveniences for the ſaid Purpoſe.

The preſent Keys allowed by Parliament. *J. S.*

The Keys, Wharfs and Docks, which are now aſſigned and allowed to be lawful by an Act of Parliament, for ſhipping, lading and landing of Goods and Merchandizes, are theſe; 1. *Brewers* Key, 2. *Cheſters* Key, 3. Gally Key, 4. Wool Dock, 5. Cuſtom Houſe Key, 6. *Porters* Key, 7. *Bears* Key, 8. *Sabs* Key, 9. *Wiggans* Key, 10. *Youngs* Key, 11. *Raſes* Key, 12. *Dice* Key, 13. *Smarts* Key, 14. *Billingſgate*, 15. *Somers* Key, 16. *Lions* Key, 17. *Buttolphs* Key, 18. *Hamons* Key, 19. *Gaunts* Key, 20. *Cocks* Key and Freſh Wharf.]

*Billingſgate*

*Billingſgate* is that from which the Ward takes its Name, being a large Water Gate, Port, or Harbour for ſmall Veſſels which here arrive with Fiſh, Salt, Oranges, Lemons, Onions, and ſeveral other Commodities; and in the Summer Seaſon with abundance of Cherries from *Kent*. Likewiſe Wheat and other Grain at *Smarts* Key. And theſe Stairs of *Billingſgate* are very much reſorted unto by the *Graveſend* Watermen, this being the noted Place to land and take water at, for that and other Eaſtern Towns down the River. And here the Coalmen and Woodmongers meet every Morning about 8 or 9 a Clock, this Place being their *Exchange* for the Coal Trade, which brings a great reſort of People, and occaſions a great Trade to the Inhabitants. And this Place is now more frequented than in ancient time when *Queen Hithe* was made uſe of for the ſaid Purpoſe, this being more commodious. And therefore it was ordained to be the only Port for all ſuch ſorts of Merchandizes.

*Graveſend* Watermen.

The Woodmongers meet here.

*Boſs Alley.*

*Boſs Alley* being long, but very ordinary and narrow.

St. *Margaret Pattens* Church.

Near unto this Alley is St. *Mary Hill*, which runneth Northwards unto St. *Margaret Pattens*

Church in the Dioceſs of *London*; the Maior and Aldermen of *London* are Patrons; which ſaid Church being conſumed by the Fire of *London* 1666, is now rebuilt; to this Pariſh is St. *Gabriel Fenchurch* Pariſh united.

*Croſs Lane.*
St. *Auſtin's Court.*
*Maſſies Court.*

This St. *Mary Hill* is well furniſhed with good Houſes, inhabited by divers Merchants. On the Eaſt ſide is *Croſs Lane*, which falls into *Idle Lane* againſt St. *Dunſtan*'s Church. *Auſtins Court* but mean, lying Northwards of *Croſs Lane*. *Maſſies Court* a little more Northwards, hath a dark Paſſage up Steps, and then is an open Court, but mean.

St. *Mary Hill* Church.
*Church Alley.*

St. *Mary Hill* Church ſo called, as ſeated on the Aſcent from *Billingſgate*; the back part alſo ſtands in *Love Lane*, and adjoining to the Church is an Alley called *Church Alley*, which leadeth into *Love Lane*, and hath Buildings only on the South ſide, which are pretty good; the other ſide lying open to the Churchyard. This Church is built of Free Stone with a towred Steeple, and a handſome Dial hanging into the Street. It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, one Mr. *Page* of *Dartford* in *Kent* was Patron: It is now in Conteſt.

This Church was deſtroyed by the Conflagration of *London* 1666. And ſince its rebuilding as aforeſaid, the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Hubbard* (whoſe Church is not rebuilt) is united to it.

*Love Lane.*
The *Weigh-houſe.*

*Love Lane* comes out of *Little Eaſtcheap*, and falls into *Thamesſtreet*, where it hath but a narrow Entrance only for a Coach or Cart: In this Lane on the North Weſt Corner entering into *Little Eaſtcheap*, is the *Weighouſe* built on the Ground, where the Church of St. *Andrew Hubbard* ſtood before the Fire of *London* 1666. Which ſaid *Weighouſe* was before in *Cornhil*. In this Houſe are weighed Merchandizes brought from beyond the Seas by the *Kings Beam*, to which doth belong a Maſter, and under him four Maſter Porters, with labouring Porters under them. They have Carts and Horſes to fetch the Goods from the Merchants Warehouſes to the Beam, and to carry them back. The Houſe belongeth to the Company of *Grocers*, in whoſe Gifts the ſeveral Porters, *&c.* Places are. But of late years little is done in this Office, as wanting a compulſive Power to conſtrain the Merchants to have their Goods weighed; they alledging it to be an unneceſſary trouble and Charge. Over this Office or Weigh-houſe is a large Room, now made uſe of for a *Presbyterian Meeting-houſe*. On the back ſide of this Building is a Paſſage into St. *Botolphs Lane*; but the chief Entrance into this Weigh-houſe is in *Little Eaſtcheap*.

St. *Botolph's Lane.*
*George Lane.*
St. *Botolph Billingſgate* Church.
St. *Botolph's Alley.*

St. *Botolphs Lane*. The Pariſh Church here is a good handſome Free Stone Building: adjoining to which is *George Lane* on the North ſide, which gives an Entrance into the Church, and this Lane hath a narrow Paſſage into *Pudding Lane*. Over againſt this Church is St. *Botolphs Alley*, indifferently well inhabited; with a pretty broad Free Stone Paſſage into *Love Lane*. More Southward is St. *Botolphs* Churchyard, at the upper end of which is 2 or 3 ordinary Houſes. This Lane, except the part towards *Thamesſtreet*, pretty broad, and well inhabited by Merchants. This Church of St. *George Botolphs* is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Abbot of *Bermundſey* was anciently Patron.

*Pudding Lane*

*Pudding Lane*. In this Lane it was that the dreadful Fire of *London* on the ſecond of *Sept.* 1666 firſt began, which conſumed about 13000 dwelling Houſes.

Inſcription on the Houſe where the Fire began. *J. S.*

On the Houſe where this diſmal Fire began is this Inſcription, ſet up by Authority.

*Here, by the Permiſſion of Heaven, Hell brake looſe upon this Proteſtant City, from the malicious Hearts of barbarous Papiſts, by the hand of their Agent* HUBERT. *Who confeſſed, and on the Ruines of this Place declared his Fact; for which he was hanged:* viz. *That here began the dreadful Fire, which is deſcribed and perpetuated on and by the Neighbouring Pillar erected* Anno 168— *in the Maioralty of Sir* Patience Ward, Knt. It was then a Bakers, now a Coopers Houſe.]

The Monument in Memory of it.
*Fiſh Yard.*
*Butchers Hall.*

And in Commemoration thereof, there is erected hard by a ſtately Monument of Free Stone, of a vaſt height, which taketh up a good part of the Eaſt ſide of *Fiſhſtreet Hill*; to the end it may be obvious to all that paſs that way, being a very great Through-fare to and from *Southwark*. Of this Monument more in *Bridge Ward within*. On the Eaſt ſide of this Lane is *Fiſh Yard*, a very ſmall Court, with a Free Stone Pavement. On the Weſt ſide is a Paſſage into *Fiſhſtreet Hill* by the Monument; and more Northwards on the Eaſt ſide is *Butchers Hall*, a pretty handſome ſmall Building, with a Free Stone paved Court before it, and hath a back Paſſage into *Pudding Lane*.

*Little Eaſtcheap.*
*Turners Alley.*

*Little Eaſtcheap* ſevered from *Great Eaſtcheap* by *Graſschurch Street* and *Fiſhſtreet Hill*: It is of chief account for Butchers there inhabiting; on the North ſide and at the Corner of *Rood Lane* ſtood St. *Margaret Pattens* Church as aforeſaid; and betwixt *Rood Lane* and *Philpot Lane* is *Turners Alley*, both ſmall and narrow. At the upper end of which is a Garden belonging to a Merchants Houſe.

*Rood Lane.*

*Rood Lane*. This Lane is well built, and inhabited, with ſeveral Merchants Houſes.

*Philpot Lane.*

*Philpot Lane* hath the greateſt part in *Langborne* Ward, where it is ſpoke of.

*Talbot Court.*

*Talbot Court*, ſeated in *Little Eaſtcheap*, a large and well inhabited Place. Out of which a narrow Paſſage leadeth into another handſome Court which hath an Entrance into *Graſschurch Street*.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, beſides a Conſtable and the Beadle, 30 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of *May*.]

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, Common Counſellors 7, Conſtables 11, Scavengers 6, for the Wardmote Inqueſt 14 and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at 32 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 31 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *William Aſhhurſt*, Knt.

## CHAP. XI.

# *BRIDGE* WARD *Within.*

*St.* Magnus, *St.* Margaret's *on Fiſhſtreet Hill. St.* Leonard *Eaſtcheap. St.* Benet *Graſſe Church. Graſſeſtreet Market. The Fiſhmongers: formerly two Companies. The Black Prince's Houſe. The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Bridge* Ward within.

BRIDGE Ward within, ſo called of *London Bridge*. Which Bridge is a principal part of that Ward, and beginneth at the Stulps on the South end by *Southwark*, runneth along the Bridge, and North up *Bridge Street*, commonly called (of the Fiſh Market) *New Fiſh Street*: From *Fiſh Street Hill*, up *Graſs Street*, to the North Corner of *Graſs Church*. All the Bridge is repleniſhed on both the Sides, with large, fair and beautiful Buildings, Inhabitants for the moſt part rich Merchants, and other wealthy Citizens, Mercers and Haberdaſhers.

*Bridgeſtreet*, or New *Fiſh-ſtreet.*

In *New Fiſh Street* be Fiſhmongers and fair Taverns: On *Fiſh Street Hill* and *Graſs Street*, Men of divers Trades, Grocers and Haberdaſhers.

Fiſhmongers of *Bridge-ſtreet. J. S.*

The Fiſhmongers who lived here upon *Fiſh Street Hill*, and thoſe of *Old Fiſh Street*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. were the topping rich Men and Merchants of the Trade, and would not ſuffer any others that kept Stalls to trade (as it ſeems) by wholeſale with them. So that there was an Order iſſued out from *John de Blund* Maior, to forbid theſe Fiſhmongers to hinder the Trade. And it was enjoined by the ſaid Maior and divers Aldermen, to the Fiſhmongers of *Bridge Street*, and of the *Old Fiſhery* then preſent [*viz.* at a Court held on *Thurſday* after the Feaſt of the Converſion of S. *Paul*, 34. *Ed.* 2.] that they under a heavy Penalty permit Fiſhmongers Freemen of the City ſtanding at Stalls, to Merchandize together with them, and freely to obtain their Shares of Merchandizes ſold, as it was fit and juſt, and the Freedom of the City required.]

Water Conduit in *Graſſe Street.*

In *Graſs Street* have ye one fair Conduit of ſweet Water, caſtellated with Creſt and Vent, made there by the appointment of *Thomas Hill*, Maior, 1484. who gave by his Teſtament an hundred Marks towards the conveyance of Water to this Place. It was begun by his Executors, in the year 1491. and finiſhed of his Goods whatſoever it coſt.

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* MAGNUS.

St. *Magnus.*

On the Eaſt of this *Bridge* Ward, have ye the fair Pariſh Church of St. *Magnus*.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church in the Years of our Lord God 1623, 1624 and 1625. in many parts of it, had many Repairs and Charges; the Sums of them amounting to 500 *l.* and upwards. Alſo in the Year of our Lord 1629. it was richly and very worthily beautified:

*John Langley*, } Churchwardens.
*John Broome*, }

This, as the former, being the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners.]

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire; and rebuilt. The Benefactors towards the rebuilding, finiſhing and furniſhing it with Ornaments, are preſerved in a Table hung up in the Church, *viz.*

*Richard Spires* by Will gave, 25 *l.*
*Anne Yeend* by Will, 100 *l.*
Lady *Philips* by Will, 100 *l.*
*Edward Pitt*, 25 *l.*
Sir *Peter Daniel*, Knt. Alderman of the Ward, gave the great Branch Candleſtick.
*Robert Tainton*, the Kings Arms.
Sir *Tho. Player*, 10 *l.*
*Sackford Gunſton* wainſcotted the Veſtry.
Deputy *Smith* and Deputy *Collier* gave towards railing the Altar, 10 *l.*
*Will. Richardſon*, *Henry Freeman* and *Tho. Paſſenger* gave the Font.
*Tho. Powell* gave the great Bible.
*Robert Dickins* gave two Statute Books, and the Works in *Fol.* of the Author of the *Whole Duty of Man*: And likewiſe erected the Churchwardens Pew:
Sir *Charles Duncomb*, Knt. and Alderman of this Ward *An.* 1700. gave the Clock and Dial: The whole Charge amounting to 485 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*]

In the which Church have been buried many Men of good Worſhip, whoſe Monuments are now for the moſt part utterly defaced, I find,

*John Blund*, Maior, 1307.

*Henry Yeuele*, Free Maſon to *Edward* the Third, *Richard* the Second, and *Henry* the Fourth, who deceaſed 1400. his Monument yet remaineth.

St. *Magnus* Chapel. *Regiſt. Lond. E. A.*

*Henry Yeuele*, Citizen and Maſon, was buried in the Chapel of St. *Mary* in this Church, where *Margaret* his former Wife was buried. He founded a Chantry in this Chapel for the Souls of him, *Margaret* and *Katharine* his Wives, *Roger* his Father, *Marione* his Mother, his Brothers and Siſters, and alſo of K. *Edward* III. *John de Bello Campo*, &c. The Probat of his Will was *Sept.* 1400.

Legacy to St. *Magnus* for an Anniverſary. *Lib. Brown. E. A.*

*Rich. Winter*, Stock Fiſhmonger, by his laſt Will, *An.* 1407. gave a Shop in the Pariſh of St. *Magnus* to the Rector and Churchwardens of that Pariſh for his Anniverſary in the ſaid Church; and to lay out 20 *s.* The remainder to be diſtributed to poor Houſekeepers.]

*William Brampton.*

*John Michell*, Maior, 1436.

*John French*, Baker, Yeoman of the Crown to *Henry* the Seventh, 1510.

*Robert Clarke*, Fiſhmonger, 1521.

*Richard Turke*, one of the Sheriffs, 1549.

*William Steed*, Alderman.

*Richard Morgan*, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, 1556.

*Mauricius Griffith*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, 1559.

*Robert Branch*, Girdler, 1567.

*Robert Belgrave*, Girdler.

*William Brame*.

*John Couper*, Fiſhmonger, Alderman. Who was put by his turn of Maioralty, 1584.

This Monument is lately re-edified, and new fenced by Sir *John Garrard*, his Son, and L. Maior 1602. *Regiſt. Lond. E. A.*

Sir *William Gerrard*, Haberdaſher, Maior 1555. a grave, ſober, wiſe and diſcreet Citizen, equal with the beſt, and inferior to none of our time, deceaſed 1571. in the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher*, but was buried in this Church of St. *Magnus*, as in the Pariſh where he was born. A fair Monument is there raiſed on him.

*Robert Harding*, Salter, one of the Sheriffs, 1658.

*Simon Low*, Merchant Taylor, Eſq;

A very fair Monument in the South Ile of the Chancel. *R.*

Here lyeth interred the Bodies of Sir *John Gerrard*, Kt. and Dame *Jane* his Wiſe: Who was Daughter to *Richard Partridge*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*. By whom he had thirteen Children: five whereof dyed young. They lived comfortably together forty three Years.

He was Lord Maior of *London* in the Year of our Lord God, 1601.

She departed this Life the 24. *Jan* 1616. And he left this World the 7. of *May*, 1625. being 79 years old; leaving only two Sons, and ſix Daughters behind him.

This Monument was erected at the Charges of *Benedict Gerrard*, Gent. his youngeſt Son. *Anno* 1629.

## MONUMENTS
Since the rebuilding of this Church, are but few.

There be flat Stones laid over *Benjamin Biddle*, who dyed 1690. And *Mary Preſton*, Wife of *Joſiah Preſton*, 1692.

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

In the North Ile againſt the Eaſt Wall is a neat Monument, as it were a Tent, the Curtains opened, being held back by two Boys, with Torches in their other Hands. It is erected for *Thomas Collet*, who twenty years honourably diſcharged the Office of Deputy of this Ward. A Perſon all his life time exemplary in Piety, Temperance and Charity. Intermarried with *Sarah*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Humphrey Howland*, Citizen and Draper of this City. By her he had Iſſue ſix Sons and one Daughter. Deceaſed *Sept*. 22. 1703. Aged 71.

On the Eaſt Wall in the South Ile is lately fixed a Monument with this Inſcription.

Rob Dickins.

*Prope jacet* ROBERTUS DICKINS *Civis nuper* Londinenſis, *ex Familia æquè honeſta ac antiqua de* Leaton *in Agro* Staffordien. *Uxorem duxit amatam pariter ac amantem* Franciſcam, *filiam* Gulielmi Goffe: *Ex qua plures liberos ſuſcepit; at filiam ſuperſtitem ſolum reliquit. Vir humanioris indolis, Liberalis, vitæ integer. Mercaturam cum facilius per ætatem licebat, ſedulus exercebat. In graveſcentibus vero annis, Negotium & ſtrepitum Otio & Tranquillitate ſapiens mutavit. Ob.* 31. *die Januarii*, 170$\frac{5}{6}$.

A Memorial and Regiſter of the Gifts to the Pariſh and Poor, is kept in the great Church Book. But this Account was brought in upon the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1693. *viz.*

Gifts and Charities.

*Samuel Petty* gave 600 *l.* to purchaſe 30 *l. per ann.* Whereof to the Rector, for ſeveral things he was to do, 24 *l.*

And to the Poor the remaining, 6 *l.*

But (as they were told) the Bonds were not good. And ſo no more was got in but 250 *l.* which the Pariſh received *Ann.* 1649. Since the year 1658. they have paid to the Miniſter *per ann.* 10 *l.*

And to the Poor, *per ann.* 4 *l.*

A perpetuity to be paid out of the *Exchequer*, 21 *l.* 4 *s.*

*Thomas Hall* gave, 2 *l.*

*John Wooler*, to be received from the Merchant Taylers, 1 *l.*

*John Jennings*, payable from the Fiſhmongers, 13 *l.*

*Suſanna Chambers*, 17 *l.*

To the Parſon for preaching the 12 *Feb.* for God's Mercy in preſerving the Church from the Fire that happened upon *London Bridge*, 1 *l.*

To the Clerk and Sexton, 2 *s.*

*Tho. Arnold*, to be diſtributed in Bread one Shilling *per* Week. Charged upon the *Sun* Tavern in *New Fiſh Street*, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*

Parſonage Houſe.

There was a Parſonage in the Churchyard, burnt in the great Fire: Since rebuilt: And let for forty Years, at 8 *l. per ann.* Ground Rent.

A Guild of *Salve Regina* in St. *Magnus* Church.

In this Church (as moſt other Churches had theirs) was a famous Guild of our Lady *de Salve Regina*. An Account whereof was brought in to the King upon an Act of Parliament in King *Edward* III. his Reign, when ſome ſpecial Cognizance was taken of theſe Guilds or Fraternities throughout *England*. And that we may ſee a little the manner and intent of theſe Devotions, I ſhall ſhew, what this Guild was from the Certificate thereof offered by this Fraternity: As I found it in the *Tower* Records.

*Rec. Tur. Certific. Guild.*

*La Fraternite de nôtre Dame* de Salve Regina *& de Seint* Thomas *en Egliſe de Seint* Magne *ſur le Pount de* Loundres, *donct les Meſtres ſount a preſent* John. Sandherſt, Walter atte Well, Gilbert Sporiere & Eſtephen Bartelot.

The Certificates thereof.

17. *Ed.* III. In *Engliſh* thus. " Be it remembred, that *Rauf Capelyn* du Bailliff, *Will. Double* Fiſhmonger, *Roger Lowher* Chancellor, *Henry Boſeworth* Vintener, *Steven Lucas* Stockfiſhmonger, and other of the better of the Pariſh of St. *Magnus* near the Bridge of *London*, of their great Devotion, and to the Honour of God and his Glorious Mother our Lady *Mary* the Virgin, began and cauſed to be made a Chauntry, to ſing an Anthem of our Lady called *Salve Regina*, every Evening. And thereupon ordained five burning Wax Lights at the time of the ſaid Anthem, in the Honour and Reverence of the five principal Joys of our Lady aforeſaid; and for exciting the People to Devotion at ſuch an Hour, the more to merit to their Souls. And thereupon many other good People of the ſame Pariſh, ſeeing the great honeſty of the ſaid Service and Devotion, proffered to be Aiders and Partners to ſupport the ſaid Lights and the ſaid Anthem, to be continually ſung; paying to every Perſon every Week an Halfpenny. And ſo that hereafter with the Gift that the People ſhall give to the Suſtentation of the ſaid Light and Anthem, there ſhall be to find a Chaplain ſinging in the ſaid Church for all the Benefactors of the ſaid Light and Anthem. And after the ſaid *Rauf Chapelyn* by his Teſtament made the 18 *June* the year of the ſaid King the 23. deviſed 3 *s.* by Quit Rent, iſſuing out of one Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* of *Eaſtcheap*.]

*Oyſtre Gate*
*Oyſtre Hill, ex oppoſito* } *in Paroch. Sti Magni.*
*Eccleſiæ Sti Magni,*
*Fyſh Wharfe apud le hole.*

*The*

## *The Pariſh Church of S.* MARGARET's *Fiſh Street Hill.*

Then is the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret's* on *Fiſh Street Hill*; a proper Church.

To be repaired. *R.*

This Church not having any Coſt, or but little in a long time beſtowed upon it, is now very ſuddenly to be repaired, and, as we ſpeak of the reſt, will no queſtion be very worthily trimmed and beautified.]

Monuments. *A. M.*

But Monuments it hath none, only one of note, and well worth the Obſervation, being unknown, and not found till very lately; whereof Mr. *Wood* (the Reverend Parſon of the Church) made me acquainted by his Clerk, to have me come ſee it; which I did very thankfully: Finding it to be the Figure of a Man of good reſpect, lying upon his Tomb, according to the manner of Perſons of Antiquity. And this Inſcription he delivered me, written with his own Hand:

*Joannes de Coggeſhal.*

> Joannes de Coggeſhal, *Civis & Cordarius de Parochiâ S.* Margaretæ *de* Bridgeſtreet, London. *Anno* 1384. *An. Reg.* Richardi *Secundi, Octavo. Teſtamentum irrotulat. in Huſtingo* London, *die Lunæ in Feſto S.* Leonardi *Abbatis. An. Reg.* Richardi *Secundi,* 9.

He lyeth buried in the ſaid Church Wall, under the Marble Stone in the Window, next to St. *Peter's* Altar on the North ſide of the Church.

Charities. *J S.*

### GIFTS

And CHARITIES belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Margaret New Fiſhſtreet*, are theſe that follow.

*John Wybert*, out of the *Swan* in *Kenton* in *Lincolnſhire*, 2*l.* 10*s.* to be diſtributed one Shilling every Sabbath Day to the Poor.

*John Jennings*, to be paid by the Fiſhmongers Company, 13*s.* 4*l.*

*Katharine Parry*, out of Houſes in *Anchor Lane* in *Thamesſtreet*, 3*l.* but now reduced to 2*l.*

Mr. *Moſyer*, out of the *Pomegranate*, now the *Lobſter*, and a little Shop adjoining, for the Uſe of the Church, 1*l.* 10*s.*

A Part of the Tenement of the *Blue Boar* in *New Fiſhſtreet*, for the Uſe of the Church, at *per Ann.* 7*l.*

Out of which is paid a Quit-Rent of 1*l. per Ann.* to the Crown.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire. The Ground was let by Leaſe to *George Legoe*: Who reſigned the ſaid Leaſe to the City of *London*. For which the Miniſter receiveth 21*l. per ann.* and the Pariſh 30*s. per ann.*]

A Foot Way paſſeth by the South ſide of this Church from *Fiſhſtreet Hill* into *Rother Lane*.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* LEONARD *in* EASTCHEAP.

St. *Leonard's Milk Church.*

Up higher on this Hill, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Leonard Milk Church*, ſo termed of one *William Melker*, an eſpecial builder thereof, but commonly called St. *Leonard's* in *Eaſtcheap*, becauſe it ſtandeth at *Eaſtcheap* Corner.

The Steeple fired 1618. *R.*

In the Year of our Lord 1618. this Church by a caſualty of Fire, happening by whiting of Baskets, in the Houſe of one *Jerome Baynton* a Turner, (ſituate in *Little Eaſtceap*, on the North ſide of the ſaid Church, whoſe Houſe was burned down, and in the place thereof another built with Brick) was fired in the Steeple thereof, being a Spire covered with Lead; it was quenched, but not without great pains and much danger to ſome Perſons, (who were not unrewarded by the Pariſh) before any great hurt was done to it by the Fire, more than the defacing of it, and other parts of the Church; but for that the ſaid Steeple was very old, much ruined and decayed in the ſtone Work thereof, to prevent further danger, it was pulled down, and all the Weſt end of the Church thereto adjoining, a new Foundation laid, inlarged three Foot toward the Eaſt, and new built, not without great Charge to the Inhabitants of the Pariſh, who were all willing and ready to contribute towards the rebuilding, repairing, and beautifying the Houſe of God; and the better to ſet forward the Work, the Inhabitants of the Pariſh did tax themſelves toward the Charge at 198*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* but for that the Pariſh is but ſmall, and the greater part of the Inhabitants poor, they were inforced by their Petition to ſeek help from his Majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to grant them his Letters Patents (for their relief) to collect and gather in ſeveral Counties within this Kingdom towards the Charge of the rebuilding the Steeple, and the repairing of the Church.

A Brief granted towards the rebuilding of it.

The Steeple being finiſhed as it now ſtandeth, the South Wall toward the Churchyard being much decayed, was alſo taken down and new built, and the Church in other parts repaired, the Charge thereof amounting to above 850*l.* of which the Pariſh received by way of Collection (toward their Charge) in *London*, and other Places, the Sum of 170*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* and of other Benefactors, 10*l.* 15*s.* they having one Patent for ſix Shires alſo, the Party that was imployed to lay the Briefs, and gather the Collections, went away with all, and brought to the Pariſh neither Brief nor Penny. The Steeple of this Church, and the Wall on the South ſide (toward the Churchyard) was builded, and the Church in other parts repaired and beautified, in the Years 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621.

*Abraham Colſe*, Rector.

*Edwin Fiſher*,
*Richard Foſter*,
*Richard Bourne*, } Churchwardens.
*Henry Gulſtone*,

Monuments.

MONUMENTS there be of the *Doggets*, namely;

*Walter Dogget*, Vintner, one of the Sheriffs, 1380.

*John Dogget*, Vintner, and *Alice* his Wife, about 1456.

This *John Dogget* gave Lands to that Church.

*William Dogget*, &c. And none elſe of note.

MS. *penes D. H. S. George Mil. Garter. J. S.*

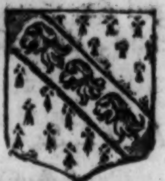
By good hap we are able to retrieve a good Number of the antient Monuments in this Church of S. *Leonard's* (together with the Coats of Arms ſet on the Stones) from the Oblivion wherein they have lain for many Years. So much beholden are we to ſome in former Times, whoſe Inclinations led them to take notice of, and to tranſcribe Funeral Inſcriptions.

> *Iſto ſub lapide requieſcunt Corpora* Johannis Johnſon *nuper Civis & Carnificis* London——— *quorum Anniverſariorum exequias annuatim fecit* [*celebrari*] *undecimo die Feb. quo dictus* Johannes *ab hac luce migravit*, An. D. 1280.

Which if the Number be not miſtaken, is a Monument of great Antiquity. The Coat, which ſtood on the Right ſide, was two Battle Axes in Salteir between four Roſes.

*Hic jacet* Rob. Burgener, *quondam Civis & piſcenarius* London. *Qui ob. 6. menſ. Jul.* A. D. 1361.

*Ipoliti feſto* *migravit, tu memor eſto.*



M. C. *quatuor & I. domum ter ſine beato*

This was a *Doget*: His Death ſeemed by this Verſe to be in the Year 1401. His Shield ſtood thus in the middle: Which was Ermin, a Bend charged with three Talbots Heads erazed. On each ſide of theſe Verſes ſtood a Talbot's Head erazed.

*Hic jacet* Johannes Plays *nuper Civis & Pinner* London. *Et* Iſabel & Emma *uxores ejus.* Johannes *ob.* 21$^{mo}$ *Maij* 1403.

On the South Window of the Quire.

*Orate pro anima* Willielmi Kyng, *& pro anima* Agnetis *uxoris ejus. ob.* 1420. *Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.* Amen.

*Thomas Sampſon*, Citizen and Butcher, and *Florence* his Wife. He dyed 3. of *June*, 1422.

*John Buckſton*, Citizen and Butcher, and *Cecilia* his Wife. She dyed 20. *July* 1425.

*Hic jacet magiſter* Thomas Riggeley *quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obijt 6 die menſ. Aprilis Ann. Dom.* 1432.

*John Dogget*'s Epitaph, who was buried about 1456, a Citizen of Eminence in his Days; was this.

Londinis *natus hic* John Doget *vocitatus*
*Bis deſponſatus jacet hic Chriſto renovatus,*
*Hic bona pauperibus tribuens*——————
*Sic erat*——————————————
——————————————*Amen.*

On the dexter ſide, a croſs Patee, and a Talbot's Head erazed. And againſt it, on the ſiniſter ſide, a Talbot's Head erazed. And again on the dexter ſide, a Coat Baron and Femme. Baron, Ermin, a Bend charged with 3 Talbots Heads erazed. Femme, a Feſſe engrailed, a Mullet in the ſiniſter Canton. On the ſiniſter ſide of the Epitaph, a Coat Baron and Femme. Baron, the ſame Coat of the *Dogets*, as above. Femme, 3 Lucies hauriant.

*Hic jacet* Walterus Doget *Civis & Vinetarius* London. *Et* Alicia *uxor ejus. Quorum predictus* Walterus *ob.* 19 *di. menſ. Jul. An. Dom.* M.CCCCLXXX. *& predict.* Alicia *ob.*

Thomas Hawkins *Grocerus & Civis* London. *Cum* Joanna & Margareta *uxorib. ejus. Qui quidem* Thomas *ob.*————

Two Coats, on either ſide the Inſcription. One on the dexter, parted perpale and Chevron. In the firſt Quarter a Chough. In the ſecond, a Eſcalop. The third as the ſecond. The fourth as the firſt. On the ſiniſter ſide, a Chevron charged with 3 Eſcalops. A Bendlet.

Thomas Doget & Letitia *ſa feme. Dieu de lour Almes eit mercy.*

*Hic jacet* Wilhelmus Athawe, *Civis & Vinetarius* London. *Qui obijt Martij*---An. D. 1484.

The Coat on the dexter ſide, a Chevron between three Tuns: Which is the Arms of the *Vintners* Company.

*John Harvey* Citizen and Butcher, and *Matilde* his Wife. *John* dyed the 14. *March*, *An. D.* 1485.

Coats on each ſide. On the dexter ſide, a Boar's Head. On the ſiniſter two Battel Axes.

*William Herſt*, *Margaret*, *Joanna*, and *Agnes* his Wives. *William* dyed 4. of Nov. 1487.

*Orate pro animabus* Johannis Fiſhe, *nuper Civis & Groceri* London, *ac* Alicie & Chriſtiane *Uxorum ſuarum. Qui quidem* Johannes *ob.* 13. *di. Jan.* 1496.

With a Coat of Arms on each ſide. On the dexter, a Feſſe indented between 3 Lions rampant. On the ſiniſter quarterly, 1. A Lion rampant. 2. A Feſſe charged with three Eſcalops between 6 Croſſes Croſlets. The third as the ſecond. The fourth as the firſt.

*John Woolſton* Citizen and Boucher of *London*, and *Roſe* and *Katheren* his Wives. *John* dyed the 10. *Febrier*, An. D. 1510.

*Thomas Stevyns* Citizen and Grocer of *London*, and *Elizabeth*, and *Elizabeth* his Wives. The firſt *Elizabeth* dyed 1510. The ſecond *Elizabeth* dyed 1523.

*Orate pro anima* Petri Petkin LL. D. *Curie de Arcubus unius Advocatorum, & hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris. Ob.* 1. *Maij* 1520.

*John Cooper* Citizen and Boucher of *London*, and *Alice* his Wife. *John* deceaſed the 19. *Sept.* 1533.

Another Monument, the Epitaph beginneth thus,

*Ye that behold and ſee.*————

All the reſt defaced. Two Coats on each ſide.

*Pray for the Souls of* John Gyve, *Ironmonger, and* Elizabeth *his Wiſe.* John *dyed* 4. *of* Octob. 1511. *And* Elizabeth 1536.

*John Gurrey*, dyed 6. May. 1536.

*Humphry Bar*——Ironmonger of *London*.—

Geffrey Elmiſton, *ſometime dwelling in the Pariſh of* Rainham *in* Kent. *He dyed the* 4. *of* Feb. 1546.

*John Strelley* Citizen and *Vintner* of *London*, *Alice* and *Anne* his Wives. *John* dyed 29. *Aug.* 1559. *Alice* dyed 17. *May* 1543. And *Anne* 11. of *Oct.* 1558.

*Here under this Stone doth lye buried* Joan, *the Wife of* Thomas Allyn, *Citizen and Alderman of* London. *She dyed in Childbed of her ninth Child*, 22. May. 1560.

*Here underfoot lye buried the Bodies of* John Athey, *Citizen and Grocer of* London, *and* Elizabeth, Eleoner & Sibel *his Wives. Which* John *deceaſed* 24. *Day of* Octob. *in the Year of our Lord God* 1565. The *Grocer*'s Coat of Arms on the ſiniſter.]

This Church, and from thence into *Little Eaſtcheap*, to the Eaſt end of the ſaid Church, is of the *Bridge* Ward.

*The Pariſh Church of S.* BENET Graſschurch.

St. *Bennet Graſschurch*

Then higher in *Graſsſtreet*, is the Pariſh Church of S. *Benet*, called *Graſschurch* of the Herb Market there kept: This Church is alſo of the *Bridge* Ward, and the fartheſt North end thereof.

Charges about this Church. *R.*

There have been beſtowed on this Pariſh Church, within the Paſſage of twenty Years, ſeveral Charges, amounting to the Sum of 700 *l.* but the greateſt part of this in the laſt Repair, which was in the Year of our Lord 1630. In which as it was very carefully repaired, ſo alſo richly and very worthily beautified.

Some uſeful and neceſſary Things in (and ſince added to) this Repair, were theſe: A new Clock, a new Dial, new Chimes, and now 1633, a very fair Turret for the Steeple.

The Churchwardens in the Time of this Repair, *viz. Ann.* 1630. were

*John Cudney.*
*John Offely.*]

This Church was beautified *Ann.* 1693. And ſince the Fire, S. *Leonard Eaſtcheap* is laid to it.

Some Monuments remain there undefaced. As of *John Harding*, Salter, 1576.

*John Sturgeon*, Haberdaſher, Chamberlain of *London*.

[*Philip Cuſhen*, or *Corſine*, a *Florentine*, and a famous Merchant, 1600.]

On a Tomb.

R. To the Memory of *James Bunce*, Eſq; ſometime Burgeſs of the Parliament for this City, married *Mary* Daughter of *George Holmeden* of *Kent*, Gent. By whom he had 7 Children, whereof living at the time of his Deceaſe, *James* his eldeſt Son, who married *Sarah* Daughter of *Thomas Gipps*, Eſq; *Matthew* and *Mary*, Wife of Mr. *John Langham* of this City Merchant. He departed this Life the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1631. Aged 68.

*When Death cuts off a Branch from Earths worn Stem,*
*Faith, Hope tranſports the Soul to Heavens Diadem.*

On a Graveſtone there.

Here lyeth *James Bunce* Eſq; that departed this Life the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1631. And *Mary* his Wife, that dyed the 2d of *October*, 1612.

*Queen* ELIZABETH'*s Monument.*

ELIZABETH Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Daughter of King HENRY VIII. by *Anne Bullen* his Wife. She dyed at *Richmond* the 24th *March* 1602. being 69. Years, 6 Months and 17 Days old, when ſhe had reigned 44 Years, 4 Months and 7 Days.

As in the Figure of a Book, this written.

*They that put their Truſt in the Lord are even as the Mount of* Sion, *which may not be removed, but ſtandeth firm for ever.*

*On the one ſide, thus.*

*Britain*'s Bleſſing, *England*'s Splendor, Religion's Nurſe, the Faith's Defender.

*On the other ſide, thus.*

*Spain*'s Rod, *Rome*'s Ruine, *Netherlands* Relief, Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

*Under her.*

If Royal Vertues ever crown'd a Queen,
If ever Mildneſs ſhined in Majeſty,
If ever Honour honoured true Renown,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeſs put all Princes down,
For Temperance, Proweſs, Prudence, Equity,
This, this was ſhe, that in deſpight of Death,
Lives ſtill admir'd, ador'd ELIZABETH.]

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Some few flat Stones with Inſcriptions have been laid upon Perſons buried here, ſince the rebuilding of the Church. As in the Chancel upon *Frances Rayney*, only Daughter of *Tho. Gibbes* of *Watergal* in the County of *Warwick*, Eſq; deceaſed 1690. She was the Wife of Sir *John Rayney*, Knt. and Bart. And ſome Children of *Edward Rayney* and *Anne* his Wife; Son of the ſaid Dame *Frances*.

In the Body of the Church, *Roger Mingay*, 1688, with his Mother *Mary Badger*, 1678. And two Daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*.

Upon a Grave Stone at the North ſide of the Chancel, is an Inſcription, That underneath was buried *Richard Bourne*, late of *Enfield* in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *George Young* of the County of *York*, Gent. By whom he had Iſſue *George*, who married *Mary* ſecond Daughter of *Eraſmus Smith*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* who married *Thomas Draper* Citizen and Mercer of *London*. He departed *July* 4, 1707. Aged 62.

Mr. *Tho. Draper* aforeſaid, deceaſed 16. *Nov.* 1705. *Ætat.* 47.

## *CHARITIES.*

Gifts and Charities. *J. S.*

This Pariſh of S. *Benet Graſschurch*, enjoyeth theſe charitable Gifts.

It hath 3 *l. per Ann.* out of certain Lands in *Eaſtham*.

And 2 *l. per Ann* out of the *Cat* and *Fiddle* in *Graſschurch Street*. This and the former Sum, to be laid out in Coals for the Poor.

A Gift of 50 *l.* to the Pariſh, to purchaſe 50 *s. per Ann.* to be given to the Poor in neceſſitous Times. The ſaid 50 *l.* is laid out upon the Purchaſe of two Houſes in *Deptford*.

Other ſmall Gifts to the Poor.

Money is given to the Pariſh for Payment of 40 *s. per Ann* to a Lecture. And 20 *s.* for a Sermon on *Chriſtmas Day* yearly.

There is a Regiſter kept of the Benefactors Names and Gifts.

Moreover in an ancient Book, they found that *Robert Offley* the Elder in 30 *Eliz.* granted a Tenement to *Graſschurch*, formerly belonging to the Chantry of the Lady *Johan Roſe*, in the Church of S. *Benet Graſschurch*, and is on the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid Church: to beſtow the Rents and Profits thereof towards the repairing of the Body of the ſaid Church; and for repairing and defending the ſaid Houſe: And the Reſidue of the Rents to good and godly Uſes as the Feoffees ſhall think fit.

Alſo *Will. Jordan* by his laſt Will dated 1610, did give unto *Will. More* the Rector, and the Churchwardens and their Succeſſors, a Meſſuage in the ſame Pariſh. The Rent and Profits thereof to ſuſtain and ſupport the Works, Ornaments, and other Burthens of the Pariſh Church. This Meſſuage adjoyned to the Meſſuage aforementioned, were both burnt down in the Fire: Rebuilt now, and made into one Meſſuage by *John Butts*, Grocer, upon a Leaſe, and 17 *l. per Ann.* Ground Rent.

Mrs. *Doxie*, Widdow, gave 50 *l.* for the Purchaſe of 50 *s.* yearly, to be paid to the Parſon for his better Maintenance; ſuppoſing he be reſident and preach every Sabbath in the Pariſh Church. This Mr. *Dan. Fogg* the Lecturer had, becauſe Mr. *Halſtead* the Incumbent did not reſide nor preach.

*Johan Newton*, Widow, *Anno* 1631, gave by Will 30 *l.* for Payment of 40 *s. per Ann.* to *John Doon* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, for their Lives. And afterwards for Maintenance of a Lecture in the ſaid Church.

The Lady *Elizabeth Newton* alſo gave to the Miniſter and Churchwardens, and unto the Antients of the Pariſh, the Sum of 40 *l.* to be paid to ſuch Miniſter as her Husband Sir *Robert Newton*, and after his Deceaſe as the Lady *Elizabeth Baker* their Daughter; and after her Deceaſe, as the Miniſter, Churchwardens and Veſtrymen, ſhall chuſe. To preach a Sermon upon every *Chriſtmas Day*, and for a Chaldron of Coals yearly to the moſt poor Men and Widows.

Parſonage.

To the Incumbent of this Pariſh, belonged a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire. Since it is leaſed out, and rebuilt at 40 *s. per Ann.* for 40 Years.]

The Nine Worthies in *Graſschurch.* *J. S.*

At this S. *Benets Graſschurch* were the Pictures of the Nine Worthies; and amongſt them King *Henry* VIII. ſtanding with the Bible in his Hands and *VERBUM DEI* written upon it. All theſe

Figures *Anno* 1555, were new beautified and painted. But the Bible in King *Henry*'s Hand gave great Offence, and Commandment was given immediately that it ſhould be put out, and ſo it was, and a Pair of Gloves pictured in the room of the Bible.]

Cuſtoms of *Graſs-ſtreet* Market. *Lib. Alb.*

*J. S.*

The Cuſtoms of *Graſschurch* Market, in the Reign of *Edward* the third, as I have read in a Book of Cuſtoms, were theſe: [*Cet la Cuſtume de* Ger [or] Gerſcherche, *Cheſcune carecte de foreyn que meiſte blee ou brees dorra ab Cheſcune carecte que meiſtie furmage* 2 *deniers*, &c.] *i. e.* Every foreign Cart laden with Corn or Malt, coming thither to be ſold, was to pay one halfpenny. Every foreign Cart bringing Cheeſe, two pence. Every Cart of Corn and Cheeſe together (if the Cheeſe be more worth than the Corn) two pence; and if the Corn be more worth than the Cheeſe, it was to pay a halfpenny. Of two Horſes laden with Corn or Malt, the Bailiffe had one farthing. The Cart of the Franchiſe of the *Temple*, and of S. *Martin le Grand*, paid a farthing. The Cart of the Hoſpital of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, paid nothing for their proper Goods. And if the Corne were brought by Merchants to ſell again, the Load paid a halfpenny, *&c.*

*Thamesſtreet.*

*Stockfiſhmongers Row.*

*Ebgate Lane.*

On the Weſt ſide of this Ward, at the North end of *London Bridge*, is a Part of *Thames Street*, which is alſo of this Ward; to wit, ſo much as of old time was called *Stockfiſhmonger Row*, of the *Stockfiſhmongers* dwelling there: down Weſt to a Water-gate, of old time called *Ebgate*, ſince *Ebgate Lane*, and now the *Old Swan*, which is a common Stair on the *Thames*, but the Paſſage is very narrow, by means of Encroachments.

Fiſhmongers Hall.

On the South ſide of *Thames ſtreet*, about the midway betwixt the Bridge Foot and *Ebgate Lane*, ſtandeth the *Fiſhmongers Hall*, and divers other fair Houſes for Merchants.

Antiquities of the Fiſhmongers, 1290.

A triumphant Shew made by the Fiſhmongers for the Victory of the King.

Theſe *Fiſhmongers* were ſometimes of two ſeveral Companies, to wit, *Stockfiſhmongers* and *Saltfiſhmongers*. Of whoſe Antiquity I read, that by the Name of *Fiſhmongers* of *London*, they were for foreſtalling, *&c.* contrary to the Laws and Conſtitutions of the City, fined to the King at 500 Marks, the 18th of King *Edward* the firſt. More, that the ſaid *Fiſhmongers* hearing of the great Victory obtained by the ſame King againſt the *Scots*, in the 26th of his Reign, made a triumphant and ſolemn Shew thorough the City, with divers Pageants, and more than 1000 Horſemen, &c. as in the Chapter of *Sports and Paſtimes*.

Fiſhmongers had 6 Halls in *London*.

Theſe two Companies of *Stockfiſhmongers* and *Saltfiſhmongers*, of old time had their ſeveral Halls, to wit, in *Thames ſtreet*, twaine, in *New Fiſhſtreet* twaine, and in *Old Fiſhſtreet* twaine; in each Place, one for either Company: In all, ſix ſeveral Halls, the Company was ſo great, as I have read in the Records of the *Tower*, now worn out of Knowledge to the Company.

Fiſhmongers, 6 of them Maiors in 24 years.

Fiſhmongers for their Greetings envied of the other Companies.

*Nicolas Exton* for the Fiſhmongers craved the Kings Protection.

Theſe *Fiſhmongers* have been jolly Citizens, and 6 Maiors of their Company in 24 Years; to wit, *Walter Turke*, 1350. *John Loſkin*, 1359. *John Wroth*, 1361. *John Pechie*, 1362. *Simon Morden*, 1369. And *William Walworth*, 1374. It followed, that in the Year 1382, through the Counſel of *John Northampton*, Draper, then being Maior, *William Eſſex*, *John More*, Mercer, and *Rich. Northbury*, the ſaid *Fiſhmongers* were greatly troubled, hindred of their Liberties, and almoſt deſtroyed by Congregations made againſt them: So that in a Parliament at *London*, the Controverſie depending between the Maior and Aldermen of *London*, and the *Fiſhmongers* there, *Nic. Exton*, Speaker for the *Fiſhmongers*, prayeth the King to receive him and his Company into his Protection, for fear of corporal Hurt. Whereupon it was commanded, either part to keep the Peace, upon Pain of loſing all they had. Hereupon a *Fiſhmonger* ſtarting up, replyed, That the Complaint brought againſt them by the Movers, *&c.* was but matter of Malice; for that the *Fiſhmongers*, in the Reign of *Edward* the third, being chief Officers of the City, had for their Miſdemeanors then done, committed the chief Exhibitors of thoſe Petitions to Priſon. In this Parliament, the *Fiſhmongers* (by the King's Charter Patents) were reſtored to their Liberties. Notwithſtanding in the Year next following, to wit, 1383, *John Cavendiſh* Fiſhmonger, craveth the Peace againſt the Chancellor of *England*, which was granted. And he put in Sureties, the Earls of *Stafford* and *Salisbury*,. *Cavendiſh* challengeth the Chancellor for taking a Bribe of 10 *l.* for favour of his Caſe; which the Chancellor by Oath upon the Sacrament avoideth. In farther trial, it was found that the Chancellor's Man (without his Maſter's Privity) had taken it. Whereupon *Cavendiſh* was adjudged to Priſon, and to pay the Chancellor 1000 Marks for ſlandering him.

Fiſhmongers by Parliament reſtored to their Liberties.

*John Cavendiſh* craved the Peace againſt the Chancellor. Challenged him of taking a Bribe.

After this, many of the Nobles aſſembled at *Reding*, to ſuppreſs the ſeditious Stirs of the ſaid *John Northampton*, or *Combarton*, late Maior, that had attempted great and heinous Enterprizes, of the which he was convict. And when he ſtood mute, nor could utter one Word, it was decreed, That he ſhould be committed to perpetual Priſon, his Goods confiſcate to the King's Uſe, and that he ſhould not come within 100 Miles of *London* during his Life. He was therefore ſent to the Caſtle of *Tintegall*, in the Confines of *Cornwal*, and in the mean ſpace the King's Servants ſpoiled his Goods. *John More*, *Richard Northbury*, and other, were likewiſe there convict, and condemned to perpetual Priſon, and their Goods confiſcate, for certain Congregations by them made againſt the *Fiſhmongers* in the City of *London*, as is aforeſaid; but they obtained and had the King's Pardon, in the 14th of his Reign, as appeareth of Record: And thus were all theſe Troubles quieted.

*Northampton*, and other Principal Adverſaries to the Fiſhmongers condemned to perpetual Priſon.

Patent. Stock-fiſhmongers and Salt-fiſhmongers united.

Sir *Job Cornwall* created Baron *Fanhope* in the 6. of *Edw.* 6.

Thoſe *Stockfiſhmongers* and *Saltfiſhmongers* were united in the Year 1536, the 28th of *Henry* 8. their Hall to be but one, in the Houſe given unto them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Fanhope*, and of *Ampthull* in the Pariſh of S. *Michael* in *Crooked Lane*, in the Reign of *Henry* 6.

Fiſhmongers joyned in amity with the Goldſmiths.

*W. Walworth* ſlandred by a Fable of *Jack Straw*.

*T. Walſin.*
*H. Knighton.*
*Lib. Ebor.*

Thus much have I thought good to note of the *Fiſhmongers*, Men ignorant of their own Antiquities, and not able ſo much as to ſhew the Reaſon why, or when they were joyned in Amity with the *Goldſmiths*, and do give part of their Arms, *&c.* Neither to ſay ought of Sir *William Walworth* (the Glory of their Company) more, than that he ſlew *Jack Straw*, which is a mere Fable: For the ſaid *Jack Straw*, was after the Overthrow of the Rebels, taken, and by Judgment of the Maior beheaded, which Confeſſion at the Gallows is extant in my *Annals*. Where alſo is ſet down the moſt valiant and praiſe worthy Act of Sir *William Walworth*, againſt the principal Rebel, *Walter Tighler*; as in Reproof of *Walworth*'s Monument in S. *Michael*'s Church, I have declared, and wiſhed to be reformed there as in other Places.

*Drinkwater Wharf.*

St. *Martin's* Lane.

On that South ſide of *Thames ſtreet*, have ye *Drinkwater* Wharf, and *Fiſh* Wharf, in the Pariſh of S. *Magnus*. On the South ſide *Thames ſtreet*, is S. *Martins Lane*; a Part of which Lane is alſo of this Ward; to wit, on one ſide to a Well of Water; and on the other ſide as far up as againſt the ſaid Well. Then is S. *Michael's Lane*, part whereof is alſo of this Ward up to a Well there, *&c.*

*Crooked Lane.*

Then at the upper end of *New Fiſhſtreet*, is a Lane turning towards S. *Michael*'s *Lane*, and is called *Crooked Lane* of the *Crooked* Windings thereof. Above this Lane's end, upon *Fiſhſtreet Hill*, is one great Houſe, for the moſt part builded of Stone, which pertained ſometime to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, Son to *Edward* III. who was in his Life-time lodged there. It is now altered to a common Hoſtery, having the *Black Bell* for a Sign.

*Edward* the *Black Princes* Houſe.

The North Bounds of this Ward.

Above this Houſe, at the Top of *Fiſhſtreet Hill*, is a Turning into *Great Eaſtcheap*, and ſo up to the Corner of *Lumbardſtreet*, over againſt the North Weſt Corner of *Graſschurch*. And theſe be the whole Bounds of this *Bridge Ward within*.

The preſent State of this Ward.

Now for the preſent State of this Ward, as it is ſince the Great Fire, it ſtands thus:

Chief Streets in this Ward. *R. B.*

The Streets and Places of note in this Ward are *London Bridge*, *New Fiſh Street*, *Graſs Church Street* as far as *Fenchurch Street*.

*Thames Street* from *New Fiſh Street* unto the *Old Swan Lane* in the Weſt, of which it takes in but the Eaſt ſide.

St. *Martin*'s *Lane* about 100 Foot of the South end next to *Thames Street*.

St. *Michael*'s *Lane* about 150 Foot of the South end next to *Thames Street*.

*Crooked Lane* about 120 Foot of the Eaſt end of it.

*London Bridge.*

We begin with *London Bridge*; a Bridge not inferior to any in *Europe* for its Length, Breadth and Buildings thereon, being ſuſtained by nineteen great Stone Arches, ſecured by Piles of Timber drove to the bottom of the River, having a *Draw Bridge* towards *Southwark*, as alſo ſtrong Gates; and by its Houſes built thereon on both ſides, it ſeemeth rather a Street than a Bridge, being now garniſhed with good Timber Buildings, which are very well inhabited by ſufficient Tradeſmen; who have very conſiderable Dealings, as being ſo great a Thoroughfare from *Southwark* into *London*. And amongſt theſe Buildings ſome are very large with curious Fronts in that part near the *Draw Bridge*, where it hath an open Proſpect on both ſides into the River *Thames*. The Rents of theſe Houſes on the Bridge do belong to the City for and towards the maintenance of the ſaid Bridge, the Bridge Houſe and Officers thereto belonging, which are very conſiderable. But of this Bridge ſee more in the firſt Book where the Bridges of the City are treated of.

Rents of the Houſes here.

*Fiſhſtreet Hill.*

*Fiſh Street Hill* is a Street very well built, and inhabited by great Dealers, and the rather as being ſo great a Thoroughfare in and out of the City Southwards.

St. *Magnus* Church.

On the Eaſt ſide near the Bridge is St. *Magnus* Church, ſeated in the Corner going into *Thames Street*; it is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Abbots of *Weſtminſter* and *Bermundſey* were Patrons. It was deſtroyed by the Fire of *London*; ſince which it is rebuilt with Free Stone, and a Tower Steeple all of a curious Workmanſhip; to which Church is united the Pariſh of St. *Margaret New Fiſh Street*, that Church not being rebuilt.

The Water-Houſe.

On the Weſt ſide of the Bridge is the *Water Houſe*, being a lofty wooden Building which by Wheels, Iron Chains, *&c.* drinketh, or rather forceth up Water through leaden Pipes to the top, where there is a Ciſtern, and from thence deſcendeth in other leaden Pipes to the bottom, and thence received by other Pipes, is conveyed under the Pavements of the Streets, and ſo ſerveth many Families in this part of the City with Water; who have Branches, or ſmall Pipes laid from the main ones unto their Houſes to their great conveniency, and no ſmall profit to the City.

*Hoop Tavern.*

Then paſſing *Thames Street*, on the Eaſt ſide of *Fiſh Street Hill* is the *Hoop Tavern*, of a pretty good trade, hath a Paſſage into *Thames Street*.

*Kings Head Court. Pudding Lane.*

*Kings Head Court*, pretty open, with indifferent good Buildings, hath a Paſſage into *Pudding Lane*.

*Globe Yard.*

*Globe Yard*, a open and ſomewhat large place, having ſeveral Turnings, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and is indifferently well inhabited.

*Crooked Lane.*

*Crooked Lane* on the Weſt ſide of the Street hath a turning Paſſage into St. *Michael*'s *Lane*, but the greateſt part being in *Candlewick* Ward is there treated of.

The Monument on *Fiſhſtreet Hill.*

On the Eaſt ſide ſtands the Monument ſeated in a Square open to the Street; erected in perpetual Memory of the dreadful Fire of *London*, that happened the ſecond Day of *September*, 1666. with Inſcriptions and divers Figures artificially cut out in Stone, importing the Hiſtory thereof. Which ſaid Monument was by Act of Parliament ordered to be erected near the place where the Conflagration began, and was accordingly ſet up where the Church of St. *Margaret New Fiſh Street* ſtood: Which is not above 130 Foot from the very Houſe where the Fire firſt broke out. And againſt the ſide of the ſaid Houſe now erected is cut in a Stone the Inſcription before mentioned importing the ſame.

This Monument ſtands upon an Aſcent from the Street three or four Steps of Stone, upon a large Vault of Stone arched. The Column is of the *Dorick* Order, built all of excellent *Portland* Stone, the Plinth whereof is twenty ſeven Foot ſquare. Upon three ſides of the Pedeſtal which is twenty one Foot and half ſquare, there are Inſcriptions. On the Weſt ſide Figures.

Of this Column there is a fair Print extant, with this Inſcription:

Inſcription upon a Print of the Column. *J. S.*

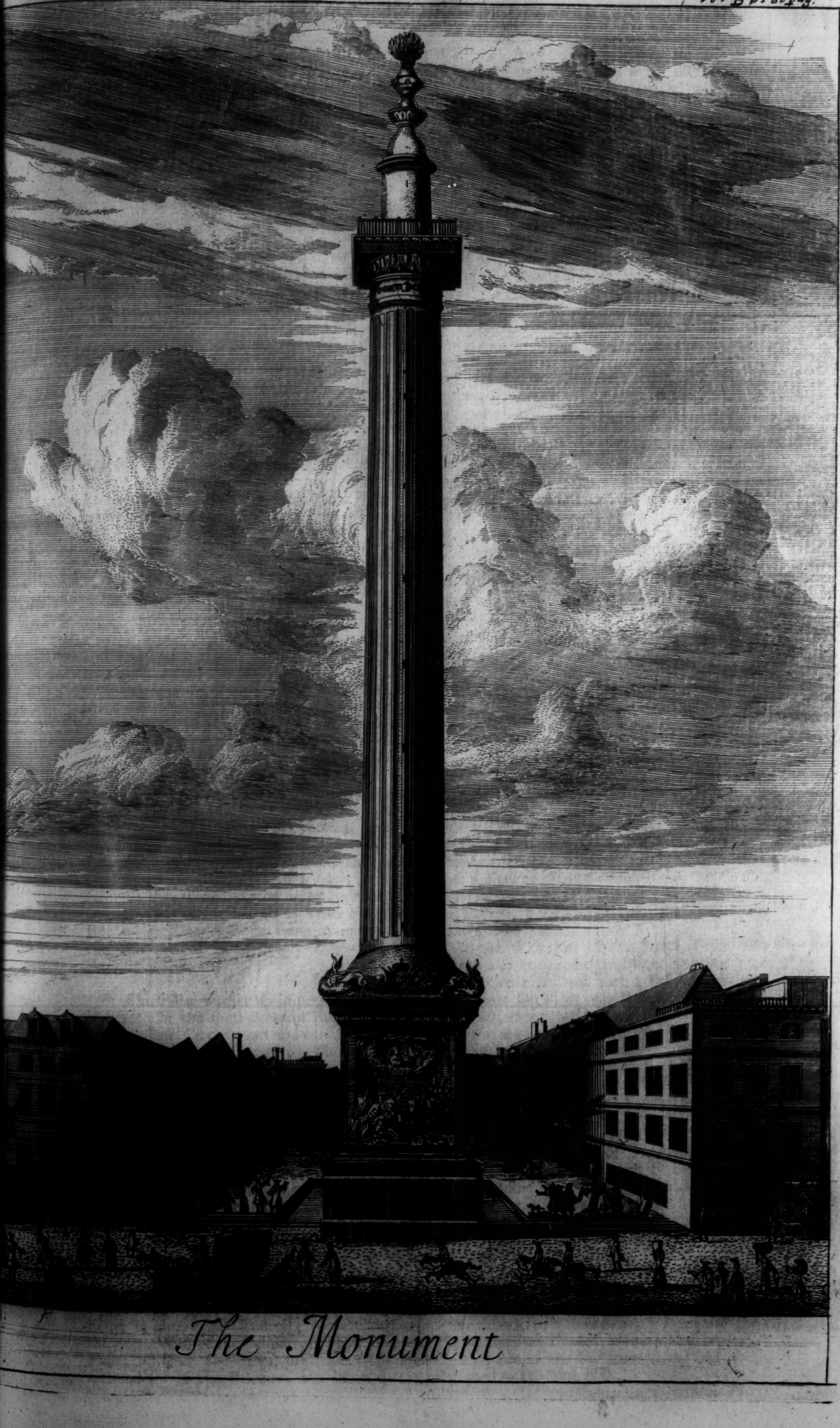
> *This famous Column was erected in perpetual Remembrance of the dreadful Fire. It conſumed* 89 *Churches, the City Gates, many public Hoſpitals, Schools, Libraries,* 13200 *Houſes,* 400 *Streets. The Ruines of the City were* 436 *Acres. Of the* 26 *Wards, it utterly deſtroyed* 15. *And left eight others ſhattered and half burnt.*

The Baſis is ſaid to be 27 Foot, and from the Baſis the heighth 202 Foot: Begun Sir *Richard Ford*, Maior, 1671. Finiſhed Sir *Joſeph Shelden*, Maior, 1676.

The Figures upon the Baſis of the Monument.

The Baſis of the Monument on that ſide toward the Street hath a Repreſentation of the Deſtruction of the City by the Fire, and the Reſtitution of it, by ſeveral curiouſly engraven Figures in ful proportion. Firſt is the Figure of a Woman, repreſenting *LONDON*, ſitting on Ruines, in a moſt diſconſolate Poſture, her Head hanging down, and her Hair all looſe about her; the Sword lying by her, and her left Hand careleſly laid upon it. A ſecond Figure is *Time*, with his Wings and bald Head, coming behind her, and gently lifting her up. Another Female Figure on the ſide of her, laying her Hand upon her, and with a Sceptre winged in her other Hand, directing her to look upwards; for it points up to two beautiful Goddeſſes ſitting in the Clouds; one leaning upon a *Cornucopia*, denoting PLENTY; the other having a Palm Branch in her left Hand, ſignifying VICTORY, or TRIUMPH. Underneath this Figure of *LONDON*, in the midſt of the Ruins is a Dragon with his Paw upon the Shield of a Red Croſs, *London*'s Arms: Over her Head is the Deſcription of Houſes burning, and Flames breaking out through the Windows. Behind her are

Vo1 B p180pag:



The Monument

Citizens looking on, and ſome lifting up their Hands.

Oppoſite againſt theſe Figures is a Pavement of Stone raiſed with three or four Steps. On which appears King *CHARRES* II. in *Roman* Habit, with a Truncheon in his right Hand, and a Laurel about his Head, coming towards the Woman in the foreſaid deſpairing Poſture: And giving Order to three others to deſcend the Steps towards her: The firſt hath Wings on her Head, and a Crown of naked Boys dancing, and in her Hand ſomething reſembling an Harp. Then another Figure of one going down the Steps following her, reſembling Architecture, ſhewing a Scheme or Model for building of the City, held in the right Hand, and the left holding a Square and Compaſſes. Behind theſe two ſtands another Figure more obſcure holding up an Hat, denoting *Liberty*. Next, behind the King is the Duke of *York*, holding a Garland ready to crown the riſing City, and a Sword lifted up in the other Hand, to defend her. Behind this, a third Figure with an Earls Coronet on his Head. A fourth Figure behind all, holding a Lion with a Bridle in his Mouth. Over theſe Figures is repreſented an Houſe in building, and a Labourer going up a Ladder with an Hodd upon his Back. Laſtly, underneath the Stone Pavement whereon the King ſtands, is a good Figure of *ENVY* peeping forth, gnawing an Heart.

But behold the Figures in this Plate.

The Inſcription.

The Inſcription is in Latin, engraven in Capital Letters, ſetting forth at large an account of the ſaid firing of *London*, and of the rebuilding and reſtauration of it. Which, ſince it is already printed in the *Preſent State of* England, ſhall be here omitted. I ſhall only inſert a few Engliſh Lines engraven round the bottom of the Pedeſtal, which in the aforeſaid Book is left out: And the rather becauſe it hath ſomething of Remark. Theſe Lines had charged the *Papiſts* with the burning of the City; as in the time of the Fire and for ſome ſpace afterward, was generally believed; and many were taken up upon Suſpicion of being employed therein, and one tryed, condemned and executed for it. The ſaid Lines remained for ſome time, but upon the beginning of the Acceſs of King *James* II. to the Crown, they were thought fit to be beaten out and utterly defaced; and ſo by order they were. But when King *William* came to reign, then the ſame Words were deeply engraven anew. And are as follows:

> “ This Pillar was ſet up in perpetual Remembrance of the moſt dreadful Burning of this Proteſtant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popiſh Faction, in the beginning of *September* in the Year of our Lord MDCLXVI. in order to the effecting their horrid Plot for the extirpating the Proteſtant Religion and Engliſh Liberties, and to introduce Popery and Slavery.]

Upon the Pedeſtal is the Column erected; the Body or Shaft whereof is fluited and contains in length from the Pedeſtal to the Balcony 133 Foot, and from the Balcony to the top of the Flame is 38 Foot; and the whole height of this Monument from the Ground (beſides the Vault and Foundation) to the top of the Flame 202 Foot; the Circumference of the Shaft is 47½ Foot: Its Diameter is 15 Foot; the hollow Cylinder is nine Foot Diameter; the thickneſs of the Stone Wall of the Cylinder, or Shaft, is three Foot; it hath 345 Steps, or Stairs from the Ground up to the Balcony; and Nices in the Wall with Seats to reſt in as People go up; and from the Balcony upwards is a Ladder of Iron Steps to go into the Urn, out of which the Flame all gilt with Gold iſſueth; and to the Stairs having an open Newel there is a Rail of Iron to reſt the Hand upon all way up. This Monument is not unlike thoſe two ancient white Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, which were built above 1500 Years ſince, and are ſtill ſtanding entire.

All this Monument taken together is a curious Piece of Workmanſhip, and the Charges in erecting the ſame amounted to 13700 *l.* and upwards. This Building loftily ſhews it ſelf above the Houſes, and gives a gallant Proſpect for many Miles round to thoſe that are in the Balcony; And it being ſuch a Curioſity, and that ſo many People have a deſire to go up and look about them from thence; there is one that hath the keeping it, with a Salary allowed for his attendance, beſides the Money that People give him.

*Star Inn.*

But to proceed to the Deſcription of the Places. *Star Inn* Northwards from this Monument, very large, and much reſorted unto by Stage Coaches, hath a Paſſage into *Pudding Lane*.

*Bell Yard.*

*Bell Yard*, ſeated almoſt againſt the Monument, a good and open *Court*, containing three or four good large Houſes, well inhabited.

*St. Leonard Eaſtcheap* Church.

St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap* Church. It is in the Dioceſs of *Canterbury*, the Prior of *Chriſtchirche* in *Canterbury* was Patron. Which ſaid Church being deſtroyed in the Fire of *London* is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Bennet Graſs Church*, and the place where the Church ſtood being encloſed is reſerved for the burial of the Dead of the Pariſh.

*Graſsehurch Street.*

*Graſſechurch Street* is a very handſome ſpacious Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by able Tradeſmen, being a Street of a great reſort. In that part of the Street lying in this Ward, are theſe Places; *Talbot Court*, with a wide Entrance for a Coach or Cart, being large and well inhabited. Out of this Court is a narrow Paſſage into another of the ſame Name which leadeth into *Little Eaſtcheap*, there alſo taken notice of. *Crown Court*, neat, with a Free Stone Pavement well inhabited, but ſmall.

*Talbot Court.*

*Crown Court.*

*Jeruſalem Court.*

*Jeruſalem Court*, indifferent long, with an open Paſſage, a Free Stone Pavement, and reaſonable good Houſes.

*White Hart Court.*

On the Weſt ſide of the Street *White Hart Court*; a pretty good open Place, well inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers, hath a Paſſage into another Court ſo called, which leadeth into *Lombardſtreet*, mentioned in *Langborne* Ward. Near unto this is a ſmall Court with about two or three Houſes, but without a Name.

*Nags Head Court.*

*Nags head Court*, very long, well built and inhabited, hath a Paſſage into St. *Clements Lane*, where it is mentioned; the greateſt part being in *Langborne* Ward.

St. Bennets *Gracechurch.*

*Graſſechurch*. It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Dean and Chapter of St. *Pauls* is Patron. It was deſtroyed by the great Fire. And ſince its Rebuilding, is a very handſome Free Stone Structure, with a Leaden Spire, and from the Steeple hangs a very curious Dial into the Street, on the top of which is the Figure of Time ſtanding with the uſual Emblems, *viz.* a Scithe and an Hour-glaſs, and on each ſide the figure of Fame ſtanding with a Trumpet all gilt with Gold.

*Thames ſtreet.*

Now back to *Thameſſtreet*, a Place of good Trade, the Part thereof in this Ward begins on the Eaſt ſide of the *Old Swan Lane*, and goeth Eaſtward to *Fiſhſtreet Hill*.

*Gully Hole.*

Places of Name in this Part of the Street, are *Gully Hole*, being a Paſſage to the Water-houſe, and ſo to the *Thames* Side, which lyeth open to the Wharfs as far as the *Stylliard* in *Dowgate* Ward.

*Three Tun Alley.*

*Three Tun Alley* on the North ſide, which is but ſmall.

*Churchyard Alley.*

*Churchyard Alley*, but narrow and indifferent, falls down into the new Paſſage being the open Ground next the *Thames*, which ſaid Paſſage leads to the *Old Swan Stairs* Weſtward, and to the *Water-houſe* Eaſtward as aforeſaid.

*Fiſhmongers Hall.*

*Fiſhmongers Hall*, a curious large Building, with a handſome Paſſage paved with Free Stone, which leadeth into a large Square Court alſo paved, ſurrounded by the Hall, the Court Room, and other Apartments. The Front of this Hall towards the *Thames* is very graceful, giving a pleaſant Proſpect. And to it belongs a curious pair of Stairs to take Water at.

St. *Michaels Lane.*

*Fen Court.*

North from *Thamesſtreet* is St. *Michaels Lane*; which hath the greateſt Part in *Candlewick* Ward. In the part of this Lane belonging to this Ward, is *Fen Court*, a handſome, open and well built Place with a Free Stone Pavement.

*Three Tun Court.*

*Three Tun Court*, a good ſquare Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

*Ebgate Lane.*

*Ebgate Lane* runs down to the *Thames*, and unto the *Old Swan Stairs*, much reſorted unto by Watermen, and is of good Note.

*Old Swan Lane.*

The *Old Swan Lane* alſo runs down to the Water ſide, and leadeth to the ſaid Stairs: The Weſt ſide of this Lane is in *Dowgate* Ward.

St. *Martins Lane*, another Lane North from *Thamesſtreet*, hath but a ſmall part in this Ward, the greateſt being in *Candlewick* Ward, as it was ſaid of St. *Michaels Lane*.

There are to watch in this Ward at the ſeveral Stands every Night, beſides the Conſtable and the Beadle, 25 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *July*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy. For the Common Counſel, 16. Conſtables, 15. Scavengers, 6. For the Wardmote Inqueſt, 16. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at 47 *l*.*

** And in the Exchequer at 49 *l*. 10 *s*.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *George Mertins*, Knt.

* 50 *l*. firſt Edit.
** Left out in the two laſt Edit.

## CHAP. XII.

# CANDLEWICKE STREET WARD.

*Weavers foreigners, anciently in* Candlewicke Street. *S.* Clement Eaſtcheap. *S.* Mary Abchurch. *S.* Michael Crooked Lane. *Sir* William Walworth's *Story. The Arms of the City. S.* Martin Orgars. *S.* Laurence Pountney. Elizabeth Lucar *qualified to a Wonder. The Modern State of this Ward.*

*Candlewickſtreet*, or *Candlewrightſtreet* Ward. The Bounds.

CANDLEWICKE *Street*, or *Candlewright Street* Ward, beginneth at the Eaſt end of *Great Eaſtcheap*, it paſſeth Weſt through *Eaſtcheap* to *Candlewright Street*, and through the ſame down to the North end of *Suffolk Lane*, on the South ſide, and down that Lane, by the Weſt end of St. *Laurence* Churchyard; and that is the fartheſt Weſt part of that Ward. The Street of *Great Eaſtcheap* is ſo called of the Market there kept in the Eaſt part of the City, as *Weſtcheap* is a Market ſo called, being in the Weſt.

*Great Eaſtcheap.*

*Eaſtcheap* a Cookes Row.

This *Eaſtcheap* is now a Fleſh-Market of Butchers, there dwelling on both ſides of the Street; it had ſometime alſo Cooks mixed amongſt the Butchers, and ſuch other as ſold Victuals ready dreſſed of all ſorts. For of old time, when Friends did meet, and were diſpoſed to be merry, they went not to dine and ſup in Taverns, (for they dreſſed not Meats to be ſold) but to the Cooks, where they called for Meat what them liked, which they always found ready dreſſed, and at a reaſonable rate, as I have before ſhewed.

The Kings Sons beaten in *Eaſtcheap*. There was no Tavern then in *Eaſtcheap*.

In the year 1410. the 11th of *Henry* IV. upon the Even of St. *John Baptiſt*, the Kings Sons, *Thomas* and *John*, being in *Eaſtcheap* at Supper, (or rather at Breakfaſt; for it was after the Watch was broken up, betwixt two and three of the Clock after Midnight) a great Debate happened between their Men, and other of the Court, which laſted one hour, even till the Maior and Sheriffs with other Citizens appeaſed the ſame: for the which afterwards, the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs, were ſent for to anſwer before the King; his Sons and divers Lords being highly moved againſt the City. At which time, *William Gaſcoigne*, Chief Juſtice, required the Maior and Aldermen, for the Citizens, to put them in the Kings Grace. Whereunto they anſwered, that they had not offended, but (according to the Law) had done their beſt in ſtinting Debate, and maintaining of the Peace: upon which Anſwer the King remitted all his Ire, and diſmiſſed them.

*London Lickpenny.*

*In Weſtcheap* Linen Cloth ſold, but no Silks ſpoken of.

*Frippraria.* Upholders upon *Cornhill*, Sellers of old Apparel and Houſhold Stuff. *Eaſtcheap.*

And to prove this *Eaſtcheap* to be a Place repleniſhed with Cooks, it may appear by a Song, called *London Lickpenny*, made by *Lidgate* a Monk of *Bury*, in the Reign of *Henry* V. in the Perſon of a Countrey-man coming to *London*, and travelling through the ſame. In *Weſtcheap* (ſaith the Song) *he was called on to buy fine Lawne*, Paris *Thread*, *Cotton Umble*, and other Linen Clothes, and ſuch like: (he ſpeaketh of no Silks) In *Cornhil, to buy old Apparel, and Houſhold Stuff; where he was forced to buy his own Hood, which he had loſt in* Weſtminſter Hall. In *Candlewright Street*, Drapers profered him cheap Cloth: In *Eaſtcheap*, the Cooks cryed *Hot Ribs of Beef roſted*, *Pyes well baked*, and other Victuals: There was *clattering of Pots*, *Harp*, *Pipe and Sawtrie*; *yea*

yea by cock, nay by cock, for other greater Oaths were ſpared: *Some ſang of* Jenkin *and* Julian, *&c.* all which Melody liked well the Paſſenger, but he wanted Money to abide by it, and therefore gat him into *Graveſend* Barge, and home into *Kent*.

*Candlewright* or *Candlewick Street* is a working place.

*Candlewright*, ſo called in old Records of the *Guildhall*, of St. *Mary Overies*, and other, or *Candlewicke Street*, took that Name (as may be ſuppoſed) either of Chaundlers, or Makers of Candles, both of Wax and Tallow: for *Candlewright* is a *Maker* of Candles, or of *Weeke*, which is the Cotten or Yarn thereof: or otherwiſe *Wike*, which is the Place where they uſed to work them; as *Scalding-wike* by the *Stocks* Market was called of the Poulters dreſſing and ſcalding their Poultry there. And in divers Countries, Dayrie-houſes, or Cottages wherein they make Butter and Cheeſe, are uſually called *Wickes*. There dwelled alſo of old time divers Weavers of Woollen Clothes, brought in by *Edward* III. For I read that in the 44th of his Reign, the Weavers, brought out of *Flanders*, were appointed their Meetings to be in the Churchyard of Saint *Laurence Poultney*; and the Weavers of *Brabant* in the Churchyard of St. *Mary Sommerſet*. There were then in this City Weavers of divers Sorts, to wit, of Drapery, of Tapery, and Napery. Theſe Weavers of *Candlewright Street* being in ſhort time worn out, there Place is now poſſeſſed by rich Drapers, Sellers of Woollen Cloth, *&c.*

Weavers in *Candlewick Street.* Brought out of *Flanders* and *Brabant.*

Drapers in their rooms.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* CLEMENT *Eaſtcheap.*

*St. Clements Lane.*

On the North ſide of this Ward, at the Weſt end of *Eaſtcheap*, have ye St. *Clements Lane*, a part whereof, on both Sides, is of *Candlewicke Street* Ward; to wit, ſomewhat North, beyond the Pariſh Church of St. *Clement* in *Eaſtcheap*.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord God 1632.

*John Stoner*, } Churchwardens.]
*Thomas Prieſtman*, }

*St. Clement in Eaſtcheap.*

This is a ſmall Church, void of Monuments, other than of,

*Frauncis Barnam*, Alderman, who deceaſed 1575. and of *Benedict Barnam* his Son, Alderman alſo 1598.

*William Chartney* and *William Overie* founded a Chantry there.

A fair Tomb on the North ſide of the Quire, made into the Wall. *A. M.*

Franciſci Barneham, *Civis, Senatoris, Vicecomitis Londinenſis:* Aliciæq; *Uxoris ſuæ, è* Bradbrigeorum *Familia, æternæ Memoriæ.*

*Vixit Annos* LX. } *Filios* { *Martinum.*
*Obiit* Xº *Maii*, } *genuit* { *Stephanum.*
1576. { *Antonium.*
{ *Benedictum.*

Deo & Poſteris.

Another beautiful Tomb on the South ſide of the Quire.

Benedictus Barneham, *filius junior* Franciſci Barneham, *Senatoris, & quondam Vicecomitis* London, *cum iiſdem honoribus, quibus Pater ſumma cum laude in hac Urbe functus fuiſſet. Et ex* Dorothea *Uxore chariſſima, filia* Ambroſii Smith, *unius è filiis* Joannis Smith, *de* Wocock, *in Com.* Leiceſtriæ, *Armigeri; Quinque filias,* Elizabetham, Aliciam, Dorotheam, Bridgettam *&* Benedictam *ſuperſtites & hæredes reliquiſſet: Quarum minor natu* Benedicta, *paulo poſt hunc erectum Tumulum diem obiit. Ipſe quod à terra accepit, hic terræ commendavit. Quod verò è Cœlo, lætus lubenſq; Chriſto reddidit, ſummumque ſui deſiderium omnibus bonis ob eximiam prudentiam, doctrinam, eloquentiam, & præclara in hanc Urbem merita reliquit.*

Vixit Annos 39. Obiit Aprilis die tertio,
Anno Dom. 1598.

*Monumentum* ELIZABETHÆ.

In the FIGURE of a BOOK.

Pſal. 125.

R.

*They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as Mount* Sion, *which cannot be removed, but remaineth for ever.*

On the one ſide of the Monument.

Spain's *Rod*, Rome's *Ruine*,
Netherlands *Relief*,
*Heavens Jem, Earths Joy,*
*Worlds Wonder, Natures Chief.*

On the other ſide.

Britain's *Bleſſing*, England's *Splendor*,
*Religions Nurſe, the Faiths Defender.*

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe*, &c.]

A late Monument. *J. S.*

Since the rebuilding of this Church, there is but one Monument ſet up in it: which is againſt the South Wall, for the beloved Wife of *John Cater* of this Pariſh Merchant. She was Daughter of *Abraham Weſſel*, ſometime Merchant of this City. She departed 2. *March* 1694. And a Son named *John* lyes buried by his Mother.

This new Church appears a goodly fair Church: and hath a pair of Organs.

Parſonage.

There was no Parſonage Houſe; but only one Room reſerved to the Rector before the Fire. And ſince the rebuilding of the City, the Rector receiveth 5 *l.* yearly in conſideration of the ſaid Room. But it appears by a Parochial Viſitation *An.* 1636. that there was a Parſonage Houſe, which was let for 10 *l. per Ann.*

Gifts.

There be ſeveral Gifts belonging to this Pariſh. A Memorial of which with the Names of the Donors is kept within the Pariſh.]

Next, is St. *Nicolas Lane*, for the moſt part on both Sides of this Ward, almoſt to St. *Nicolas* Church.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY *Abchurch.*

*Abchurch Lane.* St. *Mary Abchurch.*

Then is *Abchurch Lane*, which is on both ſides almoſt wholly of this Ward: the Pariſh Church there (called of St. *Mary Abchurch*, *Apechurch*, or *Upchurch*, as I have read it) ſtandeth ſomewhat near unto the South end thereof, on a riſing Ground.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord God 1611.

*William Stanley*, } Churchwardens.]
*John Corniſh*, }

The new built Church. *J. S.*

It was a fair Church. But burnt down in the great Fire: rebuilt, ſupported by Pillars, with a large Cupolo almoſt the Compaſs of the Church. There is a fine Altar-piece of Wainſcot, with a Pellican feeding her young with her Blood. This Church was finiſhed *Anno* 1686.

This Church belonged to *Poultneys* College.

The Advowſon of St. *Mary de Abchurch* did ſometime belong to the Prior of St. *Mary Overie*. After, it came by Exchange 26 *Hen.* IV. to the College of St. *Laurence Pountney*, together with a Penſion of 40 *s.* iſſuing out of the ſaid Church: the ſaid College in lieu thereof making over to the ſaid Prior a Tenement in the Pariſh of *Alhallows Super Cellarium.* And there were Letters Patents 27 *Hen.* VI. for appropriating,

ting the Church of *Abchurch* to the College of the Chapel of *Corpus Chriſti* near the Church of St. *Laurence de Polteney*.]

*Simon de Winchcombe* ſounded a Chantry there the 19. of *Richard* the Second. *John Littleton* founded another, and *Thomas London* another.

*Winchcombs* Chantry in *Abchurch. E. A.*

*Simon de Wynchcomb* by his Will (*Ann.* 1390 odd) gave to *John Wynchcomb* and *Will. Caldewel*, Chaplains *perpetuæ Cantariæ* in Eccleſia Sanctæ *Mariæ Abchurch*, *per eum* ex licentia *Ric.* 2$^{di}$ Angl. Refundatæ, & ſucceſſoribus, 12 *Marcas annui redditus exeunt. ex uno tenemento eid. annex. ex parte orien. ſcituat. in* Candlewyk *ſtrete in dict. parochia, inter Tenement. Prioris & Convent. Hoſpital. Beatæ* Mariæ *extra* Biſhopſgate, Lond. *ex parte oriental.*

*John Weryn Abchurch. E. Alex.*

*John Weryn* Citizen and *Goldſmith* of *London*, ordered to be buried in the Church or Chirch hawe of S. *Mary Abchurch*. And bequeathed 10 *d.* among the poor People, in the Worſhip of the 5 Wounds of our Lord *Jhu* Chriſt, and of the 5 Joys of our Lady, *Ann.* 1475.

*R. Banburghs* Legacy. *J. Wor.*

*Robert Banburgh*, Citizen and *Draper* of *London*, by his Will dated *December* 1. 1437, appointed to be buried before the Altar in this Church, and bequeathed *verſus novam Conſtructionem Capelle Ste.* Trinitatis *& Ste.* Marie in the ſaid Church, 20 *l. Quod volo, quod perſolvantur parcellatim*, &c. *prout opus ejuſdem Capelle melius fuerit expeditum.*

It hath the Monuments of *John Long*, Eſq; of *Bedfordſhire*, 1442.
*William Wikenſon*, Alderman, 1519.
*William Jawdrell*, Taylor, 1440.
Sir *James Hawes*, Maior, 1574.
Sir *John Branch*, Maior, 1580.
*John Minors.*
*William Kettle*, &c.

A comely Monument in the South Wall of the Quire. *A. M.*

Joanni Branche, *Equiti, hujus Urbis olim Prætori, viro bono, & prudenti*, 24. *Julii, Anno Dom.* 1588. *Ætatis ſuæ* 73. *vita functo in Sepulchro* Wilkinſoni *Avi Materni humato:* Daniel Dun, *Legum Doctor, ipſius ex Sorore Nepos poſuit.*

A fair Tomb in the Wall at the Eaſt end of the Church.

*In felicem Memoriam, piæ, pulchræ & pudicæ feminæ, Dominæ* Helenæ Branch, *filiæ venerabilis* Gulielmi Nicolſon, *olim Civis & Pannarii* London: *Quondam (per quadraginta annos & eo amplius) uxoris viri digniſſimi*, Joannis Minors, *Civis, ac etiam Pannarii* London: *Cui peperit filium unum* Rogerum, *& filias tres*, Joannam, Ripinam, & Margaretam, *omnes ſine prole defunctas; nuper (ad annum uſque vigeſimum) uxoris venerabiliſſimi viri* Joannis Branch, *militis Aurati, Quondam præclariſſimæ Civitatis* London *Honoratiſſimi Majoris.*

Robertus Nicolſon *Generoſus, ex fratre Nepos, utriuſque heres, & dictæ Dominæ ſolus Executor, ſuis ſumptibus ſpontaneis hoc Monumentum poſuit.*

*Quam ter felicem, pietas, opulentia, forma*
*Fecêre in terris, modo ſuffragante popello,*
*Suffragante Deo, fidei Conſtantia vivæ,*
*Æternum in cœlis, te nunc jubet eſſe beatam.*

*Nonagenaria obiit* 10. *Aprilis, Anno Salutis*, 1594.

Lady *Branches* Gifts.

This Dame *Helen Branch*, Widow of Sir *John Branch*, Knt. Lord Maior of *London*, *An.* 1580. gave fifty pounds to be lent to young Men of the Company of Drapers, from four Years to four Years for ever, 50 *l.* Which Lady gave alſo to poor Maids Marriages 10 *l.* To the Poor of *Abchurch*, 10 *l.* To the poor Priſoners in and about *London*, 20 *l.* Beſides, for 26 Gowns to poor Men and Women, 26 *l.* And many other worthy Legacies to the Univerſities, *&c.*]

## An EPITAPH.

Upon the Departure of the illuſtrious Precedent of Bounty and pious Induſtry, Maſter *ROGER MOUNTAGUE*, Eſq;.

A fair Monument in the Chancel, at the upper end. *R.*

*IN Life and Death thy Works did well purſue*
*The Honourable Name of* MOUNTAGUE.
*Nobility of Birth ran in thy Blood:*
*Nobility of Action made that good.*
*Thy Charity, the top of all thy Fame,*
*The Figure that thy Monument may claime*
*With Juſtice; Tis thine own, fit to enrol*
*Thy Memory here, as Heaven adornes thy Soul.*
*Sum up all Vertues in Man ever known,*
*And ſet them to thy Actions, th'are thine own.*
*That's the neer'ſt way to make for thy Worth room;*
*Particular Praiſes would oreſpred the Tomb.*
*Here's all in brief, who ſhal henceforth endite*
*A good Man's Epitaph, let him but write*
*The Copy of thy Life: It ſtands for all,*
*That ever made Man's Praiſe, or ever ſhall.*]

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

In the Church ſince the rebuilding; Sir *Patience Ward*, Knt. ſometime Alderman and Lord Maior, buried in the Chancel, hath a fair Monument in the Eaſt Wall, near the South Corner, with this Inſcription:

Sir *Patience Ward. J. Worthing.*

*Here under lyes interred the Body of Sir* PATIENCE WARD, *Knt. Alderman, and Lord Maior of* London, *An.* 1681. *He married* Elizabeth, *Daughter of* Will. Hobſon *of* Hackney, *in the County of* Middleſex, *Eſq;. She departed this Life the* 24. *of* Dec. 1685. *and lyes buried in the the great Church at* Amſterdam. *He the* 10. *of* July 1696, *without Iſſue.*

Another Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel for Mr. *Edw. Sherwood* of S. *Laurence Poultney*. Who married *Hanna*, the Daughter of Mr. *Abraham Foſter* of *Alhallows the Leſs*. He dyed *Jan.* 5. 1690. Aged 62. Alſo *Elizabeth* his youngeſt Daughter, Wife of Mr. *Sam. Lordell*, of *Lond.* Merchant. Dyed the 8. of *June*, 1703. Aged 30. And *John Sherwood* his eldeſt Son, *Dec.* 23. 1703, Aged 37. And *Rich. Sherwood* his ſecond Son, *Mar.* 3. 1703. Aged 33.

Mr. *George Fellows*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*; Son of *Will. Fellows*, Deputy Alderman of the Ward of *Vintry*. Dyed *Sept.* 27. 1712. His Grave Stone was laid by *Joh. Fellows*, Merchant, in memory of his dear deceaſed Brother.

*John Aylworth*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, dyed the 12. *Nov.* 1693. Aged 32.

*Thomas Allen*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, dyed *July* the 27. 1699. Aged 45.

*Tho. Harris* of *Lond.* Merchant, dyed *Jun.* 2. 1672. Aged 61.

*James Smith*, dyed 4th of *Aug.* 1686. Aged 30.

*John Worth*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who dyed *Ann.* 1693. Theſe have flat Stones laid over them.

## *GIFTS.*

Legacies and Gifts.

The Legacies and Gifts belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Mary Abchurch*, are theſe:

| *Gifts.* | *Donors.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| Mrs. *Hyde*, out of the Manor of *Wakefield*, in *Hertfordſhire* for Bread, | 03 | 18 | 00 |

From the *Merchant Taylors* Company for Coals, being the Gift of ſeveral Benefactors, *viz.*

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *Helden*, | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| Mr. *Langwith*, | 03 | 06 | 08 |
| Mr. *Creeks*, | 01 | 10 | 04 |
| Mr. *Tomlinſon*, | 03 | 10 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Thomazin Evans*, to be paid by the *Clothworkers*, for Coals, | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Stoaks* from the *Drapers*, | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Aſhlin* of the *Pewterers* Company, to be given in ſingle Pence, | 00 | 02 | 06 |
| Mr. *Tho. Greſham*, for the Poor from Mr. *Greſham*, | 02 | 00 | 00 |

Parſonage.

A Parſonage Houſe before the Fire: Burnt down: Rebuilt; leaſed to *Henry Whiſter*, Eſq; *Anno* 1677, for ſixty Years. The Ground Rent reſerved to the Rector, being 5 *l. per annum.*]

St. *Michaels* Lane.

Crooked Lane.

Leaden Porch in Crooked Lane.

On the South ſide of this Ward, beginning again at the Eaſt, is St. *Michaels Lane*. Which Lane is almoſt wholly of this Ward, on both ſides down towards *Thames Street*, to a Well or Pump there. On the Eaſt ſide of this Lane is *Crooked Lane* aforeſaid, by St. *Michaels* Church, towards *New Fiſh Street*. One of the moſt ancient Houſes in this Lane, is called the *Leaden Porch*, and belonged ſometime to Sir *John Merſton*, Kt. the firſt of *Edward* the Fourth: It is now called the *Swan in Crooked Lane*, poſſeſſed of Strangers, and for ſelling of Rheniſh Wine.

## *The Pariſh Church of* S. MICHAEL Crooked Lane.

St. Michael in Crooked Lane.

The Pariſh Church of S. *Michael*'s, was ſometime but a ſmall and homely thing, ſtanding upon part of that Ground, wherein now ſtandeth the Parſonage Houſe: And the Ground thereabout was a filthy Plot, by reaſon of the Butchers in *Eaſtcheap*, who made the ſame their Layſtall.

Loveken the Founder.

*W. de Burgo* gave two Meſſuages to that Church in *Candlewick Street*, 1317. *John Loveken*, Stockfiſhmonger, four times Maior, builded (in the ſame Ground) this fair Church of S. *Michael*, and was there buried in the Quire, under a fair Tomb, with the Images of him and his Wife in Alabaſter. The ſaid Church hath been ſince increaſed with a new Quire, and ſide Chapels by Sir. *W. Walworth*, Stockfiſhmonger, Maior, ſometime Servant to the foreſaid *John Loveken*.

*Walworth*'s College. *J. S.*

The ſaid *Walworth* founded here a College of one Maſter and nine Chaplains to celebrate Maſs, in the 4. *R.* 2. in the Chapels aforeſaid.]

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God, 1610. In the Year 1621. the whole Roof of it, found to be greatly decayed and periſhed, was taken down, and with ſtrong and ſufficient Timber rebuilded, and with the Lead new caſt covered again: The Charge of it amounting to 500 *l.* Not long after this, two Windows at the Eaſt end of the Church, very much defaced and decayed, were repaired; the Charge of it 40 *l.*]

New built. *J. S.*

This new rebuilt Church of S. *Michaels Crooked Lane* was finiſhed *Anno* 1688. Beautified, and the Steeple finiſhed *Anno* 1698. It is a fair Church, built without Pillars.]

*Loveken* the Founders Tomb.

The Tomb of *Loveken* was removed, and a flat Stone of grey Marble, garniſhed with Plates of Copper laid on him, as it yet remaineth in the body of the Church.

*William Walworth* aforeſaid, is reported to have ſlain *Jack Straw* in *Smithfield*, and there to have been therefore Knighted by the King. But that is not true: For *Jack Straw* being afterward taken, was firſt adjudged by the ſaid Maior, and then executed by the loſs of his Head in *Smithfield*. How be it, true it is, that this *William Walworth*, being a Man wiſe, learned, and of an incomparable Manhood, arreſted *Wat Tyler*, a preſumptuous Rebel, upon whom no Man durſt lay Hand. Whereby he delivered the King and Kingdom from moſt wicked tyranny of Traytors. The Maior arreſted him on the Head with a ſound Blow: Whereupon *Wat Tyler* furiouſly ſtruck the Maior with his Dagger, but hurt him not, by reaſon he was well armed. The Maior having received his Stroke, drew his Baſiliard, and grievouſly wounded *Wat* in the Neck, and withal, gave him a great Blow on the Head: In the which Conflict, an Eſquire of the King's Houſe, called *John Cavendiſh*, drew his Sword, and wounded *Wat* twice or thrice, even to the death: And *Wat* ſpurring his Horſe, cryed to the Commons to revenge him: The Horſe bare him about eighty Foot from the place, and there he fell down half dead: And by and by, they which attended on the King, environed him about, ſo as he was not ſeen of his Company: Many of them thruſt him in, in divers places of his Body, and drew him into the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, from whence again the Maior cauſed him to be drawn into *Smithfield*, and there to be beheaded. In reward of this Service (the People being diſperſed) the King commanded the Maior to put a Baſenet on his Head: And the Maior requeſting, why he ſhould ſo do, the King anſwered, he being much bound unto him, would make him Knight. The Maior anſwered, that he was neither worthy, nor able to take ſuch an Eſtate upon him; for he was but a Merchant, and had to live by his Merchandiſe only. Notwithſtanding, the King made him to put on his Baſenet, and then with a Sword in both his Hands, he ſtrongly ſtroke him on the Neck, as the manner was then. And the ſame Day he made three other Citizens Knights (for his ſake) in the ſame place, to wit, *John Philpot*, *Nicolas Brember*, and *Robert Launde*, Aldermen. The King gave to the Maior 100 *l.* Land by year, and to each of the other 40 *l.* Land yearly to them and their Heirs for ever.

Fable of *W. Walworth* and *Jack Straw* reproved.

Praiſe of *W. Walworth* for his Manhood in arreſting of *Wat Tyler.*

The Maior was well armed, and had on his Head a Baſenet.

*T. Walſing. H. Knighton Li. S. Mary Eborum.*

Maior made Knight, and otherwiſe rewarded.

Order of making a Knight for Service in the Field.

Three other Aldermen Knighted.

A College founded in St. *Michaels Crooked Lane.*

Monument of Sir *W. Walworth* defaced, and ſince falſified, and ſo remaineth.

After this, in the ſame year, the ſaid Sir *William Walworth* founded in the ſaid Pariſh Church of St. *Michael*, a College, of a Maſter and nine Prieſts or Chaplains, and deceaſing 1385. was there buried in the North Chapel by the Quire: But this Monument being amongſt other (by bad People) defaced in the Reign of *Edward* VI. was again ſince renewed by the Fiſhmongers. Who for lack of knowledge, whatſoever before had been written in his Epitaph, followed a fabulous Book, and wrote *Jack Straw*, inſtead of *Wat Tyler*, a great Error, meet to be reformed there, and elſewhere. And therefore have I the more at large diſcourſed of this Matter.

*Walworth*'s Monument ſet up anew, *Ann.* 1562. *J. S.*

This ſecond Monument, after the profane demoliſhing of the firſt, was ſet up in *June* 1562. with his Effigies in Alabaſter in Armour gilt richly; by the Fiſhmongers, ſaith *Stow*; at the Coſt of *William Parvis* Fiſhmonger, that dwelt at the Caſtle in *New Fiſhſtreet*, ſaith a MS. in the *Cotton* Library: perhaps he was the Maſter of the Company at that time. The Epitaph of ſo memorable a Citizen, being omitted in *Stow*, I ſhall ſet down:

**Here under lyth a Man of Fame,**
William Walworth **callyd by Name.**

Fiſhmonger he was in Lyfftime here,
And twiſe Lord Maior, as in Books appere;
Who with courage ſtout and manly Myght
Slew Jack Straw in King Richards Syght.
For which Act done and trew Entent,
The Kyng made hym Knight incontinent.
And gave hym Armes, as here you ſee,
To declare his Fact and Chivaldrie.
He left this Lyff the Yere of our God
Thirteen hondred fourſcore and three odd.]

Whether a Dagger was added to the City's Coat. *Dunthorne.*

Old Seal of the Maioralty broken, and a new Seal made.

The Arms of this City were not altered, but remain as afore: to wit, Argent, a plain Croſſe Gules, a Sword of St. *Paul* in the firſt quarter, and no Dagger of *W. Walworth*, as is fabuled.

It hath alſo been, and is now grown to a common Opinion, that in reward of this Service done by the ſaid *William Walworth* againſt the Rebel; that King *Richard* added to the Arms of this City (which was Argent, a plain Croſs Gules) a Sword, or Dagger, (for ſo they term it.) Whereof I have read no ſuch Record, but rather that which ſoundeth to the contrary. For I find, that in the fourth year of *Richard* II. in a full Aſſembly made in the upper Chamber of the *Guildhall*, ſummoned by this *William Walworth*, then Maior, as well of Aldermen, as of the Common Council in every Ward, for certain Affairs concerning the King; it was there by common conſent agreed and ordained, that the old Seal of the Office of the Maioralty of the City, being very ſmall, old, unapt, and uncomly for the Honour of the City, ſhould be broken, and one other new ſhould be had. Which the ſaid Maior commanded to be made artificially, and honourable for the exerciſe of the ſaid Office thereafter in place of the other. In which new Seal, beſides the Images of *Peter* and *Paul*, which of old were rudely engraven, there ſhould be under the Feet of the ſaid Images, a Shield of the Arms of the ſaid City perfectly graved with two Lions ſupporting the ſame, with two Serjeants of Arms, on either part, one, and two Tabernacles, in which, above, ſhould ſtand two Angels, between whom (above the ſaid Images of *Peter* and *Paul*) ſhould be ſet the glorious Virgin. This being done, the old Seal of the Office was delivered to *Richard Odiham* Chamberlain, who brake it, and in place thereof, was delivered the new Seal to the ſaid Maior, to uſe in his Office of Maioralty, as occaſion ſhould require. This new Seal ſeemeth to be made before *William Walworth* was Knighted. For he is not there intituled *Sir*, as afterwards he was: And certain it is, that the ſame new Seal then made, is now in uſe, and none other in that Office of Maioralty. Which may ſuffice to anſwer the former Fable, without ſhewing of any Evidence ſealed with the old Seal which was the Croſs, and Sword as now, *&c.* of St. *Paul*, and not the Dagger of *William Walworth*.

This Church damaged by a Gun. *J. S.*

A very unhappy Accident happened to this Church, as well as to other Perſons in the year 1560. *July* the 5th. There came then certain Men into *Crooked Lane*, to buy a Gun or two. And ſhooting off a Piece, it burſt in pieces: Went through the Houſe, and ſpoiled about five Houſes more: and of that goodly Church adjoining it threw down a great part on one ſide, and left never a Glaſs window whole. And by it eight Men and one Maid, were ſlain and divers hurt: And another dyed within a Sevennight after by the ſame Miſchance.]

## Now, of other MONUMENTS in that Church.

*Simon Mordon*, Maior, 1368. was buried there.

***Rich. Radwels* Anniverſary in St. *Michaels Crooked Lane. Lib. Brown.***

*Rich. Radwel*, Citizen and Stockfiſhmonger by his Will, 1415. gave 2 Marks yearly for ever to the Miniſter and Churchwardens of St. *Michael Crooked Lane*, out of a Houſe in *Thames Street* in the ſaid Pariſh, *ad tenend. Anniverſarium* Will. Radwell *fratris, pro aia. ſua, ac Patris & Matris*. He gave alſo a part of his Eſtate at *Radwel* in *Hertfordſhire* for the repair and ledding the Church.]

*E. Alex.*

*John Olney*, Maior, 1446.

*Robert March*, Stockfiſhmonger, gave two pieces of Ground to be a Churchyard.

*George Gowre*, Eſq; Son to *Edward Gowre*, Stockfiſhmonger, Eſq; 1470.

*Alexander Purpoynt*, Stockfiſhmonger, 1373.

*Andrew Burel*, Gentleman of *Grays* 1487.

*John Shrow*, Stockfiſhmonger, 1487. with this Epitaph.

*Farewell, my friends,*
*the tide abideth no man,*
*I am departed hence,*
*and ſo ſhall yee.*
*But in this paſſage,*
*the beſt ſong I can,*
*Is* Requiem Æternam,
*now Jeſu grant it me:*
*When I have ended*
*all mine adverſity,*
*Grant me in Paradiſe*
*to have a manſion,*
*That ſhedſt thy blood*
*for my redemption.*

*John Finkell*, one of the Sheriffs, 1487. was Knighted, and gave 40 pound to this Church, the one half for his Monument.

*John Patteſley*, Maior, 1441.

*Thomas Ewen*, Grocer, bore half the Charges in building of the Steeple, and was buried 1501.

*William Combes*, Gent. of *Stoke* by *Gilford* in *Surrey*, 1502.

College Houſe in *Crooked Lane*.

Sir *John Brudge*, Maior, 1530. gave 50 pound for a Houſe, called the *College* in *Crooked Lane*: He lyeth buried in St. *Nicolas Hacon*.

*Walter Faireford*, *Robert Barre*, *Alexander Heyband*, *John Motte*, *John Gramſtone*, *John Brampton*.

*John Wood*, Stockfiſhmonger, 1531.

Sir *Henry Amcots*, Maior, 1548, *&c.*

A comely ſmall Monument in the Eaſt End of the South Ile. *A. M.*

*Hic jacet* Richardus Gurneyus, *Civitatis* London *Aldermanus: Qui tam ſummis quam infimis viris gratus, charuſque ſemper fuit, tum ob integritatem vitæ ac humanitatem, tum propter curam Reipublicæ ſingularem: vixit cum dulciſſima uxore ſaa* Anna *Annos* *Suſcepitque ex ea duodecim liberos; quorum ſeptem ſuperſtites reliquit. Cum ſummo omnium dolore exceſſit è vita quinto die Martii*, Anno Domini 1596. *Ætatis ſuæ LXXII.*

*Hic etiam uxor ejus* Anna *jacet, quæ poſt viri obitum Annos tres, menſes & ſeptimanas totidem vidua vivens, tandem juſtæ Ætatis marito, viro Nobili nupſit; qui etiamſi ab illa magna commoda, emolumenta, immo honores accepit, multa tamen illi contra ſpem, & merita amore juxta conjugali benevolentia defecit, hoc nomine ſibi accelerato ſenio. Cum jam Annos duodecim, menſes duos, & dies quinque illiocum conjunxit, præ dolore ac angore, triceſimo primo Auguſti*, 1612. *Annum agens ſeptuageſimum ſecundum, vitam clauſit.*

*Relictis ex priore marito* Richardo Gourneyo *liberis quinque, juſta ei ſolennia (à marito ſuperſtite denegata) per filium unicum ſuum* Thomam Gourney *piè peragebantur, ſumptibus ejus propriis, & in vita ipſi eo nomine mandatis, vice-*

*ſimo ſecundo Septemb. Anno Salutis humanæ, Milleſimo ſexcenteſimo duodecimo.*

A goodly ancient Tomb within the South grated Chapel.

*Here under lyeth the Bodies of Sir* Henry Amcotes, *Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of* London, *and Dame* Joane *his Wife. Which Sir* Henry Amcotes *deceaſed the* 5. *day of September*, Anno 1554. *And the ſaid Dame* Joane *deceaſed the* 4. *day of* September, Anno Dom. 1573.]

R.

A rich and very beautiful Monument on the South ſide of the Chancel. This Ile called *The Fiſhmongers Chapel.*

S. S.

*Nec non piæ Memoriæ*
Joannis Lemanni,
*Viri Clariſſ. civis, ac Senatoris integerrimi,*
*Equitis Aurat. olim hujus Urbis Prætoris.*
*Qui ſe, in ſuo munere, laudatiſſimè geſſit,*
*Pietatis Cultor, Juſtitiæ Vindex.*
*Suis in Cœlibatu perpetuò vixit Parens:*
*Et ſuis, plus quam pater, munifice mortuus:*
*Hic Reſurrectionem expectat;*
*Sallinghamiæ*
*ex*
*Agro Norfolcienſi*
*oriundus,*
*Probitate*
*ſimplicitate,*
*Nixus*
*Anno Salutis Humanæ* CIƆ. IƆC. XXXII.
*Et ſuo octuageſimo octavo,*
*Die Mart.* 26,
*Regnum Cœleſte,*
*Certâ Fide*
*Præſtolatur.*

Upon a Marble Stone in the Chancel.

*Sub hoc Marmore Requieſcit, in ſpe Reſurrectionis ad Gloriam,* Maria, *fidelis Uxor* Johannis More *Mercatoris, Filia* Edwardi Whorwood, *Grocer.*

*Obijt* 10 *Decemb. Anno Chriſti*, 1632. *Ætatis* 35.

The Figure of a Deaths Head.

*Memento Mori.*
*Hic*
*Mitis, Amans, Humilis, Pia,*
*Pulcra, Pudica, Modeſta,*
*Grata Deo, ſponſo Chara,*
*Maria jaces.* J. M.

J. S.

Under a Grave Stone in the Body of the Church lyes the Body of Mr. *Jacob Babington.* Departed the 25. *Nov.* 1708. Aged 64. And near, his two Sons, *Thomas* and *John.*

*Adjacent*, lyes the Body of *John Stint*, Vintner, dyed 20. *Apr.* 1709. In the 44th year of his Age.]

Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.

R.

*The Righteous ſhall be had in Remembrance.*

Queen *Elizabeth* both was, and is alive,
What then more can be ſaid?
In Heaven a Saint, in Earth a bleſſed Maid.
She ruled *England*, Years 44 and more
And then return'd to God,
At the Age of 70 Years, and ſomewhat odd.

*Chriſt is to me Life; Death is to me Advantage,* Phil. 1. 21.

*I have fought a good Fight, and have finiſhed my Courſe*, &c.

In the new built Church are two flat Stones; that are laid over *Benjamin Henſhaw*, that dyed $168\frac{8}{9}$. Aged 80. And *Martha* his Wife, 1697. And *Henry*, Son of *Richard Amy*.]

Houſes in *Crooked Lane* blown up with Gun-powder.

Hard by this Saint *Michael*'s Church, on the South ſide thereof, in the Year 1560. on the fifth of *July*, through the ſhooting of a Gun, which brake into the Houſe of one *Adrian Arten*, a *Dutchman*, and ſet fire on a Firkin and Barrel of Gun Powder, four Houſes were blown up, and divers others ſore ſhattered, eleven Men and Women were ſlain, and ſixteen ſo hurt and bruiſed, that they hardly eſcaped with Life.

St. Martin *Orgars* Lane and Pariſh Church.

Weſt from this St. *Michael*'s *Lane*, is St. *Martin*'s *Orgar Lane*, by *Candlewick Street*, which Lane is on both ſides down to a Well, repleniſhed with fair and large Houſes for Merchants, and it is of this Ward: One of which Houſes was ſometime called *Beauchamps Inn*, as pertaining unto them of that Family. *Thomas Arundel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, commonly for his time was lodged there.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARTIN Orgars.

St. Martin *Orgars.*

The Pariſh Church of St. *Martin Orgars* is a ſmall thing.

Repaired. R.

In the Year 1630. the Steeple of this Church was repaired. The Eaſt Window in the Chancel, and three great South Windows were new glazed. Which with the Plumbers Work and Tiling, amounted to the Sum of 122*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

*Richard Tomes,*
*James Pickering,* } Churchwardens.

Tenements belonging to *Pultneys* Chantry. J. S.

In this Pariſh Church of St. *Martin*'s, in former times, were two Tenements in the Tenure of *Hopkins* and *Beck*, which were parcel of the Revenues of the Chauntry, called *Pultney*'s *Chauntry* in St. *Paul*'s Church, *London.* But Chauntries coming into the Crown under King *Edward* VI. He granted theſe Tenements unto *Henry Tanner* and *Thomas Bocher*.]

This Church uſed by *French.*

This Church is now uſed by the *French* Proteſtants; who have a *French* Miniſter Epiſcopally ordained, and the Service is according to the uſage of the Church of *England*.]

A Chapel.

*William Crowmer*, Maior, builded a proper Chapel on the South ſide of this Church, and was buried there in 1533, [or rather 1433.]

Perſons here buried.

*John Matthew*, Maior, 1490.
Sir *William Huet*, Maior, 1559. with his Lady and Daughter, Wife to Sir *Edward Osburne.*
*Ralph Tabinham*, Alderman.
*Alice*, Wife to *Thomas Winſlow.*
*Thorndon*, *Benedicke Reading*, *Thomas Harding*, *James Smith.*
*Richard Gainsford*, Eſq; *John Winſlow*, Gent.
*John Bold*, &c.

A. M.

*An ancient Tomb in the Eaſt end of the North Ile, of* Robert Coſyn, *Eſq;* Elizabeth *his Wife, and* Robert *his Son, Gent. All there buried.*

J S.

Sir *Humfrey Browne*, Knt. L. Chief Juſtice, dyed 15 *Decemb.* 1562.]

*Tumulus* Walburgis Gretſiin, Georgii Stecher, *P. M. viduæ. Obiit An.* 1597. 19. *Julii. Filiæq; mærentes P. P.*

A fair Monument in the Wall of the Chancel, Eaſt.

*A Memorial of* John Franke, *Eſquire, and* Cecilie *his wife, who had iſſue* 4. *ſonnes; viz.* John, *a Souldier;* Peter, *Gentleman Uſher, and dayly wayter to Queen* Anne; Robert, *Gentleman Uſher, and Quarter-wayter to the ſaid Queen: and*

*and* Edward, *a Souldier. And foure Daughters,* viz. Elizabeth, Dorothie, Heſter, *and* Jane.

*For remembrance of whom, the ſaid* Peter Franck, *who lyeth interred neere unto this Place, beſtowed the charge of this Monument. And the ſaid* Robert *(being his Executor) cauſed the ſame to be erected. And the which* Peter *dyed the 24. day of October,* 1612.]

*R.* A Rich and very Beautiful Monument in the Chancel with this Inſcription.

M. S.

Sir *Allen Cotton*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, ſometime Lord Maior of this Honourable City, Son of *Ralph Cotton* of *Allington*, in the Pariſh of *Whitchurch* in the County of *Salop*, Gent. Was eſpouſed unto *Ellinor* the Daughter of *Edmund Moore*, Citizen and Draper of *London*. By whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons and ſeven Daughters, and lived unto the Age of 70 Years, generally beloved, and dyed the 24th of *September*, 1628. He left behind him three Sons, *Edmond*, *John* and *William*: And two Daughters. Which Sons, in a filial Expreſſion of their Duties, have cauſed this Monument to be erected, in the Memory of their dear deceaſed Father.

When he left Earth, rich Bounty dy'd,
Mild Courteſie gave place to Pride,
Soft Mercie to bright Juſtice ſaid,
O, Siſter, we are both betray'd.
White Innocence lay on the Ground,
By Truth, and wept at eithers Wound.

The Sons of *Levi* did lament,
Their Lamps went out, their Oyl was ſpent.
Heaven hath his Soul, and only we
Spin out our Lives in Miſery.
So Death, thou miſſeſt of thy Ends,
And kil'ſt not him, but kil'ſt his Friends.

Queen *ELIZABETH*'s Monument.

Here lies her Type, who was of late
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
*Spain*'s Foyle, Faiths Shield, and Queen of State,
Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance.
In brief, of Women ne'er was ſeen,
So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.
Sith Vertue her Immortal made,
Death (enveying all that cannot die)
Her earthly Parts did ſo invade
As in it wrack'd ſelf Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts,
That ſhe ſtill lives in loyal Hearts.

Prov. 31. 29.

*Many Daughters have done vertuouſly, but thou ſurmounteſt them all.*

*She is not dead, but ſleepeth.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finiſhed my courſe,* &c.]

## *BENEFACTIONS.*

Donors and Gifts. *J. S.*

This Pariſh of S. *Martins Orgars* hath enjoyed the Benefit of many Benefactors. It hath to beſtow in Bread 52 *s. per Ann.* and other Gifts to the Uſe of the Poor, and for Ornaments and Repairs of the Church, *viz.*

| *Years.* | *Donors.* *Gifts.* |
|---|---|
| 1421. | Sir *William Cromar*, Knt. by Will gave his Houſe, or Tenement, ſtanding in *Sweetings* [*Swithens*] *Lane*; and likewiſe his Houſe and Garden in *Crutched Friers*, in S. *Olaves Hartſtreet* in *London*, for the Repair and Ornaments of the Church, and for the Uſe of the Poor. |
| 1562. | Sir *Humfrey Browne*, Knt. by Will gave 6 Meſſuages in *Cowlane* in the Pariſh of S. *Sepulchres*, for the Uſe of the Poor. |
| 1588. | *Benedict Barnham* by Will, 10 *l.* yearly for Bread to the Poor: Duly payd by Sir *Eliab Harvey*, Knt. while he lived. |
| 1592. | *Robert Cotton*, by Will, 2 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Poor. Payable by the *Drapers* Company. |
| 1611. | *Thomas Nicolſon* by Will, 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor: To be paid by the *Carpenters* Company. |
| 1613. | Sir *Humfrey Walwyn*, Knt. by Will, 5 *l. per Ann.* for the Poor. 10 *s.* whereof for a Sermon to be preached on the 5th of *November*. |
| 1613. | ——— *Benſham* yearly, 8 *s.* to the Poor: To be payd by the *Haberdaſhers*. |
| 1628. | *Samuel Middlemore* 3 *l.* yearly, by the Company of *Clothworkers*. |
| —— | *James Hall* gave by Will three Tenements ſituate in *Lamb Alley* in S. *Botulph* Pariſh without *Biſhopſgate*, going at the yearly Value of 18 *l.* 10 *s.* or thereabouts, for a Lecture to be preached every *Wedneſday* Afternoon, from *Michaelmas* to *Ladyday*. |
| 1635. | Sir *Alwyn Cotton* by Will, 4 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor: To be payd by the *Drapers*. |
| 1646. | Mr. *Henry Wollaſton*, 2 *l.* 12 *s.* *per Ann.* for Bread. |

A Gift called the *King's Debenture*, being the Sum of 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Poor of the Pariſh: Payd by the King's Auditor.

There was a Parſonage Houſe here before the Fire. Mr. *Sherwood* the Miniſter, in the Year 1673, did let it out for 40 Years, reſerving 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent. Parſonage.

A Church for the *French* in St. *Martin Orgars.* *J. S.*

A Bill in Parliament being engroſſed for the erecting a Church for the *French* Proteſtants ſojourning in *London*, in the Churchyard of this Pariſh of S. *Martins Orgars*, after the great Fire; the Pariſhioners offered Reaſons to the Parliament againſt it: Declaring nevertheleſs that they were not againſt erecting a Church, but only againſt erecting it in the Place mentioned in the Bill: Since by the Act of Rebuilding the City, the Scite and Churchyard of S. *Martins Orgars*, was directed to be encloſed with a Wall, and laid open for a Burying Place for the Pariſh. The ſaid Act was for confirming a Leaſe of the Churchyard, made from the Parſon and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh, unto certain Truſtees for 50 Years, to erect a Church there for *French* Proteſtants; with Liberty for the Parſon and Churchwardens during the ſaid Term, to renew the ſaid Leaſe for 50 Years, and ſo on. This was agreed to at a Veſtry. But many of the Pariſhioners not knowing of this that was done, and ſo without and contrary to their Aſſent, now put up their Reaſons againſt paſſing the Bill. But notwithſtanding the Bill paſſed; and there is a *French* Church there at this time, where the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, being turned into *French*, is uſed.]

Then is there one other Lane, called S. *Laurence*, of the Pariſh Church there. This Lane, down to the South ſide of the Churchyard, is of *Candlewicke Street* Ward.

The

## *The Pariſh Church of S.* LAURENCE Poultney.

Pariſh Church of St. *Laurence Poultney* made a College.

The Pariſh Church of S. *Laurence*, was increaſed with a Chapel of *Jeſus*, by *Thomas Cole*, for a Maſter and Chaplain: The which Chapel and Pariſh Church was made a College of *Jeſus*, and of *Corpus Chriſti*, for a Maſter and ſeven Chaplains, by *John Poultney*, Maior, and was confirmed by *Edward* III. the twentieth of his Reign. Of him was this Church called S *Laurence Poultney* in *Candlewicke ſtreet*. Which College was valued at 79*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* and was ſurrendered in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth; who in the ſecond of his Reign, granted and ſold unto *John Cheke* his Schoolmaſter, and *Walter Moyle*, the ſaid College of *Corpus Chriſti*, which ſtood near the ſaid S. *Laurence* Church, with ſeveral Meſſuages and Tenements there; together with the Cottages, Shops, Cellars, Sollers, Chambers, Stables, Courts and Curtelages thereunto belonging. Alſo there belonged unto the ſame College, a capital Meſſuage and Tenement called *Catford*, ſituate in *Lewiſham* in *Kent*. Which with other things, was granted to *Henry Polſtede* and *Will. More*, for 2034*l.* odd Money.

Which was granted by King *Edward* to *Cheke* and *Moyle*. *J. S.*

Poultneys Inn.

It was alſo called the College of S. *Laurence de Polteney*. The Founder had an Houſe here called *Polteneys Inn*, which was exchanged for the Church of *Napton* in the County *Warwick*, and layd to this College in 8 *R.* 2. And the Manor of *Catford* in the County of *Kent*, granted to the ſame College in 13 *E.* 3. To it alſo belonged *Abchurch*, and a Penſion thence.

Rob. Witherley, *Magiſter Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ Sti* Laurentii *de* Pulteney London, *An.* 1385.

S. *Laur. Pountney. Regiſt. Ep. Lond.*

Will. Thorp *Magiſter Colleg. Sti.* Laurentii Pountney, Lond. *Apr.* 16. 1426.]

Repaired. *R.*

The Steeple of this Church was new ledded, five new Bells were hung, and the Frames they hung in, new made. All the Iles were new raiſed and levelled, and the whole Church within and without worthily repaired and beautified, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the Years of our Lord God 1631, and 1632.

*George Downes*, } Churchwardens.
*Robert Mead*, }

St. *Laurence Poultney* Churchyard. *J. S. Libr. E.* p. 56.

Anciently through the Churchyard of S. *Laurence Poultney* Church, was a Way which the Rector once ſtop'd up, or intended ſo to do: Which cauſed a Precept directed to the Rector of S. *Laurence* in *Candlewick ſtreet* Ward, that he ſhut not the Churchyard there; becauſe it was a common Way.]

*Robert Radcliffe* Earl of *Suſſex*, and *Henry Radcliffe* Earl of *Suſſex*, were buried there.

Alderman *Beſwicke* was buried there.

*John Oliffe*, Alderman.

*Robert Browne*, and others.

An ancient Monument in the North Ile, Eaſtward. *A. M.*

*Here under lyeth the body of* William Beſwyke, *of* Beſwyke, *Citizen, while he lived, and Draper, and ſometime Alderman of* London, *who deceaſed the* 5. *day of May*, An. Dom. 1567.

A fair Stone on the Ground in the ſame Ile.

John Olyffe, *Alderman, lying under this ſtone, dyed the* 26. *day of* June, 1577. *Aged* 65. *yeeres: He was married* 40 *yeeres to* Joane *his wife: Hee had ſeven children*; Anne, John, Joane, John, Thomas, Matthew, *and* Edward, *who dyed all without iſſue, ſave onely* Joane. *Who married* John Leigh, *Eſquire, and heire of* Addington *in* Surrey, *and had iſſue* Olyffe Leigh, *now living.*

A very fair Stone and fairly plated, in the South Ile and Body of the Church.

*Every Chriſtian heart*
*ſeeketh to extoll*
*The glory of the Lord,*
*our onely Redeemer:*
*Wherefore Dame Fame*
*muſt needs inroll*
Paul Withypoll *his childe,*
*by love and Nature,*
Elizabeth, *the wife*
*of* Emanuel Lucar,
*In whom was declared*
*the goodneſſe of the Lord,*
*With many high vertues,*
*which truely I will record.*

Elizabeth Lucar, an accompliſh'd Woman.

*She wrought all Needle-workes*
*that women exerciſe,*
*With Pen, Frame, or Stoole,*
*all Pictures artificiall,*
*Curious Knots or Trailes,*
*what fancy would deviſe,*
*Beaſts, Birds, or Flowers,*
*even as things naturall:*
*Three manner hands could ſhe*
*write, them faire all.*
*To ſpeake of Algoriſme,*
*or accounts, in every faſhion,*
*Of women, few like*
*(I thinke) in all this Nation.*

*Dame Cunning her gave*
*a gift right excellent,*
*The goodly practice*
*of her Science Muſicall,*
*In divers tongues to ſing,*
*and play with Inſtrument,*
*Both Viall and Lute,*
*and alſo Virginall;*
*Not onely upon one,*
*but excellent in all.*
*For all other vertues*
*belonging to Nature,*
*God her appointed*
*a very perfect creature.*

Latine *and* Spaniſh,
*and alſo* Italian,
*She ſpake, writ, and read,*
*with perfect utterance;*
*And for the* Engliſh,
*ſhe the Garland wan.*
*In Dame* Prudence *Schoole,*
*by Graces purveyance,*
*Which cloathed her with Vertues,*
*from naked Ignorance:*
*Reading the Scriptures,*
*to judge light from darke,*
*Directing her faith to Chriſt,*
*the onely Marke.*

*The ſaid* Elizabeth *deceaſed the* 29. *day of October,* An. Dom. 1537. *Of yeeres not fully* 27. *This Stone, and all hereon contained, made at the coſt of the ſaid* Emanuel, *Merchant-Taylor.*

A Monument at the upper end of the North Ile, with this Inſcription. *R.*

*Hoc eſt neſcire, ſine Chriſto*
*plurima ſcire,*
*Si Chriſtum bene ſcis,*
*ſatis eſt, ſi cætera neſcis.*

This Monument was erected *Anno Domini* 1620, by the Lady *Ann Bromley*, late Wife unto Sir *Henry Bromley* of *Holt*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Knight, Daughter of *William Beſwicke* of *London* Alderman, in remembrance of her firſt Husband, *William Offley* of *London* Merchant, who being Free of the Merchant Taylors, fined both for Sheriff and Alderman.

He had Iſſue by the ſaid *Ann*, 15 Children, whereof 5 are living; *viz, William, Elizabeth, Margaret,*

*Margaret*, *Robert* and *Mary*. The reſt dyed Infants.]

*J. S.*

In the laſt Parochial Viſitation, the Church-wardens brought in, that they never knew or heard of any Houſe belonging to the Miniſter, it having been an Impropriation; nor no Gift for Lecture or Sermon, or any other charitable Uſes.

In this Pariſh ſtands the *Merchant Taylors* Free School, Dr. *Shorten* Head Maſter, when this Edition was firſt preparing.]

The modern State of this Ward ſtands thus.

Chief Streets and Lanes. *R. B.*

*Abchurch* Lane.

The chief Streets and Lanes herein (whether the whole or greateſt part of them) are *Great Eaſtcheap*, the whole on both ſides, except a very ſmall Part in the North Corner next to *Graſschurch Street*; *Candlewick* (now commonly called *Canon) Street*, from *Green Lettice Lane* on both ſides unto *Great Eaſtcheap: Abchurch Lane*, all except 96 Foot on the Weſt ſide, and about 140 Foot on the Eaſt ſide of the North end towards *Lombardſtreet:* St. *Nicolas Lane*, about 200 Foot at the South end on both ſides: St. *Clements Lane*, the South end, and about 180 Foot on the Weſt ſide, and 150 Foot on the Eaſt ſide: St. *Michaels Lane*, all but about 140 Foot at the South end on both ſides: *Crooked Lane*, the Weſt end, about half: St. *Martins Lane*, all on both ſides, except about 95 Foot at the South end: St. *Laurence Poultney Lane*, or *Hill*, from *Canon Street* on both ſides, a little beyond St. *Laurence* Churchyard: *Green Lettice Lane*, the Eaſt ſide. And all theſe Streets and Lanes have ſeveral Courts and Alleys, and ſmall Paſſages; which ſhall be mentioned under each.

*Great Eaſtcheap.*

*Great Eaſtcheap* begins by the Corner of *Fiſhſtreet Hill*, and runs Weſtward unto St. *Clements Lane*, where *Canon Street* begins. It took its Name *Eaſtcheap* from a Market anciently there kept for the ſerving the Eaſt part of the City: Which Market was afterwards removed to *Leadenhall Street*, and now is kept in *Leadenhall*. But ſtill *Eaſtcheap* continues a Fleſh Market, and is inhabited by a great many Butchers, as is *Little Eaſtcheap* alſo.

This Street is a great Through-fare from the Eaſtern Parts to thoſe in the Weſt. The Courts and Alleys are as followeth, beginning Eaſtwards, *viz.*

*Small Alley.*

*Small Alley* very ordinary, only for Stabling.

*Maidenhead Court.*

*Maidenhead Court*, but ſmall, with a Meeting Houſe at the upper end.

*Rat Alley.*

*Rat Alley* alſo narrow and very mean.

*White Bell Alley.*

*White Bell Alley* alſo ſmall and ordinary.

*Canon Street.*

*Bell Alley.*

*Black Swan Alley.*

*Artichoak Court.*

*Canon Street* begins at *Eaſtcheap*, and runs Weſtwards to *Green Lettice Lane*; a Street well built and inhabited by able Tradeſmen: The Courts and Alleys are, *Bell Alley*, which hath a Paſſage into St. *Nicolas Lane* through the *Bell* Tavern. *Black Swan Alley*, but indifferent. *Artichoak Court*, a pretty good Place, with a Free Stone Pavement.

*St. Clements Lane.*

*St. Clements Eaſtcheap* Church.

St. *Clements Lane* on the North ſide of *Canon Street* falls into *Lombard Street*, a Place well built and inhabited; the Part in this Ward goeth little beyond St. *Clements Eaſtcheap* Church. Which is a handſome Brick Building with Free Stone Work at the Corners, adjoining to which Church is a good handſome Place called *Church Alley*, the North ſide having a Row of Houſes, and the South ſide lying open to the Church and Churchyard. This Church is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* was Patron. It was deſtroyed in the general Fire of *London*, and ſince its Rebuilding, the Pariſh of St. *Martin Orgars* is united unto it.

*Nicolas Lane.*

St. *Nicolas Lane* ſpoken of in *Langborn* Ward, in which the greateſt part is ſeated.

*Abchurch Lane.*

*Abchurch Lane* comes out of *Lombard Street*, and runs up to *Canon Street*, a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. In this Lane are theſe Courts and Alleys.

St. *Nicolas Alley.*

St. *Nicolas Alley*, but narrow, with a Paſſage into St. *Nicolas Lane.*

*Lamb Alley.*

*Lamb Court.*

*Lamb Alley*, but indifferently inhabited, and narrow, with a Paſſage into *Sherborn Lane*; and near unto this Alley is *Lamb Court*, which is but ordinary; *Pontac*, being a noted Ordinary for the better Sort, and for a kind of *French* Wine ſo called.

St. *Mary Abchurch.*

St. *Mary Abchurch*. It is a good Brick Building, with a Churchyard encloſed by a Brick Wall; and hath an open large Free Stone Pavement on the South ſide.

The Lanes on the South ſide of *Canon Street* are St. *Michaels Lane*, and *Crooked Lane*, St. *Martins Lane*, St. *Laurence Poultney Lane*, and *Green Lettice Lane*.

St. *Michaels Lane.*

St. *Michaels Crooked Lane* Church.

St. *Michaels Lane* goes out of *Great Eaſtcheap*, and runs down into *Thamesſtreet*, which Lane is almoſt all in this Ward; that part towards *Thamesſtreet* being in *Dowgate* Ward. It is a Place well built, and inhabited. On the Eaſt ſide is ſeated St. *Michaels Crooked Lane* Church. This Church is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, the Archbiſhop thereof being Patron. *Crooked Lane* comes out of St. *Michaels Lane* by St. *Michaels* Church, and falls into *Fiſhſtreet Hill* againſt the Monument. Which Part next *Fiſhſtreet* is in the *Bridge* Ward within. It is a Place of ſome Note for the Tin Ware, there made and ſold; as alſo for Fiſhing Tackle.

*Hockins Court.*

*Meetinghouſe Yard.*

*Fen Court.*

On the Weſt ſide of St. *Michaels Lane*, over againſt the Church, is *Hockins Court*; which is but ſmall, containing two Houſes. And on the ſame ſide is *Meeting Houſe Yard*, ſo called from a Meeting Houſe, which takes up the greateſt Part. *Fen Court* hath pretty good Houſes, and a Free Stone Pavement.

*Three Tun Court.*

*Three Tun Court*, a good ſquare Place with an open Entrance for Carts.

St. *Martins Lane.*

St. *Martins* Churchyard.

St. *Martins Lane* alſo falls into *Thamesſtreet*, and is well built, and inhabited by Merchants. On the Eaſt ſide is S. *Martin Orgars* Churchyard; the Church not being rebuilt ſince its burning down in the great Fire, the Pariſh is united unto St. *Clements Eaſtcheap*. Part of the Steeple remains; where there is a Dial, which hangs over into the Street.

St. *Laurence Poultney* Lane and Church.

St. *Laurence Poultney Lane*, ſo called from the Pariſh Church there formerly ſtanding on the Weſt ſide, that was conſumed by the Fire of *London*; which is not ſince rebuilt. But the Pariſh is united unto St. *Mary Abchurch:* And the Place where the Church ſtood goes by the Name of St. *Laurence Poultney Hill*. Which is an open Place, and leadeth North-weſtwards into *Green Lettice Lane*; and Southward falleth into *Thamesſtreet*. But good Part of this Hill is in *Downgate* Ward.

*Green Lettice Lane.*

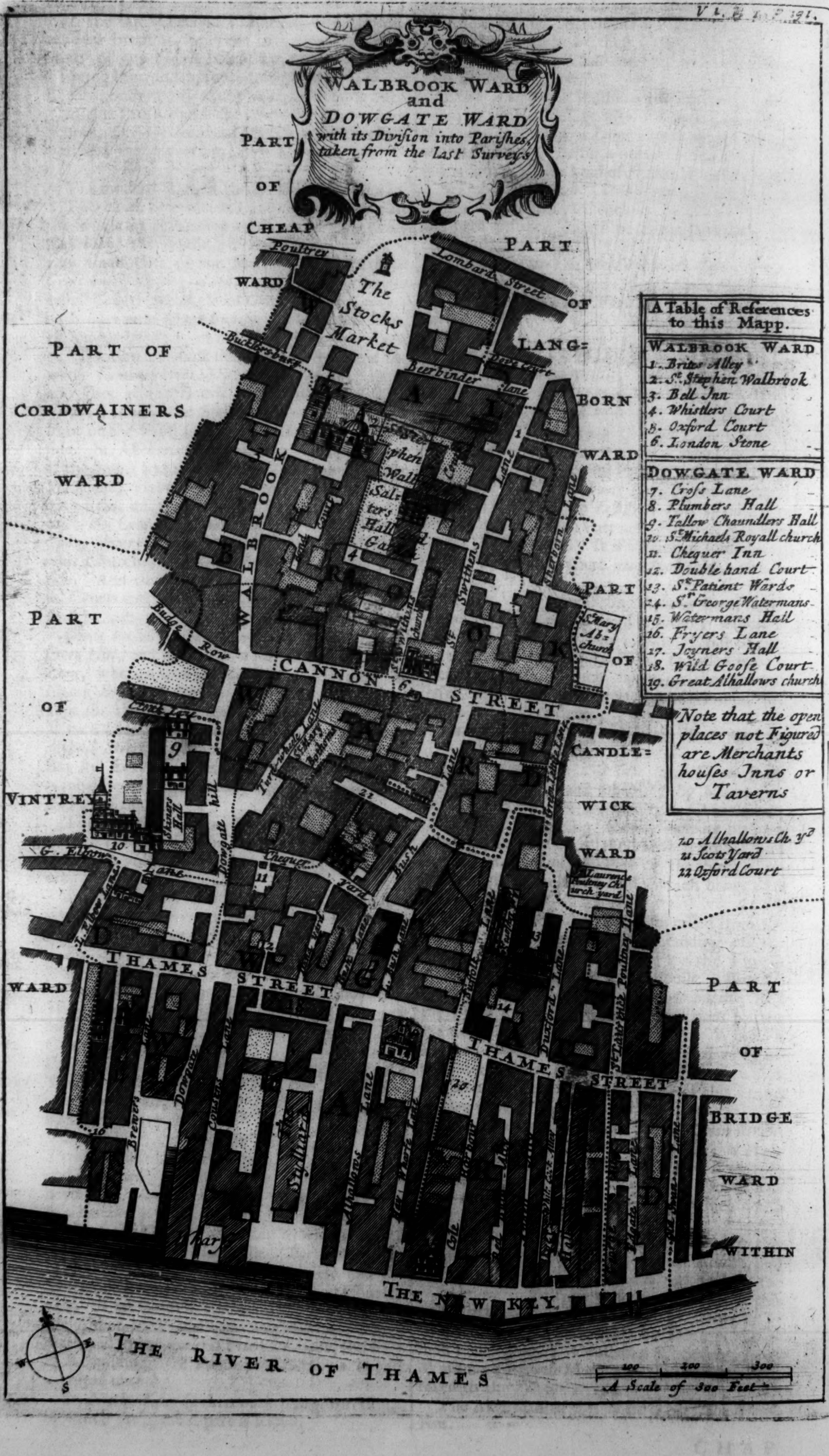
*Green Lettice Lane* comes out of *Canon Street*, and falls into St. *Laurence Poultney Hill*; a Place pretty well inhabited. The Eaſt ſide is only in this Ward; the Weſt in *Walbrook*. Out of this Lane is a Paſſage into *Suffolk Lane*, which is alſo in *Walbrook* Ward.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 24 Watchmen. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt are to ſerve on Juries for this Ward in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *December*.]

It hath now an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counſellors 8, Conſtables 8, Scavengers 6, Wardmote Inqueſt Men 12, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 16*l.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *John Ward*, Knt.

CHAP.


V1. B. 2. P. 191.
WALBROOK WARD and DOWGATE WARD with its Division into Parishes, taken from the Last Surveys
PART OF CHEAP WARD
PART OF LANG: BORN WARD
PART OF CORDWAINERS WARD
PART OF VINTREY WARD
PART OF CANDLE: WICK WARD
PART OF BRIDGE WARD WITHIN
The Stocks Market
Poultrey
Lombard Street
Bucklersbury
Beerbinder Lane
Walbrook
Budge Row
Cannon Street
Thames Street
Dowgate hill
Chequer Yard
Bush Lane
Elbow Lane
St. Swithens Lane
Salters Hall & Garden
THE NEW KEY
THE RIVER OF THAMES
A Table of References to this Mapp.
WALBROOK WARD
1. Brites Alley
2. St. Stephen Walbrook
3. Bell Inn
4. Whistlers Court
5. Oxford Court
6. London Stone
DOWGATE WARD
7. Cross Lane
8. Plumbers Hall
9. Tallow Chaundlers Hall
10. St. Michaels Royall church
11. Chequer Inn
12. Double hand Court
13. St. Patient Wards
14. St. George Watermans
15. Watermans Hall
16. Fryers Lane
17. Joyners Hall
18. Wild Goose Court
19. Great Allhallows church
Note that the open places not Figured are Merchants houses Inns or Taverns
20 Allhallows Ch. yd
21 Scots Yard
22 Oxford Court
100 200 300
A Scale of 300 Feet

* * *

## CHAP. XIII.

# *WALBROOK* WARD.

*The Bounds. St.* Swithens *Church,* London *Stone.* Stocks Market. *St.* Mary Woolchurch. *St.* Stephen Walbrook. *St.* Johns *upon* Walbrook. *St.* Mary Bothaw. *Whether* Henry Fitz Alwyne *was buried there. The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Walbrook* Ward. The Bounds. *WALBROOK* Ward beginneth at the Weſt end of *Candlewick Street* Ward. It runneth down *Candlewick Street*, Weſt toward *Budge Row*. It hath on the North ſide thereof Saint *Swithens Lane*, ſo called of St. *Swithen*, a Pariſh Church by *London Stone*. This Lane is repleniſhed (on both the ſides) with fair builded Houſes, and is wholly of *Walbrook* Ward.

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* SWITHEN.

St. *Swithen.* The ſaid Pariſh Church of St. *Swithen* ſtandeth at the South Weſt Corner of this Lane, and hath been lately new builded. For Licence was procured to new build and encreaſe the Church and Steeple and Churchyard in the year, 1420.

Repaired. *R.* This Church hath had no repair ſince the years of our Lord, 1607, and 1608. In the firſt of which it was begun to be repaired, *Richard Glover* and *Thomas Wood*, Churchwardens. And in the laſt fully beautified and finiſhed at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners.

*Thomas Wood*, } Churchwardens,
*Richard Hewit*, }

Benefactors; and Perſons here buried. Sir *John Hend*, Draper, Maior, was an eſpecial Benefactor thereunto, as appeareth by his Arms in the Glaſs Windows, even in the tops of them; which is in a Field Silver, a chief Azure, a Lion paſſant Silver, a Cheveron Azure, three Eſcalops Silver. He lyeth buried in the body of this Church, with a fair Stone laid on him, but the Plates and other Inſcriptions are defaced.

Rebuilt. *J. S.* This Church having been burnt down by the great Fire, was built in an octangular Form, with a fine fret Cieling, but without any Pillar.]

### MONUMENTS.

*Roger Depham*, Alderman, was buried there.

*Thomas Aylesbourgh*, *William Neve*, and *Matilde Caxton*, founded Chauntries, and were buried there.

*John Butler*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1420.

*Raph Jocoline*, Maior, a Benefactor, buried in a fair Tomb.

*William White*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1482. and others.

*Rob. Taterſal.* St. *Swithen. E. Al.* *Rob. Taterſal*, Citizen and Clothworker, buried in the Church of S. *Swithins*, near the Door of St. *Katharine*'s Chapel, gave by his Will dated *Sept.* 8. 1429. his Manor of *Wanſted* in *Eſſex* to his Wife *Anne*, for her Life: And after, to his Son *John Taterſal*. Item, *He bequeathed* xx s. *Pro Conſolatione, Confortatione, & Diſportatione, inde faciend. & habend. in eſculentis, & poculentis, inter iuvènes, homines ſervientes & Apprenticios artis meæ pannar. in* Candelwyk Street, Lond. *ad orand. pro aia mea.* He was Sheriff, *Ann.* 1422.]

*Stephanus Slanie, Miles, Senator, Vicecomes & Prætor florentiſſimæ iſtius Urbis; Cum ſumma fide, nec minore prudentia iis Honoribus functus fuiſſet, Et ex Margareta Conjuge, Filia Gaſpari Pheſant, Armig. quinque filios & ſex filias ſuſcepiſſet: Tandem ſatur annis, Ætatis* 84. *Salutis,* 1608. *Decembris* 27. *Animam Cœlo, corpus humo reddidit.* A fair Tomb in the Eaſt end of the North Ile. *A. M.*

*Stephanus, filior. natu maximus, ſuperſtite Anna unica filia ex Catharina, filia* Walteri Aſton, *Militis, Obiit.* Gaſparus & Thomas *Cœlibes*, Richardus *Biennis*, Timotheus *Bimeſtris obierunt.* Maria *primogenita ſuperſtes, nupta primum* Richardo Broadgate, *Mercatori, deinde* Humphry Weld, *Militi, Maiori iſtius Civitatis:* Alicia *moritur*, Elizabetha *ſuperſtes nupta* Samueli Lennard, *Militi.* Alicia *obiit:* Anna *nupta* Thomæ Culpepper, *Armig. cui cum tres liberos ſuperſtites peperiſſet, è vita migravit.* Martha *Cœlebs expiravit.*

---

In Obitum viri verè Venerabilis, Domini *Joannis Hart*, Equitis, olim hujus Civitatis Prætoris, & hujus Eccleſiæ Patroni, Carmen Funebre.

A goodly Tomb, Eaſt, in the upper end of the South Ile.

*QVis laudes memorare*
*tuas? Quis facta valebit*
*Nuper ad Æthereos,*
Harte, *reverſe polos?*
*Quis genium, ingenium,*
*magnæque capacia Curæ*
*Pectora,* Londino
*pectora grata tuo?*
*Aſpice qui dubitas,*
*ſurgentia culmina Muſis,*
*Illa ſub arctois*
*qua jacet ora plagis,*
*Nunc obiit. Cohibe*
*lachrymas, nec credito, Lector,*
*Vitam, quæ fuerat*
*non niſi ſancta, brevem.*

This Sir *John Hart* had two Wives: And one Daughter married to Sir *George Bolls*, and another to *Humfry Smith*, Aldermen.

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Church

*Neere this place lyeth the body of the Worſhipfull,* Randal Manning, *Eſquire, Merchant Adventurer,*

*turer, Citizen and Skinner of* London: *who had to Wife*, Katharine, *daughter of* Nicholas Dewren, *Citizen and Goldſmith of* London: *and had by her ſundry children, whereof eight married, and ſixe of them were living at his death. He departed this life at the age of* 78. *yeeres, on the nineteenth day of January*, Anno Domini, 1611.

A ſmall Memory on a Pillar in the middle Ile.

*Maſter* Bartholomew Barnes, *Citizen, Mercer, and Merchant-Adventurer, a worſhipfull and wiſe Gentleman, and a worthy friend and favourer of Religion. He had fined both for Sheriffe and Alderman, and at laſt, being* 61. *yeeres old, ſickned, died, and was buried at* Bathe, *October the firſt*, 1606. *And left behind him* Margaret *his wife; by whom he had iſſue*, Bartholomew, Elizabeth, Margaret *and* Mary.

Bartholomæus *adeſt*,
*tumulo* Barneſius *iſti*
*Nomen adeſt, non cum*
*nomine corpus ineſt.*
*Sexaginta nimis,*
*quem ſex donaſſe miniſtros*
*Conſtat, erat tantus*
*Religionis amor.*
*Attigerat ſummos,*
*quos abnuit, urbis honores,*
*Subcomitis faſces,*
*patriciamque togam.*
*Jamque ſui luctum*
*deſideriumque reliquit*
*Nato & natabus*
*cum genetrice tribus.*

In the middle Ile upon a Pillar.
* al. 1605.
* al. 1593.
* By *Andria* his Wife.

*In the middle Ile lyeth the body of* Walter Plummer, *of this Citie and Pariſh, Merchant-taylor, who departed this life in* March, 1607.* *Alſo of* Elizabeth *his Wife, daughter of* Robert Delacre, *who dyed in* Anno 1595.* *And had together five ſonnes, and one daughter, and left living three ſonnes*, John, Edward *and* Thomas. John Plummer *of* London, *Eſquire, one of thoſe ſonnes, dyed in September*, 1608. *and lyeth here buried: who* had two ſonnes, and one daughter, whereof* John *and* Elizabeth *were living at his death, and his wife with child of a third ſonne.*

*Diſceſſerunt è vita Anno Ætatum ſuarum* 78. & 58.

A fair plated Stone in the middle Ile.

*No living creature lives ſo long,*
*but once muſt needs give place,*
*When doleful Death, that Champion ſtrong,*
*arreſts them with his Mace.*
*Example take by me,*
*which did my life enjoy*
*The ſpace of ſixty yeeres, lacke three,*
*which Death did then deſtroy.*
*Like thee I was ſometime,*
*but now am turn'd to duſt,*
*As thou at length (O earth and ſlime)*
*returne to aſhes muſt.*
*Of the Company of Clothworkers*
*a brother I became,*
*A long time in the Livery,*
*I lived of the ſame.*
*Then Death that deadly ſtroke did give,*
*which now my joyes doth frame,*
*In Chriſt I dyed, by Chriſt to live,*
John Rogers *was my name.*
*My loving wife and children two,*
*my place behind ſupply,*
*God grant them living ſo to doe,*
*that they in him may dye.*

Hee departed the 5. day of Auguſt, *An. Dom.* 1576. And ſhe then living, did alſo deceaſe the, &c.

*Triſte puer Carmen*
*Patris poſui Monumento,*
*Hic lapis ut poſſit*
*Carmina ſcripta loqui.*

*This ſorrowfull Verſe, I ſilly ſonne*
*my Fathers Grave did give,*
*That it might ſpeake now he is dead,*
*as though he ſtill did live.*]

J. S.

Adde, *Tho. Wheatenhal*, who bore quarterly 16 Shields.

*Randolph Marmiage*, Merchant Taylor. His Wife *Katharine* Daughter of—— *Dewren*, Goldſmith.]

R.

*A very fair Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.*

Sir *Geo. Bolles.* Knight.

This Monument

Was erected at the ſole Coſt and Charges of *Joan*, Lady *Bolles*, in memory of her late dear and worthy Husband, the Right Worſhipful Sir *George Bolles*, Knt. ſometimes Lord Maior of the City of *London*. A Gentleman worthily deſcended, of an ancient and unblamed Family, ſeated in *Lincolnſhire*. Which Lady *Joan* was the eldeſt Daughter of that worthy and famous deceaſed Knight, Sir *John Hart*, ſometimes likewiſe Lord Maior of the City of *London*, and both Brothers of the Right Worſhipful Fraternity of the *Grocers*. Two Branches of that vertuous Stem now flouriſhing: his Son *John Bolles*, Eſq; now living at *Skampton* in *Lincolnſhire*, and his eldeſt Daughter *Anne*, the Wife of Captain *Humphry Smith*, of *London*, Grocer, who deceaſed the firſt of *September* 1621. being aged 83 years.

### *EPITAPH.*

Honour, Integrity,
Compaſſion,
Thoſe three fill'd up
the life time of this Man:
Of Honour, the grave
Prætorſhip he bare,
Which he diſcharg'd with
Conſcience, Truth, and Care.
He poſſes'd Earth,
as he might Heaven poſſeſſe,
Wiſe to doe right,
but never to oppreſſe.

His Charity was better
felt than knowne,
For when he gave,
there was no Trumpet blown.
What more can be compriz'd
in one Mans Fame,
To crown a Soule,
and leave a living Name?
All his juſt Praiſe
in her Life may be read,
The true Wife of his Worth,
as of his Bed.

Over againſt the other, in the ſame Ile, is a fair Monument, with this Inſcription.

### EPITAPHIUM

*Generoſi, & ſummæ ſpei juvenis*, Georgii Bolles *Armigeri, Domini* Johannis Bolles, *Baronetti, de Skampton in Comitatu* Lincolnienſi, *& Dominæ* Katharinæ *Uxoris Filii primogeniti, quì cùm ageret Annum Ætatis viceſimum, exiit ex hac vita, Anno Dom.* 1632.

*Nil opus hos cineres,*
*florum decorare corollis:*
*Flos, hîc compoſitus*
*qui jacet, ipſe fuit.*
*Moribus, Ingenio,*
*Naturâ ſuavis, aperto*
*Pectore, cui niveus*
*nil niſi Candor, erat.*
*Quem* Sidneiani *ſpatiis,*
*umbraque lycæi,*
*Artibus excoluit*
Granta *diſerta ſuis.*
*Bis denos vitæ nondum*
*numeraverat Annos,*
*Cum brevis extremum*
*clauderet hora diem.*
*O quantos gemituſque ſuis*
*luctuſque reliquit,*
*Tam properè Angelicas*
*dum ſitit ire domos.*
*Euge beate, tuo cum Chriſto*
*ſorte fruaris,*
*Sentiat & ſimilem,*
*qui legit iſta ſitim.*

Ri. Dugard, *Mœrens compoſuit.*]

Modern Monuments. *J. S.*

The modern MONUMENTS here in this Church of St. *Swithen*, are theſe.

On the North ſide of the Table. *Michael Godfrey*, of *London*, Merchant, the eleventh Son of *Tho. Godfrey* of *Hoddiford*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; deceaſed *Decemb.* 3. 1689. And his Daughter *Elizabeth*, 1691. And *Heſter* his other Daughter, married to *Hugh Smithſon* of *Tottenham*, Eſq; dying in Childbed, 1698.

Upon a Pillar near the Gallery, a Monument for *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, Son of the aboveſaid *Michael Godfrey*. He was a memorable and very worthy Man; being elected the firſt Deputy Governor of the Bank of *England*. Attending his Majeſty King *William* encamped before *Namur* was ſlain by a Canon Ball from the Works of the beſieged, 17. *July*, 1695. His Body was brought over, and here buried.

On a blue Stone before the Communion Rail.

*Here lyeth the Body of Mrs* Agnes Reid, *Daughter of the Honourable* John Reid, *Eſq; one of his Majeſties Judges in the Iſland* Barbadoes, *who departed this Life the firſt day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord*, 1685.

Virtue and Beauty here doth lye,
All her Sexes ſole Epitomie,
They muſt have Muſick; all the Arts
Judgments to uſe or want her Parts.
When ſuch vaniſh; then what can ſave
The moſt ingenious from the Grave.

On the North ſide over the Communion Table hangs a Hatchment with the Arms of the *Holworthys*.

On the South near the Communion Table, another with this Inſcription.

*Sir* John Bolle, *Baronet, dyed* March *the Third*, 1685. *He lyes underneath in the Vault belonging to his Family.*

Charities.

CHARITIES belonging to this Pariſh are as follow:

The Poor have 12 *d. per* Week in Bread. 50 *s. per ann.* allowed them in Coals; the Gift of *Henry Hobener*.

A weekly Lecture formerly 14 *l. per ann.* now reduced to 10 *l.* 10 *s.* being the Gift of *Tho. Wetnal*, in the Reign of K. *James* I. It is in the Hands of Truſtees.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire: But burnt down; rebuilt by *Henry Whiſler* of S. *Mary Abchurch*, on a Leaſe for forty Years, commencing *March* the 25th 1675. Ground Rent 4 *l. per ann.* The Dimenſions in front 13 Foot, in length 30 Foot, in breadth backward 10 Foot 9 Inches, little more or leſs.]

Prior of *Tortington*'s Inn. *Oxford* Place by *London Stone.*

On the North ſide of this Church and Churchyard, is one fair and large builded Houſe, ſometime pertaining to the Prior of *Tortington* in *Suſſex*, ſince that to the Earls of *Oxford*, *Anno* 1598. to Sir *John Hart*, Alderman, [after him to Mr. *Humfrey Smith*, Alderman of this City, who married a Daughter of the ſaid *Hart*.] Which Houſe hath a fair Garden belonging thereunto, lying on the Weſt ſide thereof. On the backſide two other fair Houſes in *Walbrook*. In the Reign of King *Henry* VII. Sir *Richard Empſon*, Knt. [Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*] dwelled in one of them, and *Edmond Dudley*, Eſq; in the other: Either of them had a Door of entercourſe into this Garden, wherein they met, and conſulted on Matters at their pleaſures. In this *Oxford Place* Sir *Ambroſe Nicolas* kept his Maioralty: Since him, the ſaid Sir *John Hart* did likewiſe.

*Empſon* and *Dudley* dwelt hereabouts.

*London Stone.*

On the South ſide of this high Street, near unto the Chanel, is pitched upright a great Stone, called *London Stone*, fixed in the Ground very deep, faſtned with Bars of Iron, and otherwiſe ſo ſtrongly ſet, that if Carts do run againſt it through negligence, the Wheels be broken, and the Stone it ſelf unſhaken.

The cauſe why this Stone was there ſet, the very time When, or other Memory hereof is there none. But that the ſame hath long continued there, is manifeſt, namely, ſince (or rather before) the time of the Conqueſt. For in the end of a fair written Goſpel Book, given to *Chriſt*'s *Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Ethelſtane*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, I find noted of Lands or Rents in *London* belonging to the ſaid Church, whereof one Parcel is deſcribed to lye near unto *London Stone*. Of later time we read, that in the year of Chriſt, 1135. the firſt of King *Stephen*, a Fire, which began in the Houſe of one *Ailward*, near unto *London Stone*, conſumed all Eaſt to *Ealdgate*. In which fire the Priory of the holy *Trinity* was burnt, and Weſt to S. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine in S. *Paul*'s Church: And theſe be the eldeſt Notes that I read thereof.

*Lib. Trin.* Antiquity of *London Stone.*

Read Mr. *John Speed*, what he ſaith thereof, and of the like Stones.

Some have ſaid, this Stone to have been ſet as a Mark in the middle of the City within the Wall: But in truth it ſtandeth far nearer to the River of *Thames*, than to the Wall of the City.

Some others have ſaid, the ſame to be ſet, for the tendering and making of payment by Debtors to their Creditors, at their appointed days and times, till of later time, payments were more uſually made at the Font in *Ponts* * Church, and now moſt commonly at the *Royal Exchange*. Some again have imagined, the ſame to be ſet up by one *John* or *Thomas Londonſtone*, dwelling there againſt it. But more likely it is, that ſuch Men have taken Name of the Stone, than the Stone of them; as did *John* at *Noke*, *Thomas* at *Stile*, *William* at *Wall*, or *Well*, &c.

* So writ in all the Editions, for *Pauls* undoubtedly.

*J. S.*

Methinks, ſome of our Forefathers had a Conceit, that *London Stone* was ſet up in ſignification of the City's Devotion towards Chriſt and his Care and Protection of the City; under the Notion of a *Stone*, on which it was founded, and by his Favour ſo long preſerved. For that Way thoſe Rhimes of *Fabian* in the Praiſe of *London*, ſeem to look.

*Wev.* Monum. p. 352.

It is ſo ſure a STONE that that is upon
ſette
For though ſome have it thrette
With Manaſes grym and grette
Yet hurte had it none:
CRYSTE is the very STONE
That the Citie is ſet uppon
Which from al hys Foone
Hath ever preſerved yt.

*London Stone* for meaſuring Miles.

*And for publick Declarations.

And ſince others have caſt in their Conjectures in a Matter ſo obſcure, by reaſon of the Antiquity of it, let me add one or two of mine own. The *Romans* reckoned their Miles from all great Towns and Places by Stones pitched; and ſo they did in *Britain*. And perhaps this might be the Stone for *London*; from which preciſe Place to meaſure their Miles from this City towards the other Parts of the Land. And this Street in former Times being the chief Street of *London*, as *Cheapſide* now is, this *Londonſtone* ſeems to have been the Place (and likely enough upon this Stone) whence Proclamations and publick Notices of Things were given to the Citizens. There is a Paſſage in our Chronicles that favours this Conceit. In *Henry* VI. his Time, *Anno* 1450. when *Jack Cade* the *Kentiſh* Rebel, who feigned himſelf the Lord *Mortimer*, came through *Southwark* into *London*, he marched to this Stone; where was a great Confluence of People, and the Lord Maior among the reſt: Here he ſtruck his Sword upon it, and ſaid, *Now is* Mortimer *Lord of this City:* And there making a formal, but lying Declaration to the Maior, departed back again to *Southwark*.

*London Stone* ſet up perhaps for religious Worſhip.
Mr. *Owen* of *Shrewſbury*.

Perhaps this Stone may be of greater Antiquity than the Times of the *Romans*, and was an Object or Monument of Heathen Worſhip: If any be moved ſo to think from what an exquiſite *Britiſh* Antiquitarian aſſerts, that the *Britains* erected Stones for religious Worſhip, and that the *Druids* had Pillars of Stone in Veneration. Which Cuſtom, he ſaith, they borrowed from the *Greeks*, who, as *Pauſanias* writeth, adored rude and unpoliſhed Stones.]

*Walbrook* Street.
*Walbrook* Conduit.
*J. S.*

Down Weſt from this Pariſh Church, and from *London Stone*, have ye *Walbrook* Corner. [Here was a Conduit before the great Fire: Which was new built in the year 1568. at the Cities charge: But not rebuilt.] From whence runneth up a Street North, to the *Stocks*, called *Walbrook*, becauſe it ſtandeth on the Eaſt ſide of the ſame Brook, by the Bank thereof: And the whole Ward taketh Name of that Street. On the Eaſt ſide of this Street, and at the North Corner thereof, is the *Stocks* Market, which had this beginning.

*Stockes* Market.
* *Wales.* Firſt Edit.

About the year of Chriſt, 1282. *Henry Wallis* *, Maior, cauſed divers Houſes in this City to be builded towards the maintenance of *London Bridge*; namely, one void place, near unto the Pariſh Church, called *Wooll Church*, on the North ſide thereof, where ſometime (the Way being very large and broad) had ſtood a pair of Stocks, for puniſhment of Offenders. This Building took name of thoſe Stocks, and was appointed (by him) to be a Market-place for Fiſh and Fleſh in the midſt of the City. Other Houſes be builded in other Places, as by Patent of *Edward* the Firſt it doth appear, dated the Tenth of his Reign.

Shops in the *Stocks* Market.
*Lib. Horn.*
*J. S.*

This *Stocks* Market was ſometime belonging to the Keepers of the Bridge of *London*, and they let the Shops for Term of their Lives to the *Butchers* and *Fiſhmongers*, at certain Rents, which were appropriated for the Uſe of the ſaid Bridge. But afterwards it was concluded, that no Keeper of the ſaid Bridge ſhould let the ſaid Shops for Life, without the Concurrence of the Maior and Commonalty, as appears by this Record.

*John de Giſors* being Maior [about the Year 1312 or 1313.] there was a Congregation of honeſt Men of the Commonalty met, to treat concerning the State of the *Butchers* and *Fiſhmongers* holding Places at the *Stocks*. And it was agreed by the whole Commonalty, that all they who took their Places by the Demiſe of *John le Bevere*, and of other ſix honeſt Men, to whom *Henry le Galeys* heretofore Maior, and the whole Commonalty granted and demiſed the ſame Places, *viz.* That whole Houſe which is called the *Stocks*, for the Term of the Life of the ſaid *John Bevere* and his Companions, for a certain Sum of Money, which they rendred yearly to *London Bridge*, that they may enjoy the ſame. And the ſame *John* and the others, may demiſe thoſe Places to the *Butchers* and *Fiſhmongers*, according to what was indented in a certain Writing between the ſaid *Henry*, the Maior and the Commonalty, on the one Part, and the ſaid *John*, &c. on the other, and enrolled in the *Huſtengs*. And it was likewiſe agreed, that other *Butchers* who have ſince taken Places by the Demiſe of other Keepers of the *Bridge*, and have paid certain Sums, to have for the Term of their Lives, and can ſhew it, may have and hold them. And that for the future, thoſe Places which are not held in the aforeſaid Market, be taken into the Hands of the Commonalty, and be demiſed by the Keepers of the *Bridge*, who are now Tenants yearly. [the *Bridge* Keepers being from that time yearly choſen] And it is agreed, that no ſuch Keepers for the time to come, have Power of letting any Places for Term of Life, without the Aſſent and Will of the Maior, Aldermen and Commonalty.]

*Ro. Fabian.*

* *Coutes.* Firſt Edit.

After this, in the year 1322. the 17th of *Edw.* 2. a Decree was made by *Hamond Chickwell*, Maior, that none ſhould ſell Fiſh or Fleſh out of the Markets appointed, to wit, *Bridge Street*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Old Fiſh Street*, S. *Nicolas Shambles*, and the ſaid *Stocks*, on pain to forfeit ſuch Fiſh or Fleſh as were ſold, for the firſt time, and the ſecond time to loſe their Freedom. Which Act was made by commandment of the King, under his Letters Patents, dated at the *Tower* the 17. of his Reign: And then was this *Stocks* let to Farm for 46 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* by year. This *Stocks* Market was again begun to be builded, in the year 1410. in the 11th of *Henry* IV. and was clean finiſhed in the year next following. In the year 1507. the ſame was rented at 56 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.* And in the year 1543. *John Cotes* being Maior, there was in this *Stocks* Market for Fiſhmongers, twenty five Boards or Stalls, which rented yearly to 34 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* There were for Butchers eighteen Boards or Stalls, rented at 40 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* and there were alſo Chambers above, ſixteen, rented at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in all, 82 *l.* 3 *s.*

Conduit by the *Stocks.*
R.

By the Stocks was a Stone Conduit ſet up by the Inhabitants, where before was only a Pipe of Lead. As appears by an Act of Common Council, *viz.*

At a Common Council held on *Tueſday*, *November* the 27th. 1 *Hen.* 8. this Petition was preferred and granted:

“ To the Right Honourable the Lord Maior,
“ and his Brethren the Aldermen, and to the
“ diſcreet Perſons of the Common Council of
“ this City of *London*.

“ Beſeeching your good Lordſhip and Maſterſhips, the Inhabitants dwelling about the

“ *Stockes*, that by the ſpace of five or ſixe yeeres
“ paſt, a vent of water hath runne by a Pipe of
“ Lead beſide the *Stockes*; which pipe of Lead,
“ by reaſon that it is not cloſed, is daily hurt
“ with Horſes and Carts: It may therefore pleaſe
“ your good Lordſhip and Maſterſhips, and all
“ our Maſters of the Common Councell, to
“ grant and give licence unto the ſaid Inhabi-
“ tants, upon their own proper coſts and charges
“ to make or cauſe to bee made, a little Poſterne
“ of Stone with a Ceſterne of lead therein: ſo
“ that the ſaid water ſhall bee therein preſerved
“ and conveyed: and ſo to bee drawne out by
“ Cocks, to the Common weale of all the ſaid
“ Inhabitants thereabout dwelling. Thus at the
“ reverence of God, and in the way of charity.

This is the Poſtern now preſently there ſtanding over againſt the South Eaſt.]

## *The Pariſh Church of S.* MARY WOOLCHURCH.

Pariſh Church of S. *Mary Woolchurch.* Tronage or weighing of Wool, cauſed the Church to be called *Woolchurch* Haw.

Next unto this *Stocks* is the Pariſh Church of S. *Mary Woolchurch*, ſo called of a Beam placed there ever in the Churchyard, as it ſeemeth: for the ſame was thereof called *Woollchurch Haw*, of the Tronage or weighing of *Wooll* there uſed. And to verifie this, I find amongſt the Cuſtoms of *London*, written in *French*, in the Reign of *Edward* II. a Chapter intituled, *Les Cuſtomes de Woollchurch Haw*, wherein is ſet down, what was there to be paid for every Parcel of Wooll weighed, [*viz. Ceo eſt la Cuſtume de* Wollecherch: *De une libre de Leyne a foreyne*, ob. *Et de un Sak fors*, ob. &c.] This Tronage, or weighing of Wooll, till the ſixth of *Richard* II. was there continued; and until that *John Churchman* builded the *Cuſtom Houſe* upon *Wooll Key*, to ſerve for the ſaid Tronage, as is before ſhewed in *Tower Street* Ward.

*Lib. Alb.* *J. S.*

New builded.

This Church is reaſonable fair and large, and was lately new builded, by Licence granted in the 20th of *Henry* VI. with Condition to be builded fifteen Foot from the *Stocks* Market, for ſparing of Light to the ſame. The Parſon of this Church is to have four Marks the year, for Tythe of the *Stocks*, paid him by the Maſters of the *Bridge Houſe*, by a ſpecial Decree made the ſecond of *Henry* VII.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was richly repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1629.

*Francis Browne,* } Churchwardens.
*Robert New,* }

A very fair Skreen, at the middle Weſt Door of this Church, was the Gift of Captain *Edward Dichfeyld*, at the time of his going out of his Office of Churchwarden in the Year 1620.]

An *Anniverſary* in this Church. *J. S.*

In this Pariſh ſtood two Meſſuages and Tenements, in the ſeveral Tenures of *William Franklyn* and *Fabian Withers*, given for the Maintenance of one Prieſt, and an Anniverſary in the ſaid Church. Which coming unto King *Edward* VI. by the Act that diſſolved Chantries, he ſold them, being the yearly Value of 8 *l.* to *Alice Withers*, Widow, in the third of his Reign, for 44 *l.*]

*Will. Bothes* Legacy. *J. Worthington.*

*William Bothe* of *London*, Grocer, made his Will *Jun.* 12, 1434. to be buried in this Church, and bequeathed *Verſus Fabricam Corporis ejuſd. Eccleſ. de* Maria de Wolchurche, *ita ut Parochiani ejuſd. habeant aiãm meam in eorum precib. ſpecialiter recommendat.* 40 *Marc. Sterlin.*

An *Obit* for *Elen Fuller* to be kept here for 5 years. *J. Wor.*

One *Elyn Fuller* an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, and buried in this Church, appointed the Rent of an Houſe for the keeping her yearly *Obit*, by her Will bearing Date in *Aug.* 1521. in theſe Words. Alſo, I give unto myn Executor the Reverſion of my Houſe in *Weſtminſter*, that is for to ſay, to *Mich.* next and 5 yeres following, paying yerely for the ſame at the feaſt of the Nativity of S. *John Bapt.* for quit rent 4 ſh. Farthermore, I will that myn Executor ſhal kepe yerely, during the ſaid yeres, about the tyme of my Departure an *Obit*, that is to ſay, *Dirige* over Even, and Maſſe on the Morrow, for my Sowl, Mr. *Kneyſworths* Sowl, my Lady Sowl, and al Chriſten Sowls. And in default hereof ſo made, I wil that then, and from thenceforth the Parſon and Churchwardens of S. *Mary Wolchurch* for tyme being, have and occupy the ſaid Houſe, to the Value of 4 Mark by yere, paying and keping, as is aboveſayd, an Anniverſary.

Legacies of one *Wynger.* *J. Wor.*

One *George Wyngar* by his Will, dated in Sept. 13. 1521. ordered to be buried in the Church of *Woolchurch* beſyde the *Stocks* in *London*, under a Stone lying at my Lady *Wyngars* pew dore, at the Steppe comyng up to the Chappel. *Item*, I bequeith to pore Maids mariages, 13 *l.* 6 *ſh.* 8 *d.* *Item*, I bequeith to Hyewais, where it is moſt nedeful 4 *l.* — To every pore Houſeholder of this my Pariſh 4 *d.* a pece, to the Sum of 40 *ſh.* *Item*, I bequeith to the High Altar of S. *Nicolas* Chapel 10 *l.* for an Altar Cloth of Velvet with my Name brotheryd thereupon, with a Wyng, and G and A and R cloſyd in a Knot. Alſo I wold that a Subdeacon of Whyte Damask, be made to the Hyghe Altar with my Name brotheryd; to ſyng in, on our Lady daies, in the Honour of God and our Lady to the value of 5 Marks.]

S. *Nicholas* Chapel.

Benefactors, and Perſons buried here.

*John Winger*, Grocer, Maior, 1504. was a great helper to the rebuilding of this Church, and was there buried, 1505. He gave unto it by his Teſtament, two large Baſons of Silver, and 20 *l.* in Money.

Alſo *Richard Shore*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1505. was a great Benefactor in his Life, and by his Teſtament, gave 20 *l.* to make a Porch at the Weſt end thereof, and was there buried.

*Richard Hatfield* of *Steplemorden* in *Cambrigeſhire*, lyeth entombed there, 1467.

*Edward Deoly*, Eſq; 1467.

*John Handſord*, Grocer, made the Font of that Church, very curiouſly wrought, painted and gilded, and was there buried.

*John Archer*, Fiſhmonger, 1487.

*Anne Cawood* founded a Chauntrie there, &c.

A fair Stone at the Chancel Door within. *A. M.*

*In* Sevenoke, *into*
*the World my Mother brought me,*
Hawlden *Houſe in* Kent,
*with Armes ever honour'd me*;
Weſtminſter *Hall*
*(thirty ſix Yeeres after) knew me.*
*Then ſeeking Heaven,*
*Heaven from the World tooke me:*
*Whilome alive,*
Thomas Scot *Men called me:*
*Now laid in Grave,*
*Oblivion covereth me.*]

### *Queen* ELIZABETH's *Monument.*

*R.*

*Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. ſecond Daughter to *Henry* VIII. begotten of the Lady *Anne Bullen* his ſecond Wife, and Grandchild to *Henry* VII. and *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to *Edward* IV. born at *Greenwich* the 17th of *September* 1534. She ſucceeded her Siſter, Queen *Mary*, as Queen of *England*: Reſtoring true Religion, reducing Coin to the juſt Value, aſſiſted *France* and the *Low Countries*, overcame

vercame the *Spaniſh Invincible* Armies; and was for Prudence, Juſtice and Piety, not only the Patron of her Sex, but a Pattern for all Princes of *Chriſtendom*.

She dyed at *Richmond* the 24th of *March* 1602, being 69 Years, 6 Months, and 17 Days old, when ſhe had reigned 44 Years, 4 Months and 7 Days.

*If Royal Vertues*, &c.
*They that truſt in the Lord*, &c.
Spain's *Rod*, &c.

Under her.

Th' admired Princeſs through the World applauded,
For Supreme Vertues rareſt Imitation,
Whoſe Sceptre's Rule Fame's loud-voiced Trump hath lauded
Unto the Eares of every foreign Nation:
Canopied under powerful Angels Wings,
To her immortal Praiſe ſweet Science ſings.

## GIFTS.

Gifts. *J. S.*

Of the Gifts and Legacies belonging to this Pariſh, the Churchwardens in the Parochial Viſitation, *Ann.* 1693, brought in no other Account, but that they were too long to be inſerted in their Preſentment; and that a View might be had of them in their Pariſh Books.

Parſonage.

And they believed there was a Parſonage Houſe there formerly, before the ſame was burnt down. It appeared by the Viſitation Book *Anno* 1636, that the Glebe amounted to 22 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* But in the Year 1693, and the Years thereabouts, the Incumbent received but 16 *l.* 12. 4 *d.*

Glebe.

From the *Stocks* Market, and this Pariſh Church, Eaſt up into *Lombard Street*, ſome four or five * Houſes on a ſide, and alſo on the South ſide of *Woolchurch*, have ye *Bearbinder Lane*, a part whereof is of this *Walbrook* Ward.

* Seven or eight. Firſt Edit. *Bear-binder Lane.*

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* STEPHEN Walbrook.

PariſhChurch of St. *Stephen* by *Walbrook.*

Then down lower in the Street, called *Walbrook*, is one other fair Church of St. *Stephen*, lately builded on the Eaſt ſide thereof: For the old Church ſtood on the Weſt ſide, in place where now ſtandeth the Parſonage Houſe, and therefore ſo much nearer to the Brook, even on the Bank.

*Robert Chichly*, Maior, in the Year 1428. the ſixth of *Henry* VI. gave to this Pariſh of Saint *Stephen* one plot of Ground, containing 208. Foot and a half in length, and ſixty ſix Foot in breadth, thereupon to build their new Church, and for their Churchyard. And in the ſeventh of *Henry* VI. the ſaid *Robert* (one of the Founders) laid the firſt Stone for himſelf, the ſecond for *William Stondon*, Maior, with whoſe Goods the Ground that the Church ſtandeth on, and the houſing, with the ground of the Churchyard, was bought by the ſaid *Chichley* for two hundred Marks from the *Grocers*, which had been letten before for twenty ſix Marks the Year. *Robert Whittingham*, Draper, laid the third Stone. *Henry Barton* then Maior, *&c.*

The ſaid *Chichly* gave more 100 *l.* to the ſaid Work, and bare the Charges of all the Timber Work on the Proceſſion way, and laid the Lead upon it of his own Coſt. He alſo gave all the Timber for the roofing of the two ſide Iles, and paid for the Carriage thereof.

This Church was finiſhed in the year 1439. The Breadth thereof is 67 Foot, and Length 125 Foot; the Churchyard 90 Foot in Length, and 37 in Breadth, and more. *Robert Whittingham* (made Knight of the *Bath*) in the year 1432 purchaſed the Patronage of this Church from *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, Uncle to *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. in the ſecond of his Reign, and gave it to *Richard Lee*, then Maior.

PaintedGlaſs, and other Repairs in this Church *An.* 1613. *J. S.* *Edm. Howes* Chron.

This Church of St. *Stephen Walbrook* was now trimmed moſt curiouſly and Church-like. All the decayed Windows were ſupplied with new coloured Glaſs made only for that Purpoſe, Dr. *Fenton* being Parſon, *Tho. Langhton* Fiſhmonger, Churchwarden.]

Repairs. *R.*

This Church within the time of twelve years paſt [that is, from 1633 backwards] hath had theſe many and coſtly Repairs. As firſt, in the year 1622. all the Chancel, and the two ſide Iles, as far as the Chancel, repaired; the Pulpit, Pews and Communion Table. The Charge of all this amounting to the Sum of 126 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*

*Tobias Maſſie*,
*Affable Faircloughe*, } Churchwardens.

In the Year 1623. in the North ſide of this Church, two Windows new made, and certain other Windows repaired. The Charge of this amounting to the Sum of 16 *l.* and upwards.

*Tobias Maſſie*,
*Griffith Morgan*, } Churchwardens.

In the Year 1626. the whole Body of the Church was new pewed; the Charge of it amounting to 333 *l.* and upwards.

*John Warner*,
*Ellis Southerton*, } Churchwardens.

In the Year 1632. the Repair of the Steeple, the North ſide of the Church, the Tower on the South ſide, with other Repairs and Mendings, amounted to the Sum of 35 *l.*

*John Brooker*,
*Richard Winſton*, } Churchwardens.

The whole Coſt of theſe Repairs 510 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*]

An Aniverſary here held. *J. S.*

In this Church was a certain Anniverſary founded to be celebrated; and a Meſſuage, in the Occupation of one *Thomas Wagham*, given for the maintaining thereof. Which coming into King *Edward* the Sixth his Hands, it was granted in the third of his Reign to *John How* and *John Broxholm*.

Great Preaching here in Q. *Mary's* Time for Popery. *Pendleton* Rector of S. *Stephens.*

At this Church of St. *Stephen Walbrook* Dr. *Feckenham*, Dean of *Pauls*, and other Popiſh Prieſts of the beſt Eloquence, in the Beginning of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, frequently preached up here their Papal Doctrines to the Citizens. And of this Church a remarkable Man was now Incumbent, namely Dr. *Pendleton* the Turncoat, that forſook the Religion, when Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, which he earneſtly profeſſed in King *Edward*'s Days, notwithſtanding his Proteſtations to the contrary.

Queen *Mary*'s Commiſſioners ſit at an Houſe here.

At an Houſe within this Pariſh, Dr. *Story* and other Commiſſioners of Queen *Mary*, for Matters of Religion, came one Day to Dinner, and ſent for ſome Citizens, charged with Hereſy and Treaſon.]

## MONUMENTS.

Monuments.

There be theſe *Monuments* in this Church for the Dead.

*Thomas Southwell*, firſt Parſon of this new Church: who lyeth buried in the Quire.

*John Dunſtable*, Maſter of Aſtronomy and Muſick, in the year 1453.

Sir *Richard Lee*, Maior twice. Who gave the ſaid Parſonage to the Grocers.

*Rowland Hill*, Maior, 1549.
Sir *Thomas Pope*, firſt Treaſurer of the Augmentations, with his Wife Dame *Margaret*.
Sir *John Cootes*, Maior, 1542.
Sir *John Yorke*, Knt. Merchant-Taylor, 1549.
*Edward Jackman*, Sheriff, 1564.
*Richard Acheley*, Grocer.
Doctor *Owen*, Phyſician to King *Henry* the 8.
*John Kirkbie*, Grocer, 1578. and others.

In the South Ile on the Ground, a fair Stone. *A. M.*

*A friend to Vertue,*
*a lover of Learning,*
*A foe to Vice,*
*and vehement Corrector,*
*A prudent Perſon,*
*all Truth ſupporting,*
*A Citizen ſage,*
*and worthy Counſellor,*
*A lover of Wiſedome,*
*of Juſtice a furtherer:*
*Loe, here his corps lyeth,*
*Sir* Rowland Hill *by name,*
*Of* London *late Lord Maior,*
*and Alderman of fame.*

Under the Communion Table.

*Venerabili viro* Rogero Fenton, Lancaſtrienſi, *Aulæ Penbrochianæ in Academia Cantabrigienſi olim ſocio, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctori; Viro inſigniter docto, pio, dilecto, ſed immatura nimis morte obrepto: Sancti* Stephani *ſua (dum viveret) Parochia, ex juſto ſenſu & ſui & communis damni; hoc pii doloris teſtimonium cordibus prius impreſſum viventium, jamq; lapide tantum expreſſum Monumentum, ut ſacrum amoris ſui memoriale,* Cum perpetuæ memoriæ voto Poſuit. Qui obiit 16. Jan. An. Dom. 1615. Ætatis ſuæ, 50.

Two fair plated Stones in the Chancel, each by other. * Qu.

*Clauditur hoc tumulo,*
*qui Cœlum pectore clauſit*
Dunſtaple I. *juris,*
*Aſtrorum conſcius, illo*
*Judice, novit hiramis* *
*abſcondita pandere cœli.*
*Hic vir erat tua laus.*
*tua lux, tua muſica, Princeps,*
*Quique ſuas dulces*
*per mundum ſparſerat artes,*
*Anno Mil. C quater,*
*ſemel L. tria jungito, Chriſti.*
*Pridie natale ſidus*
*tranſmigrat ad aſtra,*
*Suſcipiant proprium*
*civem cœli ſibi cives.*

Another fair Stone cloſe by it.

*Muſarum doctus*
*pietatis fidus alumnus,*
Edwardus Monecroft
*corpus inane jacet:*
*Spiritus Ætherea ſupereſt*
*tamen arce receptus,*
*Quo ſibi dum vixit*
*noverit ante viam.*
*Mens pia, larga manus*
*ſparſim diſperſit egenis,*
*Divitias Cœli*
*Divitiaſq; Soli.*

In the Chancel aſide.

Within this Grave entombed lyes,
a Man of honeſt Fame,
A Grocer of this Noble Town,
*John Kirkbie* was his Name.
He lived forty years and nine,
in credit with the beſt:
He dy'd ſuch time as here you ſee,
his Soul in Heaven doth reſt.

*Obiit 17. die Julii, An. Dom.* 1578.

An ancient Tomb in the North Ile of the Quire.

*Hic jacet* Thomas Pope, *primus Theſaurarius Augmentationum: Et domina* Margareta *uxor ejus: Quæ quidem* Margareta *obiit* 16 *die Januarii, An. Dom.* 1538.

A fair Graveſtone in the North Cloyſter.

*This life hath on earth*
*no certaine while,*
*Example by* John, Mary,
*and* Oliver Stile,
*Who under this ſtone*
*lye buried in the duſt,*
*And putteth you in memory*
*that dye all muſt.*
John Stile *borne in* An. 1582.
*the* 22. *of May,*
*Dyed in* An. 1583.
*of June the* 25. *day.*
*Alſo the* 5. *of October,* 1583.
Mary Stile *borne was,*
*The* 5. *of Auguſt,* 1585.
*out of this life did paſſe.*
Oliver Stile *the* 25. *of February,* 1584.
*this mortall life begun,*
*And ended the ſame the* 9. *of Auguſt,* 1585.
*his courſe then being run.*
*Thus may you ſee,*
*that as you are, ſo were we,*
*And as we now be,*
*even ſo ſhall ye.*
*Yet none can tell*
*the hower, nor whan,*
*That gift was never*
*given to man:*
*Therefore while you*
*have time and ſpace,*
*Pray unto God*
*for mercy and grace.*

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

The MONUMENTS that have been ſet for the Dead, ſince the Church was new built, are theſe.

Againſt the South Wall, A Monument for *Hanna* late Wife of *Daniel Browne* Skinner. She departed *Ann.* 1695. Alſo *Dixy Kent* their Son in Law, *An.* 1696. And *Jane* his Wife: who died the ſame year. And *Daniel Browne*, Huſband and Father to the abovenamed: Skinner to all the Kings and Queens of this Realm from the year 1660. He dyed *Anno* 1698.

In the Chancel. *John Lilburne*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, 1678.

*Rob. Marriot* S. Th. P. *hujuſce Eccleſiæ Paſtor vigilantiſ.* 1689. *Ætat.* 81. And *Martha* his Wife; and two Children: *Rob. Marriot* of *Greys Inn:* and *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Will. Pett.*

*Percival Gilburne*, 1694.

*Nathaniel Hodges* Doctor of Phyſick, 1688. He wrote a Tract concerning the *Plague*.

*Abraham Barin*, Son of *Germain Barin* of *London* Merchant, 1693.

Upon a Graveſtone in the Chancel near the Rails, lyes Sir *Sam. Moyer* Bar. [a *Turky* Merchant] who lived in this Pariſh forty years. Departed the 27. *Apr.* 1716.

Under a Graveſtone in the middle Ile lyes Mr. *Joſ. Williams* Gent. Departed the 9. *Jan.* 1716. Aged 44.

## GIFTS.

Gifts.

How it is with this Pariſh as to its charitable Endowments, may appear hence: That it hath an Income of about an 100 *l. per ann.* imployed in repairing and adorning the Church, and towards the Building an Houſe for the Miniſter. And the Remainder goeth to the Relief of the Poor: But by whom, and to what Uſes originally given, is unknown.

A Legacy was left in truſt to the Pariſh by one *Dickenſon* for charitable Uſes, to the Value of 20 *l. per ann.*

Parſonage.

Here alſo was a Parſonage Houſe before the great Fire: but burnt down; and rebuilt by *Jerome Rawſtorne*, upon a Leaſe of 40 years, commencing 1674. Ground Rent 17 *l*. There is kept a Map or Survey of the Dimenſions of the Ground.

Another Houſe was in Building ſome time ſince, for the Parſon, on a Piece of Ground adjoining to the Church; on which part of the Church ſtood before the Fire.

An Accident in *Walbrook*.

A Boy named *Robert Fitz Paine*, 20. *H*. III. fell from an Horſe in *Walbrook* Street by a Fright which *Rob. de Donſtable* put the Horſe into, on which the ſaid *Robert* rode. And within a Month after he died. For this the ſaid *Robert* appeared at the *Tower* before the Kings Juſtices that then ſat there upon the Pleas of the Crown; and was not ſuſpected to intend the Death of the other. Yet becauſe he affrighted the Horſe fooliſhly and ignorantly, it was judged an Accident: but he was committed to Goal for his Folly.]

Sir *Rich. Baker*'s Houſe.

Lower down from this Pariſh Church, be divers fair Houſes, namely one, wherein of late Sir *Richard Baker*, a Knight of *Kent*, was lodged, and one wherein dwelled Mr. *Thomas Gore*, a Merchant famous for Hoſpitality.

The *Poultry*.

On the Weſt ſide of this *Walbrook Street*, over againſt the *Stocks Market*, is a part of the High Street, called the *Poultry*, on the South-ſide Weſt, till over againſt S. *Mildreds* Church, and the *Scaldingwike*, is of this Ward.

*Buckles Bury*.

Then down again *Walbroke Street*, ſome ſmall diſtance, is *Buckles Bury*, a Street ſo called of *Buckle*, that ſometime was Owner thereof; Part of which Street on both ſides, three or four Houſes, to the Courſe of the Brook, is of this Ward: and ſo down *Walbrook ſtreet* to the South Corner: From whence Weſt, downe *Budge Row* ſome ſmall diſtance to an Alley, and thorough that Alley South, by the Weſt end of S. *John's* Church upon *Walbrook*, by the South ſide and Eaſt end of the ſame, again to *Walbrook* Corner.

S. *John* upon *Walbrook*.

## *The Pariſh Church of* S. JOHN *upon* Walbrook: *Or*, S. JOHN BAPTIST.

This Pariſh Church is called S. *John* upon *Walbrook*, becauſe the Weſt end thereof is on the very Bank of *Walbrook*, by *Horſhoe Bridge*, a Bridge over the Brook in *Horſebridge Lane*.

*Horſhooe Bridge* in *Horſhooe-Bridgeſtreet*.

This Church was alſo lately new builded: For about the Year 1412, licenſe was granted by the Maior and Commonalty, to the Parſon and Pariſh, for the enlarging thereof, with a Piece of Ground on the North Part of the Quire, one and twenty Foot in length, ſeventeen Foot in breadth, and three Inches; and on the South ſide of the Quire, one Foot of the common Soil.

This Church was rebuilt and beautified in the Year 1621.

Rebuilt. *R.*

*Robert Peterſon*, Rector.
*Roger Price*, } Churchwardens.
*John Smith*, }

### MONUMENTS.

Monuments.

There be no Monuments in this Church of any account, only theſe:

*William Combarton*, Skinner, who gave Lands to that Church, was buried 1410.

*John Stone*, Taylor, one of the Sheriffs 1464, was likewiſe buried there.

*J. S.*

This Church burnt down by the great Fire, was not rebuilt, but remains now a Burying Place.

Parſonage.

No Parſonage Houſe, or Scite of a Parſonage Houſe; nor any Garden belonging to the Parſon, as it was given in at the Parochial Viſitation, 1693. Yet in the Parochial Viſitation 1636, there was a Parſonage Houſe.]

## *The Pariſh Church of* S. MARY BOTHAW.

On the South ſide of *Walbrook* Ward, from *Candlewick ſtreet*, in the midway betwixt *London Stone* and *Walbrook* Corner, is a little Lane with a Turnpike in the midſt thereof, and in the ſame a proper Pariſh Church, called S. *Mary Bothaw*, or *Boat-haw*, by the *Erbar*. This Church being near unto *Downegate*, on the River of *Thames*, hath the Addition of *Bothaw*, or *Boat-haw*, of near adjoining to an *Haw*, or Yard, wherein (of old time) Boats were made, and landed from *Downegate* to be mended, as may be ſuppoſed: For other Reaſon I find none why it ſhould be ſo called.

St. *Mary Bothaw*.

This ſeems of old to be called alſo S. *Mary de Bothache*. Near which Church on the North was certain Land and a Stone Houſe, and other Houſes, belonging to the Priory of *Chriſt Church Canterbury*. The Prior *Wibert* (about *An.* 1167) and the Convent granted to *Ernis* and his Heirs, the Premiſes; paying 10 *s.* yearly, and giving on S. *John Baptiſts* Day, a Towel [*Manutergium*] worth 8 *d.* to the Keeper of his Houſe [*Hoſtellario noſtro*] and two Pitchers, worth ſix Pieces of Money, [*duo Baccilia valentia nummos ſex*] and a Saltſeller worth four, [*& ſalarium 4 nummos valentem.*]

A Stone Houſe belonging to the Prior of *Canterbury*. *J. S.* *Madox* Collect.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year 1621.

This Church repaired. *R.*

*John Benet*, } Churchwardens.
*Tho. Dight*, }

### MONUMENTS.

Within this Church and the ſmall Cloiſter adjoining, divers Noblemen and Perſons of Worſhip have been buried, as appeareth both by Arms in the Windows, the defaced Tombs, and Print of Plates torn up and carried away. There remain only of *John Weſt*, Eſq; buried in the Year 1408.

Perſons buried here.

*Thomas Huntley*, Eſq; 1539, but his Monument is defaced.

*A. M.*

*Lancelot Bathurſt*, &c.

*Here lyeth the body of* Lancelot Bathurſt, *Citizen, Grocer, and choſen Alderman of this Honourable Citie: who deceaſed the 27. day of September*, 1594. &c.

But the moſt memorable Monument of all other there, was that of *Henry Fitz Alwine* Draper, the firſt Lord Maior of *London* that ever was, and continued, by ſeveral Elections, in the Maioralty above 24 Years. His dwelling Houſe remaineth yet in the Pariſh, divided now into two or three Houſes. His Monument can be proved to be in that Church, as his Arms in the Glaſs Windows and Graveſtones do ſufficiently ſhew. Beſides, thoſe Houſes were his Gift to the Drapers, and they pay a Quit Rent in his Name yearly for ever. All which are ſufficient to teſtify, that he was not buried in the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate* (now called *The Dukes Place)* as formerly hath been avouched by Mr. *Stow*; but that there his Body reſteth in undoubted Hope of a joyful Reſurrection. Such as make any doubt hereof may be further ſatisfied in the *Drapers Hall.*]

The firſt Ld. Maior *Henry Fitz Alwyn* had his Houſe in this Pariſh.

But all this is not Evidence enough againſt *Stow*'s own Eyes: Who, living in the Times before the Diſſolution of that Priory, may be preſumed to have ſeen *Fitz Alwine*'s Monument in that Church of the Priory, and ſo to have numbred

*Stow* vindicated concerning *Alwine*'s Place of Burial. *J. S.*

numbred him among the reſt of the Perſons that had Monuments there, in that Part of his *Survey*, where he ſpeaks of this Priory in *Aldgate* Ward. *Fitz Alwine* might have his Armes in ſome of the Glaſs Windows of S. *Mary Bothaw* Church, being a Pariſhioner, and giving and glazing thoſe Windows; and his Coat of Armes might be upon ſome of the Graveſtones there, having ſome of his Children and Relations buried there. And it adds to the Probability that he was interred in that Priory, it being ſo uſual for Perſons of great Quality to be buried in ſuch religious Places, however expenſive it was, out of an Opinion then current, that it would turn to their Souls Benefit.]

In this Church was Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument, with this Inſcription.

R. ELIZABETH *Queen of* England, France, *and* Ireland, *&c. Daughter to King* HENRY VIII. *and Grandchild to King* HENRY VII. *by* ELIZABETH *eldeſt Daughter to* EDWARD IV. *Having reſtored true Religion, reduced Coin to the juſt value, aſſiſted* France *and the* Low-Countries, *and overcome the* Spaniſh *invincible Navy, enriched all* ENGLAND, *and adminiſtred moſt prudently the Imperial State thereof* 45 *Years, in true Piety: In the* 70. *Year of her Age, in moſt happy and peaceable manner ſhe departed this Life; leaving her mortal Parts interred in the famous Church at* Weſtminſter.

I have ſought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe.]

The *Erber*. The *Erber* [near this Church] is an ancient Place ſo called, but is not of *Walbrook* Ward: And therefore we paſs out of that Lane to *Walbrook* Corner, and then down, till we come over againſt the South Corner of St. *John*'s Church upon *Walbrook*. And this is all that I can ſay of *Walbrook* Ward.

The preſent State of this Ward. And now we proceed to repreſent the modern State of this *Walbrook* Ward.

Places in this Ward. The Streets and Lanes in this Ward are *Walbrook*, as far as *Bucklersbury* on both ſides.

*Bucklersbury*, the Eaſt end on both ſides about eighty Foot.

*Budge Row*, the Eaſt end on both ſides for about ſeventy Foot.

*Dowgate*, the North end on the Weſt ſide as far as *Cloak Lane*, and on the Eaſt ſide as far as againſt *Tallowchandler*'s Hall.

*Canon* Street, on both ſides as far as *Green Lettice* Lane on the South ſide, and to *Abchurch* Lane on the North ſide.

St. *Swithen*'s Lane on both ſides the Way almoſt as far as *Bearbinder* Lane.

*Bearbinder* Lane the whole except about thirty five Foot at the Eaſt end.

*Lombard* Street about 175 Foot on both ſides of the Weſt end next the *Stocks* Market which this Ward alſo takes in.

*Sherborn* Lane, the South end on both ſides for about 120 Foot.

*Buſh* Lane from *Canon* Street Southwards on both ſides as far as *Croſs* Lane; which hath the North ſide in this Ward.

*Suffolk* Street, the Weſt ſide at the North end for about 85 Foot downwards.

*Green Lettice* Lane only the Weſt ſide.

*Abchurch* Lane, the Weſt ſide as far as the Church.

In all theſe Streets and Lanes are ſeveral Courts and Places of name which ſhall be taken notice of in the reſpective Places; of which in order.

*Walbrook.* *Walbrook*. This Street of *Walbrook* is well built and inhabited by Merchants, (among theſe Sir *Samuel Moyer*, Bart. of the Company of *Mercers* now deceaſed) and by Tradeſmen, eſpecially *Furriers*, for which it is of note. *Bond Court.* On the Eaſt ſide is *Bond Court* which is large and open, the Turning at the upper end having good Houſes, and Freeſtone Pavement, and the Entrance into this Court being broad for Coach or Cart. *Bell Inn.* On the Weſt ſide is *Bell-Inn*, which is but indifferent.

S. *Stephens Walbrook* Church. S. *Stephen*'s *Walbrook Church* ſeated on the Eaſt ſide, and on the South ſide of the *Stocks Market*.

This Church was deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*. And ſince its rebuilding which is very ornamental, having a *Cupulo*, in or about the middle of it, to it the Pariſh of S. *Bennet Sherehogg* not rebuilt, is united.

*Stocks Market.* Up farther North is the *Stocks Market*: As to the preſent State of which it is converted to a quite contrary Uſe: For inſtead of Fleſh and Fiſh ſold there before the Fire, are now ſold Fruits, Roots, and Herbs; for which it is very conſiderable and much reſorted unto, being of note for having the choiceſt in their kind of all ſorts, ſurpaſſing all other Markets in *London*.

This Market is a large Tract of Ground, taking up not only all that which was the ancient Fleſh and Fiſh Markets, but alſo the Ground on which *Woolchurch* ſtood, and contains from North to South in length, through the midſt about 230 Foot, and in breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt in the midſt, about 108 Foot, beſide the waſte Ground on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides, which ſerve as a Street for Paſſage of People. On the Eaſt ſide is planted Rows of Trees very pleaſant (when grown to Perfection) to the Inhabitants, this ſide being much better than the Weſt. About the middle of this Row is an Entrance into a Court, in which is a good large Houſe, the Habitation of one *Godfrey Woodward* one of the Attorney's of the *Sheriffs Court*. Within the Bounds of this Market Place, and more towards the North ſide, are 22 Standing Stalls covered over for ſhelter of Fruit there ſold as well on Market Days as at other Times: The reſt of the Market Place is taken up by *Gardiners* and others, for the Sale of Fruits, Roots, Herbs and Flowers. But at the South Eaſt Corner there are two Ranges of Stalls for a few *Butchers*, under a Shelter with Racks, Blocks, Scales, *&c.*

Statue of K. *Charles* II. At the North end of this Market Place, by a Water Conduit Pipe, is erected a nobly great Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horſeback, trampling on Slaves, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal with *Dolphins* cut in Niches, all of Freeſtone, and encompaſſed with handſome Iron Grates. This Statue was made and erected at the ſole Charge of Sir *Robert Viner*, Alderman, Knt. and Baronet, an honourable, worthy, and generous Magiſtrate of this City.

S. *Mary Woolchurch.* S. *Mary Woolchurch* before the Fire of *London*, was ſeated on ſome part of the Ground where the *Stocks Market* now is, and near unto *Bearbinder Lane*, but the ſaid Church ſince its burning in the Fire of *London*, is not rebuilt, and the Pariſh is united to S. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombardſtreet*.

*Lombard-ſtreet.* Out of the *Stocks Market* is an Entrance into *Lombardſtreet*, which is but narrow, untill it is paſt the *Cardinal*'s *Cap Alley*: and then it widens and makes a good handſome Street, being alſo graced with very loſty and good Buildings, for the generality taken up by *Goldſmiths*. But there is but little of the Street in this Ward, except towards this End: the reſt being in *Langborn* Ward, is there treated of.

*Bearbinder Lane.*

*Bearbinder Lane*, a Place of no great account, as to Trade; it comes out of the *Stocks Market*, and falls into S. *Swithens Lane*, well inhabited by Merchants and others. Which Part is in *Langborn* Ward.

*S. Swithens Lane.*

*Brites Alley.*

S. *Swithens Lane*, well inhabited by Merchants and others. This Lane comes out of *Lombard ſtreet* by S. *Mary Woolnoth Church*; and paſſing by *Dove Court* and *Bearbinder Lane* (both which have ſome ſmall part in this Ward, but the greateſt in *Langborn* Ward, have been there mentioned) and falls into *Cannonſtreet* by S. *Swithens Church*. In this Lane are theſe Places, *Brites Alley*, formerly called *Horſhoe Alley*, is both narrow and ſmall, having but one Houſe with a Paſſage into *Sherborn Lane*.

*New Court.*

*New Court*, a very handſome large Place, with an open Paſſage into it for Coach or Cart: Here are very good Buildings, with Inhabitants anſwerable; and at the upper end is a very good large Houſe, encloſed from the reſt by a handſome Pale.

*Salters Hall.*

*A Meeting Houſe.*

*Whiſtlers Court.*

*Salters Hall*, a very good Building ſeated in a good Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement and good built Houſes: Adjoining to the ſaid Hall, is a long *Preſbyterian Meeting houſe*, handſomely fitted within, as to the Pews, *&c.* Out of this Court is a Paſſage into the backſide of S. *Swithens Church*, which falls into *Canon ſtreet*. In this Paſſage is *Whiſtlers Court*, which is pretty large, well built and inhabited, having a Freeſtone Pavement.

*Oxford Court.*

More towards *Canonſtreet*, is *Oxford Court*, which is pretty large and open, eſpecially the upper end, where are good Houſes. And in this Place anciently ſtood the Houſe of the Prior of *Tortington* in *Suſſex*, which afterwards fell to the Earls of *Oxford*, and in proceſs of Time from one to another, at length it was converted into Buildings as now it is, and yet retains the Name of *Oxford Court*.

*Sherborn Lane.*

*Sherborn Lane* begins at the Corner of *Swithens Lane*, by the Sign of the *Cock* againſt the back Gate of the *Poſt Office*, and with a turning Paſſage by S. *Mary Abchurch*, falls into *Canon ſtreet*.

*Canonſtreet.*

*S. Swithens Church.*

*Canon ſtreet* begins in the Weſt by the Corner of *Dowgate Hill* on the South, and *Walbrook* on the North, and runs Eaſtwards into *Great Eaſtcheap*, a Street well built, and inhabited by good Tradeſmen, and is a great Thoroughfare; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Green Lettice Lane*, which hath the Weſt ſide in this Ward, the Eaſt being in *Candlewick* Ward, where it is ſpoken of. In this Street is S. *Swithens Church*, ſeated on the Weſt ſide and at the South Eaſt Corner of S. *Swithens Lane:* It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Prior of *Cottington* was Patron. It was deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*, is rebuilt in a very handſome manner of Freeſtone, with a ſpired Steeple leaded, and hath a very fine Diall hanging over into the Street; and to this Church is united the Pariſh of S. *Mary Bothaw:* the Church whereof was burnt down and not rebuilt.

*Londonſtone.*

Over againſt S. *Swithens Church* is the famous old Stone called *London Stone*.

This Stone before the Fire of *London*, was much worn away, and as it were but a Stump remaining. But is now for the Preſervation of it caſed over with a new Stone handſomely wrought, cut hollow underneath ſo as the old Stone may be ſeen, the new one being over it, to ſhelter and defend the old venerable one.

*Turnwheel Lane.*

On the South ſide of this Street, and almoſt againſt S. *Swithens Church*, is *Turnwheel Lane*, which runs up to *Downgate Hill*, being a Place well inhabited.

S. *Mary Bothaw.*

The Pariſh Church of S. *Mary Bothaw* ſtood in theſe Parts, burnt in the great Fire, not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to S. *Swithens*, as was ſaid.

*BucklersBury.*

*Bucklers Bury* falls into *Walbrook*, almoſt againſt S. *Stephen's Walbrook* Church. It is a Place well built and inhabited; particularly by *Drugſters* and *Furriers*. But in this Ward there is no great part, the moſt being in *Cordwainers* Ward, where it will be taken notice of.

S. *John Baptiſt.*

Near this Street more Southward, ſtood the Church of S. *John Baptiſt*, which being deſtroyed by the Fire, is now encloſed for a Churchyard, and the Pariſh united to S. *Antholins*.

*Budge Row, Cloak Lane, Buſh Lane, Suffolk Lane,* &c.

In this Ward theſe following Lanes have ſome ſmall part, the greateſt parts lying in other Wards, namely, *Budge Row*, *Cloak Lane*, in *Vintry* Ward, *Buſh Lane* and *Suffolk ſtreet* in *Downgate* Ward, and *Green Lettice Lane* in *Langborn* Ward.

For the Watch.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Places or Stands in this Ward, every Night one Conſtable, a Beadle, and twenty Watchmen.

Jury Men.

The Jury Men returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts holden at *Guildhall*, in the Month of *October*.]

Officers.

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, Common Counſellors 11, Conſtables 9, Scavengers 6, for the Wardmote Inqueſt 13 and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at 33 *l.* 5 *s.* *

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knt.

---

* At 40 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* 39 *l.* Firſt Edit.

## CHAP. XIV.

# *DOWNEGATE* WARD.

*The Bounds.* Tallow Chaundlers Hall. Skinners Hall. JESUS *Commons.* Innholders Hall. *The* Erber. *The* Stilyard; *and the Merchants of the* Haunce. Alhallows *the Great.* Alhallows *the Leſs.* Cold Harbour. *Merchant Taylors School in* Suffolk *Lane. The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Downegate Ward.*

The Bounds of it.

DOWNEGATE Ward beginning at the South end of *Walbrook* Ward, overagainſt the Eaſt Corner of S. *John*'s Church upon *Walbrook*, and deſcendeth on both the Sides to *Downegate*, on the *Thames*, and is ſo called, of that *Down-going* or deſcending thereunto: and of this *Downgate* the Ward taketh Name. This Ward turneth into *Thamesſtreet* Weſtward; ſome ten Houſes on a ſide, to the courſe of *Walbrook*, but Eaſt in *Thamesſtreet* (on both ſides) to *Ebgate Lane*, or *Old Swan*; and over againſt *Ebgate* the Land-ſide hath many Lanes turning up, as ſhall be ſhewed.

Conduit upon *Downegate.*

But firſt to begin with the High Street called *Dowgate:* At the upper end thereof is a fair Conduit of *Thames* Water, caſtellated, and made in the year 1568. at the Charge of the Citizens, and is called *the Conduit upon Downegate.* The Deſcent of this Street from the ſaid Conduit to the Water Gate, called *Downegate*, is ſuch, that in the year 1574. on the fourth of *September* in the Afternoon, there fell a Storm of Rain, where through the Chanels ſuddenly aroſe, and ran with ſuch a ſwift Courſe towards the common Shores, that a Lad of 18 years old, minding to have leapt over the Chanel, near unto the ſaid Conduit, was taken with the Stream, and carried from thence towards the *Thames* with ſuch a Violence, that no Man, with Staves, or otherwiſe, could ſtay him, till he came againſt a Cart Wheel that ſtood in the ſaid Water-gate, before which time he was drowned, and ſtark dead.

A Lad of 18 years old drowned in the Channel.

Tallow-Chandlers Hall.

On the Weſt ſide of this Street is the Tallow-Chandlers Hall, a proper Houſe. Which Company was incorporated in the ſecond year of *Edward* the fourth.

*Copped Hall,* now *Skinners Hall.*

Somewhat lower ſtandeth the Skinners Hall, a fair Houſe alſo, which was ſometime called *Copped Hall* by *Downegate*, in the Pariſh of Saint *John* upon *Walbrook.* In the 19th year of *Edward* the ſecond *Ralph Cobham* poſſeſſed it, with five Shops, *&c.*

The Company of *Skinners.*

This Company of Skinners in *London* was incorporate by *Edward* the third, in the firſt of his Reign: they had two Brotherhoods of *Corpus Chriſti*, *viz.* one at St. *Mary Spittle*, the other at St. *Mary Bethlem*, without *Biſhopſgate.* *Richard* the ſecond, in the 18th of his Reign, granted them to make their two Brotherhoods one, by the Name of the Fraternity of *Corpus Chriſti* of *Skinners.* Divers royal Perſons were named to be Founders, and Brethren of this Fraternity; to wit; Kings ſix, Dukes nine, Earls two; one Lord. Kings, *Edward* the third, *Richard* the ſecond, *Henry* the fourth, *Henry* the fifth; *Henry* the ſixth, and *Edward* the fourth.

Six Kings Brethren with the Skinners Company in *London.*

Their pompous Proceſſion.

This Fraternity had alſo once every year, on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, after Noon, a Proceſſion, which paſſed through the principal Streets of the City. Wherein was borne more than one hundred Torches of Wax (coſtly garniſhed) burning light, and above two hundred Clerks and Prieſts in Surpleſſes and Copes, ſinging. After the which were the Sheriffs Servants, the Clerks of the Compters, Chaplains for the Sheriffs, the Maiors Serjeants, the Councel of the City, the Maior and Aldermen in Scarlet, and then the Skinners in their beſt Liveries. Thus much to ſtop the Tongues of unthankful Men, ſuch as uſe to ask, Why have ye not noted this, or that, and give no Thanks for what is done?

*Jeſus Commons.*

Then lower down was there a College of Prieſts called *Jeſus Commons*, a Houſe well furniſhed with Braſs, Pewter, Napery, Plate, *&c.* beſides a fair Library well ſtored with Books. All which of old time were given to a Number of Prieſts that ſhould keep Commons there; and as one left this Place (by Death or otherwiſe) another ſhould be admitted into his room. But this Order within this thirty Years * being diſcontinued, the ſaid Houſe was diſſolved and turned to Tenements.

* Reckoning from the firſt Edition, which was in the Year 1598.

*Elbow-Lane. Old Hall.*

*William de pont le Arch* his Houſe.

*Innholders.*

Down lower have ye *Elbow Lane*, and at the Corner thereof was one great Stone Houſe, called *Old Hall:* It is now taken down, and divers fair Houſes of Timber placed there. This was ſometime pertaining to *William de pont le Arch*, and by him given to the Priory of S. *Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, in the Reign of *Henry* the Firſt. In this *Elbow Lane* is the *Innholders Hall*, and other fair Houſes: This Lane runneth Weſt, and ſuddenly turneth South into *Thames Street*; and therefore (of that bending) is called *Elbow Lane.* On the Eaſt ſide of this *Downegate Street* is the great old Houſe before ſpoken of, called the *Erbar*, near to the Church of S. *Mary Bothaw*, *Geffrey Scroope* held it by the Gift of *Edward* the Third, in the fourteenth of his Reign. It belonged ſince to *John Nevell*, Lord of *Raby*, then to *Richard Nevell*, Earl of *Warwick*; *Nevell* Earl of *Saliſbury*, was lodged there, 1457, Then it came to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and his Heires Males, by the Gift of *Edward* the Fourth, in the fourteenth Year of his Reign.

The *Erbar.* S. *Mary Bothaw.*

The ſeveral Poſſeſſors of the *Erber.* *J. S.*

But to give a fuller (and that an authentic) Account) of this ancient Royal Meſſuage. The higheſt that *Stow* could go was, that *Edw.* III. gave it to one of the honourable Family of the *Scroopes.* The laſt Poſſeſſor of that Name was *William le Scroop*, Knt. who lived in the Reign of *Henry* IV. He gave it for Term of Life to his Brother *Rafe* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, who married *Joan* Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, who was his ſecond Wife: From whom deſcended *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, who poſſeſſed that Houſe. And being ſlain at *Barnet* Field, after his Death, this was given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who married *Iſabel* Daughter of the ſaid *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*: Given to the ſaid Duke by Parliament, and to his Heirs, ſo long as there was Iſſue Male of the Marqueſs *Montacute*'s Body living. And if it chanced the ſaid Iſſue Male to die, during the Life of the ſaid Duke, then the ſaid Duke to remain ſeized for Term of Life, ſaving the Right to all others than the Marqueſs and his Iſſue. *Rafe Nevyl* Earl of *Weſtmerland* dyed, ſeized thereof the 4th. of *Henry* VI. *Joan* his Wife the 19th Year of *Richard* Earl of *Sarum* [Son to the ſaid Earl of Dame *Joan*] the 38th. Year of the ſame King, and *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* [Son of the ſaid *Richard* Earl of *Sarum*] the 10th of *Edward* IV. and *George* Duke of *Clarence* [who married *Iſabel* a Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* and *Sarum*] the 18th. of the ſame King. After his Death, *Edward* his Son was ſeized of it. After *George* Duke of *Bedford* [Son of *John Nevyl*, Marqueſs *Montacute*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Sarum* aforeſaid] dyed without Iſſue Male, 1 *Edward* V. the Lands remaining in the Hands of *Edward* Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, till 15 *Henry* VII. at which Time he was attainted. And ſo the Lands came to the Crown, and there remained till 3 *Henry* VIII. At which Time he gave it to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, and the Heirs Male of his Body. And *Anno* 4to. the King gave the Reverſion to Sir *Thomas Bulleyn*, Knt. and the Heirs Male of his Body. *Anno* 5to. he reſtored by his Letters Patents, *Margaret* Daughter and Heir to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and to all the Lands of *Richard* Earl of *Sarum*, who by colour of Reſtitution entred, and was attainted 31 *Henry* VIII. So the Lands came back to the Crown, and was given the 32d. of the ſame King, to Sir *Philip Hoby*, who the 36th. ſold it to one *Doulphin* a Draper, who *Anno* 1 *Mariæ*, ſold it to the Company of *Drapers*.

[*] It was held by King *Richard* III.

But notwithſtanding this Account, by ſome Lawyers and Hiſtorians in thoſe Days, it appears by the Rolls *Ann. 6. Hen.* 4. that there was a Surrender of this Meſſuage of th' *Erber* from *Rafe* Earl of *Weſtmerland* to the King, for the Uſe of *John Darrel* and *Walter de Arkham*. And *Richard* III. poſſeſs'd this *Erber*, called then, *The King's Palace*. And one *Rauf Dowel*, one of the Yeomen of the Crown, was Keeper of this Place to the ſaid King *Richard*, who made divers Reparations as well upon the ſaid Place, as other Houſes thereunto belonging; particularly a Brewhouſe called the *Checker*, belonging to the ſame, as appeareth by a Ledger Book of that King's, wherein the Accounts of the ſaid *Rauf* are ſaid to be examined by *John Hewyk* one of the King's Auditors: And that Orders were given to *Lethington* Bailiff of the Lordſhip of *Clavering* in *Eſſex*, to content him 14*l.* 18*s.* 3*d. ob.* remaining behind in Arrears due to him for the ſaid Reparations.]

The *Checker*.

Ledg. King *Rich.* III.

But it was lately builded by Sir *Thomas Pulliſon* Maior, and was afterward inhabited by Sir *Francis Drake*, that famous Warriour and Navigator.

Sir *Fr. Drake* dwelt there.

Next to this great Houſe, is a Lane turning to *Buſh Lane* (of old time called *Carter Lane*, of Carts and Carr-men having Stables there) and now called *Chequer Lane* or *Chequer Alley*, of an Inn called the *Chequer*.

*Carter Lane.*
*Chequer Lane.*

In *Thames Street*, on the *Thames* ſide Weſt from *Downgate*, is *Greenwich Lane*, of old time ſo called, and now *Frier Lane*, of ſuch a Sign there ſet up. In this Lane is the *Joyners* Hall, and other fair Houſes.

*Greenwich Lane*, or *Fryer Lane.*
*Joyners Hall.*

Then is *Grantham*'s Lane, ſo called of *John Grantham*, ſometime Maior and Owner thereof, whoſe Houſe was very large and ſtrong, builded of Stone, as appeareth by the Gates arched, yet remaining. *Ralph Dodmer*, firſt a Brewer, then a Mercer, Maior, 1529. dwelled there, and kept his Maioralty in that Houſe: It is now a Brewhouſe, as it was before.

*Granthams Lane.*

Then is *Downgate*, whereof is ſpoken in another Place. Eaſt from this *Downgate* is *Coſin Lane*, named of one *William Coſin* that dwelled there, in the 4th of *Richard* the Second, as divers his Predeceſſors, Father, Grandfather, *&c.* had done before him. *William Coſin* dwelling there, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1306, the 34th of *Edward* I. That Houſe ſtandeth at the South end of the Lane, having an old and artificial Conveyance of *Thames* Water into it, and is a Dye-houſe called *Lombard*'s *Meſſuage*. Adjoyning to that Houſe, there was lately erected an Engine to convey *Thames* Water unto *Downgate* Conduit aforeſaid.

*Coſin Lane.*

A Ginne to convey *Thames* Water to *Downegate* Conduit.

Next to this Lane on the Eaſt, is the *Stelehouſe*, or *Steleyard* (as they term it) a Place for Merchants of *Almaine*, that uſed to bring hither, as well Wheat, Rye, and other Grain, as Cables, Ropes, Maſts, Pitch, Tarr, Flax, Hemp, Linen Cloth, Wainſcots, Wax, Steel, and other profitable Merchandizes. Unto theſe Merchants, in the Year 1259, *Henry* the 3d. in the 44th. of his Reign, at the Requeſt of his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of *Almaine*, granted that all and ſingular the Merchants having a Houſe in the City of *London*, commonly called *Guilda Aula Theutonicorum*, ſhould be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, by all ſuch Freedoms, and free Uſages or Liberties, as by the King and in his noble Progenitors Time, they had and enjoyed, *&c.* This Charter granted to the *Teutonics*, the King confirmed by this Letter directed to the Citizens of *London*, in theſe Words:

*Steleyard* for Merchants of *Almaine.*

Their Charters from Kings.

*Guilda Aula Theutonicorum.*

K. *Henry* to the City in behalf of the *Hance. Lib. Horn. fo.* 285. *J. S.*

*Henricus Dei gratia*, &c.

“ *Henry* by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, &c. To the Citizens of *London* to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting: KNOW ye that at the Inſtance of the moſt Serene Prince of the *Roman* Empire, our Brother, we have granted to theſe Merchants of *Almain*, who have a Houſe in our City of *London*, which is called commonly *Gyhall Teutonicorum*, that we will maintain them all and every one, and preſerve them through our whole Kingdom, in all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which they have uſed in our Times, and in the Times of our Progenitors, and will not withdraw ſuch Liberties and free Cuſtoms from them, nor ſuffer them to be at all withdrawn from them, *&c.* Witneſs my Self at *Weſtminſter* the 15th. of *June*, in the 44th Year of our Reign.]

*Edward* the Firſt renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties granted by his Father. And in the 10th. Year of the ſame *Edward*, *Henry Wales* being Maior, a great Controverſie did ariſe between the ſaid Maior and the Merchants of the *Haunce* of *Almaine*, about the Reparations of *Biſhopſgate*, then likely to fall; for that the ſaid Merchants enjoyed divers Privileges, in reſpect of maintaining the ſaid Gate, which they now denyed to repair. For the appeaſing of which Controverſie, the King ſent his Writ to the Treaſurer, and Barons of his *Exchequer*, commanding that they ſhould make Inquiſition thereof: Before whom, the Merchants being called, when they were not able to diſcharge themſelves, ſith they enjoyed the Liberties to them granted for the ſame; a Precept was ſent to the Maior

A Controverſy between the L. Maior and the Merchants of the *Haunce.*

The *Steele-yard* Merchants.

and Sheriffs, to deſtrain the ſaid Merchants to make the Reparations, namely, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the *Haunce*, *Ralph de Cuſſarde*, a Citizen of *Colen*, *Ludero de Denevar*, a Burgeſs of *Trivar*, *John* of *Aras*, a Burgeſs of *Trivon*, *Bartram* of *Hamburgh*, *Godeſtalke* of *Hundondale*, a Burgeſs of *Trivon*, *John de Dele*, a Burgeſs of *Munſtar*, then remaining in the ſaid City of *London*, for themſelves, and all other Merchants of the *Haunce:* And ſo they granted 210 Marks ſterling to the Maior and Citizens, and undertook that they and their Succeſſors ſhould (from Time to Time) repair the ſaid Gate, and bear the third Part of the Charges in Money, and Men to defend it when need were.

Their Privileges. Merchants of the *Haunce*, of *Almaine*, licenſed to lay up their Corn in Garners, but to ſell it within 40 days after.

And for this Agreement, the ſaid Maior and Citizens granted to the ſaid Merchants their Liberties, which, till of late, they have enjoyed; as namely, amongſt other, that they might lay up their Grain, which they brought into this Realm, in Inns, and ſell it in their Garners, by the Space of forty Days after they had laid it up; except by the Maior and Citizens they were expreſſly forbidden, becauſe of Dearth, or other reaſonable Occaſions. Alſo they might have their Alderman, as they had been accuſtomed, foreſeen always, that he were of the City, and preſented to the Maior and Aldermen of the City, ſo oft as any ſhould be choſen, and ſhould take an Oath before them to maintain Juſtice in their Courts, and to behave themſelves in their Office according to Law, and as it ſtood with the Cuſtoms of the City.

A Conteſt of the *Hance* adjudged by the Barons. *Lib. Horn.* *J. S.*

This whole Matter between the City and the Merchants of the *Haunce* is thus related in an authentick Book in the Chamber of *London*, which I only tranſlate into *Engliſh* out of *Latin*.

## *An Agreement between the Citizens of* London *and the* Teutonics. Ann. 10. Edw. *Son of King* Henry. Henry le Galeis *Maior of* London. Ann. 1282.

“THEN by reaſon of the decay of a certain Gate of the ſaid City, which was called *Biſhopſgate*, a Contention aroſe between the ſaid Maior and the Citizens of *London* on the one part, and the Merchants of the Haunce of the *Almains* then abiding in the ſaid City, on the other, upon the Reparation of the ſaid Gate, which threatned ruin. To the building and repair of which, the ſaid Merchants and others of the beforeſaid *Haunce* of the Parts of *Almain* reſorting to the ſame City, were obliged, for certain Liberties which the ſaid Merchants have in the ſaid City, and which they have long uſed, upon account of ſuch building and repairing; as the ſame Maior and Citizens aſſerted, *&c.* The ſaid Merchants denied it.

“In the mean time, the Contention depending, the King at the Suggeſtion of the ſaid Maior and Citizens, wrote to the Treaſurer and Barons of his Exchequer, that if they ſhould find the ſaid Merchants were bound to the repair of the ſaid Gate, they ſhould diſtrain upon them. At length the Parties, coming before the ſaid Treaſurer and Barons, when nothing was propounded on their Parts which might excuſe them from this Reparation; eſpecially when it appeared concerning the Liberty which they had in the ſaid City; and for this Cauſe, it was commanded by the ſame Treaſurer and Barons, that the Maior and Sheriffs ſhould diſtrain them to this Repair: The aforeſaid Merchants, *viz.* *Gerard Marbodi*, Alderman of the ſaid *Haunce*, *Ludulphus de Cuſſa* of the City of *Colon*, *Luderus de Linnenare*, a Burges of *Trevir*, *Bertram* of *Hamburgh*, *Godeſchalc de Hudendale*, Burger of *Trevir*, *John de Dole*, Burges of *Munſter*, then being in the ſame City; for themſelves and all other Merchants and their Fellows of the *Haunce* aforeſaid, whoſoever and whenſoever reſorting thither for the future, for the good of Peace, yielded and promiſed to the ſaid Maior and Citizens of *London*, to the repair of the ſaid Gate for the preſent, 240 Mark Sterling to be paid: And that then their Succeſſors Merchants of the *Haunce*, for all time hereafter, will repair it, as often as there ſhall be need: And in defence of the ſaid Gate, as often as there ſhall be need to keep it, ſhall bear the third part of the Cuſtody thereof, at their Coſt, and Men above; and the Maior and Citizens two parts of the ſaid Cuſtody below. And in Conſideration of this Peace, Fine and Concord, the Maior and Citizens have granted them their Liberties which they have hitherto reaſonably uſed; to have to them and their Succeſſors, the Merchants of the *Haunce* for ever.

“And moreover for the aforeſaid Reparation and Cuſtody, that they be quit for ever of *Murage*, [*i. e.* the Charge of repairing the City Walls] as much as in them is. And that they may houſe and ſell their Corn, which ſhall be brought in by them to be ſold, in their Houſes and Granaries for forty Days, for the time of their foreſaid houſing: Unleſs the ſaid houſing be expreſly forbidden by the Lord the King, or the Maior and Citizens, by reaſon of the Dearth of Corn, or ſome other neceſſary Matter.

“They granted alſo to them, that they might have their *Alderman*, as they had in former times: Yet ſo, that that Alderman be of the Freedom of the ſaid City: And as often as he ſhall be choſen of the ſaid Merchants, he be preſented to the Maior and Aldermen of the City, and take an Oath before them to do Right and Juſtice in all his Courts, and to behave himſelf in his Office, as he ought, and hath been accuſtomed, ſaving to the City its Right and Cuſtom.

“And the ſaid Merchants promiſed, that they and their Succeſſors, as often as there ſhould be need, would be diſtrained for Reparation and Cuſtody of the ſaid Gate, to be performed in the form aforeſaid by the ſame Merchants and Citizens. All theſe things the Parties aforeſaid yielded and promiſed faithfully to keep: And for the greater Security to be made upon theſe things by the Parties, together with the Seals appendent to this Writing between themſelves, have procured the Seal of the Illuſtrious Lord King of *England* to be hung to it, for perpetual Memory of the Matter aforeſaid. Dated at *London* in the Month of *June* the year aboveſaid.]

Act of Parliament forbidding Corn to be brought from beyond Seas.

Thus much for their Priviledges: Whereby it appeareth, that they were great Merchants of Corn, brought out of the Eaſt parts hither, inſomuch, that the Occupiers of Husbandry in this Land were enforced to complain of them, for bringing in ſuch abundance, when the Corn of this Realm was at an eaſie price. Whereupon it was ordained by Parliament, That no Perſon ſhould bring into any part of this Realm, by way of Merchandiſe, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, growing out of the ſaid Realm at any time, when the

Quarter of Wheat exceeded not the price of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rye 4 *s.* the Quarter, and Barley 3 *s.* the Quarter, upon forfeiture the one half to the King, the other half to the Seizer thereof. Theſe Merchants of the *Haunce* had their *Guildhall* in *Thames Street*, in place aforeſaid, by the ſaid *Coſin Lane*. Their Hall is large, builded of Stone, with three arched Gates towards the Street, the the middlemoſt whereof is far bigger than the other, and is ſeldom opened, and the other two be mured up: The ſame is now called the *Old Hall*.

*Old Hall.*

*Richard Lions* Houſe.

*Windgooſe Lane.*

Of later time, to wit, in the ſixth of *Richard* the Second, they hired one Houſe next adjoining to their *old Hall*, which ſometime belonged to *Richard Lions*, a famous Lapidary, one of the Sheriffs of *Lond.* in the 49. of *Edward* III. and in the fourth of *Richard* II. by the Rebels of *Kent* drawn out of that Houſe, and beheaded in Weſt *Cheap*. This alſo was a great Houſe, with a large Wharf on the *Thames:* And the way thereunto was called *Windgooſe*, or *Wildgooſe Lane*, which is now called *Windgooſe Alley*, for that the ſame Alley is (for the moſt part) builded on by the *Stilyard* Merchants.

The *Engliſh* begin to trade to the Eaſt Parts. The *Dutch Hans* offended thereat. Alderman *Tench*'s Reaſons offer'd by the *Eaſtland* Merchants. Print. 1689. *J. S.*

About the time of King *Henry* IV. the *Engliſh* began to trade themſelves into the Eaſt Parts. At which the Eaſterlings, or Merchants of the *Dutch Hauns*, were ſo offended that they took ſeveral of their Ships and Goods, and offered them ſeveral other Injuries. Which occaſioned great Complaints and Differences between the ſaid King *Henry* IV. and *Conradus de Junigen*, then Maſter General of the *Dutch* Order in *Pruſſia* with the *Hans* Towns. And divers Embaſſies paſſed betwixt them on that Account. The reſult of which in ſhort was this, that the ſaid King *Henry* IV. finding by the ſaid Privileges granted to Foreigners, his own Subjects (to the great Prejudice of the Realm) very much crippled in their Trade, did revoke ſuch Parts of the Privileges of the aforeſaid *Dutch* Company, as were inconſiſtent with the carrying on of a Trade by the Natives of this Realm: And for the better Encouragement of his own Subjects, did in the 5th Year of his Reign, grant his firſt Charter to the Merchants trading into the *Eaſt Land*: Containing many great Privileges and Immunities, as by the ſaid Charter may appear. Which having a good Effect to the bringing of the Trade much more into the Hands of the Natives of this Realm, than was before, King *Edward* IV. for their more ample Encouragement, did in the ſecond Year of his Reign, grant another large Charter to the Merchants of *England*; eſpecially to thoſe reſiding in the *Netherlands*, with ſeveral additional Immunities and Privileges, as by the Charter at large may appear.

Charter to the *Eaſtland* Merchants.

*Ruſſia* Merchants.

In the firſt and ſecond of *Philip* and *Mary*, was granted the Charter to the *Ruſſia* Company. Afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament in the eighth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Until whoſe time, though the Trade of this Nation was driven much more by the Natives thereof, than had been formerly, yet had the Society of the *Dutch Hans* at the *Steel Yard* much the advantage of them by means of their well regulated Societies, and the Privileges they enjoyed. Inſomuch that almoſt the whole Trade was driven by them, to that degree that Queen *Elizabeth* her ſelf, when ſhe came to have a War was forced to buy the Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Powder, and other naval Proviſions, which ſhe wanted, of Foreigners: And that too, at their Rates. Nor was there any Stores of either in the Land, to ſupply her Occaſions on a ſudden, but what at great Rates ſhe prevailed with them to fetch for her even in time of War: Her own Subjects being then but very little Traders.

To remedy which ſhe fell upon the Conſideration, how ſhe might at home have a well grounded Dependence, to have thoſe neceſſary Commodities by her, that ſo ſhe might not want them, when ſhe moſt needed them. And after great Deliberation, no better Expedient could be found by the ſaid Queen and her Council, than by encouraging her own Subjects to be *Merchants*. Which ſhe did by erecting out of them ſeveral Societies of Merchants: As that of the *Eaſt Land* Company, and other Companies. By which means, and by cancelling many of the Privileges of the forementioned *Dutch Hans* Society, the Trade in general, by degrees came to be managed by the Natives of this Realm. And conſequently, the Profit of all thoſe Trades accrued to the *Engliſh* Nation. Trade in general and *Engliſh* Shipping was encreaſed; her own Cuſtoms vaſtly augmented, and what was at firſt the great End of all, obtained, *viz.* That ſhe had conſtantly lying at home, in the Hands of her own Subjects, all ſorts of naval Proviſions and Stores; which ſhe could make uſe of, as her Occaſions required them without any dependence on her Neighbours for the ſame.

And thus by means of the erecting the forementioned Societies, and preſerving and encouraging that of the *Merchants Adventurers*, was the Trade at firſt gained from Foreigners to the Natives of the Realm, to its ineſtimable Advantage.]

Abbot of St. *Albans* Houſe.

The Abbot of S. *Albans* had a Meſſuage here, with a Key given to him, in the 34th of *Henry* the Sixth.

*Rainwell's* Houſe.

Then is one other great Houſe, which ſometime pertained to *John Raynwell*, Stockfiſhmonger, Maior, and it was by him given to the Maior and Communalty, to the end, that the Profits thereof ſhould be diſpoſed in Deeds of Piety: Which Houſe in the 15th of *Edward* the Fourth, was confirmed unto the ſaid Merchants in manner following, *viz.*

Patent.

*It is ordained by our Soveraigne Lord and his Parliament, that the ſaid Merchants of* Almaine, *being of the Company called the* Guildhall Theutonicorum, [*or the* Flemiſh Geld] *that now be, or hereafter ſhall be, ſhall have, hold, and enjoy to them and their Succeſſors for ever, the ſaid place, called the* Steele-houſe, *yielding to the Maior and Commonalty an annual Rent of threeſcore and ten Pounds, three Shillings, four Pence*, &c. [and other Rents to others.]

Merchants of *Colen*, their Charter. *Lib. Horn.* *J. S.*

There were alſo Merchants of *Colen* trafficking here; who ſeem to be the Beginners of this Haunce Trade. Theſe formerly paid divers Duties and Cuſtoms to the Kings of this Land, and particularly 2 *s.* from their *Guildhall.* Which King *Henry* III. in the year 1235. took off by his Charter: which was to this Tenor:

“KNOW ye, that we have quite claimed “for us and our Heirs our beloved Citi-“zens of *Colen*, and their Merchandizes, of thoſe “two Shillings which they were wont to give “from their *Guildhall*, *London*, and of all Cu-“ſtoms and Demands which belong to us in “*London* and throughout our whole Land in “*England*. And we have granted them to go “ſafe and come ſafe through all our Land, and “to buy and ſell both in the Town of *London* “and elſewhere; ſaving the Liberty of our City “*London*. Wherefore we will and firmly com-“mand, *&c.* Witneſs the venerable Father *Wil-*

“ *liam* Biſhop of *Carlile*, *William de Ferrariis*, “ *Gilbert Baſſet*, *Walter Beauchamp*, *&c.* by the “ hand of the venerable Father the Biſhop of “ *Chicheſter* our Chancellor, at *Daintre*, the 8. *Nov. An. Reg.* 20.

Which Charter King *Edward* his Son confirmed *An.* 1290. by his Charter dated at *Langley* 18th of his Reign, *July* 28. that ran in this Tenor:

*Archiepiſ. Epiſ. Abbatib. Priorib. Comitib. Baronib.* &c. “ To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, *&c.* “ We have looked upon a Charter that L. *Henry* “ of good Memory the King our Father granted to the Citizens of *Colen*, &c. We alſo “ quit Claim, *&c.* Witneſs Biſhop of *Bath* and “ *Wells* our Chancellor, *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* our Couſin, *Walter de Beauchamp*, Steward “ of our Houſhold, *&c.*

In this Houſe were theſe Verſes written, as I find in a Book written by *Chytæus* of *ancient Inſcriptions*:

*Variorum in Europa Itinerum Deliciæ.* A Nathane Chytræo. 1606. *J. S.*

*Hæc Domus eſt læta, ſemper bonitate repleta.*
*Hic Pax, hic Requies, hic gaudia ſemper honeſta.*

Item,

*Aurum blanditiæ pater eſt, natúſque doloris.*
*Qui caret hoc, mœret, qui tenet, hic metuit.*

Item,

*Qui bonis parere recuſat, quaſi vitato fumo, in flammam incidit.*]

*Steelyard* put down.

In the year 1551. the fifth of *Edward* the ſixth, through complaint of the *Engliſh* Merchants, the Liberty of the *Steelyard* Merchants was ſeized into the Kings Hands, and ſo it reſteth.

### *The Pariſh Church of* ALHALLOWS *the* More, *or the* Great.

*Church Lane. Alhallows the More.*

Then is *Church Lane*, at the Weſt end of *Alhallows* Church, called *Alhallows the More in Thamesſtreet*, for a difference from *Alhallows* the *Leſs* in the ſame Street. It is alſo called *Alhallows ad fœnum* in the *Roperie*, becauſe *Hay* (that *fœnum* ſignifies) was ſold near thereunto, at *Hay-Wharf*, and *Ropes* of old time made or ſold in the high Street.

*Hay Wharf Lane* in the Pariſh of *Alhallows* the Great. *Regiſtr. Lond.*

This is a fair Church, with a large Cloiſter on the South ſide thereof, about their Churchyard, but fouly defaced and ruinated.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church, with much Coſt beſtowed on the Steeple, was in many Parts of it repaired, and throughout richly and worthily beautified, at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Years of our Lord God 1627 and 1629.

*James Aſhby*, } Churchwardens.
*Henry Clinket*, }
And
*Chriſtopher Robotham*, } Churchwardens.
*William Pagen*, }

There was at this time a fair Gallery built at the Weſt end of the Church; and in the North Ile a new Door made, almoſt at the upper end.

The laſt Year, *viz.* 1632. all the Iles, to the Chancel, were raiſed a Foot and an half, and the Pews a Foot above that: A Work much gracing the Church; but eſpecially done for a ready and more eaſy hearing. All the Charges ariſing to 600 *l.* and upwards.]

The Monuments.

## MONUMENTS.

The Church alſo hath had many fair Monuments, but now defaced: There remain in the Quire ſome Plates on Graveſtones, namely of *William Lichfield*, Doctor of Divinity, who deceaſed the year 1447. He was a great Student, and compiled many Books, both Moral and Divine, in Proſe and in Verſe; namely one, entituled, *The Complaint of God unto ſinful Man.* He made in his time 3083 Sermons; as appeared by his own hand-writing, and were found when he was dead.

Dr. *Litchfield.*

One other Plate there is of *John Brickles*, Draper, who deceaſed in the Year 1451. He was a great Benefactor to that Church, and gave by his Teſtament certain Tenements, to the Relief of the Poor.

*Joan Bruyn*, Wife of *Richard Bruyn*, *de Eſlingham* in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; was probably buried here. For by her Will dated in *June* 1462. ſhe bequeated her Body to be depoſited in the Church of *Great Alhallows*, *London*.]

*J. S.*

*Nicolas Loven*, and *William Peſton*, founded Chantries there.

A fair plated Stone under the Communion Table. *A. M.*

Willielmus *dudum*
  Lichfield *quem mors fera preſſit*,
*Iſta poſt ludum*
  *mundi ſub rupe quieſcit.*
*In domum rure*
  *cultor, ſator ac operoſus*,
*Dum preciat ture* *,
  *paſtor vigil, & ſtudioſus.*
*Hanc ædem rexit*,
  *ornavit & amplificavit*,
*Pignora provexit*,
  *ac ſacro dogmate pavit.*
*Pauperibus carus*,
  *inopes in mente gerebat*,
*Conſilio gnarus*
  *dubitantibus eſſe ſolebat.*
*Chriſte pugil fortis*
  *ejus diſſolve reatus*,
*Ut vivat mortis*
  *poſt morſum glorificatus.*
*Luce bis* X. *quat'* I.
  *migrat Octobris ſine panno*,
*Equat'* X. *quat'* V.
  *ſemel* I. *ter.* I. M. *Karus.*

* *Qu.*

Another fair Stone lying by it.

*Sta precor interne*,
  *qui tranſis aſpice, cerne*,
*Non nitidis pannis*,
  *ſed olentibus oſſa* Johannis
Brickles, *iſta mei*
  *ſpecus includit requiei*,
*Taliter indutus*
  *tumulabere tu reſolutus.*
*Dormit in hac cella*
  *mea conjux ac* Iſabella,
* *Appollinaris quam*
  *vixit lux nece ſtratus.*
*Æquater* X. *ter* V.
  *ſemel* I. *bis &* M. *ſociatis.*

* *Qu.*

In this Church alſo was Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument; If *Royal Vertues*, &c. as in her Monument in other Churches.

Under a Graveſtone in the North Ile lyeth *Rachel Hollier*, Daughter of Mr. *Will. Hollier*. Departed *Nov.* 4. 1704. And alſo the ſaid *William* died *Aug.* 28. 1716. Aged 58.]

*J. S.*

*Hay Wharf Lane.*

At the Eaſt end of this Church goeth down a Lane, called *Hay-Wharf Lane*, now lately a great Brewhouſe, builded there by one *Pot*; *Henry Campion*, Eſq; a Beer Brewer, uſed it, and *Abraham* his Son ſince poſſeſſed it.

*Woolſeys Lane.*

Then was there one other Lane ſome time called *Woolſeys Gate*, now out of uſe. For the lower part thereof, upon the Bank of *Thames*, is builded by the late Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the other end is builded on and ſtopped up by the

Chamberlain of *London*. *John Butler*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs in the year 1420. dwelled there: He appointed his Houſe to be ſold, and the Price thereof to be given to the Poor: it was of *Alhallows Pariſh the Leſs*.

## *The Pariſh Church of* ALHALLOWS *the Leſs*.

*Alhallows the Leſs.*

Then is there the ſaid Pariſh Church of *Alhallows*, called *the Leſs*; and by ſome, *Alhallows on the Cellers*, for it ſtandeth on Vaults. It is ſaid to be builded by Sir *John Poultney*, ſometimes Maior. The Steeple and Quire of this Church ſtand on an arched Gate, being the Entry to a great Houſe called *Cold Harbrough*: the Quire of late being fallen down, is now again at length, in the year 1594. by the Pariſhioners new builded.

*Cold Harbrough.*

Repaired. R.

This Church was repaired and beautified within and without, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the year of our Lord 1616. In the year 1613. two fair Dormers were made on the South ſide of this Church to enlighten it, being before very dark: the one at the Coſt of Sir *Thomas Glover* Knt. the other at the Coſt of Mr. *Thomas Jones*, Gent.

In the Year 1633. a fair large Gallery was built on the North ſide of the Church: and within nine or ten years paſt, two other Galleries: Which both in their Coſt and Ends, (but eſpecially the laſt) much commend their religious Founders.

In this Church is alſo the Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*.]

## *CHARITIES.*

Charities. *J. S.*

The Charities that have been given to this Pariſh of *Alhallows* the *Leſs*, and the Donors, were theſe.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Elizabeth Baniſter*, *An.* 1562. gave a Legacy *per Ann.* of | 05 | 00 | 00 |

Whereof 15 *s.* for a Sermon to be preached on *Chriſtmas* Day every Year; and to the Clerk 3 *s.* and to the Sexton 2 *s.* The other 4 *l.* for Relief of the Poor.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Anne Hope*, *Anno* 1649 gave for the Relief of the Poor yearly | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| *Roger Daniel*, *An.* 1625. gave by his laſt Will yearly | 08 | 00 | 00 |

Five Pounds whereof was allotted for twelve Sermons yearly, one Sermon to be preached every firſt *Saturday* in the Month. And the other 3 *l.* to the Poor of the Pariſh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Samuel Goldſmith*, for Bread for the Poor for ever, to be paid by the Company of *Dyers*. | 06 | 00 | 00 |

No Houſe for the Miniſter, or Glebe.]

*Cold Harbour.*

Touching *Cold Harbrough*, I find, that in the 13th of *Edward* II. Sir *John Abel*, Knt, demiſed or let unto *Henry Stow*, Draper, all that his capital Meſſuage, called the *Cold Harbrough*, in the Pariſh of *All Saints ad fœnum*, and all the Purtenances within the Gate, with the Key which *Robert Hartford*, Citizen, Son to *William Hartford*, had, and ought, and the foreſaid *Robert* paid for it the Rent of 33 *s.* the year. This *Robert Hartford* being owner thereof, as alſo of other Lands in *Surrey*; deceaſing without Iſſue Male, left two Daughters his Coheirs, to wit, *Idonea*, married to Sir *Ralph Bigot*, and *Maud*, married to Sir *Stephen Coſenton*, Knts. between whom the ſaid Houſe and Lands were parted. After the which *John Bigot*, Son to the ſaid Sir *Ralph* and Sir *John Coſenton*, did ſell their Moities of *Cold Harbrough* unto *John Poultney*, Son of *Adam Poultney*, the eighth of *Edward* III. This Sir *John Poultney* dwelling in this Houſe, and being four times Maior, the ſaid Houſe took the name of *Poultney*'s Inn. Notwithſtanding, this Sir *John Poultney*, the 21ſt of *Edward* III. by his Charter gave and confirmed to *Humfrey de Bohune*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, his whole Tenement, called *Cold Harbrough*, with all the Tenements and Key adjoining, and Appurtenances ſometime pertaining to *Robert de Hertford*, on the way called *Hay Wharf Lane*, &c. for one Roſe at *Midſummer*, to him and his Heirs, for all Services, if the ſame were demanded. This Sir *John Poultney* deceaſed 1349. and left Iſſue, by *Margaret* his Wife, *William Poultney*, who dyed without Iſſue: And *Margaret* his Mother was married to Sir *Nicholas Lovel*, Knight, *&c.* *Philip S. Clear* gave two Meſſuages, pertaining to this *Cold Harbrough*, in the *Ropery*, towards the inlarging of the Church and Churchyard of *All Saints*, called the *Leſs*, in the 20th of *Richard* II.

*Cold Harbour* granted to the Heralds.

*The Biſhop of Durham lived here.*

In the year 1397. the 21ſt of *Richard* II. *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, was lodged there, and *Richard* II. his Brother dined with him: It was then counted a right fair and ſtately Houſe. But in the next year following, I find, that *Edmond*, Earl of *Cambridge* had this Houſe; and was there lodged in the year 1398. notwithſtanding, the ſaid Houſe ſtill retained the name of *Poultney*'s Inn, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. the 26th of his Reign, and not otherwiſe. It belonged ſince to *H. Holland* Duke of *Exceſter*, and he was lodged there in the year 1472. In the year 1485. *Richard* III. by his Letters Patents granted and gave to *John Writh*, alias *Garter*, principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, and to the reſt of the King's Heralds and Purſevants of Arms, all that Meſſuage with the Appurtenances, called *Cold Erber*, in the Pariſh of *All Saints* the *Leſs*, in *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever. Dated at *Weſtminſter* the ſecond of *March*, *Anno regni ſui primo*, without Fine or Fee. How the ſaid Heralds departed therewith, I have not read, but in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. the Biſhop of *Durham*'s Houſe, near *Charing Croſs*, being taken into the King's Hand, *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, Biſhop of *Durham*, was lodged there: Since the which time it hath belonged to the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, by Compoſition (as is ſuppoſed) from the ſaid *Cuthbert Tunſtall*. The laſt deceaſed Earl took it down, and in place thereof builded a great number of ſmall Tenements now letten out for great Rents, to People of all ſorts.

*Cold Harbour* comes to the Earl of *Shrewſbury. J. S.*

This great Houſe Biſhop *Tonſtal* enjoyed even to the laſt year of King *Edward* VI. that is, to the year 1553. When the Biſhop being under ſome Cloud, and depoſed from his Biſhoprick, they took from him this Houſe alſo; which the King granted to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, with the Appurtenances to the ſaid Meſſuage belonging, together with ſix Houſes or Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*. and divers other Lands in the County of *York*, to him and his Heirs, to the yearly value of 66 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *ob.* The Teſt of the Patent was the 30th of *June*, the King dying but ſix or ſeven Days after. For the Duke of *Northumberland*, who now did all at Court, practiſed to gain as many of the Nobility as he could to his Purpoſe. And ſo this Gratification was made to the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, as were divers others of the Nobility in other Reſpects, gratified.]

What Title the Earls of *Shrewsbury* had in former times to *Cold Harbour*, I know not, but it appears by Letters I have ſeen (dated from thence) that that Houſe was inhabited by them, and their Servants long before, namely not far from the beginning of King *Henry* VIII. his Reign.]

The Dyers Hall.

Then is the *Dyers* Hall. Which Company was made a Brotherhood or Guild, in the fourth of *Henry* VI. and appointed to conſiſt of a Guardian or Warden, and a Communalty the 12th of *Edward* IV.

*Bretaſke* Lane claimed by the Dyers. R.

At a Common Council holden *December* 11. *Anno* 3. *H.* 8. a Bill was exhibited at this Court by the Warden of the *Dyers* Company: Whereby they claimed a Lane in the Ward of *Downgate*, called *Bretaske Lane*, to be their ſeveral Ground; For this a Search was made in the Books and Records of the City: By which it appeared, that the ſaid Lane was the common Lane of the City, and not ſeveral to them. And ſo they were anſwered by the Court.]

*Ebgate* Lane.

Then be there divers large Brewhouſes, and others, till you come to *Ebgate Lane*, where that Ward endeth in the Eaſt. On the North ſide of *Thames Street* be divers Lanes alſo. The firſt is at the South end of *Elbow Lane* before ſpoken of, Weſt from *Downgate*, over againſt *Greenwich Lane*: Then be divers fair Houſes for Merchants, and others all along that ſide.

*Retheres Lane* juxta *Thameſtreet*. Regiſt. Ep. Lond. Quære.]

*Buſh Lane.*

*Suffolk Lane.*

*Merchant Taylors School.*

The Manor of the Roſe.

The next Lane Eaſt from *Downgate*, is called *Buſh Lane*, which turneth up to *Candlewick Street*, and is of *Downgate* Ward. Next is *Suffolk Lane*, likewiſe turning up to *Candlewick Street*. In this Lane is one notable Grammar School, founded in the Year 1561. by the Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Merchant Taylors, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Poultney*; *Richard Hills* ſometime Maſter of that Company, having before given 500 *l.* toward the Purchaſe of an Houſe, called *The Manor of the Roſe*, ſometime belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, wherein the ſaid School is kept.

*S. Laurence Lane.*

*Poultney Lane.*

Then is there one other Lane, which turneth up to S. *Laurence Hill*, and to the South Weſt Corner of St. *Laurence* Churchyard. Then another Lane, called *Poultney* Lane, that goeth up (of this Ward) to the South Eaſt Corner of St. *Laurence* Churchyard: And ſo down again, and to the Weſt Corner of St. *Martin Orgar* Lane.

A Lane ſtopt up, to be opened. R.

Concerning ſome one of theſe Lanes ſtopt up, there was an Order made; “That whereas certain private Perſons had wrongfully ſet up a Door at the end of      Lane in *Downgate* Ward, and had converted it to their private Uſe; it was ordered *May* 28. *Anno Elibeth.* 4to, that the City Chamberlain ſhould take down the Door, and leave the Lane common, like other Streets in the City.]

Thirteen Wards on the Eaſt ſide of *Walbrook.*

And this is all of *Downgate* Ward, the thirteenth in Number lying Eaſt from the Water Courſe of *Walbrook*, and hath not any one Houſe on the Weſt ſide of the ſaid Brook.

The preſent State of this Ward.

This for the Antiquities and ancient State of this Ward. Now for the Ward as it ſtands at preſent, ſince the great Fire.

Streets and Lanes in this Ward. R. B.

The chief Streets and Lanes in this Ward in whole or in part, are *Thames ſtreet*, from S. *Martins Lane* in the Eaſt, to *Cloak Lane* on the North ſide of the Way, and to 160 Foot on the South ſide of the Way beyond *Dowgate Hill*.

On the South ſide of *Thames ſtreet*, between it and the *Thames*, are theſe Lanes in this Ward, *viz. Old Swan Lane*, *Cold Harbour*, *Alhallowes Lane*, *Campion Lane*, *Fryers Lane*, *Couzens Lane*, *Dowgate Dock*, and the *Styllyard*; S. *Laurence Poultney Hill*, almoſt as far as S. *Laurence Poultney Churchyard*; *Duxford Lane*, as far as S. *Laurence Churchyard*; *Suffolk Lane*, as far as the Paſſage into *Buſh Lane*; *Buſh Lane*, almoſt the whole; *Dowgate Hill*, as far as *Tallowchandlers Hall* northwards; *Checker Yard*, *Elbow Lane*, ſo far as the Churchyard, only the South Eaſt ſide of the Way *Cloak Lane*, the South ſide.

*Thames Street.*

*Thames ſtreet* is a great Thoroughfare for Carrs to the ſeveral Wharfs, which render it a Place of a conſiderable Trade, and to be well inhabited. The Part of *Thames ſtreet* in this Ward, begins Weſtwards, at *Little Elbow Lane*, and reaches Eaſtward to the *Old Swan Lane*, taking in the Weſt ſide thereof. The Places on the South ſide is next the *Thames*; beginning Weſtward, are as followeth:

*Fryers Lane.*

*Joyners Hall.*

*Fryers Lane*, or *Alley*, very mean, narrow and long, having a Paſſage into *Dowgate Dock*, where there is a Lay Stall for the City Soil. In this part is *Joyners Hall*, a pretty good Building, mentioned before.

*Brewers Lane.*

*Dowgate Dock.*

*Brewers Lane* alſo very ordinary, and runs down to *Dowgate Dock*, which is likewiſe as ordinary, chiefly ſerving for a Paſſage for Carts to the Lay Stall.

*Couzens Lane.*

*Couzens Lane* near the *Stylliard*, hath an open Paſſage for Carts to the *Thames* ſide. In this Place the *Stylliard* Merchants had a large Hall.

*Wildgooſe Court or Alley.*

*Wildgooſe* or *Windgooſe Alley*, or *Court*, ſaid to be built by the *Stylliard* Merchants.

*Stylyard.*

The *Stylliard*, or *Steelyard*, a large open Place with a wide Paſſage for Carts to the River ſide, where there is a Crane for the landing of Iron and other Merchandizes thither brought; for which there is a great Conveniency, by Warehouſes, &c. And in this Yard there are ſome good Houſes for Merchants that trade therein, for which this Place is of Note, but formerly of greater from the Merchants of *Almain*.

*Great Alhallows Church.*

*Great Alhallows* Church ſeated in *Thames ſtreet*, a good handſome freeſtone Building, having on the South ſide the Churchyard, and a large Cloiſter. This Church is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the King the Patron. It was burnt in the great Fire of *London*, and ſince its rebuilding, S. *Alhallows the Leſs*, alſo burnt and not rebuilt, is united to it.

*Alhallows Lane.*

On the Weſt ſide of this Church of *Alhallows the Great*, is *Alhallows Lane*, pretty well built and inhabited, hath a Paſſage to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs for the taking Water at. And on the Eaſt ſide of the Church, was a Lane called *Hay Wharf Lane*, which fell down to the *Thames*: And near this Lane was another formerly called *Woolſeys Gate*, but now there are no ſuch Places.

*Alhallows the Leſs.*

*Alhallows the Leſs*: This Church is in the Dioceſs of *London*, the Maſter of S. *Laurence Poultney* was Patron. This Pariſh is united to that of S. *Alhallows the Great*.

*Watermans Hall.*

*Red Bull Alley.*

*Cold Harbour*, at the upper end whereof is ſeated *Watermans Hall*, which fronts the River of *Thames*. More Eaſtwards, is *Red Bull Alley*, but indifferent, hath a Paſſage to the *Thames*, where there is a *Coal Wharf*.

*Angel Alley.*

*Angel Alley*, alſo but ordinary, the lower end next the *Thames* being taken up by a Dyer.

*Whitecock Alley.*

*Dyers Hall.*

*Whitecock Alley*, but narrow, the lower end falling into *Dyers Hall Ground*, and here ſtood *Dyers Hall*, which ſince its burning down in the Great Fire of *London*, is not rebuilt, the Company having diſpoſed of the Ground, which is converted to other Uſes.

*George Alley.*

*George Alley*, but narrow and ordinary, having at the lower end a *Dyers*.

*Ebgate Lane, or the Old Swan.*

*Ebgate Lane*, or the *Old Swan Alley*, indifferent large, and good leading down to the *Old Swan Stairs*, a Place much uſed by Watermen, as being a noted landing Place, and very commodious, as having ſo good a Pair of Stairs, being a Place pretty well built and inhabited: The Eaſt ſide of this Lane is in *Bridge Ward within*.

*Laurence Poultney Lane.*

On the North ſide of *Thames ſtreet*, are theſe Places. *viz.* S. *Laurence Poultney Lane*, comes out of *Cannon ſtreet*, and falls down into *Thames ſtreet*, a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and other Traders. Of this Lane ſee more in *Candlewick* Ward.

*Duxford Lane.*

*Duxford Lane* comes out of S. *Laurence Poultneys Hill*, and falls into *Thames ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account.

*Suffolk Lane.*
*Croſs Lane.*

*Suffolk Lane* alſo goes out of *Thames ſtreet*, and with a turning Paſſage by *Croſs Lane*, which is but ordinary, comes into *Green Lettice Lane*, which is in *Candlewick* Ward, and ſo into *Cannon ſtreet*.

*Merchant Taylors School.*

In this *Suffolk Lane* is *Merchant Taylors School*, a large good Building, and of great Note and Repute. It was burnt down by the Great Fire, and rebuilt by the Company.

*Great Buſh Lane.*
*Scotchyard.*
*Chequeryard.*
*Plumbers Hall.*
*Hand yard.*
*Cheker Inn.*

*Great Buſh Lane* comes out of *Cannon ſtreet* and falls into *Thames ſtreet*, but the Part in this Ward, goeth no farther than *Scotch Yard*, which is a good large open Place well inhabited. This Lane is but narrow, but well inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. Out of this Lane on the ſaid ſide, is *Chequer Yard*, which hath a Paſſage into *Dowgate Hill*, and is a pretty good open Place, in which is ſeated *Plumbers Hall*, a good handſome Building. Likewiſe on the South ſide is a Paſſage into *Hand Yard*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Thames ſtreet*. And on the ſame ſide is the *Cheker Inn*, which hath a Gate or Paſſage into *Dowgate Hill*, an Inn of no great Account, being chiefly for Livery Stables and Horſes.

*Little Buſh Lane.*

*Little Buſh Lane*, of ſmall Account, comes out of *Great Buſh Lane*, and with a turning Paſſage, falls into *Thames ſtreet*.

*Double Hand Court.*

*Doublehand Court* very ordinary.

*Dowgate Hill.*
*S. John Evangeliſt.*
*Cloak Lane.*
*Tallowchandlers Hall.*

*Dowgate Hill* is of ſuch a great Deſcent towards *Thames ſtreet*, that in great and ſudden Rains, the Water here comes down from other Streets with that Swiftneſs, that it oftimes cauſeth a Flood in the lower Part. This Street is large and open, the Houſes well built and inhabited. On the Weſt ſide, near unto *Budge Row*, is the Churchyard of S. *John Evangeliſt*, where formerly the Church ſtood, not being rebuilt ſince the Great Fire of *London* burnt it down, and the Pariſh is united to *Alhallows Breadſtreet*. But this is in *Walbrook* Ward. Adjoining to the *Churchyard Wall*, is *Cloak Lane*, which runs Weſtward to *College Hill*: Of this Lane only the South ſide is in this Ward, the other part being in *Vintry Ward*. On this Hill is ſeated *Tallowchandlers Hall*, a very neat Building. It hath a ſquare Court with a freeſtone Pavement in the midſt, and cloiſtered round, the Rooms over being ſuſtained by Stone Pillars very neat.

*Skinners Hall.*

A little more Southward, is ſeated *Skinners Hall*, a large and graceful Building, with a ſpacious Court paved with Freeſtone, at the Entrance hath a large Gate with the Companies Arms over it. The Hall is ſpacious with ſeveral other good Rooms for Reception. Inſomuch that this Hall is oft made uſe of either by the Maior or one of the Sheriffs, during their Office, as fit to entertain ſo great a Reſort of People.

*Little Elbow Lane.*

*Elbow Lane*, ſo called from its bending from *Dowgate* with an Elbow to *Thames ſtreet*. Out of this *Great Elbow Lane*, overagainſt S. *Michaels Royal Church*, is little *Elbow Lane*, which is that part that makes the Bending, and falls into *Thames ſtreet*, a Place of no great account.

The Watch.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle and 36 Watchmen.

Jurymen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.]

The Government.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counſellors 9, Conſtables 8, Scavengers 5, for the Wardmote Inqueſt 14, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen, 28 *l.**

The Alderman of this Ward is, Sir *Francis Forbes*, Knt.

CHAP.

---

* In *London* at 36 *l.* and in the *Exchequer*, at 34 *l.* 10 *s.* First Edit.

# A SURVEY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

## BOOK III.

### *Containing a particular Inſpection into the Twelve Wards on the Weſt of* WALBROOKE.

### CHAP. I.

WARDS *on the Weſt Side of* WALBROOKE. *And firſt of* VINTRIE-*Ward.* Burdeaux *Merchants. The* Vintners *great Merchants. St.* Michael Paternoſter *in the Royal.* Whittington *College. The* Tower Royal. *St.* Thomas Apoſtles. *St.* Martins *in the* Vintrie. *St.* James Garlick Hith. Richard Lions, *beheaded by* Wat Tyler, *his* Monument. The preſent State of this Ward.

*Vintrie* Ward. Why ſo called. Merchants of *Burdeaux.*

NOW I am to ſpeak of the other Wards, 12 in number, all lying on the Weſt ſide of the courſe of *Walbrooke.* And firſt of the *Vintry* Ward, ſo called of *Vintners*, and of the *Vinttrie*, a part of the bank of the River of *Thames*, where the Merchants of *Burdeaux*, craned their Wines out of Lighters, and other Veſſels, and there landed and made ſale of them, within forty days after, until the twenty eighth of *Edward* the firſt. At which time the ſaid Merchants complained, that they could not ſell their Wines, paying Poundage, neither hire Houſes or Cellars to lay them in: and it was redreſſed by Vertue of the King's Writ, directed to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, dated at *Carlaveroke*, or *Carlile*. Since the which time, many fair and large houſes (with Vaults and Cellars for ſtowage of Wines, and lodging of Wines, and lodging of *Burdeaux* Merchants) have been builded, in place where beforetime were Cooks houſes. For *Fitzſtephen*, in the reign of *Henry* the ſecond, writeth, that upon the River ſide, between the Wine in Ships, and the Wine to be ſold in Taverns, was a common Cookery or Cooks Row, *&c*, as in another place I have ſet down. Whereby it appears, that in thoſe days, (and till of late time) every Man lived by his own profeſſed Trade, not any one interrupting another. The Cooks dreſſed Meat, and ſold no Wine; and the Taverner ſold Wine, and dreſſed no Meat for ſale, *&c.*

Every man lived by his ſeveral profeſſed trade.

Its Bounds.

This Ward beginneth in the Eaſt, at the Weſt end of *Downegate* Ward, as the water-courſe of *Walbrooke* parteth them, to wit, at *Granthams lane*, on the *Thames* ſide, and at *Elbow lane*, on the Land ſide: it runneth along in *Thames* ſtreet, Weſt, ſome three houſes beyond the *Old Swan*, a Brewhouſe on the *Thames* ſide, and on the Land ſide, ſome three houſes Weſt, beyond St. *James* at *Garlickhithe.*

In breadth, this Ward ſtretcheth from the *Vintrie* North, to the wall of the Weſt gate of the *Tower-Royal*: the other North part is of *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward.

*Horſhoe-bridge* ſtreet.

Out of this *Royal ſtreet* by the South gate of *Tower-Royal*, runneth a ſmall ſtreet, Eaſt to St. *Johns* upon *Walbrooke*, which ſtreet is called *Horſhoe-bridge*, of ſuch a bridge ſometime over the brooke there, which is now vaulted over.

*Knight-riders ſtreet.*

*Ormond* Place.

*Kerion lane.*

*Herber lane,* or *Brickles lane.*

Then from the South gate Weſt, runneth one other ſtreet, called *Knightriders ſtreet*, by St. *Thomas Apoſtles* Church, on the North ſide, and *Wringwren lane*, by the ſaid Church, at the Weſt end thereof, and to the Eaſt end of the *Trinity* Church in the ſaid *Knightriders ſtreet*; where this Ward endeth on that South ſide the ſtreet. But on the North ſide, it runneth no farther than the corner againſt the new builded Tavern, and other houſes, in a plot of ground, where ſome time ſtood *Ormond place*. Yet have ye one other lane lower down in *Royal ſtreet*, ſtretching forth from over againſt St. *Michael*'s Church, to and by the North ſide of St. *James*'s Church by *Garlickhithe*. This is called *Kerion lane*: And thus much for the bounds of the *Vintrie* Ward. Now on the *Thames* ſide Weſt from *Granthams lane*, have ye *Herber lane*, or *Brickles lane*, ſo called of *John Brickles*, ſometime owner thereof.

*Simpſons lane.*

*Three Cranes lane.*

*Painted Tavern lane.*

Then is *Simſons lane*, of one *Simpſon*; or *Emperours-head lane*, of ſuch a ſign: then the *Three Cranes lane*, ſo called, not only of a ſign of three Cranes at a Tavern door, but rather of three ſtrong Cranes of Timber, placed on the *Vintrie* Wharf by the *Thames* ſide, to crane up Wines there, as is aforeſhewed. This Lane was of old time, to wit, the 9th. of *Richard* the ſecond, called the *Painted Tavern lane*, of the Tavern being painted.

The *Vintry* Record.

Then next over againſt St. *Martin*'s Church, is a large houſe builded of Stone and Timber, with Vaults for the ſtowage of Wines, and is called the *Vintrie*. There dwelled *John Giſers*, Maior of *London*, and Conſtable of the *Tower*. And then was *Henry Picard*, Vintner Mayor. In this houſe *Henry Picard* feaſted four Kings in one day; as in my *Summary* I have ſhewed.

*Vannars lane.*

Then next is *Vannars lane*, ſo called of one *Vannar* that was owner thereof. It is now call'd *Church lane*, of the coming up from the Wharf to St. *Martin*'s Church.

*Broad lane.*

Pariſh Clerks Hall.

*Stodies lane.*

*Vintners* Hall.

Alms-houſes of the Vintners.

Next is *Brode lane*, for that the ſame is broader for the paſſage of Carts from the *Vintrie* Wharf, than be the other lanes. At the North weſt corner of this lane is the Pariſh-Clerks Hall, lately by them purchaſed, ſince they loſt their old Hall in *Biſhopsgate ſtreet*. Next is *Spittle lane*, of old time ſo called; ſince, *Stodies lane*, of the owner thereof, named *Stodie*. Sir *John Stodie*, Vintner, Maior in the year 1357. gave it, with all the Quadrant wherein *Vintners* Hall now ſtandeth, with the Tenements round about, unto the *Vintners*. The *Vintners* builded for themſelves a fair Hall there, and alſo 13 Alms-houſes for 13 poor people, which are kept of charity rent-free.

*Stodies* Manour of the *Vintrie* firſt given to the Church. *J. S.*

This Place of *Stody* was called in old Records, *The Manour of the Vintre*. This Manour the ſaid *Stody July* the 3. 2. *Edw.* 3. gave and granted to one *John Tuke*, Parſon of that Pariſh Church; 'to have and to hold 'the ſaid Manour to him and his Succeſſors, 'to the Uſe and Behalf of the ſaid Church; 'the King's Licence thereof not had, nor obtained. By force of which Feoffment the ſaid *John* was ſeized thereof as of Fee, contrary to the Senſe of the Statute of Lands and Tenements to be put into Mortmains, had and provided. Of this there was an Inquiſition taken in 17 *Edw.* 4. before Sir *Rauf Joſſelyn*: and there was likewiſe a Trial in the Exchequer about it. But King *Richard* III. granted it to the Company of *Vintners*.]

The Vintners great *Burdeaux* Merchants.

Theſe *Vintners* in *London* were (of old time) called *Merchant Vintners* of *Gaſcoyne*, and ſo I read them in the Records of *Edward* II. the 11th year, and *Edward* III. the 9th year; they were as well Engliſh men, as ſtrangers born, beyond the Seas, but then Subjects to the Kings of *England*; great *Burdeaux* Merchants of *Gaſcoyne* and *French* Wines. Divers of them were Mayors of this City; namely, *John Adrean* Vintner, *Reginald at Conduit*, *John Oxenford*, *Henry Picard*, that feaſted the Kings of *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*: *John Stodie*, that gave *Stodie*'s *lane* to the Vintners: the four laſt were Maiors in the Reign of *Edward* III. and yet *Gaſcoyne* Wines were then to be ſold at *London*, not above 4 pence, nor *Rheniſh* Wines above 6 pence the Gallon.

*William More*, Vintner, Maior in the Reign of *Richard* II.

Monopoly of Wines puniſhed.

I read of *ſweet Wines*, that in the 50th of *Edward* III. *John Peachie*,, Fiſhmonger, was accuſed, for that he procured a Licence for the only ſale of them in *London*: Which notwithſtanding he juſtified by Law, he was impriſoned and fined.

Cognizance taken of corrupting Wines.

More I read in the 6th of *Hen.* VI. the *Lombards* corrupting their ſweet Wines, when knowledge thereof came to *John Rainwell*, Maior of *London*, he (in divers places of the City) commanded the heads of the Butts and other Veſſels in the open Streets, to be broken, to the number of one hundred and fifty. So that the Liquor running forth, paſſed thorow the City like a ſtream of rain water, in the ſight of all the people; from whence there iſſued a moſt loathſome ſavour.

Malmſeys brought by the *Longobards.*

Malmſey ſpent in St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, for 1 year, 80 pints.

I read in the Reign of *Henry* VII. that no ſweet Wines were brought into this Realm, but Malmſies, by the *Longobards*, paying to the King for his Licence, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* of every Butt, beſides 12 *d.* for Bottle large. I remember, within this 54 years, Malmſey not to be ſold above 1 *d. ob.* the Pint. For proof whereof, it appeareth in the Church Book of St *Andrew Underſhaft*, that in the year 1547. *I. G.* and *S. K.* then Church-wardens, for 80 Pints of Malmſey, ſpent in the Church, after 1 penny halfpenny the Pint, paid at the years end for the ſame ten ſhillings.

No Sack drunk but *Rumney.*

More I remember, that no *Sacks* were ſold but *Rumney*, and that for Medicine more than for Drink: but now many kinds of Sacks are known and uſed. And ſo much for Wines.

The King's Sons ſupped in the *Vintrie.*

*Henry Scogan.*

For the *Vintrie*, to end therewith, I read, that in the Reign of *Henry* IV. the young Prince *Henry*, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* Duke of *Bedford*, and *Humfrey* Duke of *Glo ceſter*, the King's Sons, being at Supper amongſt the Merchants of *London* in the *Vintrie*, in the houſe of *Lewes John*; *Henry Scogan* ſent to them a Ballad beginning thus:

*My Noble Sonnes,*
*and eke my Lords deare,*
*I your Father*
*called unworthily,*
*Send unto you*
*this Ballad following here,*
*Written with mine*
*owne hand full rudely:*
*Although it be,*
*that I not reverently*
*Have written to your*
*Eſtates, I you pray,*

*Mine uncunning*
*taketh benignely,*
*For Gods ſake,*
*and hearken what I ſay.*

Then follow in like Metre 23 ſtaves, containing a perſwaſion from loſing of time fooliſhly, in luſt and vice, but to ſpend the ſame in Vertue and in Godlineſs; as ye may read in *Geffry Chaucer* his Works, lately printed. The ſucceſſors of thoſe Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retailed by the Pottle, Quart and Pint, were all incorporated by the Name of *Wine-tunners*, in the Reign of *Edward* III. and confirmed the 15th of *Henry* VI.

*Chawcer*, fol. 334, and 335.

Wine-tunners incorporated the 15 of *Hen.* 6.

[Having thus much, not without Travail and ſome Charges, noted for the Antiquity of theſe *Vintners*, about two years * ſince, or more, I repaired to the Common Hall of that Company, and there ſhewed, and read it in a Court of Aſſiſtance: requiring them, as being one of the Principal Companies in this City (of whom I meant therefore to write the more at large) if they knew any more, which might ſound to their Worſhip and Commendation, at their Leiſure to ſend it me, and I would joyn it to my former Collection. But I was anſwered by ſome that took upon them the Speech, that they were none of the Principal, but of the inferiour Companies, and ſo willing me to leave them, I departed; and never ſince heard from them, which hath ſomewhat diſcouraged me any further to travail amongſt the Companies, to learn ought at their hands. *This Paragraph I thought fit to reſtore, being left out in the two laſt Editions.*]

The *Vintners* Company diſcourage *Stow*.
* Viz. 1596.

The *Vintners* one of the 12 Companies.

The readieſt to ſpeak, not always the wiſeſt men.

*J. S.*

Next is *Palmers lane*, now called *Anchor lane*. The Plummers have their Hall there, but are Tenants to the Vintners.

*Palmerslane*, or *Anchorlane.*
Plummers Hall.

Then is *Worceſter* houſe, ſometimes belonging to the Earls of *Worceſter*, now divided into many Tenements. The Fruiterers have their Hall there.

*Worceſter* Houſe.
Fruiterer's Hall.

Then is the *Old Swan*, a great Brew-houſe. And this is all, on the *Thames* ſide, that I can note in this Ward.

*Old Swan.*

On the Land ſide, in the *Royal ſtreet*, is *Pater noſter lane*, I think of old time called *Arches*: for I read, that *Robert de Suffolk* gave to *Walter Darford*, his tenement with the appurtenance, in the Lane called *Les Arches*, in the pariſh of St. *Michael de Pater noſter* Church, between the wall of the Field called *Wincheſter field*, on the Eaſt, and the ſame Lane on the Weſt, *&c.* More, I read of a Stone Houſe, called *Stoda de Winton, juxta Stodum bridge*, which in that Lane was over *Walbrooke* water.

*Pater noſter Lane.*
*L. S. Mary Overie.*

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MICHAEL, *called Pater noſter Church in the Royal.*

Then is the fair Pariſh Church of St. *Michael*, called *Pater noſter* Church in the *Royal*. This Church was new builded, and made a College of St. *Spirit*, and St. *Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer, four times Maior, for a Maſter, four Fellows, Maſters of Art, Clerks, Conducts, Choriſts, *&c.* and an Alms-houſe, called *Gods houſe* or Hoſpital, for thirteen poor Men. One of them to be Tutor, and to have 16 *d.* the week, the other twelve each of them to have 14 *d.* the week for ever, with other neceſſary proviſion, an Hutch with three Docks, a common Seal, *&c.*

S. *Michael de Pater noſter*, a College, one Alms-houſe or Hoſpital.]
*Whittington's* College.

Theſe (as the manner then was) were bound to pray for the good eſtate of *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife, their Founders; and for Sir *William Whittington*, Knight, and Dame *Joan* his Wife; and for *Hugh Fitzwaren*, and Dame *Molde* his Wife, the Fathers and Mothers of the ſaid *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife; for King *Richard* the II. and *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, ſpecial Lords and Promoters of the ſaid *Whittington*, &c. [It follows in the Wil, For *Anne* and *Eleanor* the Wives, of the ſaid King and Duke. Furthermore alſo for the good Heel and Staat of our aforeſaid Lord [King *Henry* VI. and Arch-biſhop. [*Henry Chichely*] that now be, and the Conſervators and Benefactors of the ſame Houſe, while they live, and for our good Staat, while we live, and for their Souls and ours, whan they and we be paſſed out of this World; and generally for them, to whom the ſaid *Rich. Whytington* and *Alice* were byhold to, in any manerwiſe while we live; and for all Chriſten Soules.]

*R. Whittington.* Son to Sir *W. Whittington.* Knight.

*J. S.*

The Licence for this foundation was granted by King *Henry* the IV. the eleventh of his Reign: and in the twelfth of the ſame King's Reign, the Maior and Commonalty of *London*, granted to *Richard Whittington* a vacant piece of ground, thereon to build his College in the *Royal*: all which was confirmed by *Henry* VI. the third of his Reign, to *John Coventry*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*.

This foundation was again confirmed by Parliament, the tenth of *Henry* VI. and was ſuppreſſed by the Statute of *Edward* VI. The Alms-houſes, with the poor Men, do remain, and are paid by the *Mercers*.

There be extant in Cuſtody of the *Mercers* the Original Ordinances of *Richard Whittington*'s Charity, made by his Executors, *Coventre*, *Carpenter* and *Grove*, fairly written. Where on the firſt Page is curiouſly allumined the ſaid *Whittington* lying on his Death-bed, a very lean conſumed meagre Body: and his three Executors and a Prieſt, and divers others ſtanding by his Bed ſide: Beginning thus:

Ordinances of *Whittington* Colledge, *J. S.*

**To alls the trew People of Cryſt, that ſhalle ſe or here the Things which be conteyned within theſe preſent Letters,** John Coventre, John Carpentre **and** William Grove, **&c. Executors of the Teſtament of the worthy and notable Merchant** Richard Whittington, **late Citezin and Mercer of the Cite of** London **and oftentimes Meyer of the ſame Cite, ſending Gretyng in our Lord God everlaſting.**

**The fervent Deſire and beſy Intention of a prudent, wyſe and devout man ſhal be to caſt before and make ſeure the State and thende of the ſhort liffe with Dedys of Mercy and Pite: and namely to provyde for ſuch pouer Perſons which grevous Penuere and cruel Fortune have oppreſſed, and be not of power to gete their lyving either by Craft or by any other bodily Labour: wherby that at the day of the laſt Jugement, he may take his part with hem that ſhal be ſaved. This conſidering the foreſaid worthy and notable Merchaunt** Richard Whittington, **the which while he leved had ryght liberal and large hands to the Needy and poure People, charged ſtreitly, in his Death-bed, us his foreſaid Executors, to ordeyne a Houſe of Almes after his Deth, for perpetual ſuſtentacion of ſuch poure people as is tofore reherſed: and therupon fully he declared his Wyll unto us. And we wylling after our power to fulfil thentent of his commendable Wille and hole**

holſome Deſire in this part, as we be bound;

Firſt, Ffounded by us, with ſufficient Authorite, in the Church of Seint Mighells, in the Ropoſle of London: where the foreſaid Richard and Dame Alice his Wife be biried, a commendable College of certain Preſtes and Clerkis; to do there every day divine Service for the aforeſaid Richard and Alice.

We have founded alſo, after the Wille aboveſeid, a Houſe of Almes for xiii povere Folk ſucceſſively for evermore; to dwell and to be ſuſteined in the ſame Houſe. Which Houſe is ſituated and edified upon a certain Soyl that we bought therfore, late in the Pariſh of Seinte Mighel aboveſaid: that is to ſay, Bytweene the foreſaid Church and the Wall that cloſeth in the voyd place, behind the heigh Auter of the ſame Church in the Southſide, and our great Tenement, that was late the Houſe of the aforeſaid Richard Whyttington in the Northſide. And it ſtretcheth fro the dwelling place of the Maſter and the Preſtis of the College aboveſeid The which alſo we did late to be now added in the Eaſtſide unto a great voyd place of our Land. The which by the help of God we purpoſe to do be hallowed Lawfully for a Churchyard to the ſame Church within ſhort time in the Weſt ſide.

And in the more ful and clere foundation and Ordinaunce, and alſo ſtablyng of the foreſeid Almeshouſe for pouer men, the Myght of the Fadre, the Wyſdom of the Sonne, and the Goodneſs of the Holy Ghoſt, fyrſt of al ycalled unto our Help, we procede in this wyſe:

Fyrſt, both by Lycence Graunt and Authorite of the right mighty Prince and Lord K. Henry VI. King of England, and of Fraunce, that now is; and alſo by the Will and Conſent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre in Cryſt, Henry by the Sufferaunce of God Arch-biſhop of Canterbury Primate of al England and Legate of the See of Rome; of whoſe Juriſdiction immediate be the Church and Parriſhe aboveſaid; and the Graunt and Conſent of al and every Man, that had any Title or Intereſt in this partie, before required and had.

Then the Ordinances follow: Which in ſhort were theſe.

The Ordinances of the College.

'To be twelve pouer Folks alonely of Men 'or Women togiddre; after the ſad Diſcretion and good Conſcience of thOverſeers underwrit, and Conſervators of the ſame Houſe, 'to be provided and admitted.

'The which every day, when due and convenient time is, ſhal pray for evermore, for 'al the now being alive, and alſo for the bypaſt, to God; Whoſe Names of great Specialty been expreſſed in theſe Statutes underwrit.

'To be one *Principal*, which ſhal paſs al 'other in power and Reverence, and be called 'TUTOR. The Office and Charge of him 'ſhal be the Goods of the Almes-houſe, which 'ſhal come to his hands, well and truly to 'miniſter. The Goods diſſevered to gather again togidre; to the Uſe of the Almes-houſe: 'And at the Husbandry of the ſame houſe, 'in as much as he may goodly overſee, diſpoſe 'and ordain; inforcing himſelf to edifie and 'nouriſh Charity and Peace among his Felawes.

'The Poor folks unto the ſaid *Tutor* evermore ſhal obey.

'The thirteen poor folke to be hable in 'Converſation, and honeſt in Living.

'The ſame Houſe to be called for ever *Gods 'Houſe*, or Almes houſe, or the Hoſpital of '*Richard Whyttington*.

'The L. Maior to be Overſeer of the ſaid 'Almes-houſe: and the Keepers of the Commonalty of the Craft of Mercers to be 'called for evermore *Conſervators* of the foreſaid 'Houſe.

The Tutor to have a Place by himſelf, that is to ſay, a Cell or little Houſe, with a Chimney and a Prevy, and other Neceſſaries. In the which he ſhall Lyegge and reſt. And that he may aloon and by himſelf, without Let of any other Perſoon intend to the Contemplation of God, if he woll.

That the ſeid Tutour and pouer Folke, whan they be in the aforeſaid Houſes and Cells, and alſo in the Cloiſters and other places of the foreſaid Almes houſes have heimſelfe quietlie and peſably without noiſe or diſturbance of his Felaws: and that they occupy himſelf in Prayer or reading, or in Labour of her hondes, or in ſome other occupacion &c.

It endeth thus.

In witneſs, we have put to our Seals. yeven at London, the xxi day of Decemb. in the yere of our Lord, a Thouſand CCCC xxiiii. and the yere of King Henry VI. after the Conqueſt the Thridde.

Go litel Boke, go litel tregedie,——
Thee low pſubmytting to al correction.
Of theym being Maiſters now of the Mercery.
OLNEY, FELDING, BOLEYNE, and of BURTON:
Hertely theym beſeking with humble Salutacion,
Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,
For ever to be a Servant withyn yeare Comminaltie.

The Devotion of Whittington College.

But further, for the Direction of their daily Devotion, of their Eating and their Habit, theſe were the Appointments and Ordinances.

Every Tutour and poor folk every day firſt whan they riſe fro their Bedds, kneeling upon their knees, ſey a Pater noſter and an Ave Maria, with ſpecial and herty recommendacion-making of the foreſaid Richard Whyttington and Alice, to God, and our Bleſſed Lady Maidyn MARY. And other times of the day, whan he may beſt and moſt commody have leiſure thereto, for the Staat of al the Souls aboveſaid, Say three or two Sauters of our Lady at the leaſt: that is to ſay, threies ſeaven Ave Marias, with xv pater noſters, and three Credes. But if he be letted with febleneſs, or any other reaſonable Cawſe, One in the day at the leaſt, in caſe it may be: that is to ſay, after the Meſſe, or whan Complyn is don, they come togidder within the College about the Tomb of the aforeſaid Rich. Whyttington and Alice, and they that can ſey, ſhal ſey for the Soules of the ſeid Richard and Alice, and for the Soules of al Chriſten people this Pſalm de Profundis with the Verſicles and Oriſons that longeth thereto. And they that can ſhal ſey three Pater noſters, three Ave Maries, and oon Crede. And after this doon, the Tutour, or oon of the eldeſt men of theym ſhal ſey openly in

Engliſh, God have mercy on our Founders Souls and al Chryſten. And they that ſtond about ſhal aunſwer and ſey, Amen.

That they be bound to dwell and abide continewally in the ſeid Almes houſe, and bounds thereof: And that every day, booth at meet and ſopier, they eet and be fed within the ſaid Almes houſe. And while they be at meet, or ſoupier, they abſteyn thanne from veyn and ydel Wordys. And if they wol any thyng talk, that it be honeſt and profitable.

That the Overclothyng of the Tutour and pouer folk be derk and brown of colour; and not ſtaring ne blaiſing; and of eſy priſed, according to their Degre.

Five Chaplains. These Executors of the Will of *Richard Whittington* conſtituted five Chaplains in his College founded in this Church. Which were confirmed by the King, 3. *H.* 6.]

*Richard Whittington* thrice buried. This *Richard Whittington* was (in this Church) three times buried: firſt, by his Executors, under a fair Monument: then, in the Reign of *Edward* the VI. the Parſon of that Church, thinking ſome great Riches (as he ſaid) to be buried with him, cauſed his Monument to be broken, his Body to be ſpoiled of his Leaden ſheet; and again the ſecond time to be buried. And in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Pariſhioners were forced to take him up, to lap him in Lead, as afore, to bury him the third time, and to place his Monument, or the like, over him again, which remaineth, and ſo he reſted, till the great Fire of *London* violated his reſting place again.

*Wade* obtains this College. *J. S.* This Church of St. *Michael Pater noſter* in the *Vintry*, the Capital Houſe, and Scite thereof, called *Whittington Colledge alias, Whittington*, and one Garden belonging to the ſame, of yearly Value of 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* was ſold to *Armagill Waad*, Clark of the Council, in the 2d of *Edward* VI. for 92 *l.* 2 *s.* 0.

[Either in this College or in the Pariſh, the Earl of *Rutland* had a Place in *Edw.* VI. his Time: Whither I find reſorted to Dinner the Mourners at his Uncle Sir *Richard Mannors* Funeralls after he had been buried at *Cree*-Church.]

Repaired *R.* St. *Michael* Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Coſt of the Pariſh in the year of our Lord, 1630.

*Richard Mills* }
*William Haws* } Church Wardens.

The Charge of it amounting to 120 *l.* 9. 0.

A Chantry here. *J. S.* There was a Chauntry founded in this Church of S. *Michael de Pater noſter in Riola*; for maintaining which *Richard* II. in the 2d of his Reign granted Licence *pro uno Cellario cum duobus Cellariis ſuperedificatis*: So that the Rent of one Vault, and two other Vaults or Ware-houſes built over it for Merchants Uſe, was for the Chantry Prieſt. The Right of preſenting a Prieſt to this Chantry was granted to the Dean of S. *Mary de Arcubus*, 1 R. 2.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments of the Dead: * *Wandesford.*

*Thomas Windford*,* Alderman, was buried in this Church, 1448.

*Arnold Macknam*, Vintner, a Merchant of *Burdeaux*, 1457.

Sir *Hear Tanke*, or *Hartancleux* *, Knight of the Garter, born in *Almaine*, a noble Warrior in *Henry* V. and *Henry* VI. days. * *Hertenkeleux.*

Sir *Edmond* * *Mulſhew*, Knight, near to * *Mulſo.*
*Thomas Cockham*, * Recorder of *London*. * *Cockain.*
The Lady *Kyme*. * [without a Stone.] * *Kene.*
Sir *William Oldhall*, Knight, 1460. * *Holdhal.*
*William Barnocke.*
[*Thomas Whyteyne.*]
Sir *John Tong*, Grocer, Maior, 1466.]

*Agnes*, Daughter to Sir *John Tong*, firſt married to *Robert Sherington*, * after to *Robert* * *Mulleneux*, then to *William Cheney*, Eſq; * *Shrewington.* * *Molineux.*

Lady *Iſabel Bourgchier.* *J. S.* Here alſo lay buried the Lady *Ferrers*, and the Lady *Iſabel Bourghchier*, as may be gathered from her laſt Wil, dated (*Oct.* 10. 1500. Who bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of S. *Michael*, called *Whittington College*, where her Siſter the Lady *Ferrers* lay. This *Iſabel* was Siſter to *Henry* Earl of *Eſſex*, and to the Lord *Richard Grey*.]

*John Having*, Gent.
*William Roſwell*, Eſq;
*William Poſtar*, Clerk of the Crown. 1520.

Sir *William Baly*, Draper, Maior, 1533. with Dame *Catharine* his Wife, leaving ſixteen Children.

*John Haydon*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1582. who gave Legacies to the 13 Almes-men, and otherwiſe for a Lecture.

### *RICHARDUS WHITTINGTON.*

*Ut fragrans Nardus,*
*fama fuit iſte* Richardus,
Albificans villam, *
*qui juſte rexerat illam.*
*Flos Mercatorum,*
*Fundator Presbyterorum;*
*Sic & egenorum*
*teſtis ſit certus eorum.*
*Omnibus exemplum*
*barathrum vincendo moroſum;*
*Condidit hoc Templum,*
Michaelis, *quam ſpecioſum?*
*Regia* ſpes & pres:
*divinis res rata turbis.*
*Pauperibus Pater,*
*& Major qui fuit urbis,*
*Martius hunc vicit,*
*En! Annos gens tibi dicit.*
*Finiit ipſe dies,*
*ſis ſibi Chriſte quies.* Amen.

Anglicè * *Whittington.* A goodly plain Marble Tomb in the Chancel, with new Banners to adorn it, very lately hung up. *A. M.*

*Ejus ſponſa pia, Generoſa, probata, ſophia,*
*Jungitur*, &c.

*Edward Lupton.*

*Hic jacet* Edvardus
Lupton *cognomine dictus,*
*Occidit heu! juvenis*
*cum ſpes foret omnibus una.*
*Pauperibus fuerat*
*ſtudioſis ille patronus,*
*Mille & quingentos*
*ter ſenos vidit ademptos,*
*Moribus & ſtudiis*
*qui vivens claruit olim;*
*Spiritus iſte (Jeſus)*
*meus à te ſuſcipiatur.*

A fair plated ſtone before the Communion Table.

*Quiſquis ades, plora fata dolendi viri;*
*Hujus Collegii quique Magiſter erat;*
*Doctor, & in ſacro Dogmate clarus erat;*
*Qui obiit Octobri, & quoque nona fuit.*
*Credere nunc fas eſt, ſpiritus aſtra tenet:*
*Spes mea tu, Jeſu, es gratia, non opera.*

No new Monuments. *J. S.* In the Church of S. *Michael Pater noſter* in the Royal, ſince the new building thereof, are no Monuments appearing, excepting this lately erected againſt the Wall on the North ſide of the Chancel, for *Thomas Coulſon*, Eſq; Merchant of *London*, Son of *Will. Coulſon*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, of the Family of the *Coulſons* of *Ayton* in *Yorkſhire*, ob. 2 Jun. 1713.

Aged 68. At which time he was one of the Burgeſſes of Parliament for the Borough of *Totnes* in the County of *Devon.*

*Vir ſingulari animi dignitate inſignis: Sibi conſtans: Magnatibus ſui temporis, & vivens & moriens carus.*

*William Fellows* of *Lincolns Inn*, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the Court of Chancery, and *John Fellows*, Eſq; of *London*, Merchant, his Nephews and joynt Executors erected this Monument to the Memory of their moſt dear and honoured Uncle.

There is a Table of Benefactors ſet up in this Church ſhewing what Charities belong to them, *Viz.*

**Benefactors**

*Benefactors.* *Gifts*

**Year 1508.**

*James Finch*, Citizen and Clothworker of *London*, gave for ever 10*l.* 0 0. *per ann.* for reading Divinity in *Whittington* College, to be paid by the Worſhipful Company of *Clothworkers.*

**1575.**

*John Heydon*, Citizen, Mercer and Alderman gave *per ann.* 13*l.* 6*s.* 8.*d.* for a Weekly Lecture in this Church; to be paid by the the Company of *Mercers.* Which Lecture had been neglected for many years: and Complaint thereof being made to the Commiſſioners for Charitable Uſes, they paſſed a Decree in 1702. Importing that reading Prayers and Preaching a Sermon within this Church throughout the whole Year, wou'd fulfil the the Will of both Teſtators. Which Decree is enrolled in the Petty Bag Office: and a Copy of it tranſcribed in the Pariſh Book. This Lecture is, or was lately preached by Mr. *Shute* on Frydays afternoon at three of the Clock.

**Church rebuilt.**

This Church ruined in the great Fire was rebuilt and finiſhed in the year 1694.

The Font was given by *Abraham Jordan.*

S. *Martins* in the *Vintree* is layd to this Pariſh by Act of Parliament.]

*Tower Royal* builded about *Henry* I. as may be ſuppoſed. King *Stephen* was lodged there.

At the upper end of this Street, is the *Tower Royal*, whereof that ſtreet taketh name. This Tower and great place was ſo called, of pertaining to the Kings of this Realm: but by whom the ſame was builded, or of what Antiquity continued, I have not read more, than in the Reign of King *Edward* I. ſecond, fourth, and ſeventh years, it was the tenement of *Simon Beawmes.* Alſo, that in the 36th of *Edward* III. the ſame was called the *Royal*, in the Pariſh of *Michael de Pater noſter:* and that in the three and fortieth of his Reign, he gave it by the name of his *Inne*, called the *Royal*, in his City of *London*, in value twenty pounds by year, unto his Colledge of S. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter.* Notwithſtanding, in the Reign of *Richard* II. it was called, The *Queens Wardrobe*, as appeareth by this that followeth:

*Froſard.*

**The Queens Wardrobe.**

**The Lady Princeſs lodged in the *Tower Royal.***

*King* Richard, *having in* Smithfield *overcome and diſperſed the Rebels, he, his Lords and all his Company, entred the City of* London, *with great joy, and went to the Lady Princeſs his Mother, who was then lodged in the* Tower-Royal, *called the* Queens Wardrope, *where ſhe had remained three days and two nights, right ſore abaſhed. But when ſhe ſaw the King her Son, ſhe was greatly rejoyced and ſaid, Ah Son, what great ſorrow have I ſuffered for you this day! The King anſwered and ſaid; Certainly, Madam, I know it well, but now rejoyce, and thank God, for I have this day recovered mine heritage, and the Realm of* England, *which I had near-hand loſt.*

This Tower Royal a Place of Defence.

This Tower ſeemeth to have been (at that time) of good defence, for when the Rebels had beſet the *Tower of London*, and got poſſeſſion thereof, taking from thence whom they liſted: as in my *Annals* I have ſhewed; the Princeſs being forced to flye came to this *Tower Royal*, where ſhe was lodged, and remained ſafe as ye have heard. And it may be alſo ſuppoſed, that the King himſelf was at that time lodged there. I read, that in the year 1386. *Lyon* King of *Armony*, being chaſed out of his Realm by the *Tartarians*, received innumerable gifts of the King and of his Nobles, the King then lying in the *Royal.* Where he alſo granted to the ſaid King of *Armony*, a Charter of a thouſand pounds by year during his Life. This for proof may ſuffice, that Kings of *England* have been lodgin in this Tower, though the ſame (of later time) hath been neglected, and turned into ſtabling for the Kings horſes, and now let out to divers Men, and divided into Tenemens.

King *Richard* lodged in the *Tower Royal.*

Afterwards the Kings Horſes here ſtabled.

The Duke of *Norfolk* lodged here. *J. S.*

This great Houſe, belonging antiently to the Kings of *England*, was inhabited by the firſt Duke of *Norfolk*, of the Family of the *Howards*; granted unto him by King *Richard* the Third. For ſo I find in an old Ledger Book of that Kings. Where it is ſaid, 'That 'the King granted unto *John* Duke of *Norfolk, Meſſuagium cum Pertinenciis, voc.* LE 'TOWER *infra Paroch. Sancti Thomæ* Lond. where we may obſerve, how this Meſſuage is ſaid to ſtand in S. *Thomas Apoſtle*, tho' *Stow* placeth it in S. *Michaels.*

*Cutlers Hall.*

In *Horſe bridge-ſtreet* is the Cutlers Hall, *Richard de Wilehale*, 1295. confirmed to *Paul Butelar*, this houſe and the edifices, in the pariſh of St. *Michael Pater noſter* Church, and S. *Johns* upon *Walbrooke.* Which ſome time *Lawrence Giſors*, and his Son *Peter Giſors* did poſſeſs, and afterwards *Hugo de Hingham:* and lyeth between the Tenement of the ſaid *Richard* towards the South, and the lane called *Horſeſhoo bridge* towards the North, and between the way called *Pater noſter* Church on the Weſt, and the courſe of *Walbrooke* on the Eaſt, paying yearly one Clove of Gilliflowers at *Eaſter*, and to the Prior and Convent of S. *Mary Overy*, 6*s.* This Houſe ſome time belonged to *Simon Doleſly*, Grocer, Maior in the year 1359. They of this Company were (of old time) three Arts, or ſorts of Workmen, to wit, the firſt were Smiths, Forgers of Blades, and therefore called *Bladers*, and divers of them proved wealthy Men, as namely, *Walter Nele*, Blader, one of the Sheriffs, the Twelfth of *Edward* III. deceaſed, 1352. and buried in S. *James Garlicke hith.* He left Lands to the mending of High-ways about *London*, between *Newgate* and *Wicombe*, *Aldgate* and *Chelmsford*, *Biſhopſgate* and *Ware*, *Southwark* and *Rocheſter*, &c. The ſecond were makers of Hafts, and otherwiſe garniſhers of Blades: the third ſort were Sheathmakers for Swords, Daggers and Knives. In the Tenth of *Henry* IV. certain Ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers, and other Cutlers, and in the fourth of *Henry* VI. they were all three Companies drawn into one Fraternity or Brotherhood, by the name of *Cutlers.*

Blades or Blade Smiths.

Haftmakers

Sheathmakers.

*Knightriders ſtreet.*

Then is *Knightriders ſtreet*, ſo called (as is ſuppoſed) of *Knights* well armed and mounted at the *Tower Royal*, riding from thence thro' that ſtreet, Weſt to *Creed lane*, and ſo out at *Ludgate*, towards *Smithfield*; when they were there to Turney, Juſt, or otherwiſe to ſhew their activities before the King and States of the Realm.

### *The Pariſh Church of* S. THOMAS *Apoſtles.*

S. *Thomas* the Apoſtle. *Wring-wren* lane.

In this Street is the Pariſh Church of S. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, by *Wring-wren* Lane, a proper Church [and in the years 1629. and 1630. well repaired, and finely garniſhed, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhoners.

*Henry Whaley* } Church-wardens.
*Robert Perkins* }

Monuments.

The Charge of it amounting to near 300*l.*] But Monuments of antiquity, there be none left undefaced, except ſome Arms in the Windows, as alſo in the ſtone-work, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the Arms of *John Barnes*, Mercer, Maior of *London*, in the year 1371. a great builder thereof. *Henry Cauſton*, Merchant, was a Benefactor, and had a Chantry thereabout, 1396. *Thomas Romain*, Maior, 1310. had alſo a Chantry thereabout, 1379. *Fitzwilliams* alſo a Benefactor, had a Chantry there. More, Sir *William Littlesbury*, *alias Horn*, (for King *Edward* IV. ſo named him) becauſe he was a moſt excellent blower in a Horn. He was a Salter, and Merchant of the Staple, Maior of *London* in the year 1487. and was buried in this Church, having appointed (by his Teſtament) the Bells to be changed for four new Bells of good tune and ſound; but that was not performed: He gave 500 Marks towards the repairing of High-ways between *London* and *Cambridge*. His dwelling houſe, with a Garden, and appurtenances in the ſaid Pariſh, he deviſed to be ſold, and beſtowed in charitable actions, as his Executors would anſwer before God.

Sir Wil. Littlesbury, named Horn by K. Edward.

His houſe called the *George* in *Bred-ſtreet* he gave to the *Salters*, they to find a Prieſt in the ſaid Church, to have ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings, four pence the year. To every Preacher at *Pauls Croſs*, and at the *Spittle*, four pence for ever; To the Priſoners of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, *Marſhalſea*, and *Kings Bench*, in Victuals, ten ſhillings at *Chriſtmas*, and ten ſhillings at *Eaſter* for ever; which Legacies are not performed.

George in Breadſtreet given to the Salters upon conditions not performed.

*William Shipton*, *William Champneis*, and *John de Burford*, had Chantries there. *John Martin*, Butcher, one of the Sheriffs, was buried there 1533. Thoſe Monuments that be extant of theſe latter times be theſe following.

On the North ſide of the Chancel. *A. M.*

*There lies buried near this Monument*, Margaret, *one of the daughters of the Lord* Broke, *Chief Baron of the* Exchequer, *in the Reign of King* Henry VIII.: *who lineally deſcended of the Houſe of* Broke *of* *in* Cheſhire. *Which ſaid* Margaret *was firſt married to* William Whorwood, *ſecond Son to* John Whorwood *of* Compton *in the County of* Stafford, *Eſq; which ſaid* William *dyed Attorney General to the ſaid King* Henry VIII. *After whoſe death, ſhe took to her ſecond Husband*, William Sheldon *of* Beeley *in the County of* Worceſter, *Eſq; who alſo dyed, leaving her a Widow: and ſo ſhe continued many years after. And then dyed, being about the age of* 80 *years, and was buried in* March, 1589. *in the* 32*d year of Queen* Elizabeth.

On the South ſide of the Chancel, a very fine, neat and well-contrived Monument, but without any date, whereon theſe Verſes are inſculpt:

### In mortem ſuam hæc Carmina *dum vixerat ſcripſit* D. *Katharina Killegreia.*

*Dormio nunc Domino,*
*Domini virtute reſurgam;*
*Et* σῶμα *meum*
*carne videbo mea.*
*Mortua ne dicar,*
*fruitur pars altera Chriſto,*
*Et ſurgar capiti,*
*tempore, tota, meo.*

### *Elizabethæ* in Obitum *Katharinæ* Sororis Epicædia.

Εὐσεβίης, διδαχῆς. κομψείας σεμνὸν ἄγαλμα,
Μειλιχίῳ τε ἔφυς νήλεϊ πότμῳ μορφῷ.
Ἡς Καθαρεῖνα γλυκεῖα δ᾽ ἐκοιμηθεῖσα ἀδελφῆς,
Ἁρμονίῃ αὐλῇ νῦν ποθέουσα πόλιν.

*Chara valeto Soror,*
*in Cœlo morte triumphas,*
*Mors tua vita tibi,*
*mors tamen illa tuis.*
*Mens tua labe carens,*
*pietas, doctrina, modeſta*
*Vita, lepos ſuavis*
*digna fuere Deo.*
*Ut junxit Sanguis,*
*nos jungat in æthere Chriſtus:*
*Interea taceo*
*mortua morte tua.*

### Feliciſſimæ & in Chriſto chariſſimæ Memoriæ *Katharinæ Killegreiæ* *Robertus Maſſonus Formanus*, Paſtor Eccleſiæ Londino-Gallicæ, his Verſibus parentavit.

*Cœleſtem* καθαρῶ
*concluſam pectore mentem*
*Audivi, aſpexi,*
*ſæpius obſtupui;*
*Cælicolam ſancto*
*Secluſam corpore mentem,*
*Quam colui carus,*
*mæſtus ovanſq; cano.*
*Quis non ereptas*
*tot dotes lugeat? & quis*
*Cœlo cœleſtes*
*lividus invideat?*
*Cedere ſed Patri*
*gnatos, terrena ſupernis*
*Eſt æquum, ſequimur:*
*tu,* Καθαρεῖνα, *præi.*

### *Epitaphium præſtanti Feminæ*, Katharinæ Killegriæ, *Autore* Andrea Melvino.

Palladis & Phœbi
comes una, & Pieris una,
Pieridumq; Soror,
Pieridumque Parens.
Gratia, Suada, Lepos,
Gravitas, Conſtantia, Candor,
Relligio, Pietas,
& Pudor & Probitas,
Atq; Paleſtinæ,
& Latiæ, Graiæq; Camenæ
Clauſit olim uno
omnes pectore, nunc tumulo.

## Aliud Epitaphium Autore Gulielmo Charco.

*Hic* Katharina *jacet*
*de ſtemmate nobilitato*
Cociadum * *& claro*
Kiligreio *nupta marito:*
*Hoc ſatis eſt, Hoſpes:*
*Rhodanus nam cætera novit,*
*Et dives Rhenus,*
*celebrat ſic fama Sororem*
*Muſarum & magnam*
*magnæ Pietatis Alumnam.*

* Being one of the learned Daughters of Sir *Anthony Cook* of *Giddy Hall*, Kt.

### Under the Communion Table, a ſtone ingraven thus.

Under the Communion Table.

*Here lyes interred the body of Mr.* John Foy, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London, *who departed this life* 1. *Decemb.* 1625. *and left iſſue* 4. *Sons,* (viz.) John, George, Henry *and* Richard: *He lived and dyed in the true faith of Chriſt Jeſus, which he hath amply expreſſed, in a worthy annuall contribution towards the poor of this Pariſh.*

Charities belonging to this Pariſh. *J. S.*

This Pariſh of S. *Thomas* Apoſtles hath been benefited by theſe Legacies and charitable Gifts.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* |
|---|---|
| Alderman *Heydon* | 2 : 0 : 0 |
| Mr. *Beeſton* | 2 : 12 : 0 |
| Mr. *Markhouſe* | 2 : 00 : 0 |
| Mr. *Shaw* | 1 : 0 : 0 |
| Mr. *Hinman* | 13 : 0 : 4 |

Theſe three paid by the *Embroiderers* Company.

Mr *Spencer* in Bread only —— 2 : 6 : 8.

Which Bread is diſtributed weekly every Sunday.

No Parſonage Houſe, ſince the Fire; nor any other Glebe. There was an Houſe before the Fire, but being burnt down was laid into the new Street, called *Queens-ſtreet*, ; eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament. Here it may be noted that in the Parochial Viſitation *An.* 1636. the Preſentment then made brought in ten Houſes Glebe in this Pariſh.

*Ringed Hall.*

In this S. *Thomas Apoſtles* there was a Meſſe, perhaps ſometime the dwelling of the Earls of *Cornwall*, called *Ringed Hall.* For in the Reign of *Edward* III. a Place ſo called, with four Shops and two Gardens in this Pariſh was granted by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal* to the Abbot of *Beaulieu* near *Oxford.* And regranted, and a plea thereupon in the Huſtings, 2. *R.* 2.]

*Ipres Inne.*

*William of Ipres.*

King *Stephen* lodged in the *Tower royal.*

Then Weſt from the ſaid Church on the ſame ſide, was one great Meſſuage, ſometimes called *Ipres Inne*, of *William* of *Ipres* a *Flemming*, the firſt builder thereof. This *William* was called out of *Flanders*, with a number of *Flemmings* to the aid of King *Stephen*, againſt *Maude* the Empreſs, in the year 1138. and grew in favour with the ſaid King for his ſervice, ſo far, that he builded this his houſe near unto *Tower-Royal*, in the which *Tower* it ſeemeth the King was then lodged, as in the heart of the City, for his more ſafety.

*Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, Brother to the Empreſs, being taken, was committed to the cuſtody of this *William*, to be kept in the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, till King *Stephen* was alſo taken, and then one was delivered in exchange for the other, and both ſet free: This *William* of *Ipres* gave *Edredes Hith*, now called *Queens Hith*, to the Prior and Canons of the holy Trinity in *London*: he founded the Abbey of *Foxley* in *Kent*, &c. In the firſt of *Henry* II. the ſaid *William*, with all the other *Flemmings* (fearing the indignation of the new King) departed the Land, but it ſeemeth that the ſaid *William* was ſhortly called back again, and reſtored both to the King's favour, and to his old poſſeſſions here, ſo that the name and family continued long after in this Realm, as may appear by this which followeth.

*Edreds*, now *Queen Hithe.*

*In the year* 1377. *the* 51 *of* Edward III. *the Citizens of* London *minding to have deſtroyed* John *of* Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, *and* Henry Percy *Marſhal*, (for cauſes ſhewed in my Annals) *ſought up and down, and could not find them: For they were that day to dine with* John *of* Ipres *at his Inne, which the* Londoners *wiſt not of, but thought the Duke and Marſhal had been at the* Savoy, *and therefore poſted thither. But one of the Dukes Knights ſeeing theſe things, came in great haſte to the place where the Duke was, and after that he had knocked, and could not be let in, he ſaid to* Haveland *the Porter, If thou love my Lord and thy life, open the Gate: with which words he got entry, and with great fear he tells the Duke, that without the gate were infinite numbers of armed Men, and unleſs he took great heed, that day would be his laſt: with which words the Duke leapt ſo haſtily from his Oyſters, that he hurt both his legs againſt the form: Wine was offered, but he could not drink for haſte, and ſo fled with his fellow* Henry Percy *out at a back gate, and entring upon the* Thames, *never ſtayed rowing, until they came to a houſe near the Manor of* Kennington, *where at that time the Princeſs lay, with* Richard *the young Prince, before whom he made his complaint*, &c.

*Kennington* beſides *Lambeth.*

On the other ſide, I read of a Meſſuage, called *Ringed hall*: King *Henry* VIII. the 32. of his Reign, gave the ſame (with four Tenements adjoyning) unto *Morgan Philip*, alias *Wolfe*, in the Pariſh of St. *Thomas Apoſtles* in *London*, &c.

Over againſt *Ipres Inne* in *Knight-riders ſtreet*, at the corner towards St. *James* at *Garlickhithe*, was ſome time a great houſe builded of ſtone, and called *Ormond place*, for that it ſome time belonged to the Earls of *Ormond.* King *Edward* IV. in the fifth of his Reign, gave to *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Manor of *Greenwich*, with the Town and Park, in the County of *Kent.* He alſo gave this Tenement called *Ormond place*, with all the appurtenances to the ſame, ſituate in the Pariſh of S. *Trinity* in *Knight-riders ſtreet* in *London.* This houſe is now lately taken down, and divers fair Tenements are builded there, the corner houſe whereof is a Tavern.

*Ormond place.*

Then lower down in *Royal ſtreet*, is *Kerion lane*, of one *Kerion*, ſome time dwelling there. In this lane be divers fair houſes for Merchants; and amongſt others, is the Glaſiers Hall.

*Kerion lane.*

### *The Pariſh Church of* S. MARTINS in the *Vintrie.*

At the ſouth corner of *Royal ſtreet*, is the fair Pariſh Church of S. *Martin*, called, *in the*

St. *Martin* in the *Vintrie*.

*the Vintrie*, ſome time called S. *Martin de Beremand* Church.

*John Edrop* Beneſactor to this Church. *J. Worthingt.*

*John Edrop*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, in his Teſtament made the 9. Aug. 1385. willed his Body to be buried in this Church.. To which Church he bequeathed 100 *ſh. Item, Lego ad opus Campanarum in dict. Eccleſia faciend.* 20 *Marcas.*

*Li. Trinitat. London.*

This Church was new builded about the year 1399. by the Executors of *Mathew Columbars*, a ſtranger born, a *Burdeaux* Merchant of *Gaſcoine* and *French* Wines: His Arms yet remain in the Eaſt Window, and is a *Cheveron*, between three *Columbins*.

Repaired. R.

This Church was in part re-edified, and in many parts repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners, in the ſecond year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, King of Great *Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*.

*John Woodbridge*
*William Barnaby* } Church-wardens.

The Charge then amounting to the Sum of four hundred ſixty odd pounds.

It was again repaired, richly and very worthily beautified in the year of our Lord 1632. as before, at the Coſt of the Pariſh.

*John Norton*
*Richard Travers* } Church-wardens.

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments of the Dead.

There lye buried in this Church, Sir *John Giſors*, Mayor, 1311. *Henry Giſors*, his Son 1343. and *John Giſors*, his brother, 1350. He gave to his Son *Thomas* his great Manſion called *Giſors Hall*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mildred* in *Bredſtreet*. This *Thomas* had iſſue, *John* and *Thomas*: *John* made a Feoffement, and ſold *Giſors Hall*, and other his Lands in *London*, about the year 1386. *Thomas* deceas'd, 1395. *John Nicholls*, *Henry Venner*, [Sir *Raſe Aſtry* and *Margaret* and *Margery* his Wives. *Bartholomew de la Vauch*, *Thomas Cornwalleys*, one of the Sheriffs, 1384. *John Cornwalleys*, Eſq; 1436. *John Muſtrel* *, Vintner, 1424. *William Hodſon*. *William Caſtleton*. *John Gray*. *Robert Daluſſe*, Barber, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. with this *Epitaph*.

*Giſors Hall*, corruptly called *Gerards Hall*.

* *Muſtel*.

Epitaph.

*As flowers in field,*
*Thus paſſeth life,*
*Naked, then clothed,*
*feeble in the end.*
*It ſheweth by* Robert Daluſſe,
*and* Aliſon *his Wife:*
*Chriſt them ſave*
*from power of the Fiend.*

A fair Stone beyond the Pulpit *A. M.*

*Hic jacet Petrus de la Genebra, filius & heres Joannis de la Genebra, quondam Burgenſis, & Mercatoris de Civitate Burdegalia. Qui obiit 27. die Martii, An. Dom. 1439. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

A very fair plated Stone under the Communion Table.

*Hic jacet Willielmus Stokesby, quondam Civis & Vinetarius London, & Juliana uxor ejus. Qui obiit 25. Die Decemb. 1381. Cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.*

Another cloſe by it.

*Hic jacet Thomas Cornwaleis, quondam Civis London. Qui obiit quarto die Januarii, Anno Domini 1384. Cujus, &c.*

A very goodly plated Stone at the entrance into the Quire.

*Honorabilis viri Radulphi Aſtri Militis nuper Majoris ac Aldermanni & Piſcenarii Civitatis London. & præcariſſimarum Dominæ Margeriæ, ac Margaretæ uxorum ejus. Qui quidem Radulphus obiit 18. die Novembris, An. Dom. 1494. Et dicta Domina Margareta obiit die Ac prædicta Margeria ab hoc ſæculo migravit 10. die Martii. An. Dom. 1492. Cujus, &c.*

An ancient Marble Tomb in the Chancel.

*Micolt, quondam Civis & vinitarius, London, & Joanna uxor ejus, ac pueri eorundem. Qui quidem Johannes obiit 17 die Aprilis, An. Dom. 1424. Quorum animæ per Dei immenſam miſericordiam in pace perpetua permaneant, ac requiem poſſideant.*

*Es teſtis, Chriſte,*
*quod non jacet hic lapis iſte,*
*Corpus ut ornetur,*
*ſed ſpiritus ut memoretur.*
*Hunc tu qui tum ſis*
*magnus, parvus puer an ſis,*
*Pro me funde preces*
*Quod ſic mihi ſit veniæ ſpes.*

Another fair ſtone cloſe by the other.

*Radulphus Aſtry, Generoſ. unus filiorum Rad. Aſtry, Militis, quondam Maioris Civitatis London. Qui quidem Rad. filius in ſua florida juventute, ab hoc ſæculo migravit, 19. die menſ. Septembris, Anno Domini, 1501.*

*Henry Giſors giſt yci, Dieu de ſa Ame tien pittie, e John le filz a mercy. Qui moruſt le veille de S. Katharine, En l' An de Grace,* 1343.

All theſe ſtones, fairly plated, are in the body of the Church.

*Martis Paſca tenes,*
*Edward Rex luce tiburci*
*Hunc* del Foorll. *Dominum,*
*ſtrage ruiſſe dolet.*
*Is dabat Gaſcon* †,
*Anglus ſum corde Joannes,*
*In campis* Barnet
*mortis amara tulit.*
*Bis ſeptingeno,*
*decies ſept. & ſimul uno,*
*Mane reſurgente*
*obviat iſte Jeſu.*
*Anglicus hæc relegens,*
*miſerere tui Peregrini,*
*Et pro te moriens,*
*te ſciat eſſe pium.*

† *Gnaſco.* Former Edition.

*Hæc petra ſubſtrati*
Kirkman *tegit oſſa* Roberti,
*Qui rector fuerat*
*Iſtius Eccleſiæ.*
M. D. *deme quater*
*ſeptem Chriſti cadet Anno,*
*Aprilis terna*
*raptus ab orbe die.*
*Artibus ille Magiſter*
*erat, Eccleſia * tandem,*
*Triſtia poſt fati*
*gaudia dentur ei.*]

* *Cæleſtia.*

Sir *Ralph Auſtrie*, or *Aſtry*, Fiſhmonger, Maior, new roofed this Church with Timber, covered with Lead, and beautifully glaſed it. He deceaſed 1494. and was there buried, with his two Wives. *Ralph Auſtrie* his ſon, Gent. *William Auſtrie*, and other of that Name. *Bertrand*, Wife to *Grimond Deſcure* *, Eſq; a *Gaſcoine*, and Merchant of Wines, 1494. *Thomas Batſon* *, *Alice Fowler*, Daughter and heir to *John Howton*, Wife to *John Hulton* *. *James Bartlet* * and *Alice* his Wife, *William Fennor*, *Roger Cotton*, *Robert Stocker*, *John* † *Pemberton*, *Philip de Plaſſe*, *John Stapleton*, *John Mortimer*, *William Lee*, *William Hamſted*, &c. *William Stokesbie*, and *Gilbert March*, had Chantries there.

* *Deſure.*
* *Betſon.*
* *Hulcot.*
* *Bartlot.*
† *Jone.*

*J. S.*

[ Here were alſo buried *John del Forſs*: *Thomas Bennet*, *John Gawſon*, *Henry Woodboke.*]

Other ancient Monuments in this Church. *J. S.* MS. D. *Hen. S. Georgii.* Milit.

Beſides theſe ancient Monuments taken notice of by *Stow* in this S. *Martins* Church, there were ſome others there by him omitted, as appear in a *MS.* belonging to Sir *Henry St. George*, Knight, late Garter *Clarencieux.* And they were theſe following:

Willielmus Becam. *Civis & Sciſſor* London, *&* Joanna *uxor ejus. Qui* Willielmus *obiit Anno* 1494. 17. *die Septembr. Et eadem* Johanna *obiit die* 6 Novembr. 1493.

Upon a flat Monument in the North ſide of the Quire.

*Hic jacet* Henricus Vanner *Vinetariorum*
*Unus Magnificus in* Londinis *Seniorum,*
Cunctis *Pacificus, decoratus ſemine quorum,*
* * *

On each ſide of the Inſcription are placed Coats of Arms. On the dexter, A Feſs Argent, between 3 Libbards Heads Counterchanged, Gules, and Or. This is *Vanners* Coat. On the ſiniſter, Baron & Femme. The Baron is *Vanner*, the Femme is *Stody*, a Saltier engrailed, with a Lions Head.

*Orate pro animabus* Thomæ Grant, *nuper Civis, & Vinetarius Civitatis* London. *& Majoriæ uxoris ejus. Qui* Thomas *obiit* 29. *die Januar.* 1486.

*Hic jacet Corpus* Bertrandæ *quondam Uxoris* Ormondi Deſcure, *Armig. unius Hoſtiariorum Cameræ inclytiſſimi* Anglie *&* Francie *Regis* Henrici VII. Quæ obiit 1. die *Aprilis* 1494.

The Coat is ſet over the dexter ſide, quarterly, The firſt bears a Lion: The ſecond, a Creſcent. The third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt.

*Me tegit* IDONEAM *Cognomine* GRAY
*Lapis iſte:*
*Mentem quæſo meam cælo teneas tibi, Chriſte.*
*Aſpice, Mortalis, quid ſit niſi Mors tua Vita,*
*Ut modo ſum, talis eris & tu, carne ſopita.*
*Pro me funde preces, rogo, ſpes ut repperietur,*
*Reddam tuncque preces, Deus ut tibi propicietur.*

This hath two Coats of Arms on either ſide of the Verſes. On the Dexter ſide the Coat is Ermin, a Saltier engrailed, charged with a Libberts head. The other on the Siniſter ſide, is, a Field Billette, a Lion Rampant.

*Of your Charite pray for the Souls of* Robert Dey, *Citizen and Joyner of* London, *and* Anne, *his Wife. Which* Robert *deceaſed* 8 Januar. 1555. *And the ſaid* Agnes the 20. Aug. 1558.

A Coat of Arms ſtanding upon a Graveſtone in the Quire: *Viz.* Quarterly, A Feſs with an Annulet, in a Canton, dexter, a Fountain. In the ſecond Quarter, A Sun of 12 points, pierſed. The third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt.

Simon Hogan, *Citizen and Draper of* London *buried here.*

The Field——a Feſs charged with three Eſcalops, between as many Croſſes flory.]

*R.*

In this Church at the upper End of the ſouth Iſle, lyeth buried the Body of Sir *Cutbert Hacket*, ſome time Lord Maior of this City. His Coat, Streamers, and other Adornments, hanging over his Grave, but no other Monument.

## Queen *ELIZABETH*'s Monument.

*To the Eternal Memory of* ELIZABETH *Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland, *Daughter to King* HENRY VIII. *Niece to King* HENRY VII. *by the Daughter of King* EDWARD IV. *A Mother to her Country, a Nurſe to Religion and all good Arts, being of incomparable Knowledge in very many Languages, and indued with rare Ornaments of Body and Mind, in all Princely Vertues above all the Sex of Women.*

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe,* &c.]

Legacies *J. S.*

To this Church, or for any publick Uſes therein, there be no Bequeſts or Legacies. But to the Poor there were, but miſimploy'd.

They receive

Of the *Stationers* Company to be laid out in Bread 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

Of the *Dyers* Company 4 *l.* every two years, for eight Gowns for eight poor people.

A Gift of *George Lucas*, iſſuing out of ſome Houſes in the Pariſh 2 *l. per ann.* which was in Arrears, the Officers of the Pariſh not being able to make out all the Ground, from whence it ſhould be paid.

No Parſonage houſe, nor any other Glebe.]

## *The Pariſh of St.* JAMES GARLICK-HITH.

St. *James* Garlick Hithe.

Then is the Pariſh Church of St. *James*, called *at Garlicke Hith*, or *Garlicke Hive*; for for that (of old time) on the Bank of the River of *Thames*, near to this Church, Garlick was uſually ſold. This is a proper Church, whereof *Richard Rothing*, one of the Sheriffs, 1326. is ſaid to be the new builder.

Repaired *R.*

The North Iſle of this Church was new built, and the whole Church repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in the year of our Lord, 1624.

| | |
|---|---|
| *William Gunnel*<br>*Robert Boydel* | Church-wardens |

The Charge of it amounting to 700 *l.* and upwards.

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire of *London*; but rebuilt: the Foundation being laid *Anno* 1676. built and opened 1682. compleatly finiſhed 1683.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

*Richard Rothing* above mentioned was buried in this Church.

Perſons of Note buried here with Monuments.

So was *Walter Nele*, Blader, one of the Sheriffs, 1337. *John* of *Oxenford*, Vintner, Maior, 1341. I read, that in the firſt of *Edward* III. this *John* of *Oxenford* gave to the Priory of the holy Trinity, in *London*, two Tofts of Land, one Mill, fifty Acres of Land, two Acres of Wood, with the appurtenances, in *Kentiſh Town*, in value twenty ſhillings and three pence by year.

*Richard Goodcheap*, *John de Creſſingham*, and *John Whittborn* †. And before them, *Galfred* † *Moncley*, 1281. founded a Chantry there.

† *Withern.*

Monuments remaining there: *Robert Gabeter* *, Eſq; Maior of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, 1310.

* *Gabeſer.*

*John*

* Griſors First Edit. † Tilghman. * Statham.

*John Giſors* *, *William Tilingham* †. *John Stanley* *. *L. Strange*, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of *Darby*, 1503.

*Nicolas Staham* *. *Robert de Luton*, 1361.

*John Roding.*

*Richard Lions*, a famous Merchant of Wines, and a Lapidary, ſome time one of the Sheriffs, beheaded in *Cheap* by *Wat Tylar*, and other Rebels, in the year 1381. his picture on his Graveſtone very fair and large, is with his hair rounded by his Ears, and curled, a little beard forked, a Gown girt to him, down to his feet, of branched Damask, wrought with the likeneſs of flowers, a large Purſe on his right ſide, hanging in a Belt from his left ſhoulder, a plain Hood about his neck, covering his ſhoulders, and hanging back behind him.

* al. Wroth.

Sir *John Wrotch* *, Fiſhmonger, Maior, 1361, deceaſed 1407.

* Stoner. * Browne.

*Thomas Stonard* * of *Oxfordſhire.*

*John Bromer* *, Fiſhmonger, Alderman, 1474.

The Lady *Stanley*, mother to the Lord *Strange*.

The Counteſs of *Huntington*. The Lady *Herbert* (without a Stone.) *John Stanley*: The Lord *Strange*.

Sir *George Stanley*.

*Gilbert Bovet*, 1398.

* Gloceſter first Edit.

A Counteſs of *Worceſter* * and one of her Children.

MS. Hutton in Offic. Armor. *J. S.*

This Monument, whoſeſoever it was, ſeems to be the ſame with that which was taken in this Church by ſome induſtrious Perſon in the year 1619. Which he thus deſcribed together with the Coat of Arms thereon engraven.

*Jacet ibi in vetuſto monnumento mulier quædam honorabilis cum Infante in les ſwadling cloths adjacentem. Mulier induta eſt paludamento. Quorum animabus*, &c.

The Coat born quarterly 1. Geldon ſurgens entre cros croſlet. 2. *France* ſans differentia. And in the Window near adjoyning is depainted a Shield of *England* gartered with a Bordure Azure and Argent, and an Ineſcutcheon Arg. The 2d and 3d Coats charged with Baſtons ſiniſter Arg.]

† Venoure.

*William Venor* † Grocer, Maior, 1389.

*William More*, Vintner, Maior, 1395.

*Robert Chichely*, Maior, 1421.

Robert Chichele Regiſt. London. *E. Alexan.*

Sir *Robert Chichele*, Citizen and Grocer, buried in the Nave of the Church of S. *James Garlick hithe*, where he was a Pariſhioner, bequeathed to his Reverend Lord *Henry* by the Grace of God Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, his Brother, *&c. Anno* 1437. and gives his Land and Tenement, with a Wharf, Crane, Stable, *&c.* ſituate in the Pariſhes of St. *Martin Vintry* and S. *James Garlick hithe. Viz.* in breadth between the lane called *Stodies lane* on the Eaſt, and the lane called *Creſſingham* lane on the Weſt, *&c.* To have to the Rector and Keepers of the Goods and Work of the Church of St. *James*, and to the Pariſhioners for ever, to maintain one fit Chaplain at the Altar of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* in the ſaid Church, daily to celebrate Divine Offices for the Souls of *Agnes* and *Agnes* his Wives, and of his Parents, and Friends, *&c.*

Gives his Houſes in the Pariſh of St. *Anthony, London*, to the Maſter or Keeper of the College of bleſſed *Mary*, and the Saints *Thomas* the Martyr and *Edward* the Confeſſor, of *Hiegham Ferrers*, now founded anew by the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, Lord *Henry*, by Divine Permiſſion, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* his Brother, for ever in part of Maintenance of the Poor of the Hoſpital there.

*Item* to the Fabrick of the Body of the Church of *Rumford*.

*Item*, to the Poor of his Blood in the Pariſhes of *Higham Ferrers* and *Suldrop*.]

*James Spencer*, Vintner, Maior, 1543.

*Richard Plat*, Brewer, founded a Free School in *Hertfordſhire*. 1601.

A fair Tomb in the eaſt end of the Chancels South Iſle.

Rogerus Jones Middletoni *in Comitatu* Lancaſtrenſi *natus, vix pubertate egreſſus ſe* Londinum *contulit, ubi Civitate donatus, & Artem Tinctoriam exercens*, Agnetem, Thomæ Hacketti *filiam, Matrimonio ſibi junxit. Ex qua filios novem, quatuor vero filias ſuſcepit. Quarum una Patre adhuc ſuperſtite diem obiit. Hic cum varia Civitatis munia laudabiliter obiiſſet, tandem in celebrem ſupremi Ordinis Senatum*, Aldermannorum *ſcilicet, cooptatus eſt. Mox Eques ab Illuſtriſſimo Rege* Jacobo *creatus eſt. Et paulo poſt Vicecomes Civitatis* London *eſt deſignatus. Quo Magiſtratu nondum expleto, non ſine magno bonorum Luctu, viceſſimo quinto die menſis Julii Anno Domini* 1605. *in Domino requieſcit.*

**A. M.**

[His Coat was, Azure, a Cros, Or, charged with five Eſtoilles Sable, between four Pheons of the Second.]

A comely Monument in the Wall of the South Iſle.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Richard Plat, Brewer, *and ſome time choſen Sheriff of* London, *The Founder of a Free School, and ſix Almshouſes in* Aldenham *in the County of* Hertford. *He dyed the* 28 *of November*, 1600. *having taken to Wife* Alice Birſtles, *the Daughter of* John Birſtles, *Eſq; and having iſſue four Sons and one Daughter.*

In the ſame Wall a comely Monument.

Here *Edmund Chapman*, cloſ'd in Clay,
 undoubtedly doth reſt,
Who to his Neighbours (while he liv'd)
 the Fruits of Love expreſt.
Fine Pews within this Church he made,
 and with his Arms ſupport,
The Table and the Seats in Quire
 he ſet in comely ſort.
To Pris'ners and to Hoſpitals
 he living was a Friend,
And ever ſought the Innocent
 from Danger to defend.
Eſqu re-Joyner to our Queen
 he in his life time was,
And Yeoman of her Armory
 at *Greenwich* in like caſe.
Wherein he like a Servant juſt
 for duty duly done,
Unto himſelf of Prince and Peers
 The Love and Favour wonne.
Threeſcore ſeven years he lived here
 in Worſhip and good Name;
And left this Life, to live with Chriſt,
 to his eternal Fame.
His Saul the fourteenth day of *May*
 did from his Body fleet,
Which he with chearful Voice did yield
 to Chriſt his Saviour ſweet.
And on the eighteenth of that month
 by Computation juſt,
A thouſand five hundred eighty eight,
 his Body was laid in duſt.
But Body and Soul at laſt, be ſure,
 through Gods abundant Grace,
Shall riſe and knit again in one,
 and ſtand before his Face.
Where with his Saints elect, we hope,
 he ſhall receive a Crown,

And live for ever with ſweet Chriſt,
in Glory and Renown,
Thus, Friends, by this dear friend of ours
Let's learn to live and dy;
That after Death we may have Life,
above the ſtarry Sky.

Modern Monuments. *J. S.*

The Modern Monuments, namely, ſuch as now are in the new built Church, are only theſe; one on the Eaſt Wall for

*Peter Jones* of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*. ob. 1694.

Flat Stones in the Chancel for

*John Jackſon*, and his two Siſters *Elizabeth Harding* and *Izabel Juxon*. The laſt departed 1691.

*Mary Ivat*, the Wife of *William Ivat* of *London*, Merchant. *Ann.* 1684.

*Edmund Riggs*, and his Mother *Mary Riggs*.

On the North Wall a Monument for *Seagrave Chamberlain*, Son of the Honourable Collonel *Edmund Chamberlain* of *Northamptonſhire*; ſome time Reſident at *Barbados*. *Seagrave* deceaſed 1675.

## *CHARITIES.*

Gifts.

The *Gifts* belonging to this Pariſh, both for the Church and Poor are theſe.

*John de Rothing*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave (for ſuperſtitious Uſes) divers Meſſuages in the ſame Pariſh, and in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Mounthaw*, and in St. *Martins* Lane and *Crooked* Lane *London*. Which are now lett for the yearly Rent of 60 *l: per ann.* But made over with other Rents to *George Baron*, Mercer for a Term of years at 13 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.* Which was done to raiſe mony and finiſh the Church. All the Rents ſo given being appropriated for the Suſtentation and Repair of the Pariſh Church. *Pro ſuſtentatione Fabricæ Eccleſiæ*, as the Words are, as the Reverend Mr. *Newton* then Rector, hath told me.

Three Houſes in *Smithfield*, and other Houſes in *Cloak* lane and St. *Martins* lane: given by Mr. *Hayward* and Mr. *Adams*, for reparation of the Church. Now lett for 13 *l. per ann.*, and made over to the ſaid Mr. *George Baron*.

When the Houſes were given, and the particular Uſes for which, the Pariſh could not certify, the Original Wills not being in their Cuſtody.

*Lawrence Smith* gave, for the Augmentation of Divine Service in the Pariſh Church, certain Houſes at or near the *Three Cranes* in the Pariſh of St. *Martins Vintrie*: Lett for 20 *l. per ann.*

The Rector ſome years ago received the whole Rent thereof, although the Pariſh had no Augmentation of Divine Service.

Parſonage Houſe.

There was a Parſonage-houſe before the Fire. The Ground was leaſed out in the year 1670. for 41 years at 5 *l.* a year, to be rebuilt: and ſituate in *Thames-ſtreet* over againſt *Vintners* Hall.]

A Guild. *J. S.*

In this Pariſh of St. *James Garlickhith* was anciently a Guild or Fraternity founded to the Honour of their Churches Saint. An Account whereof by Order from the King was brought in to the Archbiſhop of *York*, L. Chancellor by *Roger Stokes* and *Henry Garnevil*, Wardens of the ſaid Guild. Which was as follows,

The Account of the founding thereof. *Record. Tower.*

**In the Worſhip of God Almighty our Creator, and his Moder Saint Marie, and Allhallowes and Seint JAME Apoſtle, a Fraternite is begon of gode Men in the Chirch of S. Jame the yer of our Lord 1375. for amendement of her Lyves, and of her Sowls, and to nouriſh more Love among the Bretheren and ſuſtrein of the Bretherhede. And ech of theym had ſworen upon the Book to performe the Pointes undernethe at her Power.**

**Fyrſt, All tho wiſſcheth, other ſchul be in the ſame Bretherhede, they ſchul nothing of goodloos Conditions and bering: and that he love God and holy Chirch, and his Neybours, as holy Chyrch makyth mencion.**

**Who that entreth in the ſame Fraternite, he ſhal geve at the Entrie to the common Box vi ſh viii d.**

**The foreſeid Bretherhede wil, that there be Wardeyns thereof. Which Wardeyns ſhal gather the Quarteridge of the Bretheren and Suſtren, and trewelick yeld her Account thereof every yer once. to the Wardeyns that have ben tofore hem of the Bretherhede, with other wyſeſt of the Bretherhede.**

**Alſo the Bretheren and Suſtren every yer ſhul be clothed in ſuyt, and every man pay for that he hath.**

**Alſo the Bretheren and Suſtern, at one aſſent in Suyt byforeſeid ſhul every yer commin hold togeder, for to nouriſh more Knowledg and Love, a Feaſt. Which Feaſt ſhal be the Sonday after the day of S. Jame Apoſtle, and every pay their xx d.**

**At fourtyme other once in the yer two ſhill. at firmaſt tofore the day of the Account of the Maiſters. So that the Wardeyns mowe her Account yelderlich, &c.**

**Every Brother or Suſter that ben of the Fraternite, yf he be of power, he ſhal geve ſomewhat in maintenance of the Fraternite, what him lyketh.**

**Alſo yf ther be in Bretherhede ony Riotour, other Contekour, other ſoche by whom the Bretherhede might be enſlaundered, he ſhal be put out thereof, into tyme that he have hym amended of the defaults beforeſeyd, &c.**

**Yf any of the foreſeid Bretherhede falle in ſoch miſchefe, that he hath noght, ne for elde other Miſcheve of feebleneſs help himſelf; and have dwelled in the Bretherhede ſeven yeres: and doen therto al the Duties within the tyme, every wyk aftyr, he ſhal have of the common Box xiiii d. terme of his lyfe; but he be recovered of the Miſchefe.**

**Alſo yf any of the foreſeid be impriſoned falſely by any other by falſe Conſpiracie, and have noght for to fynd hym with, and have alſo ben in the Bretherhede ſeven yeres, &c. he ſhall have xiii d. during his Impriſonment every wyk.**

The Commons of this Pariſh.

In this Pariſh of S. *James Garlick Hith*, was a Meſſuage, called *The Commons*, in the Tenure of divers Prieſts, and heretofore given by *Thomas Kent*, for the maintaining of an Anniverſary in the ſame Church. This, with divers other Lands of the Yearly value of 168: 2: 2: *ob.q*; was made over and granted by K. *Edward* VI. in the Fourth of his Reign to *William Place* and *Nicolas Spakeman* for 255l: 3: 0: ob.]

And now for the modern Condition of this *Vintry* Ward.

Chief Streets R. B.

This Ward, as doth appear by the Map, is bounded on the Eaſt by *Dowgate* Ward, on the South by the River of *Thames*, on the Weſt by *Queen Hith Ward*, and on the North, by *Cordwainers Ward*. The chief *Streets* in this *Ward* are *Thames ſtreet*, and *New Queen ſtreet*, Then *Garlick Hill*, and *Colledge-hill*, St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, in which ſaid Streets and Hills, are ſeveral *Lanes*, *Courts* and *Alleys*.

*Thames ſtreet.* *Shepherds alley.* *Black Swan alley.* *Worceſter houſe.* *Fruiterers hall.* *Anchor lane.* *Plumbers hall.* *Vintners hall.*

*Thames ſtreet* runneth through the heart of this *Ward* from Eaſt to Weſt. Being a ſtreet, as before noted, well Inhabited by able Tradeſmen: the part in this Ward is from little *Elbow lane* in the Eaſt where *Dowgate* Ward joyns unto it, and to *Towrſend lane* in the Weſt, where *Queen hith* Ward begins. In this part of *Thames ſtreet*, within this *Ward*, are theſe places. *Shepherds Alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent good. *Black Swan Alley*, indifferent well built, and wide enough for Boats to paſs to the River ſide; here was formerly a large houſe called *Worceſter houſe*, as belonging to the Earls of *Worceſter*, and from thence ſo called: now converted into Tenements, and here the *Fruiterers* have their Hall. *Anchor lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*: It was formerly called *Palmers lane*; and here the *Plumbers* have their *Hall*. *Vintners Hall* ſeated in *Thames ſtreet*, now a curious large Building, which encloſeth a large ſquare Court, with a handſome Free-ſtone pavement. The North ſide fronts the ſtreet, where there is a curious pair of *Gates*, with Free-ſtone *Pillars* on each ſide wreathed with Grapes and Leaves, and upon each of the *Pillars* are 3 *Tuns*, with a *Bacchus* ſitting thereon; behind the *Hall* and other Buildings, is a *Garden*, from which is a paſſage to the *Thames*; where there is a pair of ſtairs. And being thus open, hath a curious proſpect into the *Thames*.

*New Queen ſtreet.* *Three Cranes.*

*New Queen-ſtreet*, commonly called the *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*, a good open ſtreet, eſpecially that part next *Cheap-ſide*, which is beſt built, and inhabited; but it hath no more in this *Ward* than a little beyond St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, the reſt of this ſtreet being in *Cordwainers Ward*, and *Cheap Ward*: At the lower end of the ſtreet, next the *Thames*, is a pair of *Stairs*, the uſual place for the *Lord Maior* and *Aldermen* to take Water at, to go to *Weſtminſter* Hall, for the new Lord *Maior* to be ſworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. This place with the 3 *Cranes* is now of ſome account for the *Coſtermongers*, where they have their *Ware-houſes* for their Fruit.

*Church lane.*

*Church-Lane*, ſo called, as ſeated over againſt St. *Martins Vintry Church*, a long and narrow *Lane*, which leadeth to the River of *Thames*, out of this place is a paſſage into new *Queen ſtreet*.

*Three Crane lane.* *S. Martins Vintry.*

Three *Crane Lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*, where there is a pair of *Stairs*; this *Lane* is alſo taken up by *Coſtermongers*; about the middle of the *Lane* is a paſſage into *Church lane*; as alſo into *Brick bill lane*: over againſt this *Lane* was the Church of St. *Martin* in the *Vintry*; it is in the Dioceſs of *London*: The Abbot of *Gloceſter* was Patron, and the Diſmes xxvi s. viii d. This Church was conſumed in the Fire of *London*, 1666, and not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Michael Royal*.

*Brickhill lane.*

*Brick hill lane*, a pretty open place, with good Buildings, and runneth down almoſt to the *Thames*. Near unto this Lane, is a good handſome houſe, at preſent made uſe of by the *Royal Fiſhery Company* of *England*.

*Emperors head lane.* *Tennis Court lane.* *Joyners hall.*

*Emperors head lane*, narrow and ordinary, with a paſſage to the *Thames*. *Tennis Court* or *Fryars lane*, runneth down almoſt to the *Thames*, where there is a *Dyers*, and falls into *Dowgate*. In this *Lane* is the entrance into *Joyners Hall*, a pretty neat Building, with a handſome, but ſmall Court before it, having a Free-ſtone pavement, and a pair of *Gates* at the Entrance, with carved Figures at the top of the ſide poſts, but the *Hall* is in *Dowgate Ward*.

*Little Elbow lane.* *Great Elbow lane.* *St. Michaels Royal* Church.

The North ſide of *Thames ſtreet* hath theſe places; *Little Elbow lane*, which falls into *Great Elbow lane*, and ſo into *College Hill* by St. *Michael Royal Church*, both which Lanes are indifferent. The Eaſt part of this *Lane* is in *Dowgate Ward*. This Church of St. *Michaels Royal* is a curious Free-ſtone Building, having *Battlements* with turned *Pillars*, with a lofty towered Steeple of Free-ſtone.

It is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, the Wardens of the Company of *Mercers* were the Patrons; The *Church* was deſtroyed in the general Conflagration: and is now rebuilt as aforeſaid: to which Pariſh is that of St. *Martins* in the *Vintry* united.

*College Hill.* *Maiden lane.* *Maiden head Court.* *Buckingham houſe.*

*College Hill* comes out of St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, falls into *Thames ſtreet*: a place well built, and inhabited by *Merchants* and others. On the Weſt ſide is *Maiden lane*, which croſſeth *New Queens ſtreet*, and falls into *Garlick Hill* by St. *James Garlick Hithe* Church. Out of this Lane is a paſſage into *Thames ſtreet*, and another into *Maiden head Court* which is but ordinary; on the Eaſt ſide of *Colledge Hill* is St. *Michaels Royal Church*, and almoſt over againſt the ſaid Church, is *Buckingham houſe*, ſo called as being bought by the late Duke of *Buckingham* and where he ſome time reſided upon a particular humour: It is a a very large and graceful Building, late the Seat of Sir *John Lethulier* an eminent Merchant; ſome time Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, deceaſed.

*St Thomas Apoſtles.* *St. Thomas Apoſtles.* *New Queens ſtreet.*

St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, of which there are two, *viz.* *Great St. Thomas Apoſtles* which is in this Ward, and little St. *Thomas Apoſtles* which is in *Cordwainer Ward*. This *Great St. Thomas Apoſtles* is a good handſome *Street*, and well inhabited, on the North ſide was ſeated the Church of St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, which, before its being burnt in the general Fire of *London*, ſtood in the middle of *New Queenſtreet*, a ſtreet made ſince the ſaid Fire out of *Soper lane*, &c. for a ſtreight paſſage to the waterſide from *Guild hall*.

This Church not being built, the Pariſh is united unto St. *Mary Aldermary*.

In this ſtreet of Great St. *Thomas Apoſtles* are theſe places: *Black Lyon Inn*, but indifferent.

*Baldwins yard.* *Blunderbuſs alley.* *Dodſons Court.*

*Baldwins yard*, a good handſome open *Court*, with good Buildings at the upper end. *Blunderbuſs alley* on the Eaſt ſide of St. *Thomas Church yard*, very ſmall. *Dodſons Court*, a pretty large open place, with a Free-ſtone paſſage into *Budge Row*, pretty well built and inhabited. Almoſt over againſt this Court is *Cutler's Hall*, ſeated in *Cloak lane*: which falleth into *Dowgate hill*, a pretty good Building, as to its bigneſs.

*Cutlers hall.*

*Gralick hill.*

*Garlick Hill* takes its beginning in the North from *Bow lane*, and falls into *Thames ſtreet*, a place well built, and inhabited. In this place are theſe Courts, *Sugar loaf Court*, a good large place, but ordinarily inhabited; It hath a paſſage down ſteps, into *Thames ſtreet* through a place called the *Bowling-alley*. *Three Shear Court*, ſmall and ordinary; over againſt this Court is the Pariſh Church of St. *James Garlick Hithe*. It is in the Dioceſs of *London*: The Abbot of *Weſtminſter* was Patron, and the Diſmes are ix *s.* 4 *d.* It was deſtroyed in the general Conflagration, and is rebuilt better than before.

*Bowling alley.*
*Three Shear Court.*
*St James Garlick Hithe.*

*Great Trinity lane.*

*Great Trinity Lane* hath but a ſmall part in this Ward.

*Bow lane.*

*Bow Lane* hath alſo ſome ſmall part in this *Ward*, but the greateſt ſhare is in *Cordwainers Ward*.

The Watch in this Ward.

There are to *watch* at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night a *Conſtable*, the Beadle and 34 *Watchmen*.

The Jury-men.

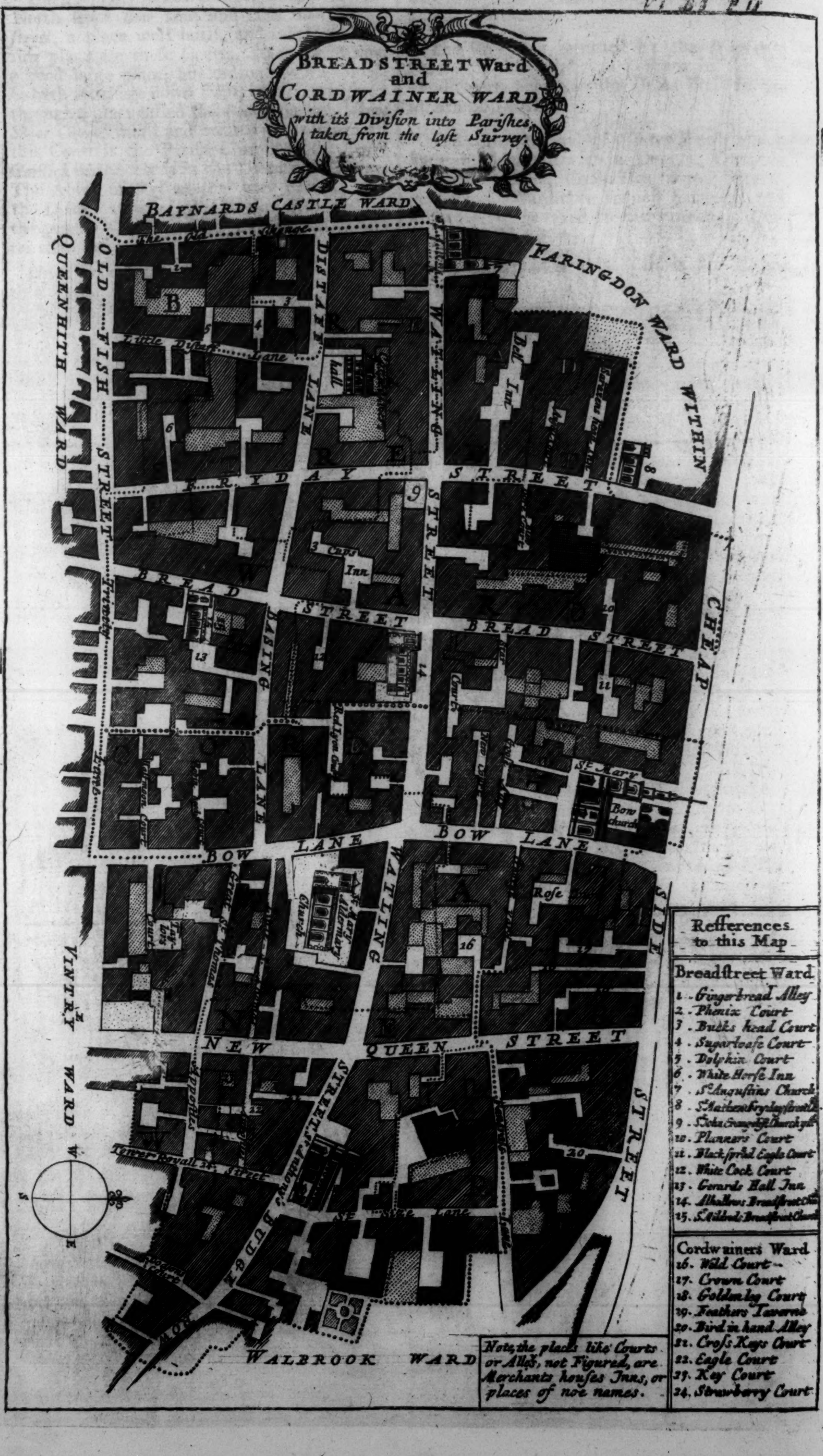
The Jury-men returned by the *Wardmote Inqueſt* for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts holden in the Guild Hall in the month of *April*.]

The Government.

And thus an end of *Vintry* Ward, which hath an Alderman with a Deputy, Common Counſellors nine, Conſtables nine, Scavengers four, Wardmote Inqueſt fourteen, and a Beadle: It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* 6 l. 13 ſh. 4 d. *

* At 36 l. and in the Exchequer at 35 l. 5 s. First Edit.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Thomas Abney*, Kt.


BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD
The old Change
FARINGDON WARD WITHIN
QUEENHITH WARD
OLD FISH STREET
DISTAFF LANE
Little Distaff Lane
WATLING STREET
FRYDAY STREET
BREAD STREET
BASING LANE
CHEAP SIDE
BOW LANE
Bow church
St Mary
NEW QUEEN STREET
VINTRY WARD
WALBROOK WARD
BUDGE ROW
Bell Inn
Rose
Crown Inn
S

BREADSTREET Ward
and
CORDWAINER WARD
*with it's Division into Pariſhes, taken from the laſt Survey.*

Refferences to this Map

Breadſtreet Ward
1. *Gingerbread Alley*
2. *Phenix Court*
3. *Bucks head Court*
4. *Sugarloafe Court*
5. *Dolphin Court*
6. *White Horſe Inn*
7. *S.t Auguſtins Church*
8. *S.t Mathew Frydayſtreet Ch.*
9. *S.t John Evangeliſt Church yd*
10. *Planners Court*
11. *Black ſpred Eagle Court*
12. *White Cock Court*
13. *Gerards Hall Inn*
14. *Alhallows Breadſtreet Ch.*
15. *S.t Mildreds Breadſtreet Church*

Cordwainers Ward
16. *Wild Court*
17. *Crown Court*
18. *Golden leg Court*
19. *Feathers Taverne*
20. *Bird in hand Alley*
21. *Croſs Keys Court*
22. *Eagle Court*
23. *Key Court*
24. *Strawberry Court*

*Note, the places like Courts or Alles, not Figured, are Merchants houſes Inns, or places of noe names.*

# CHAP. II.

*CORDWAINERS* STREET *WARD. Soper Lane, Whence ſo called. St. Antholines. St.* Mary Aldermary. *Sir* Henry Keeble. *St.* Mary le Bow. Antiquities *of* Bow Church, Bell, and Steeple. *The* Crownſild in Cheap. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Cordwainers ſtreet* Ward.

THE next is *Cordwainers ſtreet* Wa d, taking that name of *Cordwainers*, or Shoomakers, Curriers, and workers of Leather, dwelling there. For it appeareth in the Records of *Henry* VI. the ninth of his Reign, that an Order was taken then for Cordwainers and Curriers in *Corney ſtreet*, and *Sopers lane*.

The Bounds of it. *Budge row.* *Aetheling* or *Watbling ſtreet.* The Red Lion.

This Ward beginneth in the Eaſt, on the Weſt ſide of *Walbrooke*, and runneth Weſt, thorow *Budge row* (a ſtreet ſo called of the *Budg* Furr, and of Skinners dwelling there:) then up by St. *Anthonines* Church thorow *Aetheling* (or *Noble ſtreet*) as *Leyland* termeth it, commonly called *Wathling ſtreet*, to the Red Lion, a place ſo called, of a great Lion of Timber placed there, at a gate entring to a large Court, wherein are divers fair and large Shops, well furniſhed with Broad-cloths, and other Draperies of all ſorts to be ſold: And this is the fartheſt Weſt part of this Ward.

On the South ſide of this ſtreet from *Budge row*, lyeth a lane turning down by the Weſt gate of the *Tower Royal*, and to the South end of the ſtone Wall beyond the ſaid gate; which is of this Ward, and is accounted a part of the *Royal ſtreet*.

*Turnbaſe lane.*

Againſt this Weſt gate of the *Tower Royal*, is one other Lane, that runneth Weſt to *Cordwainer ſtreet*, and this is called *Turnbaſe lane*: on the South ſide whereof is a piece of *Wringwren lane*, to the North weſt corner of St. *Thomas* Church the Apoſtle. Then again out of the High ſtreet called *Watbeling*, is one other ſtreet which runneth thwart the ſame; and this is *Cordwainer ſtreet*, whereof the whole Ward taketh name.

*Cordwainers ſtreet.*

This ſtreet beginneth by *Weſt-Cheape*, and St. *Mary Bow* Church is the head thereof on the weſt ſide, and it runneth down ſouth, thorow that part, which of latter time was called *Hoſier lane*, now *Bow lane*, and then by the weſt end of *Aldermary* Church, to the new-builded houſes, in place of *Ormond* houſe, and ſo to *Garlick hill* or *hith*, to St. *James* Church.

*Hoſier lane* in *Cordwainers ſtreet.*

The upper part of this ſtreet towards *Cheape*, was called *Hoſier lane*, of Hoſiers dwelling there, in the place of Shoomakers: but now thoſe Hoſiers being worn out by Men of other Trades, (as the Hoſiers had worn out the Shoomakers) the ſame is called *Bow lane*, of *Bow* Church.

*Baſing lane.*

On the weſt ſide of *Cordwainer ſtreet*, is *Baſing lane*, right over againſt *Turnbaſe lane*. This *Baſing lane*, weſt, to the back gate of the Red Lion in *Watbeling ſtreet*, is of this *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward.

*St. Sythes lane.*

Now again on the north ſide of the high ſtreet, in *Budge row*, by the eaſt end of St. *Anthonines* Church, have ye St. *Sithes lane*, ſo called of S. *Sithes* Church, (which ſtandeth againſt the north end of that lane, and this place is wholly of *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward. And alſo the ſouth ſide of *Needlers lane*, which reacheth from the north end of St. *Sithes lane*, weſt to *Sopers lane*: then ſomewhat weſt from St. *Anthonines* Church, is the ſouth end of *Sopers lane*, which took that name, not of making Sope there, as ſome have ſuppoſed, but of one *Alleyne le Sopar*, in the ninth of *Edward* II. I have not read of Sope-making in this City, till within this hundred years, that *John Lambe*, dwelling in *Graſs-ſtreet*, ſet up a boyling houſe. For this City (in former time) was ſerved of white Sope in hard cakes (called *Caſtle Sope*, and other) from beyond the Seas, and of gray Sope, ſpeckled with white, very ſweet and good, from *Briſtow*: ſold here for a penny the pound, and never above penny farthing, and black Sope for an half-penny the pound.

*Needlers lane.* *Sopers lane.* Sope-makers. how ancient. Gray Sope made in *London*, dearer than bought from *Briſtow*.

*Pepperers of Sopers lane. J. S.*

In this *Sopers* lane the *Pepperers* anciently dwelt, wealthy Tradeſmen, who dealt in pices and Druggs: Two of this Trade were divers times Maiors in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Viz. Andrew Bocherel* and *John de Giſorcio*, or *Giſors*. In the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Anno* 1315. they came to be governed by Rules and Orders. Which are extant in one of the Books of the Chamber, under this Title, *Ordinatio Piperarum de Sopers lane*, beginning.

*Ces ſount les* Pointz que *les bons gentz de Soperelane del meſtier des peverers*, &c. i. e. Theſe are the Points which the good Men of *Soperslane* of the Myſtery of *Pepperers*, by the Aſſent of Sir *Stephen de Abyndone*, Maior of *London*, *John de Giſorce*, *Nicolas de Farendone*, *John de Wengrave*, *Robert de Kelſbey*, *Will. le Leyre*, &c. Aldermen; have made for the common Benefit of the whole people of the Land, *&c.*]

Then in *Bow lane* (as they now call it) is *Gooſe lane*, by *Bow* Church. *William Eſſex*, Mercer, had Tenements there, in the 26 of *Edward* III.

*Gooſe lane.*

Then from the South end of *Bow lane*, up *Wathling ſtreet*, till over againſt the *Red Lion*: And theſe be the bounds of *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* ANTHONINES.

St. *Anthonines.*

Touching Monuments therein: firſt you have the fair Pariſh Church of St. *Anthonines* in *Budge row*, [ more vulgarly known by the name of St. *Antlins* ] on the north ſide thereof. This Church was lately re-edified by *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Maior, and by *Thomas* his Son.

Repaired R.

This Church was repaired and beautified in the year of our Lord 1616. Toward which the Gentlemen here undernamed were free and very bounteous Benefactors; Sir *William Craven*, Alderman, Mr. *Henry Jay*, Alderman, Mr. *Adrian Moor*, Maſter *Thomas Boothby*, Maſter *Francis Dorrington*, Maſter *William Palmer*, Maſter *Cleophas Smith*, Citizen and Draper of *London*.

*Richard Dight*
*Thomas Brown* } Church Wardens.

To this was added a very rich and beautiful Gallery, every Pane or Diviſion of it (the Number of them 52.) filled with the Arms of Kings, Queens, and Princes of this Kingdom; beginning with *Edward* the Confeſſor, and ending with the Badge and Symbol of *Frederick* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavare*, and Prince Elector, *&c.* Begun in the year 1623.

*Francis Bickely*
*William Stacy* } Church-wardens.

And fully built and finiſhed in the year 1624.

*William Stacy*
*Edward Banbury* } Church-wardens.

The Charge of the foreſaid Reparation, *An.* 1616. (as I was informed by ſome Officers in the Church) amounting to the Sum of 900*l.* and upwards.

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments of eminent Perſons buried here.

*Thomas Knowles* the Father, and *Thomas Knowles* the Son, before mentioned, were both buried here, with Epitaphs: That of *Knowles* the Father was this:

*Here lyeth graven*
*under this ſtone,*
Thomas Knowles,
*both fleſh and bone,*
*Grocer and Alderman*
*years forty,*
*Sheriff, and twice*
*Maior truly.*
*And for he ſhould*
*not lye alone,*
*Here lyeth with him*
*his good wife* Joane:
*They were together*
*ſixty year,*
*And nineteen children*
*they had in feere, &c.*

*Thomas Holland*, Mercer, was there buried, 1456.

*Thomas Windent*, Mercer, Alderman, and *Katharine* his wife.

*Thomas Hind*, 1528. He was a Benefactor to this Church, to *Aldermarie* Church, and to *Bow*.

*Hugh Acton*, Merchant-Taylor, buried 1520. He gave 36 pounds to the repairing of the Steeple of this Church.

*Simon Street*, Grocer, lyeth in the Church wall toward the ſouth; his Arms be three Colts, and his Epitaph thus:

*Simon Street* his Epitaph.

*Such as I am,*
*ſuch ſhall you be:*
*Grocer of* London.
*ſometime was I,*
*The Kings Weigher.*
*more than years twenty;*
Simon Street
*called in my place,*
*And good fellowſhip*
*fain would trace:*
*Therefore in Heaven,*
*everlaſting life.*
*Jeſu ſend me,*
*and Agnes my wife.*
Kerlie Merlie *,
*my words were tho,*
*And* Deo gratias
*I coupled thereto.*
*I paſſed to God*
*in the yeere of grace,*
*A thouſand*
*four hundred it was, &c.*

* *Kyrie Eleeſon* miſpronounced.

*William Dauntſey*, Merrcer, one of the Sheriffs, buried 1542.

*Henry Collet*, Mercer, Maior, a great Benefactor to this Church. The pictures of him, his wife, ten ſons, and ten daughters, remain in the glaſſe-window, on the North ſide of the Church: But the ſaid *Henry Collet* was buried at *Stebunhithe*. *Henry Halton*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, deceaſed 1415. *Thomas Spight*, Merchant-Taylor, 1533. And *Roger Martin*, Mercer, Maior, 1573. *John Grantham* and *Nicolas Bull* had Chauntries there.

An ancient Tomb in the South ſide. *A. M.*

*Here lyeth* William Dauntſey, *Mercer, and Alderman of this City, and Merchant of the Staple of* Callis; *and* Agnes *his wife: the which* William *deceaſed the* 23. *day of April, in the yeere of our Lord God,* 1543.

A very goodly Tomb in the Chancel.

*Unto Sir* Roger
Martin, *Knight,*
*A Mercer and*
*a Merchant late;*
*By wiſdom, and*
*by waies upright,*
*That ſo both wealth*
*and worſhip gate.*
*Well fam'd, belov'd*
*of each eſtate,*
*Pleaſant and ſage*
*in gravity,*
*Roſe by degrees*
*in dignity.*
*Firſt Alderman*
*elected here,*
*Then Shrieve, and then*
*Lord Maior he was:*
*Paſs'd all with praiſe.*
*His faithful Peere,*
*Dame* Elizabeth,
*erected has*
*This Monument,*
*in mind, that as*
*With him awhile*
*in Tomb to ſtay,*
*So afterward in bliſſe*
*to joy alway.*

Ex D. *Elizabeth.* octo prolum Parens, Obiit in Chriſto, die 20. Decemb. An. Dom. 1573. & regni Reg. *Eliz.* 16.

*Here lyes the Lady*
Martin *eke,*
*Of* Grecia *ſoyle,*
*And* Caſtlynes *race,*
*Both conſtant, vertuous,*
*wiſe and meeke,*
*That ſhewed her ſelfe*
*in any place.*
*And God endued her*
*ſo with grace,*
*That ſhe both liv'd*
*and dy'd with praiſe.*

*Two husbands had ſhe*
*in her days,*
*Whoſe Corps are both*
*incloſed here,*
*Together with*
*the foreſaid Dame:*
*Her love to them*
*was aye ſo dear,*
*Her coſt and charge*
*ſuſtain'd the ſame:*
*Theſe three, their deeds*
*will ſhew their fame:*
*Who as ſhe liv'd in amity,*
*So here ſhe ſleeps in unity.*

Domina Elizab. cum Maritis.

Credimus quod Redemptor noſter vivit, & noviſſimo die videbimus Deum Salvatorem noſtrum, *Job* 19.

At the weſt end of the ſame Tomb.

*And* Thomas Knowles
*is placed here,*
*Whoſe Bones from* Bow
*were hither borne:*
*His godly life*
*did well appear,*
*In helping thoſe*
*that were forlorn.*
*And vertue did*
*him ſo adorn,*
*That he beloved*
*was of all:*
*Mercer he was,*
*when death did call,*
*In prime of years his life away:*
*Who, dying like*
*a worthy wight,*
*Did hope in Chriſt,*
*to live for aye.*
*His wife him wailes*
*in woful plight,*
*And for meere love,*
*him here ſhe pight,*
*With her ſecond Spouſe*
*to ſleep in peace;*
*And ſhe with them,*
*When Life ſhall ceaſe.*

Ex eadem Domina *Elizabetha* trium prolum parens. Qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 11. die Julii, An. a Meſſia nato, 1550.

This is ſaid to be the true portraiture of *John Wells*, whoſe Executors builded the Standard in *Weſt-Cheap*.

Over a little door in the South ſide of the Quire, at the time of late new repairing the Church, was found an ancient figure of a man, clothed in Scarlet furred, holding open his hands, as in admiration; having rings on the thumb and fingers of his left hand, and two Books before him, one cloſed, and the other lying open, with theſe words to be read:

On one leaf.

*Recogitabo tibi omnes annos meos in amaritudine animæ meæ.*

On the other: *J. S.*

*Mercy and Grace, and for ever mercy, ſweet Jeſus*, Ego Rogo]

Late Monuments.

Since the rebuilding of this Church, in the Chancel is a flat Stone laid over *Daniel Herring Hook* of *London*, Merchant, that departed *May* 11. 1693. And his Siſter *Anne Herring*, *April* 17. 1702.

Rebuilt *anno* 1682.

This Church burnt by the great Fire, was rebuilt: Church and Gallery pewed *Anno* 1682. It hath a very large comely *Cupola*.

The State of the Charities and Gifts belonging to this Pariſh of S. *Antholines*.

## GIFTS and CHARITIES.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts per ann.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. *Parker* gave to be paid by the Company of Merchant *Taylors per an.* | 5 0 0 |
| Lady *Martin per ann.* —— | 5 0 0 |

There was an Impropriation in *Preſtene* in *Wales*, bought with the Lecturers Money: but taken away in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt: which was *per ann.* —— 120 0 0

Paid from *Chriſts Hoſpital* before the Fire 16 *l.* but ſince only —— 6 0 0

From the *Mercers* —— 6 0 0

From the *Drapers.* 6 0 0

Some Leaſes the Rent uncertain; All being given on Condition, that the Lecture be preached by Men choſen of the Pariſh yearly.

S. *Antlins* Lecture.

Concerning the known Lecture in this Pariſh there is this account given of it above fourſcore years ago.

*Synopſ. Papiſm.*

Here is a Lecture every day in the week: upheld by three Preachers, which preach every week twice. For this Lecture the Benefactors Gifts were,

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir *William Craven*, and Mr. *William Parker* —— | 100 l. |
| The Pariſh gathered —— | 118 l. |
| Mr. *Garret*, Merchant *Taylor* | 100 l. |
| *Henry Hay* —— | 30 l. |
| *Leonard Smith.* —— | 50 l. |
| *Iſabel Foxwel* Widow —— | 50 l. |
| *Daniel Dickinſon* —— | 10 l. |
| *William White* | 20 l. |
| *George Palm* —— | 50 l. |
| *William Benet* —— | 50 l. |
| The whole Sum or thereabouts —— | 580 l. |

Parſonage.

The Ground of the Parſonage or Vicarage is leaſed out, according to Act of Parliament.

Mr. *Hotchkis*, the Incumbent of this Pariſh and the united Pariſh of S. *John Baptiſt* in the year 1693. when the Parochial Viſitation of *London* was held, gave in this account of his Living, *Viz.*

That he had 4 l. *per ann.* a Ground Rent for the Parſonage Houſe of S. *Antholins*: as alſo had in his Poſſeſſion a Survey of the Dimenſions of the Ground. The Leaſe he believed was only confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of S. *Pauls*: who is Patron of the Living.

That he had a Bequeſt of 10 l. *per ann.* given by Mr. *Parker*, in King *James* or King *Charles* I. his time: and paid on S. *Thomas* day, by the *Merchant Taylors* Company.

That the ſame Perſon gave 5 l. *per ann.* to the Clark; and 5 l. *per ann.* to the Poor. Both paid at the ſame Time, and by the ſame Company.

That great Encroachments were made on the unbuilt Church and Churchyard. That the Pariſh had underhand conſented to ſome, and received Rent for them: And that others were done by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, without the Conſent of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and Biſhop of *London*. And that the Chamberlain of *London* received the Rents for them. That there was alſo a Part of the Ground of his Parſonage Houſe of S. *Antholins* taken in by the Leaſee, to enlarge his own Houſe and Yard.

That both Pariſhes had charitable Gifts to the Poor, (eſpecially S. *John Baptiſt*) which he had great Reaſon to think were miſ-imployed, and put to other Uſes.

That the Church-wardens of this Pariſh have 5 *s.* a piece, and the Miniſter 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for receiving and paying a charitable Gift, to the Church-wardens of *Friarn Barnet* for the Poor in an Alms-houſe there.]

State of the Charities given to this Pariſh.

A more modern Account of the State of the Charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh of S. *Antholins*, both towards the maintaining the Morning Lecture, and alſo for the relieving of the poorer ſort yearly, ſtandeth thus, as I drew it from the Account of Mr. *W. Ter.* late Church-warden of the ſaid Pariſh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the ſix Morning Lecturers paid | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| Raiſed from theſe Gifts, *Viz.* | | | |
| Houſes in *Queens* ſtreet —— | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Intereſt of 200 l. given —— | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Houſes and Ground in *Whitechappel* | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Rents in S. *Stephens* Alley, *Weſtminſter*; the Gift of *William Wankys*, Eſq; | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr *Juxons* Gift —— | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. *Parreis* Gift, received from the Company of *Mercers* —— | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. *Parkers* Gift, received from the Company of *Drapers* for a year and a quarter —— | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Houſes under the Pariſh Church | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Houſes in *Badgers* Ally —— | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| The Lady *Martins* Gift | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. *Ludlows* Gift —— | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Including Taxes and other neceſſary Diſburſements —— | 87 | 0 | 0 |

*For Relief of the Poor.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Received from the *Mercers* Company, being the Lady *Martins* Gift | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Thus diſpoſed;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bread 12 *d. per* Week | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| To the Penſioners 12 *d. per* Week | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| To the Morning Lectures | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For cleaning the Tomb | 0 | 06 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| More, from the *Mercers* Company, being Alderman *Dancies* Gift for Coals | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| From the *Merchant Taylors* Company, being the Gift of Sir *Will. Craven*, for Coals | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| More from the *Merchant Taylors*, the Gift of Mr. *Robert Parker* —— | 5 | 00 | 00 |

Diſpoſed of to ſeveral poor in part, the reſt in Taxes.

More from the *Merchant Taylors*, the Gift of *Thomas Coventry*, Eſq; for the putting forth yearly two poor Children Apprentices, either born in the Pariſh, or ſuch as live in it. —— —— 10 0 8

With which the ſaid Mr. *T.* put out a Boy and a Girl in his year.

From the *Skinners* Company, the Gift of Mr. *Tho. Draper* —— 1 6 0

Diſpoſed in Mony to ſeveral Poor. ]

## *The Pariſh Church of* St. MARY ALDERMARY.

S. *Mary Aldermary.*

Next on the South ſide of *Budge row*, by the Weſt corner thereof, and on the Eaſt ſide of *Cordwainers ſtreet*, is one other fair Church, called *Aldermarie Church*, becauſe the ſame was very old, and *elder* than any Church of S. *Mary* in the City; till of late years the foundation of a very fair new Church was laid there by *Henry Keeble*, *Grocer*, Maior.

Sir *William Cravens* Houſe and Shop. *J. S.*

In S. *Anthonins* Pariſh aforeſaid, Sir *Will. Craven*, the great and wealthy Alderman, (from whence the Lords of that Name deſcended) had his Shop (though his dwelling Houſe latewardly was in S. *Andrew Underſhaft* Pariſh.) Which Shop with the Houſe, he left to his Partners, *Robert* and *John Parker*. For ſo his Will ran: 'My Will and Mind is, that the ſaid *J. P.* 'and *R. P.* ſhal have and enjoy the Leaſe of 'my Houſe in the Pariſh of S. *Antholins* in '*London*, which I hold of the *Mercers* Com'pany; and the full Uſe and Occupation of 'the Shop, Ware-houſes, Hall, Kitchin, Cham'bers, Parlours, and al other Rooms to the 'ſaid Meſe belonging, *&c.* for and during 'their natural Lives, *&c.* they keeping the 'ſaid Houſe in their own Poſſeſſion, paying 'the *Mercers* Rent every half year, maintain'ing the Houſe in neceſſary Repair, Paying 'the Parſons Duties, and other Ceſſements, *&c.* And what his Trade and Calling was (which he continued to his Death) may appear in his ſaid Will. Where ordering a Loan of ſome Mony, he willed it to be lent out of ſuch Mony or Stock as he had then going in Trade; or occupying in Woolen Cloth or Clothes. ]

Repaired. R.

*Aldermary* Church was repaired, richly and very worthily beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the year of our Lord, 1632.

*John Edwards*
*Thomas Archer* } Church-wardens.

But while we ſpeak of the Love and Liberality of the Living, we muſt not forget the Dead. Whoſe Bounties (though They be Duſt) are as freſh in this good Work, as theirs that have ſeen it finiſhed. And firſt, Mr. *William Rodoway*, one born and buried in this Pariſh, though from his Youth to his End, he lived and dyed in another, *Viz. Michael Baſſiſhaw*, at the time of his Death (which was in the year of our Lord 1626.) gave towards the rebuilding of the Steeple of this Church, then greatly decayed and periſhed, the Sum of 300 l. In the ſame year dyed in this Pariſh one Mr. *Richard Pierſon*, who towards the better and more beautiful building of this Steeple gave 200 Marks, with this Condition, that this Steeple thus to be built, ſhould follow its ancient Pattern, and go forward and be finiſhed, according to the foundation of it, laid 120 years ſince, by the Founder of this Church, Sir *Henry Kibbel*. Which within three years after was ſo finiſhed. The Coſt of it amounting to 1000 l. All which, except the Gifts of thoſe two worthy Benefactors, was raiſed by the Pariſh.]

*Hen. Keeble.*

*Henry Keeble* aforementioned, deceaſed, and was here buried in a Vault by him prepared, with a fair Monument raiſed over him on the North ſide of the Quire: now deſtroyed and gone, he gave by his Teſtament 1000 l. toward the building of that Church. And yet was not permitted a reſting Place for his Bones there.

His Monument appointed by his Son in Law, the L. *Mountjoy*. *J. S.*

This noble Benefactor ſeemed to have no Monument ſet over his Body for divers years, till the year 1534, or 1535. But *William Blount* Lord *Mountjoy*, who married *Alice* the ſaid *Keebles* Daughter, by his laſt Will dated *October*, 1534, ordered a Stone to be laid over him, upon this Conſideration, that there was no Stone upon him, and for that he had been a ſpecial Benefactor to the building of *Aldermary* Church, to the Value of 2000 l. and above: Which was a great Sum of Mony in thoſe Times.]

*Thomas Romane*, Maior, 1310. had a Chantry there.

*Richard Chawcer* Father to *Geffrey* the Poet, as may be ſuppoſed.

*Richard Chawcer*, Vintner, gave to that Church his Tenement and Tavern, with the appurtenances, in the *Royal ſtreet*, the corner of *Kerion lane*, and was there buried, 1348.

*John Briton*, *Ralph Holland*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, deceaſed, 1452. *William Taylor*, Grocer, Maior, deceaſed, 1483. He diſcharged that Ward of Fifteens to be paid by the Poor. *Thomas Hind*, Mercer, buried in S. *Anthonines*, gave 10 Fodder of Lead to the covering of the middle Iſle of this *Aldermary Church*. *Charles Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, was buried there, about the year 1545. he made or glazed the Eaſt Window, as appeareth by his Arms: his Epitaph made by him in his life time thus:

L. Mountjoys Epitaph.

*Willingly have I ſought;*
*and willingly have I found,*
*The fatal end that brought*
*thither, as duty bound:*
*Diſcharged I am of that I ought,*
*To my Country by honeſt Wound,*
*My Soul departed Chriſt hath bought:*
*the end of man, is ground.*

Keebles Bones diſpoſſeſs'd of his own Vault.

Sir *William Laxton*, Grocer, Maior, deceaſed 1556. was buried in the Vault, prepared by *Henry Keeble*, principal Founder of that Church for himſelf. But now his Bones are unkindly caſt out: his Monuments pulled down. And the Body of the ſaid Sir *William Laxton*, as alſo of Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Grocer, Maior, are laid in place, with Monuments over them for the Time, till another give Mony for their Place, and then away with them.

But *Kebles* Epitaph out lives his Monument. Which was as follows.

*Here is fixt the Epitaph of*
Sir Henry Kebyl, *Knight*,
*Who was ſometime of* London *Maior*,
*a famous worthy wight*,
*Which did this* Aldermary Church
*erect and ſet upright.*
*Though death prevaile with mortal wights,*
*and haſten every day,*
*Yet vertue over-lives the Grave,*
*her fame doth not decay:*
*As memories doe ſhew reviv'd,*
*of one that was alive,*
*Who being dead, of vertuous fame;*
*none ſhould ſeeke to deprive;*
*Which ſo in life deſerv'd renowne,*
*for facts of his to ſee,*
*That may encourage other now,*
*of like good mind to be.*
*Sir* Henry Keble, *Knight*, *Lord Maior*
*of* London *here he ſate*,
*Of Grocers worthy Company*,
*the chiefeſt in his ſtate*,
*Which in this City grew to wealth*,
*and unto worſhip came*,
*When* Henry *reign'd who was the ſeventh*
*of that redoubted name:*
*But he to honour did atchieve*
*the ſecond golden yeere*
*Of* Henries *reign, ſo call'd the eighth*,
*and made his fact appeare.*
*When he this* Aldermary Church
*'gan build with great expence*,
*Twice thirty yeeres agon, no doubt*,
*counting the time from hence:*
*Which work began the yeere of Chriſt*,
*well knowne of Chriſten men*,
*One thouſand and five hundred juſt*,
*if ye will adde but ten.*
*But lo, when man purpoſeth moſt*,
*God doth diſpoſe the beſt*,
*And ſo before this worke was done*,
*God call'd this Knight to reſt.*
*This Church as then not fully built;*
*he dyed about the yeere*,
*When Ill* May day *firſt took his name*,
*which is downe fixed here:*
*Whoſe works became a Sepulcher*,
*to ſhrowd him in that caſe:*
*God took his ſoule, but corps of his*
*was laid about this place.*
*Who when he dyed, of this his worke*
*ſo mindful ſtill he was*,
*That he bequeath'd one thouſand pounds*
*to have it brought to paſſe.*
*The execution of whoſe gift*,
*or where the fault ſhould be*,
*The work as yet unfiniſhed*
*ſhall ſhew you all for me.*
*Which Church ſtands there, if any pleaſe*
*to finiſh up the ſame*,
*As he hath well begun, no doubt*,
*and to his endleſs fame;*
*They ſhall not onley well beſtow*
*their Talent in this life*,
*But after death, when bones be rot*,
*their fame ſhall be moſt rife:*
*With thankful praiſe and good report*
*of our Parochians here*,
*Which have of right Sir* Henries *fame*,
*afreſh renewed this yeere.*
*God move the minds of wealthy men*,
*their works ſo to beſtow*
*As he hath done, that though they dye*,
*their vertuous fame may flow.*

A. M.

On the outſide of the folding Tables which hang in the upper end of the Chancel.

1516.

*Inclita perpetuo durabit tempore Virtus,*
*Et floret fato non violanda truci.*

A fair Tomb in the Chancel.

*Sir* William Laxton *lyes interr'd*
*within this hollow vault*,
*That by good life had happy death*,
*The end for which he ſought.*
*Of poor and rich he was belov'd*,
*his dealings they were juſt*,
*God hath his Soul, his body here*
*conſumed is to duſt.*

*Here lives by fame, that lately died*,
Sir William Laxtons *wife*,
*That ever was a doer good*,
*and liv'd a vertuous life:*
*A mindful Matron of the poore*,
*and to the learned ſort*,
*A true and faithful Citizen*,
*and dyed with good report.*

He dyed the 29. day of July, 1556.

A ſmall Monument laid on the ground by the Tomb, within the iron grate.

*Here lyeth buried Sir* Thomas Lodge, *Knight*, *and Dame* Anne *his wife. Hee was L. Maior in the yeere of our Lord God*, 1563. *when God did viſit this Citie with a great plague for our ſinnes.*

*For we are ſure that our Redeemer liveth, and that we ſhall riſe out of the Earth in the latter day, &c.* Job 19.

## *Queen* ELIZABETHS *MONUMENT*.

Exports Chantry.

J. S.

Near adjoiyning to this Church of *Aldermary* was a perpetual Chantry at the Altar of S. *John Baptiſt*, in the Chappel near the Parochial Church, over a Charnel there, formerly called *Exports Chauntry*. And for the maintaining thereof were given three Meſſuages and Tenements, in the Tenure of *Walter Tong*, *Wil. May*, and *Wil. Campion*, ſituate in the ſaid Pariſh. Theſe were by the King ſold to *Walter Tong* and *Edmund Tong* in the 2d. of *Edw*. VI.

## *Later MONUMENTS*.

Late Monuments in this Church are theſe, Againſt the Eaſt ſide of the North Iſle, a ſmall Monument for *Anne* daughter of *Charles* and *Anne Perkins*, Aged 6 years. In the middle Iſle three other of their Children.

*Elizabeth Hanſon* daughter of Sir *Rob. Hanſon*, Knight, ſome time Lord Mayor of *London. An.* 1690. *Ætat.* 23.

Sir *Robert Hanſon* and his Lady Dame *Katharine* are buried in this Church.

*Edward Jordan* of the *Middle Temple*, Gent. eſpouſed to the abovesaid *Elizabeth Hanſon*, erected here a very fair Monument for her.

A mural Monument in the North Iſle for *John Seale* of *London*, Merchant: Born in the Iſland of *Jerſey*: Reſided many years in *Bilboa*. Departed *July* 11. 1714. Aged 48.

Another Monument againſt a Pillar on the North ſide for *John Watts*, ſon of *Thomas* and *Elizabeth Watts*. Dyed *July* 22. 1705. Aged 8 years.

*Peculiar Bleſſings bear* the *ſhorteſt Date.*
*And wondrous Births early reſign to Fate*, &c.

## G I F T S.

A Gift to the Lecturer. *Willets Catal.*

Given to the Lecturer of this Church of S. *Aldermary* 100l by Mr. *Garret*, Merchant Taylor, to endure as long as the Goſpel ſhould continue here: which as Dr. *Willet* added, he truſted would be to the Worlds End.

A Bond of the Church-warden of this Pariſh.

This and divers other conſiderable Charities were given to this Pariſh; the Particulars whereof are not come to my Hand. For the ſecurity thereof, and for due and juſt Diſtribution of them, the Church-wardens formerly gave Bonds at their Entrance upon their Office. One of theſe Bonds I meet with given by *John Huet* Church-warden of S. *Mary Aldermary* in the year 1617. with two ſufficient Perſons bound with him, upon Penalty of 300l. which Bond ran as followeth:

*J. Hare.* Arm. *Richm.* Her.

The Condition, *&c.* that whereas the within bounden *J. H.* was of late elected and choſen by the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh of our Lady *Aldermary* in the City of *Lond.* to be one of the Church-wardens, or Keepers of the Goods, Ornaments, Writings and Rents of the ſaid Pariſh for one year, now next enſuing: If therefore the ſaid *J. H.* his Executors or Adminiſtrators, from tyme to tyme, when and as often, as he or they ſhal be reaſonably required thereunto by the within named *T. R.* his Executors or Aſſignes, do make and yield up, or cauſe, *&c.* to ſuch Auditors as ſhal be appointed by the ſaid Pariſhioners in that Behalf, or to any of them, a true, juſt, plain, and perfect Account in Writing, as wel of al and ſingular ſuch Summ or Summes of Mony, Plate, Writings, Debts, Rents, Arrearages of Rents, Dutyes, Profits and other Goods, Thing, and Things whatſoever, which hath, or from tyme to tyme, during the tyme that he, the ſaid *J. H.* ſhal contynue Church-warden of the ſaid Pariſh, ſhall come to the Hands or Poſſeſſion, Rule or Charge of the ſaid *J.* as accident belonging or appertaining to the ſaid Church, or to the Pariſhoners of the ſame, in reſpect of their ſaid Church. And alſo, of al Payments and Diſcharges, which ſhal be diburſed or laid out by the ſaid *J*, or his Aſſignes, for, or concerning the ſaid Church. As alſo, of al the diſpoſing of al ſuch Parts and Parcels of thoſe ſeveral Summs of an Hundred Pound, ſeverally given and bequeathed by *John Kemp*, Draper, and *Will. Garret*, Merchant Taylor, Citizens of *London*, to the ſaid Pariſh; to and for certain Uſes and Purpoſes, mentioned in their ſeveral Teſtaments or laſt Wills, as ſhal likewiſe come to the Hands, or Diſpoſition of the ſaid *J. H.* during the Term aforeſaid.

And upon the making, or giving up of ſuch Acts, do wel and truly pay and deliver, or cauſe to be paid and delivered, unto the ſaid *T. R.* or to the Churchwarden that ſhal next ſuccede, and come in the room and place of the ſaid *J.* to and for the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſh, al and ſingular ſuch Sum or Summes of Mony, Plate, Rents, Writings, Bonds, and other Goods, Thing and Things whatſoever, as by the ſame Account ſhal remain and be found to be due, and belonging to the ſaid Pariſh and Church; or wherewith the ſaid *J.* his Executors or Adminiſtrators, may then be charged with (al the ſaid Payments and Charges diſburſed as aforeſaid, allowed.) And alſo, if the ſaid *J. H.* his Executors, or Adminiſtrators, do not at any time hereafter, releaſe, or otherwiſe acquit or diſcharge the ſaid ſeveral Sums of a hundred Pound, or any part thereof, delivered or lent out, or to be delivered or lent out, according to the meaning and intent of the ſaid ſeveral Teſtaments; or any Bonds, as obligatory, or other Aſſurance made, or to be made for the payment thereof, or any part thereof. Nor do any maner Act, Deed, or Thing, that ſhal or may bar, avoyd, hurt or hinder the ſaid Pariſh, for, touching, or concerning the ſaid ſeveral Sums of a Hundred Pound, or any part or parcel thereof. Or any Bond or Aſſurance, had or taken, or to be had or taken for the ſame, or any part or parcel thereof; other then by or upon the Receyt of the ſaid Sum or Sums growing due upon the ſaid Bonds, or Aſſurances: *Quod tunc, &c.*

*Item.* That if the within bounden *J. H.* Churchwarden of, *&c.* during al the tyme of his Churchwardenſhip, ſhall not commit or do, or cauſe, *&c.* any Act or Thing, or Acts, *&c.* touching or concerning the bargayning, ſelling, alienating, conveying, or aſſuring over the Church Lands, Tenements, or Poſſeſſions whatſoever, or any part, *&c.* without the Conſent and Agreement of Eight other Perſons, Pariſhoners of the ſaid Pariſh; ſuch as already have been Churchwardens, or Guardians of the ſaid Church Land or Goods: Or, in default of them, ſuch others as are or ſhall be moſt antient Pariſhoners, and of the beſt Reputation, in the ſaid Pariſh of our Lady *Aldermary*; firſt had and obtained in Writing, under their Hands and Seals: *Quod tunc, &c.*

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY BOW.

S. *Mary Bow.* Why ſo called.

At the upper end of *Hoſiar* Lane towards *Weſt-Cheap*, is the fair Pariſh Church of S. *Mary Bow*, called *De Arcubus*, of the Stone *Arches* or *Bows* on the Top of the Steeple, or *Bel Tower* thereof. Which Arching was as well on the old Steeple, as on the New. For no other Part of the Church ſeemeth to have been Arched at any time. Yet hath the ſaid Church never been known by any other Name than S. *Mary Bow* or *le Bow*. Neither is that Church ſo called of the Court there kept, but the ſaid Court taketh name of the Place wherein it is kept, and is called *The Court of the Arches*. But of what Antiquity or Continuation, I cannot declare.

New *Mary* Church, or S. *Mary Bow* in *Weſt-Cheaping. Lib. Colcheſter.*

This Church, in the Reign of *William* the Conquerour, being the firſt in this City builded on Arches of Stone, was therefore called new *Mary* Church, or St. *Mary de Arcubus*, or le *Bow*, in *Weſt Cheaping*. As *Stratford* Bridge, being the firſt builded (by *Matilda*, the Queen, Wife to *Henry* the Iſt) with Arches of Stone, was called *Stratford le Bow*; which Names to the ſaid Church and Bridge, remain till this Day. The Court of the Arches is kept in this Church, and taketh Name of the Place.

R.

The Chancel of this Church was raiſed, the Church new pewed, throughout repaired and beautified, in the Year of our Lord God, 1620.

*William Parnel,* } Church-wardens.
*William Wallis,*

Antiquitie of *Bow* Church.

This Church is of *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward, and for divers Accidents happening there, hath been made more famous than any other Pariſh Church of the whole City, or Suburbs. Firſt we read, that in the Year 1090, and the third of *William Rufus*; by tempeſt of Wind, the Roof of the Church of St. *Mary Bow*, in *Cheape*, was overturned: wherewith ſome Perſons were ſlain; and four of the Rafters, of ſix and twenty Foot in length, with ſuch Violence were pitched in the Ground of the High ſtreet, that ſcantly four Foot of them remained above Ground. Which were fain to be cut even with the Ground, becauſe they could not be plucked out; for the City of *London* was not then paved, but a mooriſh Ground.

Roof of *Bow* Church overturned by Tempeſt.

*Bow* Steeple fortified.

In the Year 1196 *William Fitz Oſbert*, a ſeditious Traitor, took the Steeple of *Bow*, and fortified it with Ammunition and Victuals; but it was aſſaulted, and *William*, with his Complices, were taken (though not without Bloodſhed) for he was forced by Fire and Smoke to forſake the Church; and then being by the Judges condemned, he was by the Heels drawn to the *Elmes* in *Smithfield*, and there hanged with Nine of his Fellows. Where, becauſe his Favourers came not to deliver him, he forſook *Mary*'s Son, (as he termed Chriſt our Saviour) and called upon the Devil to help and deliver him. Such was the end of this Deceiver, a Man of an evil Life, a ſecret Murtherer, a filthy Fornicator, a polluter of Concubines, and (amongſt other his deteſtable Facts) a falſe Accuſer of his elder Brother, who had (in his Youth) brought him up in Learning, and done many Things for his preferment.

A falſe Accuſer of his elder Brother, in the end was hanged.

*Bow* Steeple fell down.

In the Year 1271, a great part of the Steeple of *Bow* fell down, and ſlew many People, Men and Women. In the Year 1284, the 13th of *Edward* the Iſt, *Laurence Ducket*, Goldſmith, having grievouſly wounded one *Ralph Crepin*, in *Weſt Cheape*, fled into *Bow* Church; into the which, (in the Night time) entred certain evil Perſons, Friends unto the ſaid *Ralph*, and ſlew the ſaid *Lawrence*, lying in the Steeple, and then hanged him up; placing him ſo by the Window, as if he had hanged himſelf, and ſo was it found by inquiſition. For the which Fact, *Lawrence Ducket* being drawn by the Feet, was buried in a Ditch without the City. But ſhortly after (by relation of a Boy who lay with the ſaid *Lawrence* at the time of his Death, and had hid him there for fear) the truth of the matter was diſcloſed. For the which Cauſe, *Jordan Goodcheape*, *Ralph Crepin*, *Gilbert Clarke*, and *Geffery Clarke*, were attainted, and a certain Woman named *Alice*, that was chief cauſer of the ſaid Miſchief, was burned; and to the number of ſixteen Men, were drawn and hanged: Beſides others, that being richer, after long impriſonment, were hanged by the Purſe.

*Bow* Church interdicted.

The Church was interdicted, the Doors and Windows were ſtopped up with Thorns; but *Lawrence* was taken up, and honeſtly buried in the Church-yard.

A Churchyard given to this Church.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Bow*, by means of incroachment, and building of Houſes without, wanting room in their Church-yard for burial of the dead, *John Rotham*, or *Rodham*, Citizen and Taylor, by his Teſtament, dated the Year 1465. gave to the Parſon and Churchwardens there, for ever, a certain Garden in *Hoſier lane*, to be a Church-yard: Which ſo continued near a hundred Years, but now is builded on, and is a private Man's Houſe. The old Steeple of this Church was by little and little re-edified, and new builded up, at the leaſt ſo much as was fallen down; many Men giving ſums of Money to the furtherance thereof. So that at length, to wit, in the Year 1469, it was ordained by a Common Council, that the *Bow* Bell ſhould be nightly rung at Nine of the Clock.

The Steeple of *Bow*.

*Bow* Bell to be rung nightly at Nine of the Clock.

Shortly after, *John Dunne*, * Mercer, by his Teſtament dated 1472. according to the Truſt of *Reginald Longdon*, gave to the Parſon and Churchwardens of St. *Mary Bow*, two Tenements, with the Appurtenances, ſince made into one, in *Hoſier lane*; then ſo called, to the maintenance of *Bow* Bell: The ſame to be rung as aforeſaid; and other Things to be obſerved, as by the Will appeareth.

* *Doune*, firſt Edit.

Maintenance of *Bow* Bell.

This Bell being uſually rung ſomewhat late, as ſeemed to the young Men, Apprentices, and others in *Cheape*, they made and ſet up a Rhime againſt the Clerk, as followeth.

A Rhime of *Bow* Bell.

*Clarke of the* Bow Bell,
*with the yellow Lockes*;
*For thy late ringing*,
*thy Head ſhall have knockes.*

Whereunto the Clerk replying, wrote:

*Children of* Cheape,
*hold you all ſtill*,
*For you ſhall have the*
Bow *Bell rung at your will.*

The *Curfew* Bell rung here.

*J. S.* Old Book of *Lond.*

The Pariſh Clerk's Office, belonging to this Church, was to ring the *Curfew* Bell: As it was to be rung at three other Churches in *London*, at a pretty diſtance each from other. That ſo, at this Notice, all the *Curfew* Bells in other Pariſhes, might be rung in due ſeaſon: *Viz.* *Berkin* Church, St. *Brides*, and St. *Giles*'s without *Cripplegate*. And if any Pariſh Clerk rung after the *Curfew* were rung at theſe Places, he was to be preſented by the Queſt of Ward-Mote in every Ward.]

The Steeple repaired.

*Robert Harding*, Goldſmith; one of the Sheriffs 1478, gave to the new Work of that Steeple, Forty Pound. *John Haw*, Mercer, ten Pound; Dr. *Allen*, four Pound; *Thomas Baldry*, four Pound; and others gave other Sums. So that the ſaid Work of the Steeple was finiſhed in the Year 1512. The Arches or Bows thereupon, with the Lanthorns, five in number; to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top, in the middle, upon the Arches, were alſo afterward finiſhed with Stone, brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*; delivered at the *Cuſtomers Key*, for four Shilling ſix Pence the Tun. *William Copland*, Taylor, the Kings Merchant; and *Andrew Fuller*, Mercer, being Churchwardens 1515, and 1516. It is ſaid, that this *Copland* gave the great Bell, which made the fifth in the Ring, and to be called the

Bow or Arches on *Bow* Steeple.

*Copland* gave the great Bell.

the *Bow* Bell; and ſo to be uſed to be rung nightly at Nine of the Clock. I have alſo been informed, that this Bell was firſt rung as a knell, at the burial of the ſaid *Copland.* It ſeemeth, that the Lanthorns on the top of this Steeple, were meant to have been glazed, and Lights in them to have been placed Nightly in the Winter; whereby Travellers to the City might have the better ſight thereof, and not to miſs of their ways.

Grammar-ſchool in *Bow* Churchyard.

In this Pariſh, alſo, was a Grammar School, by commandment of King *Henry* the VIth; which School was (of old time) kept in an Houſe for that purpoſe, prepared in the Church-yard. But that School being decayed, as others about this City, the School-houſe was let out for Rent, in the Reign of *Henry* the VIIIth, for four Shilllings the Year; a Cellar belonging to the Parſonage, for two Shillings the Year; and two Vaults under the Church, for fifteen Shillings both.

Vaults under *Bow* Church

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments in this Church.

The *Monuments* in this Church be theſe; *viz.* of Sir *John Coventry*, Mercer, Maior, 1425. *Richard Lambert*, Alderman. *Nicholas Alwine*, Mercer, Maior, 1499. deceaſed 1505. *Robert Harding*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1478. *John Loke*, one of the Sheriffs, 1461. *Edward Bankes*, Alderman, Haberdaſher, 1566. *John Ward*, *William Pierſon*, Scrivener, and Attorney in the *Common Place.* In a proper Chappel, on the South ſide the Church, ſtandeth a Tomb, elevate and arched, of ſome unknown Founder. *Ade de Buke*, Hatter, glaſed the Chappel, and moſt part of the Church, and was there buried.

All other Monuments be defaced.
*Hauley* and *Sowtham* had Chauntries there.

An ancient Marble Tomb in the Chancel, plated about on the North ſide.

*Here lyeth* Richard Lambert, *Grocer, late Alderman and Sheriff of* London; *Merchant-Adventurer, and free of* Muſcovia *and* Ruſſia; *who deceaſed in the time of his Shrievalty, the fourth day of* April, An. Dom. 1567, &c.

The Monument of Sir *John Coventry.*

The like ancient Marble Tomb on the North ſide of the Quire.

*A. M.*

*Magnificus ſed juſtificus,*
*miſeris ſed amicus,*
*Vir ſpecioſus, vir*
*generoſus, virque pudicus.*
*Et peramabilis, &*
*venerabilis, atque piarum,*
*Vis, dux, lex, lampas,*
*flos Maior* Londoniarum.
*In terræ ventre jacet*
*hic* John *rite* Coventre
*Dictus, quem necuit*
*veluti decuit lue plenus,*
*Bis ſeptingenus*
*tricenus ſi trabis unum*
*Martius in ſole,*
*triceno ſi trabis unum*
*Virginis à partu carnis*
*modo mortuus artu,*
*Vivus erit Cælis tuba*
*clanxerit ut Gabrielis.* Amen.

A fair Grave-ſtone in the Chancel.

*Here lyeth the body of* Humphrey Walcot, *of* Walcot, *in the County of* Salop, *Eſquire, Merchant-Adventurer; and of the Company of Grocers in this City of* London. *He died the* 28: *day of* Auguſt, 1616. *being about the age of ſeventy one; leaving behind him his Wife* Alice, *the daughter of* Richard Halſy, *Eſquire: And by her he had ten Children, five ſonnes, and five daughters; having had by her eight more, who dyed young.*

Later Monuments of Perſons deceaſed; that is, ſince the rebuilding of this Church, are theſe that follow.

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Flat ſtones in the Church, for *Katharine Elers*, late Wife of *Theodore Elers*, 1677. And *Theodore Elers*, 1693.

*Henry Woolnough*, Rector of *Bramſhot*, in the County of *Northampton*, died 1673.

M. S.

Willielmus Withers, *Civis & Piſcarius, vir Antiquâ fide & moribus, de Eccleſia* Anglicana, *cui ſemper fuerat obſequentiſſimus, & de hac Civitate, qua per plurimos annos Aldermanni Vicarii munus pro Tribu* Cheap, *cum integritate adimpleverat, benè meritus: Bis uxoratus; primò* Saram Corniſh *duxit; ex qua unicus ſupereſt filius. Secundis Nuptiis* Saram Fellows *uxorem habuit. Et ex illa filiam ſibi ſuperſtitem. Obiit die* 12 Martii, An. 1700. *Ætat.* 75. *Debemus morti nos noſtraque.*

*Adam Stoner*, Son of *Clement Stoner:* And *Clement* another Son, 1678.

*Sarah Howard*, Daughter of *Sam. Howard*, 1703. And *Matthew Howard*, 1675. And *Samuel Howard*, Son of *Matthew*, 1698. And *Sarah Howard*, Widow of *Matthew*, and Mother of *Samuel*, 1700. aged 70. And *Hannah Howard*, Daughter of *Samuel.*

*Katharine Scrimſhire*, Daughter of *William*, 1677.

*Dorothy Davies*, Daughter of *John Davies*, of *Barbadoes*, 1685.

*Sam. Tomlines*, 1680.

*Sarah Iles*, Daughter of *Tho. Barendine*, had two Husbands, *William Wright*, and *Henry Iles.*

*Paul Carter*, 1699.

Under a Grave ſtone at the Weſt end of the Church, lies Mrs. *Julian Marſhal*, Relict of *John Marſhal*, of St. *Olaves* Southwark, Woolmerchant. Deceaſed the 25th of *Feb.* 1701. Aged about 89. and was here buried, according to her own deſire.

She was always faithful to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*; even in the moſt difficult Times. And as a Teſtimony of her Affection to the Church, left the greateſt part of her Eſtate to ſuch Orthodox and Indigent Clergy-men, as are throughly and truly conformable to the Doctrine and Ceremonies thereof.

A Monument to the Memory of Collonel *Charles Bainton*, departed *May* 26. 1712. Aged Forty-ſeven.

This Church rebuilt.

This Church of St. *Mary le Bow*, was totally demoliſhed by the great Fire: Rebuilt, and Dame *Dionyſſe Williamſon*, of *Haleſhal*, in the County of *Norfolk*, gave to the Inhabitants of this Pariſh, 2000 *l.* towards the rebuilding and ſplendid furniſhing of this Church and Steeple; and furniſhing the ſame with Bells, *&c.* And ſurely, for the number and melody of the Bells, *Bow*, ſince the Fire, ſurpaſſeth former times. As for the Steeple, it ſhews its lofty top over all the City; being 225 Foot high. It was begun to be built in the Year 1671, and finiſhed 1680. deſigned by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren.* There is a fine Print of it extant.

*Bow* Steeple.

## *GIFTS and CHARITIES.*

Of the large and liberal Charities given to this Pariſh, theſe are ſome; favourably communicated to me by the late Incumbent, Dr. *Bradford*; now Lord Biſhop of *Carlile.*

*Samuel Leſe*, Citizen and Clothworker, by his laſt Will, dated *April* 26, 1634. gave to the Company of Clothworkers, two Houſes near *Holborn-bridge*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrews Holborn*, for divers pious and charitable Uſes; particularly, for a Sermon to be preached in the Pariſh of *Bow*, on the 1ſt of *May* yearly, 1 *l.* to the Clerk and Sexton, 3 *s.* To the Churchwardens of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Holborn*, for the uſe of the Poor, yearly, 2 *l.* To the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company of Clothworkers, for their pains in ſeeing the ſame performed, five Shillings apiece; that is, one Pound five Shillings; (which Company come to the Sermon.) To the Aſſiſtants of the Yeomanry, [*i. e.* thoſe not on the Livery,] ten Shillings. To the Beadle, *&c.*

*Theophilus Royle*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, by his laſt Will, dated *Feb.* 5. 1655. gave, for a Sermon to be preached in St. *Mary le Bow*, on the 5th of *November*, yearly, at Five a Clock, by the Rector of the ſaid Pariſh; in commemoration of our great deliverance from the Gunpowder Treaſon, one Pound: Appointing that a number of poor People, whereof three of the *Drapers* Company, ſhould be at the preaching of the ſame Sermon; and receive five Shillings apiece, by the Hands of the Wardens.

Deputy *Withers*, formerly an Inhabitant of the Pariſh, who died in *March*, *An.* 1700. by his Will, gave to the Miniſter and Churchwarden of this Pariſh, an Annuity of Forty Shillings, to be paid out of the Houſe in which he dwelt, *viz.* at the corner of *Bow-lane* in *Cheapſide*, during the Leaſe of the ſaid Houſe; for a Sermon to be preached yearly, on *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon. Whereof, to the Preacher, 1 *l.* To the Reader of the Prayers of the Church of *England*, 5 *s.* To the Clerk and Sexton, half a Crown apiece. And to Four of the pooreſt Inhabitants, that frequent the Prayers, half a Crown apiece.

The following Sums were given by Will, for the maintenance of a Weekly Lecture in St. *Mary le Bow*, by theſe Perſons following.

| | |
|---|---|
| By *George Palin*, buried *Oct.* 16. 1610. | 100 *l.* |
| By Mrs. *Stone*, buried *May* 28, 1612. | 10 *l.* |
| By Mr. *Banton*, paid *Nov.* 3, 1623. | 50 *l.* |
| By *Gabriel Cumberland*, by Will, 1626. | 10 *l.* |
| By *Sarah Cox*, about 1635. - - - - | 40 *l.* |
| In all - | 210 *l.* |

The Lecture.

In *January*, *An.* 162½, on *Thurſday* at Five of the Clock, the Lecture was ſet up. The ſeveral Legacies before mentioned, having been laid out by the Churchwardens; together with ſome addition (as it ſeems) of the Pariſh Stock, for the purchaſe of two Tenements, and a Shop, in *Abchurch Lane*. Which was put into the Hands of Truſtees, of the ſame Pariſh; to employ the Rent of the ſaid Tenements, for the Maintenance of the ſaid Lecture.

The Rent received, as appears by the Pariſh Books, for divers Years, until the great Fire, was 26 *l. per Ann.* The Lecturer received after the rate of 30 *l. per Ann.* to the Year 1640. The Clerk and Sexton, 20 *s.* apiece, beſides Candles. From the Year 1640. to the Fire, he received 32 *l.* 10 *s.* After the Fire, the Houſes being burnt down, a Leaſe was made and ſigned by the Rector, Mr. *Smalwood*, and Churchwardens, *July* 16, 1668. granting to *Tho. Bowes*, Eſq; the Ground of the ſaid Houſes, for Ninety Years; paying twelve Pound *per Ann.* When the Church was rebuilt, the ſaid Mr. *Smalwood*, the then Rector, preached this Lecture once a Month: (*viz.* the *Thurſday* before the Sacrament) and received in conſideration of it, the ſaid Ground Rent of 12 *l. per Ann.* Since Mr. *Smalwood*'s Death, the Lecture is diſcontinued: But of late, the Rector finding it in the Pariſh Books, hath ſet it up again; which is preached by the Reader, as it was before; and the ſaid Salary paid.

Parſonage.

In this Pariſh there is a Parſonage Houſe, let out by Leaſe, to be built for Forty Years; from *Lady-day*, 1676. at 4 *l. per Ann.* being the *Woolpack*, an Alehouſe in *Bow-lane*.

There is alſo a Ground Rent of Forty Shillings the Miniſter received, for an Houſe partly ſituate in the Church-yard; let by Leaſe to the Drapers for ſixty five Years; from *May* the 1ſt, *An.* 1670.

Church new repaired and beautified.

This *Bow* Church was repaired and beautified, and the Pews new placed for more Convenience, *An.* 1706. and a Skreen then erected at the North Door. It hath a very fair and coſtly Altar-piece, of exquiſite Workmanſhip: On each ſide whereof, is a large Pillar of the *Corinthian* Order, imitating *Porphyry* Stone. Upon the top of the Pediment, is the Figure of a great Golden Candleſtick, with a Wax Candle, as though it burned: And on each ſide, on three deſcents, ſtand as many other Candleſticks, with Candles appearing as lighted. In the ſaid Pediment, facing the Church, within a Glory, is a Round of Gold, inſcribed, *Glory to God on high*: Somewhat lower, over the Communion Table; *On Earth Peace, good Will towards Men.* The high Cieling of this Church, is made Archwiſe; and ſo is the Cieling over the Galleries, North and South, alſo arched; anſwerable to the denomination of the Church, *viz. Le Bow*, or of the *Arches*.]

A Shed or Standing for the King, called *Crown Silde*.

Without the North ſide of this Church of St. *Mary Bow*, towards Weſt *Cheape*, ſtandeth one fair Building of Stone, called in Record, *Sildam*; a Shed which greatly darkneth the ſaid Church: For by mean thereof, all the Windows and Doors, on that ſide, are ſtopped up.

Built by King *Edward* III. On what Occaſion.

This Building was made by King *Edward* the IIId, upon this Occaſion. In the Reign of the ſaid King, divers Juſtings were made in *London*, betwixt *Sopars Lane* and the Croſs in *Cheape*; (for the Standard ſtood not then in place where now it is,) namely, one great Juſting was there in the Year 1330. the Fourth of *Edward* III. whereof is noted thus. About the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, there was a great and ſolemn Juſting of all the ſtout Earls, Barons, and Nobles of the Realm; at *London*, in Weſt *Cheape*; betwixt the great Croſs and the great Conduit, nigh *Sopars Lane*. Which Juſting laſted three Days: Where, Queen *Philip*, with many Ladies, fell from a Stage of Timber; notwithſtanding, they were not hurt at all. Wherefore the Queen took great care to ſave the Carpenters from puniſhment. And through her Prayer, (which ſhe made on her Knees) ſhe pacified the King and Council. And thereby purchaſed great Love of the People.

Sold away by K. *Henry* IV.

After which time, the King cauſed this *Silde*, or ſhed, to be made, and ſtrongly to be builded of Stone, for himſelf, the Queen, and other Eſtates to ſtand in, there to behold the Juſtings, and other Shows at their pleaſures. And this Houſe (for a long time after) ſerved to that uſe: Namely, in the Reign of *Edward* the IIId, and *Richard* the IId. But in the Year 1410. *Henry* the IVth, in the twelfth of his

*Crounſilde.*

In the firſt Edit.

his Reign, confirmed the ſaid Shed or Building to *Steven Spilman*, *William Marchford*, and *John Whattel*, Mercers; by the Name of one new *Sildam*, Shed or Building, with all Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatſoever appertaining, called *Crounſilde*; (and in the Eighth of the ſaid *Henry*, called *Tamarſild*,) ſituate in the *Mercery* in Weſt *Cheape*, and in the Pariſh of St. *Mary de Arcubus* in *London*; [and a certain Shop in the ſaid Pariſh, between the ſame Shed, and the King's High-way of Weſt *Cheape*, annexed to the ſaid Shed: With two Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatſoever; as well builded, or any way being over the ſaid Shop, as over the Entry of the ſaid Shed: Which were holden of him in Priorgage, as all the City of *London* is: And which were worth by Year, in all Iſſues, (according to the true value of them) 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* As was found by Inquiſition thereof, before *Thomas Knowles*, Maior, and Eſchetor in the ſaid City.]

Yet remained long after, the ſtanding Place to behold the Shows of the City.

Notwithſtanding which Grant, the Kings of *England*, and other great Eſtates; as well of foreign Countries repairing to this Realm, as Inhabitants of the ſame; have uſually repaired to this place, therein to behold the Shows of this City, paſſing through Weſt *Cheape*; namely, the great Watches accuſtomed in the Night, on the Even of St. *John Baptiſt*, and St. *Peter*, at Midſummer; the Examples whereof were over-long to recite: Wherefore let it ſuffice briefly to touch one.

And called *The Kings Head in* Cheape.

In the Year 1510. the 2d of *Henry* VIII. on St. *John*'s Even, at Night, the King came to this Place; then called the *Kings Head in Cheape*, in the Livery of a Yeoman of the Guard, with an Halberd on his Shoulder; and there beholding the Watch, departed privily, when the Watch was done; and was not known to any but to whom it pleaſed him. But on St. *Peter*'s Night, next following, He and the Queen came royally riding to the ſaid Place; and there, with their Nobles, beheld the Watch of the City, and returned in the Morning.

Sheds or Shops antiently, rather than Houſes.

This Church of St. *Mary*, with the ſaid Shed of Stone; all the Houſing in and about *Bow* Church-yard, and without, on that ſide the High ſtreet of *Cheape*, to the *Standard*, are of *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward. Theſe Houſes were (of old time) but Sheds: For I read of no Houſing otherwiſe, on that ſide the Street; but of divers Sheds, from *Sopars Lane* to the *Standard*, &c. Amongſt other, I read of three Shops or Sheds by *Sopars Lane*, pertaining to the Prior of the Holy Trinity, within *Aldgate*. The one was let out for Twenty eight Shillings, one other for Twenty Shillings, and the third for Twelve Shillings by the Year. Moreover, that *Richard Goodcheape*, Mercer, and *Margery* his Wife, Son to *Jordan Goodcheape*; did let to *John Dalinges* the younger, Mercer, their Shed and Chamber in Weſt *Cheape*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary de Arches*, for three Shillings four Pence by the Year. Alſo the Men of *Breadſtreet* Ward contended with the Men of *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward, for a Sild or Shed oppoſite to the *Standard*, on the South ſide; and it was found to be of *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward. *William Waldrone* being then Maior; the 1ſt of *Henry* the VIth.

**The preſent State of the Ward.**
**Chief Streets.**
*R. B.*

Now for the preſent State of this Ward. The principal Streets and Lanes in it, are *Bow Lane*, New *Queenſtreet*, *Budge Row*, Little St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, *Pancrace Lane*, with a ſmall part of *Watheling ſtreet*, and *Baſing lane*.

***Watheling ſtreet.***

*Watheling ſtreet* hath its greateſt part in *Breadſtreet* Ward; what lies in this Ward, begins on the Eaſt ſide of *Red Lion Court*, and ſo goeth to *Budge Row*. This Court is ſquare and large, well built and inhabited; having a Paſſage into *Baſing Lane*. *Croſs Keys Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. St. *Mary Aldermary Church-yard*, a good large place, with an open paſſage for Coach or Cart, into *Bow Lane*; being a place very well inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of good repute. In this *Churchyard*, at the end towards *Bow Lane*, is ſeated St. *Mary Aldermary* Church; being large and well built, with a towred Steeple all of Free-ſtone. This Church is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, and the Archbiſhop is Patron.

*Red Lion Court.*
*Croſs Keys Court.*
St. *Mary Aldermary* Church-yard.
The Church.

The Church being deſtroyed by the general Fire of *London*, was rebuilt far better than formerly. And to this Church and Pariſh, St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, not rebuilt, is united.

Built by the Gift of Mr. *Henry Rogers.*
*J. S.*

This Church was again reſtored and ſet up for the Worſhip of God, by one Man's moſt noble Gift of 5000 Pound; namely, *Henry Rogers* Eſq; Great Grandſon to Sir *Edward Rogers*, Kt. A Confeſſor and Exile for the Proteſtant Religion under Queen *Mary* the Iſt, and a Privy Counſellour to Queen *Elizabeth*. A grateful Remembrance of which Gift, remains engraven over the Weſt Door, in theſe Words.

*Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim Sacra,*
*Quæ communi Urbis incendio, in cineres redacta,*
*Impenſis una manu, ſed larga & ſanctiſſimè prodiga,*
*Integris quinq; Librarum millibus,*
*Surrexit denuò multo magnificentior.*
*Tam piam Beneficentiam* HENRICO ROGERS, [*Armig.*
EDWARDI ROGERS *de* Canington *Militis*,
*Et ſub* Mariana *Perſecutione* Chriſto *militantis*,
*Pronepoti, & Pietatis etiam Hæredi*
*Honeſta hac & ingenua fronte, palam fatetur.*
*Annò Domini* MDCLXXXI.

*Memoria juſti in benedictione.*]

*Baſing Lane.*

*Baſing Lane* hath but a ſmall part in this Ward, as appears by the Map; the greateſt part being in *Breadſtreet* Ward.

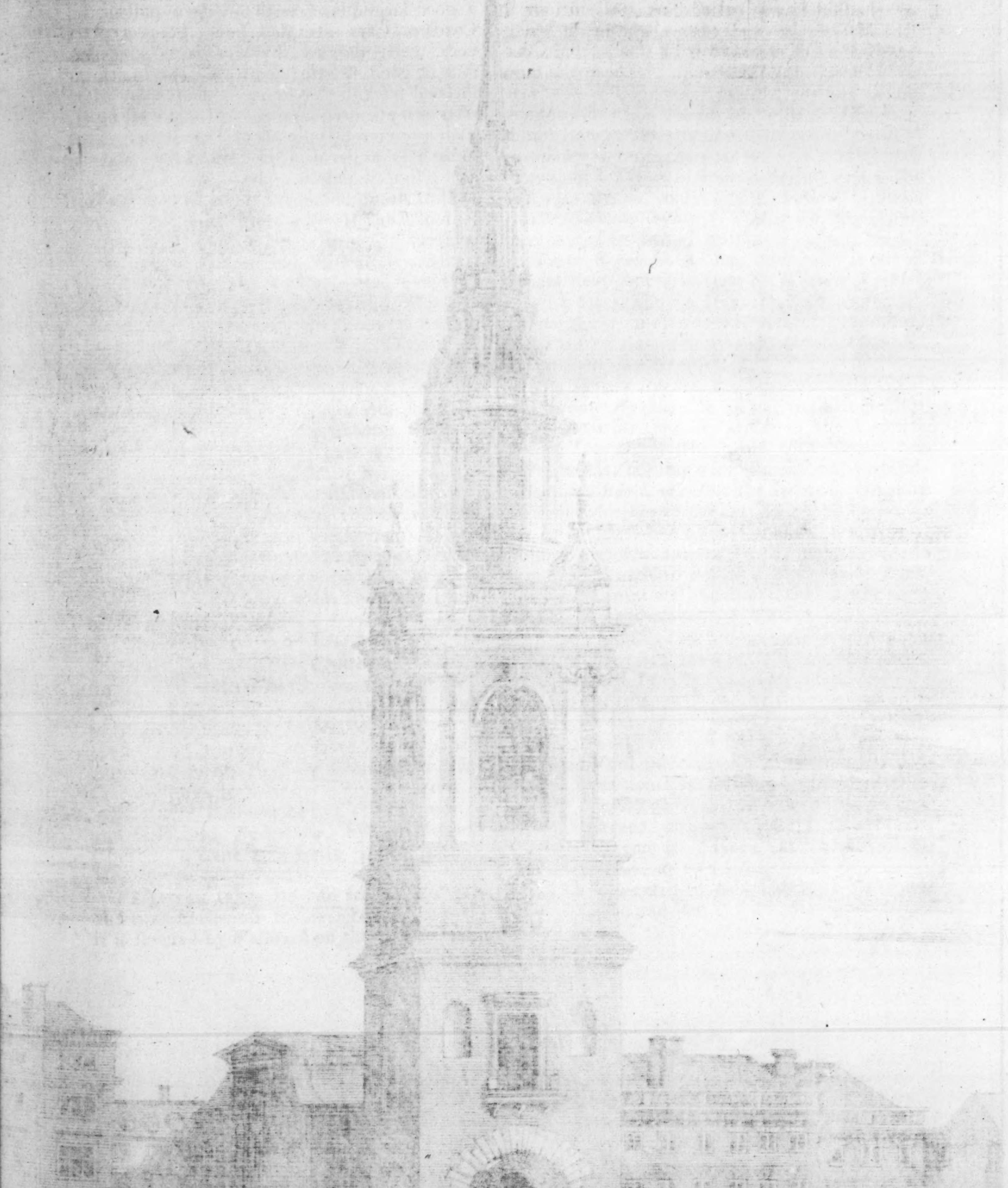
*Bow Lane.*

*Bow lane* begins at *Trinity lane*, and falls into *Cheapſide*, by St. *Mary le Bow* Church. The part of this Lane, in this Ward, begins about fifty Foot from *Cheapſide*, on both ſides the way; and ſixty Foot beyond *Baſing lane*: And then on the Weſt ſide, only to *Trinity lane*. This was antiently called *Cordwainers ſtreet*, being very well inhabited and built. In this Lane are theſe Courts and Places of Name; *viz.* *Half moon Court*, by ſome called *Lugg Yard*: a Place ſomething open, but ordinary. It is likewiſe, by ſome, called *Whalebone Court*, from one that there boileth Whalebones. *Taylor's Court*, a pretty handſome open Place. *Robin Hood Court*, indifferent long, and well built. *New Court*, a very handſome genteel Place, with a Door next the Street, to ſhut up at Nights. St. *Mary Aldermary* Church, the Weſt End ſeated in this Lane. *Gooſe Alley*, but ordinary; at the upper end of which is *Twelve Bell Court*, which is but ſmall and narrow. It hath a Paſſage through *Compter's Alley* into *Bow Church Yard*, both Places of ſmall account. *George Alley*, or *Yard*, but narrow, hath a Paſſage into *New Queenſtreet*, through *Weld Court*. *Roſe Court*, but mean and ordinary. St. *Mary le Bow* Church, the Front ſeated in *Cheapſide*, but the back part in *Bow lane*.

*Halfmoon Court.*
*Taylor's Court.*
*Robin Hood Court.*
*New Court.*
*Aldermary* Church.
*Gooſe Alley.*
*Twelve Bell Court.*
*Compter's Alley.*
*George Alley.*
*Roſe Court.*
St. *Mary le Bow* Church.

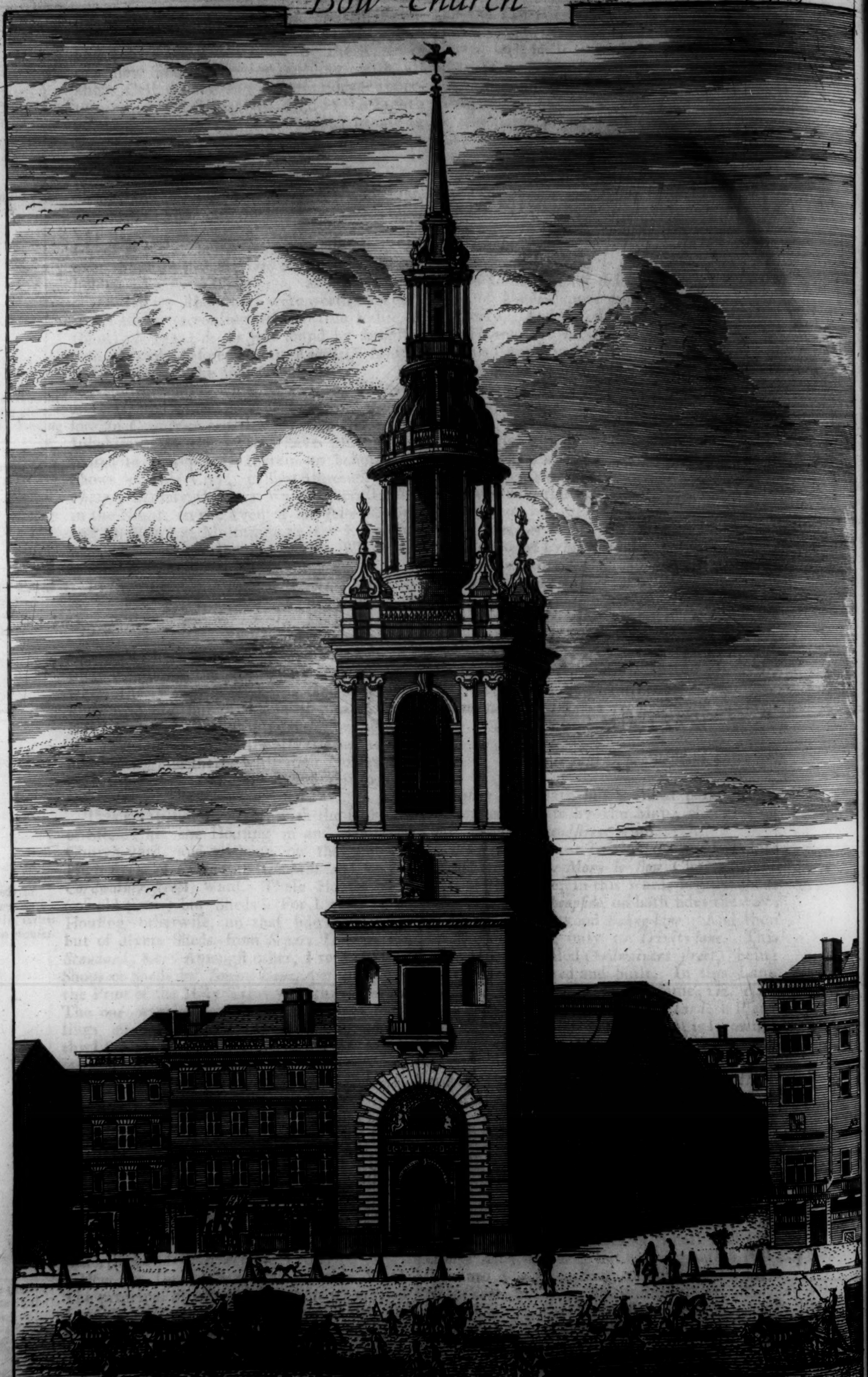
This Church is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, and the Archbiſhop Patron. This Church and Steeple was deſtroyed in the general Conflagration

of



Bow Church

V1: B 3: P. 25



I. Kip ſc.

of *London*; and ſince rebuilt more ſplendid than before, with a lofty and ſtately Steeple; which from the Battlements, is raiſed up with arched Work, with a curious Lanthorn; above which, at a great height, on a Pyramid (which ſerveth for a Weathercock or Vane,) is a *Dragon* ſtanding on a Ball, both gilt; and from the Steeple hangs a fine Dial into *Cheapſide.*

To this Church and Pariſh, the Pariſhes of St. *Pancras Sopar lane*, and St. *Alhallows Honey lane*, are united; the ſaid Churches not rebuilt, and the Places where the Churches ſtood, incompaſſed in for burial Places for the Inhabitants.

*New Queenſtreet, formerly Sopar Lane.*

*Kingſtreet.*

*New Queenſtreet*, built in the Place where *Sopar lane* was, and now made a good open Street, (before the great Fire very narrow) with very good Houſes, well inhabited. It fronts *Kingſtreet*, which is oppoſite to *Guildhall*; and in a ſtreight Line runneth down to the *Thames*, at the *Three Cranes*; being now the Paſſage from *Guild-hall*, for the Lord Maior and Aldermen to take Barge to go to *Weſtminſter Hall*, for the ſwearing the new Lord Maior. But the part of this Street, in this Ward, goeth no farther than St. *Thomas Apoſtles.* In this Street is *Weld Court*; a good handſom ſquare Place, with well built and inhabited Houſes: This Court hath a paſſage into *George Yard*, which falls into *Bow lane.*

*Weld Court.*

*George Yard.*

*Pancrace Lane.*

*Pancrace lane*, comes out of *New Queenſtreet*, and falls into *Bucklersbury*; the South ſide is in this Ward, and the North in *Cheap Ward.* This Lane is but ordinary built and inhabited, except one large Houſe, the Dwelling of a Merchant, on the South ſide; and on the North, before the Fire of *London*, ſtood two Churches, *viz.* St. *Pancrace Sopar Lane*, and St. *Benets Shearhog.* But theſe two Churches remain unbuilt, and united unto others; *viz.* that of St. *Pancrace*, to St. *Mary le Bow*, and that of St. *Benet Shearhog*, to St. *Stephen Walbrook*; but theſe two Churches are ſeated in *Cheap Ward.* Adjoining to St. *Pancrace* Church, is a ſmall Court, but no fix'd Name is given unto it.

*St. Syth's Lane.*

St. *Syth's lane* comes out of *Pancrace lane*, and falls into *Budge row*, by St. *Anthonines* Church; a Lane well built, and inhabited by Merchants.

*Budge Row.*

*Budge row* takes its riſe from *Watlingſtreet*, and runs Eaſtwards to *Canonſtreet*; from which it is ſevered by *Walbrook* on the North, and *Dowgate* on the South. The Houſes are good, and taken up by good Tradeſmen, being ſo great a Thoroughfare. In this Street is *Dodſon's Court*, a good large place, well built and inhabited, and hath a paſſage into *Cloak lane*: On the South ſide, is a paſſage into *Tower Royal ſtreet.*

*Dodſon's Court.*

*St. Anthonines* Church.

St. *Anthonine*'s Church, a very neat Freeſtone Building, with a curious wrought Spire, and a golden Ball on the Tower. On the Weſt ſide of the Church is an open ſquare Place, and on the South ſide are ſeveral free Stones placed in the Street, Pyramid faſhion, orderly along by the Church, the better to ſecure the Foot Paſſengers from Carts and Coaches, this part of the Street being very narrow. Of this Church the King is Patron. It was deſtroyed by the Fire of *London*, and rebuilt, as aforeſaid, more beautiful than before. To this Pariſh, is united that of St. *John* Baptiſt.

*Tower Royal Street.*

*Tower Royal Court.*

*Strawberry Court.*

*Tower Royal ſtreet*, but ſhort, comes out of *Budge Row*, and falls into St. *Thomas Apoſtles.* In this Street is a handſom ſmall Court, which bears the Name of that Street. *Strawberry Court* but ſmall. For what more relates to this Street, ſee in *Vintry Ward.*

*St. Thomas Apoſtles.*

St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, the Fore Street, or Great St. *Thomas Apoſtles*; ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from little St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, or the backſide of St. *Thomas Apoſtles*; and both Streets run Weſtwards, croſſing *New Queenſtreet*, and falling into *Bow lane.* But the Street of *Great St. Thomas Apoſtles* is in *Vintry Ward.*

Little St. *Thomas Apoſtles.*

*Croſs Keys Court.*

*Key Court.*

*Eagle Court.*

In little St. *Thomas* are theſe Courts: *Croſs keys Court*, which is but ſmall: *Key Court*, alſo ſmall and ordinary: *Eagle Court*, pretty open, and indifferent well built and inhabited; with a Free ſtone pavement.

The Watch.

There is placed at the ſeveral ſtands in this Ward that watch every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and Twenty four Watchmen.

The Jury.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *December.*

The Government.

This Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, Common-Counſellours Eight, Conſtables Eight, Scavengers Eight, Wardmote Inqueſt Men Fourteen, and a Beadle. It ſtands taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, at * 52 *l.* 16 *s.* In the *Exchequer*, at † 52 *l.* 6 *s.*

* 72 *l.* 16 *s.*
† 72 *l.* First Edit:

The Alderman of this Ward, is Sir *George Thorold*, Kt. and Bar.

# CHAP. III.

CHEAPE WARD. *The Bounds of it:* St. Sythes, *or* Benet Shrog. St. Pancrace Sopar Lane. St. Mildreds *Pariſh. The Parſonage Houſe there. The* Grocers *Hall; the Bank of* England *kept here;* St. Mary Colechurch; Thomas Becket, *here born and chriſtned.* Sopars Lane. *The Standard in* Cheap; *Great Croſs in* Cheap; *St.* Thomas *of* Acars; *the* Mercers *Company;* St. Martins Pomery; *St.* Alhallows Hony Lane; Guild-Hall; *the Chapel hard by* St. Laurence Jury; *Two Fraternities here. The preſent State of this Ward.*

---

A. M. *The Publiſher of* STOW's *Third and Fourth Edition, hath taken greater Liberty here, in this Ward, than elſewhere; namely, to vary very much from his Author, to change his Method, and in effect, in ſome Places to lay him aſide. And therefore, to reſtore* STOW, *I have laid the Text here, in the beginning, in two Columns,* STOW's *Text in one, and the ſaid* Publiſher's *in the other. In other Places I have reſtor'd him to his Method, and inſerted what was omitted.*

## *STOW.*

**Cheape Ward.** **The Bounds thereof.** ***Buckles Bury.***

‘ NEXT adjoyning is *Chepe* Ward, and taketh Name of the Market there kept, called *Weſt-Cheping.* This Ward alſo beginneth on the Eaſt, on the Courſe of *Walbrooke,* in *Buckles bury,* and runneth up on both ſides to the great Conduit in *Chepe.* Alſo on the South ſide of *Buckles bury,* a Lane turning up by S. *Sith's* Church: and by St. *Pancrace's* Church, thro' *Needlers* Lane, on the North ſide thereof. And then through a piece of *Sopars lane,* on both ſides up to *Chepe,* be all of *Chepe* Ward.

**The *Poultry.***

‘ Then to begin again in the Eaſt, upon the ſaid Courſe of *Walbrooke,* is St. *Mildreds* Church in the *Poultrie,* on the North ſide; and over againſt the ſaid Church-gate, on the South, to paſs up at that high Street called the *Poultry,* to the great Conduit in *Chepe.* And then *Chepe* itſelf, which beginneth by the Eaſt end of the ſaid Conduit, and ſtretcheth up to the North Eaſt corner of *Bow-lane,* on the South ſide, and to the Standard on the North ſide. And thus far to the Weſt is of *Chepe* Ward.

**South ſide.** **North ſide.** ***Conyhope Lane.*** ***Old Jury.*** ***Ironmonger Lane.*** ***Catton ſtreet.*** **St. *Lawrence Lane.*** ***Guildhall.***

‘ On the South ſide of this High ſtreet is no Lane turning South out of this Ward, more than ſome ſmall portion of *Sopars lane,* whereof I have before written. But on the North ſide of this High ſtreet is *Conyhope lane*: about one quarter of *Old Jury lane,* on the Weſt ſide, and on the Eaſt ſide, almoſt as much as to the ſign of the *Angel.* Then is *Ironmongers lane,* all wholly on both ſides; and from the North end thereof, through *Cattonſtreet,* Weſt, to the North end of St. *Lawrence lane*; and ſome four Houſes Weſt, beyond the ſame on that ſide. And over againſt *Ironmongers lane* end, on the North ſide of *Cattonſtreet,* up by the *Guildhall* and St. *Lawrence* Church in the *Jury,* is altogether of *Chepe* Ward.

**Weſtward.** ***Honey Lane.*** **The *Standard.***

‘ Then again in *Chepe,* more toward the Weſt, is St. *Lawrence lane* before named; which is all wholly of this Ward. And laſt of all is *Hony lane,* and ſo up to the *Standard* on that North ſide of *Chepe*: And ſo ſtand the Bounds of *Chepe* Ward.

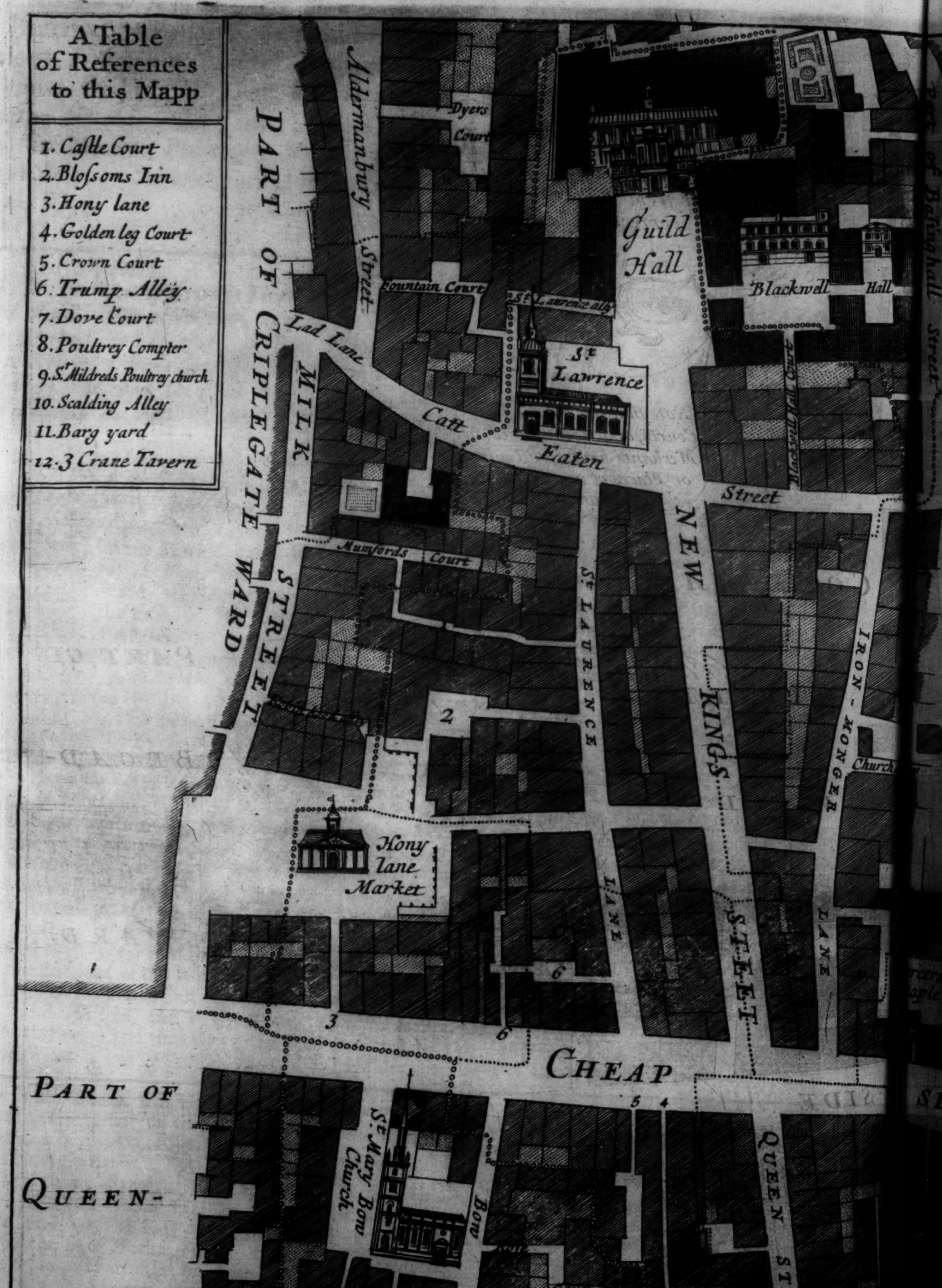
## *A. M.*

*Cheape Ward.*

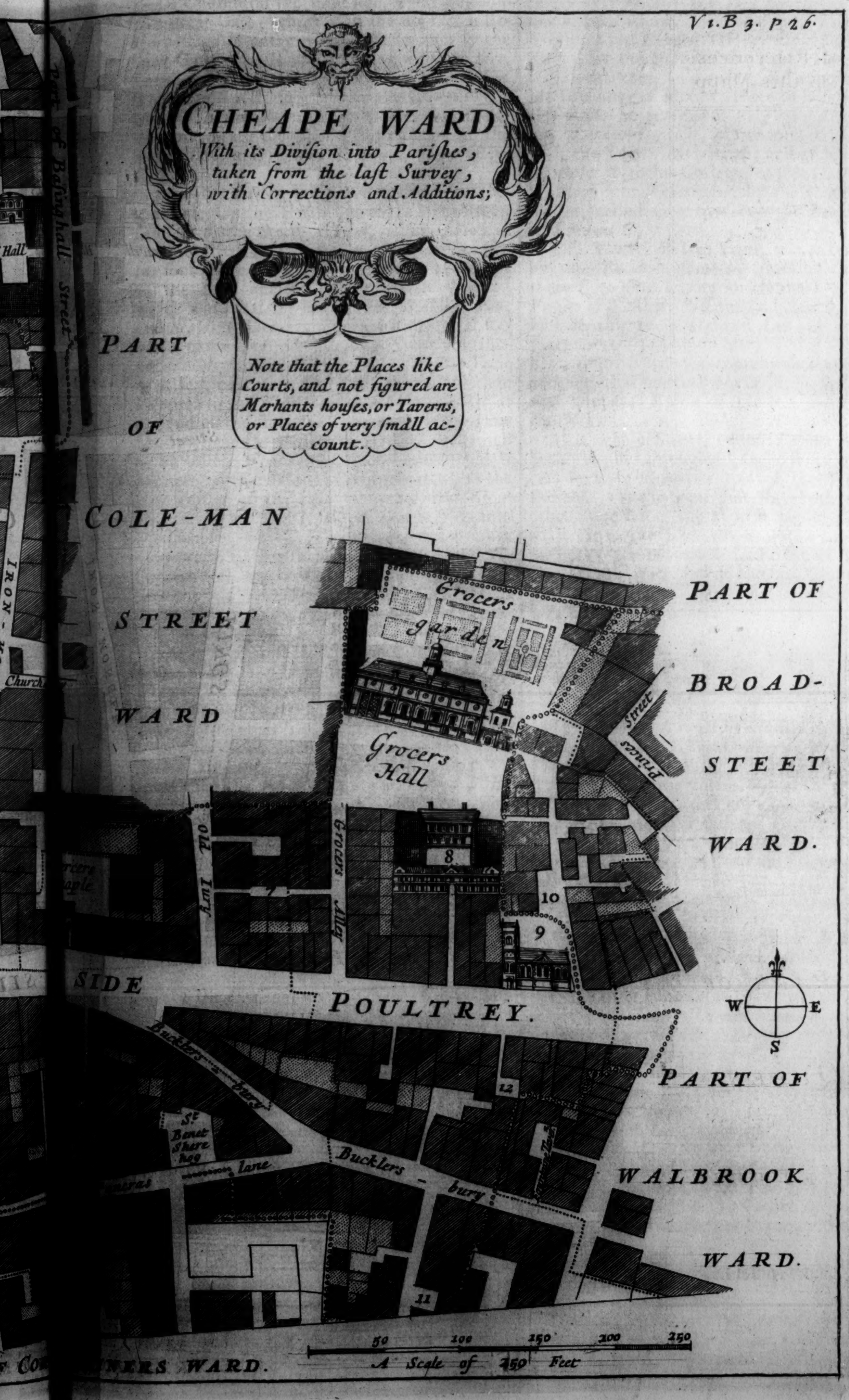
NEXT adjoyning is *Cheap* Ward, taking name of the Market there kept, called *Weſt Cheaping*; which Ward, as a River that hath three Heads, and running along to the uttermoſt of his bounds, iſſueth out on the ſides into little Streams; So this Ward, beginning on the Courſe of *Walbrooke,* and is not the meaneſt of the Wards (if for no other cauſe, yet becauſe it is neareſt to the heart of the City) hath his beginning on the Eaſt from three places: The High ſtreet of the *Poultry,* the lower end of *Buckles bury,* and the neather part of the Venel or Entry into *Scalding Ally*; and ſo running along, as far as unto the North-eaſt corner of *Bow lane* on the South ſide, and from thence into *Bow lane* on the Eaſt ſide, until ye come to the channel over-againſt the Cellar Door under the Church. And then, on the North ſide of *Cheape,* up to the *Standard,* ſtretching itſelf into divers Lanes and Pieces on the Right hand, and on the Left hand, as it cometh along.

Firſt, for the high Street of the *Poultry* (which is the main body of this Ward) on the South ſide thereof, toward the Eaſt: This Ward beginneth at the corner Houſe, now in the tenure of one *Robert Knight,* in the way going down to St. *Mary Woolchurch,* antiently known by the ſign of the Lion. The outmoſt part of which Houſe, and of this Ward there (the Houſe being divided) is at the Croſs channel over-againſt, or very near the great Weſt door of *Woolchurch*; and ſo it goeth along on the South ſide of the *Poultry* to the great Conduit, and ſo into *Bow lane,* as is aforeſaid.

Secondly, for *Buckles bury,* this Ward beginneth there, toward the lower end. On the North ſide, at a Channel near to the end of the Houſe, bearing the ſign of the *Chriſtopher,* toward the Eaſt, now in the tenure of one *John Hodges.* On the South ſide, it beginneth at the Eaſt end of the great new frame of Building, over-againſt the ſaid *Chriſtopher*; which is the Tenement on the Eaſt ſide, next to the black Bull; and ſo it goeth into all the *Barge.* And then Weſtward, it goeth on both ſides the way, *viz.* on the North ſide to the great Conduit, and ſo to *Bow lane,* as is aforeſaid;


A Table of References to this Mapp
1. Castle Court
2. Blossoms Inn
3. Hony lane
4. Golden leg Court
5. Crown Court
6. Trump Alley
7. Dove Court
8. Poultrey Compter
9. St. Mildreds Poultrey church
10. Scalding Alley
11. Barg yard
12. 3 Crane Tavern
PART OF CRIPLEGATE WARD
Aldermanbury Street
Dyers Court
Fountain Court
St. Laurence ally
Guild Hall
Blackwell Hall
Lad Lane
MILK STREET
St. Lawrence
Catt Eaten Street
Mumfords Court
St. LAURENCE LANE
NEW KINGS STEET
IRON-MONGER LANE
Church
2
Hony lane Market
6
3
6
CHEAP
5 4
PART OF QUEEN-HITH WARD
St. Mary Bow Church
Bow lane
Court
Barg yard
Court
QUEEN STREET
PART OF COR

V1.B3.p26.



CHEAPE WARD
With its Diviſion into Pariſhes, taken from the laſt Survey, with Corrections and Additions;

Note that the Places like Courts, and not figured are Merhants houſes, or Taverns, or Places of very ſmdll account.

Part of Baſinghall Street
Hall
PART OF COLE-MAN STREET WARD
IRON-
Church
Grocers garden
Grocers Hall
Old Jury
Grocers Alley
Grocers Chaple
Princes Street
PART OF BROAD-STEET WARD.
8
7
10
9
SIDE
POULTREY.
W
E
S
Bucklers bury
St. Benet Shere hog
lane
Bucklers bury
12
PART OF WALBROOK WARD.
11
COR... NERS WARD.
50
100
150
200
250
A Scale of 250 Feet

ſaid; and on the South ſide, to the end of St. *Sythes lane.* Then croſſing over the channel, to St. *Bennet Shorhogs* Church, it ſtretcheth all along through *Needlers lane*, by St. *Pancrates* Church, on the ſame ſide, until ye come to a great Gate; which is in the nook of a little paſſage or entry to the Weſt, and is the back Gate of a Houſe ſtanding in *Bow lane*, ſometime the dwelling Houſe of Mr. *Paruis.* Then again it ſtretcheth from the Chain in the midſt of *Sopers lane* (on both ſides the Lane) upward toward the North, into *Cheap* on the South ſide, and ſo into *Bow lane*, as is aforeſaid.

Thirdly, for the laſt place of this Wards beginning: On the North ſide of the High ſtreet, near unto the *Stocks-Market*, is an Alley or Lane, called *Scalding Alley*, not erroneouſly (as ſome have publiſhed) but truly, as neareſt to the moſt antient denomination thereof; which was, *Scalding-houſe*, alias, *Scalding-wike*, and *Scalding lane*; as appeareth by good Records extant, of two hundred Years continuance. Within the *Venel* or entry of this Lane or Alley, near unto the Well, that ſtandeth in a corner to the Weſt, this Ward beginneth at the end of the ſtone Wall, wherein is the Door leading unto the Parſonage Houſe and Church of St. *Mildred* (of which more anon) and it runneth on that ſide the Channel, along to the Eaſt corner of the ſaid Church; and from thence, on the North ſide of the Street, into the *Compter*, and *Cony-hoop lane*; and within *Cony-hoop lane*, into all *Skinners Alley*, and the Grocers Hall and Garden; and then back again into the *Old Jewry* Lane, on the Weſt ſide, as far as Alderman *Weld*'s Houſe; and on the Eaſt ſide, as far as the dead ſtone Wall of the great Houſe over againſt it, ſometime Alderman *Anderſon*'s Houſe. Then to return to the Weſt end of *Old Jewry* again, this Ward ſtretcheth along on the North ſide by the Mercers Hall unto *Ironmongers lane*, (which all wholly on both ſides, is in this Ward) and ſo into *Catton ſtreet.* In *Catton ſtreet* this Ward entreth toward the Eaſt, at a Houſe antiently known by the ſign of the *Talbot*, on the South ſide, now in the tenure of Mr. *Packhurſt*; and over-againſt it, on the North ſide, at a deep channel, iſſuing out of a Houſe, and ſo goeth up to the Weſt on both ſides, *videlicet*, on the South ſide of the way, beyond the end of St. *Lawrence lane*, until ye come to that middle part of the Church Wall, which is beyond the Church Porch; and on the North ſide, from that corner of the Church Wall, it goeth on the Eaſt ſide of the Channel to the Church Yard; and from thence, on both ſides the way, unto the outward Gate leading unto *Guildhall* Yard, and adjoining to the Tavern of the three *Tuns.* Then again to come into *Cheap*, there, on the North ſide, is St. *Lawrence lane*; all which is wholly of this Ward, and ſo is *Hony lane* above that: And ſo it reacheth Weſtward, as far as a ſhallow Channel, cloſe beyond the *Standard.* And thus ſtand the Bounds of *Cheap Ward.*]

**The Antiquities of this Ward.**
***Buckles Bury.***

Now for Antiquities and Things worthy of Memory there: Firſt is *Buckles bury*, ſo called of a Manour and Tenements pertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelled, and kept his Courts. This Manour is ſuppoſed to be the great ſtone Building, yet, in part, remaining on the South ſide the Street: which, of late time, hath been called *the old Barge*, of ſuch a Sign hanged out near the Gate thereof. This Manour or great Houſe, hath of long time been divided or letten out into many Tenements: And it hath been a common Speech, that when *Walbrook* did lie open, Barges were rowed out of the *Thames*, or towed up ſo far; and therefore the Place hath ever ſince been called *the old Barge.*

***The old Barge.***

**Barges towed up *Walbrook* unto *Buckles Bury.***

**A Tower in *Buckles Bury* belonging to King Edward III. called *Cornets Tower.***

Alſo, on the North ſide of this Street, directly over againſt the ſaid *Buckles bury*, was one antient ſtrong Tower of Stone: The which Tower, King *Edward* III. in the 18th of his Reign, by the Name of the King's Houſe, called *Cornets-tower* in *London*, did appoint to be his Exchange of Money, there to be kept. In the 29th, he granted it to *Frydus Guyniſane*, and *Landus Bardoile*, Merchants of *Luke*, for 20 *l.* the Year. And in the 32d of his Reign, he gave it to his College, or free Chappel of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*, by the Name of his Tower, called *Cornettes-Tower* at *Buckles bury* in *London.*

**This Tower taken down, and built into an Houſe.**

This Tower, of late Years, was taken down by one *Buckle* a Grocer; meaning, in place thereof, to have ſet up and builded a goodly Frame of Timber. But the ſaid *Buckle*, greedily labouring to pull down the old Tower, a piece thereof fell upon him; which ſo bruiſed him, that his Life was thereby ſhortned. And another, that married his Widow, ſet up the new prepared Frame of Timber, and finiſhed the Work.

**Grocers and Apothecaries in *Buckles Bury.***

***Peneritch ſtreet.***

This whole Street, called *Buckles bury*, on both the ſides throughout, is poſſeſſed by Grocers and Apothecaries toward the Weſt end thereof. On the South ſide, breaketh out one other ſhort Lane, called in Records, *Peneritch ſtreet*: It reacheth but to St. *Syth*'s Lane, and St. *Syth*'s Church is the fartheſt part thereof. For by the Weſt end of the ſaid Church, beginneth *Needlers* Lane, which reacheth to *Sopars* Lane, as aforeſaid.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* SYTHE, *or* BENNET SHEREHOG, *or* SHROG.

**St. *Sythes* Church *Bennet Shorn.***

This ſmall Pariſh Church of St. *Sythes* hath alſo an addition of *Bennet Shorne*, or *Shrog*, or *Shorehog*, (for by all theſe Names I have read it:) But the antienteſt is *Shorne.* Wherefore it ſeemeth to take that Name from one *Benedict Shorne*, ſometime a Citizen and Stock-Fiſh monger of *London*; a new Builder, Repairer, or Benefactor thereof, in the Reign of *Edward* II. So that *Shorne* is but corruptly called *Shrog*, and more corruptly *Shorehog*, or (as now) *Sherehog.*

**Regiſtr. Lond. *E. Alex.***
**St. *Sythe's* Chappel.**

*John Freſh*, by his Will dated *Sept.* 1397. gives to the Miniſter, Churchwardens, and Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, four Marks yearly Rent, iſſuing out of his Houſe at the corner of *Do little Lane, London*: *In ſuſtentaconem Capellani idonei Divina celebratur. infra Capellam Sanctæ* Sythæ, *pro anima ſua, & aiabus Patris, Matris, Uxor. & Liberor. ſuor.*]

**Repaired. *R.***

This Church being very much decayed and periſhed, was amply repaired and beautified at the coſt of the Pariſhoners, in the Year of Lord God 1628.

Divers fair Marble Stones, that formerly lay hid under the Pews, were then removed, and placed in the Body of the Church, to add, (as was moſt fit) to its further Grace and Beauty.

*John Reyner*, } Churchwardens.
*William Parker*, }

*** *Freſh*, Firſt Edit.**
**Perſons buried here.**

There lie buried in this Church, *John Froyſh*, * Mercer, Maior, 1394. *John Rochford*, and *Robert Rochford*, *John Hold*, Alderman, *Hen. Froweke*, Mercer, Maior, 1435. *Edward Warrington*, *John Morrice*, *John Hurtley*, *Richard Lincolne*, Felmonger, 1548. Sir *Ralph Waren*, Mercer, Mayor, 1553. Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Mayor, 1554. Theſe two laſt have Monuments, the reſt are all defaced. *Edward Hall*, Gentleman of *Gray*'s Inn, Common Sergeant of this City, and then Under-ſheriff of this City: He wrote the large Chronicles from *Richard* the IId, till the end of the Reign of *Henry* the VIIIth, was buried in this Church.

*Edw. Hall*, the Chronicler.

A fair Monument in the Eaſt Wall of the Chancel.
*A. M.*

*Grace and Religion,*
*with the beſt of Nature,*
*All ſtriving to excel,*
*yet all agreeing*
*To make one abſolute*
*and perfect creature:*
*Would any ſee a ſight,*
*ſo worth the ſeeing?*
*He comes too late:*
*here ſhe lyes buried,*
*With whom they lately liv'd,*
*and now are dead.*

In the Vault here by,

*Lieth buried the Body of* Anne, *the Wife of* John Farrar, *Gentleman, and Merchant-Adventurer of this City, Daughter of* William Shepheard, *of Great* Rowlright, *in the County of* Oxenford, *Eſquire. She departed this Life the* 12. *day of July*, An. Dom. 1613. *being then about the age of* 21 *yeeres. To whoſe well-deſerving memory, this Monument is by her ſaid husband erected.*

A ſmall gilt ingraved Plate faſtened under the Monument.

*Here was a Bud,*
*beginning for her May:*
*Before her Flower,*
*Death took her hence away.*
*But for what cauſe?*
*That friends might joy the more,*
*Where there hope is,*
*ſhe flouriſheth now before.*
*She is not loſt,*
*but in thoſe joyes remaine,*
*Where friends may ſee,*
*and joy in her againe.*

A fair ancient Marble Tomb in the Chancel.

*Here lyeth buried the right Worſhipful, Sir* Ralph Warren, *Knight, Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor of this City of* London, *Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at* Callis; *with his two Wives, Dame* Chriſtian, *and Dame* Joane: *Which ſaid Sir* Ralph *departed this life the* 11. *day of* July, An. Dom. 1553.

*J. S.*
*er. Offic.*

The Lady *Joan White*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Lake* of *London*, Gent. died *Oct.* 8. buried in this Pariſh Church, *Nov.* 4. 1573. She deceaſed at the Houſe of Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwel*, Kt. her Son-in-Law, called *Hinchinbroke*, in the County of *Huntington*. This Lady *Joan* was firſt married to Sir *Rafe Waren*, Kt. Alderman, and twice Lord Maior. By whom he had iſſue *Richard Warren*, Eſq; Son and Heir, and *Joan* Lady *Cromwel*, her Daughter. She was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas White*, Kt. Alderman, and ſometime Maior of *London*: Founder of the College of St. *John Baptiſt*, *Oxon.* by whom ſhe had no iſſue. The ſaid Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwel*, had iſſue, by the ſaid Lady *Joan* his Wife, *Oliver Cromwel*, Eſq; his Son and Heir, with other Sons.]

**A fair plated Stone in the midſt of the Chancel.**

*Here lyeth* Katharine Prettyman,
*a Mayde of ſeventeene yeeres,*
*In* Suffolke *borne, in* London *bred,*
*as by her death appeares.*
*With Natures gifts ſhe was adorn'd,*
*of honeſt birth and kin,*
*Her virtuous minde, with modeſt grace,*
*did love of many win.*
*But when ſhe ſhould with honeſt match*
*have liv'd a wedded life,*
*Stay there (quoth* Jove*) the World is nought;*
*for ſhe ſhall be my wife.*
*And Death, ſince thou haſt done thy due,*
*lay nuptiall rites aſide,*
*And follow her unto the grave,*
*that ſhould have been your Bride:*
*Whoſe honeſt life, and faithfull end,*
*her patience therewithall,*
*Doth plainly ſhew, that ſhe with Chriſt*
*now lives, and ever ſhall.*

She departed this Life the 11th day of *Auguſt*, 1594.

**A plated ſtone in the North Iſle.**

Quod mihi dilectiſſimus
& memorabile pii,
Donavit, breviter
abſtulit ecce Deus.
Dulcis Joannes
artorum parvule cultor
Occidis; heu! pietas,
& lachrymoſa dies.
Affer opem quicunque
potes medicabile vultu,
Et aliud dederis
ſi mihi, ſancte Deus.
*Obiit* 3 *die* Aprilis, 1592.

Charities belonging to this Church.
*J. S.*

Now to ſhew the preſent State of this Pariſh, ſince the demoliſhing of the Church by the great Fire, and what Charities belong to it.

In the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1693. the Churchwardens brought in, no Revenues to belong to their Pariſh; nor any Legacies or Gifts, except 5 *l. per Ann.* left by Mr. *Daviſon*, for the keeping in repair a Vault, belonging to that Family. Which they did, and imployed the remainder for the uſe of the Poor.

The Plate, Bells, and other Ornaments of the Church, which they had before the Fire, were imbezelled by the Churchwardens many Years ago.

This Church is not built again, but the Pariſh is laid to St. *Stephen Walbrook*: And that Ground on which the Church ſtood, is imployed as a burying Place for the Pariſhioners.

Parſonage and Glebe.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire, rebuilt by *Abraham Wooly*, upon a Leaſe of Forty Years, paying the Parſon 5 *l. per An.* and no other Glebe pertaining to the Parſonage. But in the Viſitation Book, of the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1636. the Glebe belonging to the Rector, was brought in at 6 *l. per Ann.*

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* PANCRACE
## Sopar-Lane.

St. *Pancrace* in *Needlers* Lane.

Then, in *Needlers Lane*, have ye the Pariſh Church of St. *Pancrace*, a proper ſmall Church, but divers rich Pariſhoners therein; and hath had, of old time, many liberal Benefactors. But of late, ſuch as not regarding the Order taken by Her Majeſty, the leaſt Bell in their Church being broken, have rather ſold the ſame for half the Value, than put the Pariſh to charge with new caſting. Late Experience hath proved this to be true, beſides the ſpoil of Monuments there.

Juſtices charged to puniſh ſuch as ſell Bells from their Churches. *Eliz.* 14.

Repaired.
R.
Benefactors.

This Church was repaired and beautified, in the Year of our Lord 1621. toward which Reparation, Sir *Thomas Bennet*, Alderman, Dame *Anne Soame*, and Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, were free and bountiful Benefactors. The laſt of theſe, Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, having in the Year 1617, given a fair and very coſtly Table, bearing the Figure of a Monument of that ever famous, after Death, as in her Life, Queen *Elizabeth.*

In the Year 1624, the Son of this worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Chapman* the younger, to the further beautifying of this Church, for the more graceful Entrance into it, built a very fair Porch, at his own proper Coſt and Charges. And a fair Communion Table, with ſome other Repairs in the South Wall, was the Coſt of Mr. *William Doricke*, Citizen and Grocer of *London.*]

Monuments of Perſons buried.

* *Bernes.*

† *Boſton.*

In this Church there are buried Sir---- *Aker*, *John Aker*, *John Bareus*, * Mercer, Mayor, 1370. *John Beſton*, † and his Wife, *Robert Rayland*, *John Hamber*, *John le Gage*, *John Rowley*, *John Lambe*, *John Hadley*, Grocer, Maior, 1370. *Richard Gardener*, Mercer, Maior, 1478. *John Stockton*, Mercer, Maior, 1470. *John Dane*, Mercer, *John Parker*, *Robert Marſhall*, Alderman, 1439, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Robert Corcheſorde**, *Robert Hatfield*, and *Robert Hatfield*; *Nicholas Wilfilde*†, and *Thomas* his Son. The Monuments of all which be defaced and gone. Alſo, *Thomas Knowles*, Maior, and *Thomas Knowles*, his Son, twice Maior.

* *Kork ford.*

† *Wyſolde.*

Packenton ſhot going to Morrow Maſs

There do remain, of *Robert Burley*, 1360. *Richard Wilſon*, 1525. *Robert Packenton*, Mercer, ſlain with a Gun, as he was going to morrow Maſs, from his Houſe in *Cheape*, to St. *Thomas* of *Acars*, in the Year 1536. The Murderer was never diſcover'd, but by his own Confeſſion, made when he came to the Gallows at *Banbury*, to be hanged for Felony. *T. Wardbury*, Haberdaſher, 1545. *James Huyſh*, Grocer, 1590. *Ambroſe Smith*, &c.

A fair Monument in the North Wall of the Choir. *A. M.*

*Here under lyeth buried* James Huyſh, *Citizen and Grocer of* London; *third Son of* John Huyſh, *of* Beuford, *in the County of* Somerſet, *Eſq;* *Which* James *had to his firſt Wife*, Margaret Bourchier, *by whom he had iſſue Eleven Children. And to his ſecond Wife*, Mary Moffet, *by whom he had iſſue Eighteen Children. He dyed the* 20*th day of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1590.

*Hac defunctus* Huyſh *tenui ſub mole quieſcit,*
*Nec tamen hac totus mole quieſcit* Huyſh.
*Corpus ineſt Tumulo, colit aurea ſpiritus aſtra,*
*Scilicet hunc Cœlum vendicat, illud humus.*
Londinenſis *erat Civis, dum Fata ſinebant,*
*Jam cum ſidereo milite miles agit.*
*Bis Thalami ſociam duxit; Prior edidit illi*
*Undenas Proles, altera biſq; novem.*
*Munificam perſæpe manum porrexit egenis,*
*Virtutum fautor,* Pieridumq; *fuit.*
*Nil opus eſt plures illi contexere laudes,*
*Sufficit in Cœlo jam reperiſſe locum.*

Hoc qualecunque Monumentum *Rowlandus*, dicti *Jacobi* hæres, Poſuit pietatis ergò.

*Here lies a* MARY, *Mirror of her Sex,*
*For all that beſt their Souls or Bodies decks:*
*Faith, Form or Fame; the Miracle of Youth,*
*For Zeal and Knowlege of the ſacred Truth:*
*For frequent reading of the holy Writ,*
*For fervent Prayer, and for Practice fit.*
*For meditation full of Uſe and Art,*
*For humbleneſs in Habit and in Heart:*
*For pious, prudent, peaceful, praiſeful Life,*
*For all the Duties of a Chriſtian Wife;*
*For patient bearing ſeven dead-bearing Throws,*
*For one alive, which yet dead with her goes,*
*From* Travers *her dear Spouſe, her Father* Hayes,
*Lord Maior, more honoured in her virtuous Praiſe.*

Quæ piè obiit puerpera die octavo Martii, An. ætatis 23. Anno ſalutis 1614.]

Queen *ELIZABETH*'s Monument.

Mors mihi Lucrum. Spiritus aſtra petit.

*To the moſt happy, bleſſed, and precious Memory, of the late famous, renowned, and never to be forgotten Monarch, Queen* ELIZABETH. R.

*The Reſtorer of true Religion, a tender nurſing Mother of the Church of God; a powerful Protector (under Almighty God) of her own Dominions; a ready Helper of her neighbouring Princes; a hearty and unfeigned Lover, and beloved of her Subjects: Who lived gloriouſly full of Days; and whom the eternal* Jehovah *bleſs'd with the longeſt Life of any Prince of* England, *ſince the Conqueſt.*

*By way of due Thankfulneſs to the moſt holy, ſacred, and individual Trinity, and her ever honoured Royal Virtues; this Memorial of Her's was here erected, ſet up, and conſecrated, the* 17*th of* November, 1617.

Terram Terra Tegat.]

## *CHARITIES.*

Gifts and Beques. *J. S.*

Theſe charitable Donations, among others, have been exhibited and ſettled upon the Pariſh of St. *Pancrace.*

*Thomas Chapman*, Eſq; an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, by his Will dated *May* 11. 1615. gave to the Parſon and Churchwardens, and their Succeſſors, an Annuity of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* iſſuing out of three ſmall Tenements in *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, to the Purpoſes following: *Viz.* That with 40 *s.* thereof, they cauſe three Sermons to be yearly made in the ſaid Pariſh, [which are now preached in *Bow* Church.] *Viz.* One on the 10th or 12th of *Auguſt*, for the Deliverance of 88. One on the 5th of *November*, for the Deliverance from the Gunpowder Conſpiracy. And the Third, on the 17th of *November*, for the Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne. For each Sermon 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Of which Sermons, one to be preached by the Parſon for the time being: The other two Preachers to be choſen by the Pariſhoners.

This Benefaction is loſt, but the Sermons are continued upon another Account, *viz.*

*Thomas Chapman*, Eſq; his Son, Inhabitant alſo of the ſaid Pariſh, by his Will dated 6 *Sept.* 1626. gave to the Parſon and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh, an Annuity of 11 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* upon this ſpecial Truſt, that they do pay 40 *s.* there, yearly, to the three Preachers appointed by his Father's Will, namely, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* apiece, to make up his Fathers Gift. 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, for each Sermon for ever; and do procure one godly and learned Sermon to be made, to the glory of God, and the edifying of God's People every Year on St. *James*'s Day, *i. e.* *July* 25. being his Birth-day: And to give for every ſuch Sermon to be made, one Pound, ſix Shillings, eight Pence.

The whole of Mr. *Chapman*, the younger, his Legacy, is diſpoſed in this manner.

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thoſe Sermons left by his Father | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A Sermon on St. *James*'s Day | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| For a Dinner for the Parſon and Churchwardens, with ſuch Relations of Mr. *Chapman*, as might be in Town on the ſame Day | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Poor of *Barly* in *Hertfordſhire* - - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Poor of *Burſted* in *Eſſex* | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For ſweeping the Pulpit at *Paul's* Croſs once a Week | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| For two Lanthorns with Candles, to be hung up in the Pariſh | 1 | 0 | 0 |

To the Clark and Sexton of the Pariſh - - - - - - - - 0 5 0

This is paid out of Houſes in *Whitecroſs ſtreet*.

**Parſonage.**

The Parſonage Houſe lies on the Northweſt Corner of St. *Pancrace Lane*, in *Queenſtreet*; let by Leaſe for Forty Years, from *Chriſtmas*, 1670. at 2 *l. per Ann.*]

**Pepperers in *Sopar* Lane.**

**Cordwainers and Curriers in *Sopar* Lane.**

Then is a part of *Sopars Lane*, turning up to *Cheap*. By the Aſſent of *Stephen Abunden*, Maior, the *Pepperers* in *Sopar Lane* were admitted to ſell all ſuch Spices, and other Wares, as Grocers now uſe to ſell; retaining the old Name of *Pepperers* in *Sopars Lane*: 'Till at length, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. the ſaid *Sopars Lane* was inhabited by Cordwainers and Curriers; after that, the Pepperers or Grocers had ſeated themſelves in a more open Street, to wit, in *Buckles bury*, where they yet remain.

**Pies ſold in *Sopar* Lane.**

*Lamentation* against the City of *Lond.* Printed 1545. *J. S.*

By a paſſage in an old Book, printed in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, I gather, that *Sopers Lane* was a noted Place where Pies were made, and ſet forth to be ſold; when Spices were ſo near at hand. ‘ Thou muſt, at *Eaſtre*, ‘ receive the God of Antichriſt; and thou muſt ‘ buy it, and pay for it, as Men ſometime ‘ bought Pies in *Soper Lane*.

**Chaundlers here.**

*Chaundlers* antiently had their Shops alſo hereabouts; the ſmell of whoſe Trade, it ſeems, was ſo nauſeous in the Chief ſtreet of the City, that they were appointed to remove thence, and remain elſewhere in the City.

***Sopar* Lane a great place of Standing.** *J. S.*

At the upper end of this *Sopars Lane*, in *Cheapſide*, was the common place of ſtanding in great Shows paſſing by: As when Kings and Queens, Princes, or Foreign Ambaſſadors paſt along towards *Weſtminſter*, or from *Weſtminſter* through *London*, towards the *Tower*. Here I find a parcel of Land, called *The great Field in the Street*, ſometime in the tenure of the Lady *Katherine Dormer*, Widow. This, under that Name, together with other things, was ſold to Sir *Robert Cholmly*, Kt. in the 2d of *Edward* VI. But, I doubt, whether it were a great *Field* in that Kings Reign; but it ſeems antiently to have been ſo, though in *Cheapſide* or very near it.] Thus much for the South Wing of *Cheap* Ward.

***Poultry*; the South ſide.**

**Great Conduit in *Cheape*.**

Now to begin again on the Bank of the ſaid *Walbrook*, at the Eaſt end of the High ſtreet, which is the main Body of this Ward. Firſt, over againſt the Pariſh Church of S. *Mildred*, on the South ſide of the *Poultry*, up to the great Conduit, have ye divers fair Houſes, ſometimes inhabited by *Poulters*, now by Grocers, Haberdaſhers, and Upholders. At the Weſt end of this *Poultry*, on the South ſide, have ye the great Conduit, which is the beginning of Weſt *Cheap*. This Conduit was the firſt ſweet Water that was convey'd by Pipes of Lead, under Ground, to this Place in the City, from *Padington*. It was caſtellated with Stone, and ceſterned in Lead: Which was begun in the Year 1285, *Henry Waleis* being then Mayor. This Conduit was again new builded by *Thomas Ilame*, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1479.

**South ſide of *Cheape*, beyond the Conduit.**

**Sheds on the South of *Cheapſide*.**

Beyond this Conduit, on the South ſide of *Cheap*, be now fair and large Houſes; for the moſt part poſſeſſed of Mercers, up to the North corner of *Cordwainer ſtreet*, corruptly called *Bow lane*: Which Houſes, in former times, were but Sheds or Shops, with Solars over them; as of late one of them remained at *Sopers Lane* end; wherein a Woman ſold Seeds, Roots, and Herbs. But thoſe Sheds or Shops, by incroachments on the High ſtreet, are now largely builded on both ſides, outwards, and alſo upward towards Heaven, ſome three, four, or five Stories on high, *&c.*

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MILDRED.

On the North ſide of the *Poultry*, is the proper Pariſh Church of St. *Mildred*.

St. *Mildred*. *A. M.*

It beareth the Name of St. *Mildred in the Poultry, the Virgin.* Which Name was given, ſurely for diſtinction, not for Superſtition, for ſo was the Cuſtom of the Kingdom (and yet is) in building theſe Things for the Service of God; that the Founders called them by the Name of ſome Apoſtle, Saint, Martyr, or Confeſſor, as beſt liked their own Conceit at the preſent time, to diſtinguiſh them from others.

Who *Mildred* was.

Who this *Mildred* was, whether ſhe was that eldeſt Daughter of *Mervaldus*, King of Weſt-*Mercians*, as ſome think; or that ſhe was Daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, one of the Founders of *Paul's* Church, I find no Record to ſpecify, neither is it much material. But it is probable, that ſhe was ſome holy and devout Maid, which the People of that Age held to be a Saint afterward in Heaven.

St. *Mildred's* Tabernacle. *J. Worthing.*

Here the Saint, to which this Church was dedicated, had her Shrine or *Tabernacle*, as it was called. And one *Chriſtopher Suliok*, who willed his Body to be buried here, bequeathed to the gilding of the Tabernacle of St. *Mildred*, in the Church aboveſaid, five Marks. And towards the edifying and reparation of *Corpus Chriſti* Chappel, in the Pariſh aforeſaid, five Marks.

This Will was made *Auguſt* 11. 1500.]

*A. M.* differs from M[illegible] in the date of this Gift.

*Morſted* a Benefactor.

The Church-yard given.

In what Years this Church was firſt erected, or who was the firſt Founder of it, we find not. But it appeareth by ſome ancient Evidences of the ſaid Church, that from the beginning, it had not ſo much ſpare Ground about it, as to make a Church yard of; until in the Year of our Lord God 1420, and the Eighth of King *Henry* the Vth, *Thomas Morſted*, Eſq; and Chirurgeon to the Kings, *Henry* the IVth, *Henry* the Vth, and *Henry* the VIth: (And afterward, in *Anno Dom.* 1436. was Sheriff and Alderman of *London*) gave unto the Church a parcel of Ground, lying between his dwelling Houſe and the ſaid Church, (and adjoining unto the ſaid Church, toward the North) to make a Church yard of, for the burial of their Dead: Containing in length, from the Courſe of *Walbrook*, toward the Weſt, forty five Foot; and in breadth, from the Church, toward the North, thirty five Foot.

The Parſonage Houſe and Chambers.

Within ſhort time after, ſome body, of religious and charitable Diſpoſition, erected upon the ſides of the ſaid Church Yard, but upon Poſts and Pillars, with Cloyſters underneath, toward the Weſt, a Parſonage, or Manſion and free dwelling of the Miniſters and Rectors of the ſaid Church: And toward the Eaſt, four Chambers, then called the *Prieſts Chambers*; now converted into a Tenement or dwelling Houſe, and demiſed for yearly Rent. But the Church Yard is much abridged, and, of late, fouly defaced, and the Light of the ſaid Parſonage hindered, by addition of pieces to the ſaid ancient Chambers, which ought not to be.

Church taken down and new built.

After ſome Years expired, the Parſon and Pariſhioners, as it ſeemeth, ſeeing the Church to be very old, purpoſed to take it down, and to build it new again: Which they began to do, about the Year of our Lord God 1456. At what time, *Robert Snell* and *John King* were Churchwardens, and continued in the Office, till the end of the Year 1467. Toward the which Building, as it may appear by their Accompts, *John Saxton*, being Rector or Parſon of the ſaid Church, gave Thirty two Pounds towards the building of the new Choir there, which now ſtandeth upon the Courſe of *Walbrook*. [And afterward, *Richard Bowyer*, being Parſon, gave ſix Pound and fifteen Shillings.]

*Lovel*, *Puery*, and *Richard Keſton*, have their Arms in the Eaſt Windows, as Benefactors. The roofing of the Church is garniſhed with the Arms of *Thomas Archebul*, or *Aſchebull*; one of the Churchwardens in the Year 1455. who was there buried.

Church yard and Buildings ſuppoſed to be concealed.
*A. M.*

Of later Days, to wit, *Anno Domini* 1594. and 35. of Queen *Elizabeth*, of bleſſed Memory, this Church-yard, and all the Buildings thereon, which had been thus long in the free poſſeſſion of the Miniſters and Pariſhioners of the ſaid Church; were, through the information of an evil-minded Man, then Tenent in the Chambers, ſold for concealed Land: Whereby the ſaid Tenement, Church-yard, and Cloyſters, were like to be loſt from the poſſeſſion of the Church; and the Miniſters of the Church to be charged with an yearly Rent of their Parſonage Houſe for ever. But the Parſon and Pariſhioners, by a judicial Proceeding, then, in Her Majeſty's Court of *Exchequer*, cleared all the whole Soil from that Incumbrance. The Tryal whereof was held by *Niſi prius*, in the *Guild-hall* of *London*; and the Record is kept in Maſter *Fanſhawes* Office for the *Exchequer*.

In the great Eaſt Window of this Church, are the Arms of divers Gentlemen, as Benefactors; and namely, the Arms of *Lovel* and *Pury*, quartered; and the Arms of *Richard Keſton*, ſingle.

All the Roofing of the Church is garniſhed with the Arms of one *Thomas Aſhebill*, * who had lent a great ſum of Money toward the new building of the ſaid Church; and was one of the Churchwardens there, and lyeth buried there, in the South Chappel. His Arms alſo are to be ſeen in the ſame Chappel, in the Window to the Eaſt.

* *Aſchebull*, firſt Edit.

Repaired.
*R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Coſt of the Pariſhoners, in the Year of our Lord God 1626.

*George Beſſe*, } Churchwardens.
*Thomas Brownel*, }

The Charge of it amounting to the Sum of 183 *l.* and upwards.

Perſons buried.
*A. M.*

Beſides *Thomas Aſhebill* aforeſaid, are buried in this Church, as by their Monuments appear, *John Saxton*, of whom we heard before, with this Epitaph:

*Hanc ſubtus ſpeciem corpus jacet ecce* Johannis
Saxton *qui fuerat vocitatus ejus in Annis:*
*Hunc qui plaſmavit de terra, ſuppeditavit,*
*Nunc Pater & Flamen ſibi dent cum Prole locamen.*

Qui obiit - - - - die Menſ. - - - -
Anno 14. - - - - Cujus, &c.]

Ground given to this Church by *Morſted*, for a Church-yard.

*Thomas Morſted*, Eſq; and Chirurgeon to King *Henry* the IVth, the Vth, and VIth, and one of the Sheriffs of *London*; who in the Year 1436. gave unto this Church a parcel of Ground, containing in length from the Courſe of *Walbrook* toward the Weſt, Forty five Foot; and in breadth, from the Church towards the North, Thirty five Foot; being within the Gate of *Scalding Houſe*, or *Scalding Wyke*, in the ſaid Pariſh, to make a Church-yard, wherein to bury their Dead.

Gave a Porch.

*Richard Shore*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1505. (who gave 15 *l.* for making a Porch to this Church,) was buried here, as by his Monuments appeareth.

*Salomon Lanuare* had a Chauntrie there, in the 14 *Edw.* II. *Hugh Game* had one other.

*John Hildie*, Poulter, 1416. *John Kendall*, 1468. *John Garland*, 1476. *Robert Bois*, 1485. and *Simon Lee*, Poulters, 1487. *Thomas Lee*, of *Eſſex*, Gentleman, *William Haclingridge*, *Chriſtopher Feliocke*, 1494. *Robert Dreyton*, Skinner, 1484. *John Chriſtopherſon*, Doctor of Phyſick, 1524. *William Turner*, Skinner, 1536. *Blaſe White*, Grocer, 1558. *Thomas Hobſon*, Haberdaſher, 1559. *William Hobſon*, Haberdaſher, 1581. *Thomas Tuſſer*, 1580. with this Epitaph:

*Here* Thomas Tuſſer,
*clad in Earth, doth lie,*
*That ſometime made*
the Points of Husbandrie:
*By him then learne thou maiſt;*
*here learne we muſt,*
*When all is done, we ſleepe,*
*and turne to duſt:*
*And yet, through Chriſt,*
*to Heaven we hope to goe;*
*Who reades his bookes,*
*ſhall finde his faith was ſo.*

On the North ſide of the Church-yard, remain two Tombs of Marble; but not known of whom, or otherwiſe, than by Tradition it is ſaid they were of *Thomas Monſhampe*, [perhaps *Muſchampe*] and *William Brothers*, about 1547, *&c.*

*A. M.*

*Thomas Iken*, Skinner; with this Epitaph:

*In* Hodnet *and* London
*God bleſſed my life*
*Till forty and ſixe yeeres,*
*with children and wiſe:*
*And God will raiſe me*
*up to life againe,*
*Therefore have I thought*
*my death no paine.*

*Thomas Iken*, qui obiit 10. die Martii, 1590.

And there alſo lyeth buried *Elizabeth* his Wiſe, and divers of their Children: Where, on a Pillar in the Chancel, towards the South, is this Monument:

*In this Chancel lyeth the body of* Thomas Iken, *Citizen and Skinner of* London, *who was borne in* Hodnet *in the County of* Salope; *and had to Wife* Elizabeth *the Daughter of* Roger Smith, *of* Newport-Pagnell *in the County of* Buckingham; *by whom he had ſixe Sonnes and eight Daughters: Which* Thomas *departed this life the tenth day of* March, Anno Dom. 1590.]

A Monument on the Wall in the North Ile.
*R.*

*In this Ile lyeth buryed the Body of* Suſan Lewen, *Daughter of* Thomas Lewen, *of* Broxborn, *in the County of* Hertford; *who had firſt to Huſband,* John Palmer, *having iſſue only one Son; which Husband deceaſed* Anno 1589. *And after ſome Tears, the ſaid* Suſan *marryed with* John Kirby, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor, of this Pariſh; by whom ſhe had Foure Sons, and Eight Daughters; who departed this Life, after 30 years living, the 20th of September,* 1624.

A fair Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*.

*Queen* ELIZABETH, *Queen of* England, *&c.*
*If Royal Vertues*, &c.

On one of the ſides, on the top.

*If Prayers or Tears*
*of Subjects had prevail'd,*
*To ſave a Princeſſe*
*through the World eſteem'd:*

*Then* Atropos
*in cutting here had fail'd;*
*And had not cut her thred,*
*but been redeem'd:*
*But pale-fac'd Death,*
*and cruel churliſh Fate,*
*To Prince and People*
*brings the lateſt date.*
*Yet ſpight of Death and Fate,*
*Fame will diſplay*
*Her gracious Virtues*
*through the World for aye.*
Spain's *Rod*, Rome's *Ruine*,
Netherland's *Reliefe*;
*Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy,*
*World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.*

On the other Side.

Britaine's *Bleſſing*, England's *Splendor*,
*Religion's Nurſe, the Faiths Defender.*

In the figure of a Book over Her, theſe Words.

*They that truſt in the Lord, ſhall be as Mount Sion, which cannot be removed, but remaineth for ever.* Pſal. 125.

Under Her.

*Th' admired Empreſſe*
*through the world applauded,*
*For ſupreme Vertues,*
*rareſt Imitation,*
*Whoſe Scepters Rule, Fames*
*loud voyc'd Trumpet lauded,*
*Unto the eares*
*of every forraine Nation.*
*Canopied under*
*powerfull Angels wings,*
*To her immortall praiſe*
*ſweet Science ſings.*

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Since the building of this Church of S. *Mildreds*, theſe Perſons have been buried here, with Monumental Graveſtones over them.

*Ruth Hutchinſon*, Wife of *William Hutchinſon*, of *Newcaſtle*, Merchant, 1688.

*Thomas Hutchinſon*, his Grandſon, 1695.

In a Vault before the Communion Table, *John Lorimer*, Eſq; with two of his Children, *Samuel* and *Sarah*. Alſo *Frances Lorimer*, the Relict of the ſaid *John*, 1674.

Dr. *William Croune*, one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, and of the College of Phyſicians, 1684. Alſo *Mary* his Widow, afterwards married to Sir *Edwin Sadleir*; died 1706.

Charities.

Now for the Charities belonging to this Pariſh.

### BEQUESTS.

1. To the Poor, for Coals; moſt of it is received, but not all; and that which is not, is little and uncertain.

2. 5 *l. per ann.* was left, and is received for Bread and Wine at the Sacraments.

3. 3 *l. per ann.* left, and applied to the Repair of the Church.

4. There were ſome Stocks, but loſt.

5. There were Fifty Pounds left for Servant-Maids that continued ſeven Years in one Service, by 5 *l.* for each. The moſt part hath been already paid, and is paid, as occaſion comes.

6. There were 200 Pounds left by the Lady *Allyngton*, towards rebuilding the Church: The moſt part of it left in Mr. *Thomſon's* Hand, Churchwarden, and loſt.

7. There are two Houſes left to the Pariſh of St. *Mildreds*, on condition they have, and continue a ſelect Veſtry.

They have one Free School, called the Mercers School, near Mercers Chappel; Mr. *Kilsby* Maſter.

Parſonage.

The Parſonage Houſe, before the great Fire, was built upon Pillars: Cloiſters under it for bearing; it remained unbuilt. There is a Map of it kept, ſhewing the Dimenſions.

No other Houſe or Glebe; but there are ſeveral Gifts to the Miniſters ſucceſſively: *Viz.*

Gifts to the Miniſter.

A Preparation Sermon for the Sacrament every Month; for which was left the Intereſt of 100 *l.* The whole of that was not paid to the Pariſh. What was received, was laid out by the Miniſter's and Pariſh's conſent; and the Thing purchaſed was burnt. The Pariſh alſo laid out 3 *l.* of their Stock.

Sermons to be on Faſt-days in the Afternoon: The Monies given for that good purpoſe, loſt.

A Sermon to be made on the 17th of *November*. For which the Miniſter hath 1 *l.* 5 *s.* payable by the Pariſh of St. *Mary Colechurch*.

Offertories in the Year 1692. came to 17 18 10½.

This was the Account given at the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1693. ſince which, a Table of Benefactors was made, and ſet up in the ſaid Church of St. *Mildreds* in the *Poultry*; *Viz. An.* 1702. which relates more particularly to the yearly Charities to the Poor; and alſo to the furniſhing of the new built Church; and the ſeveral Donors: As follows.

| *Year.* | *Donor.* | *Giſt.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1529. | Sir *William Butler*, for Coals, yearly for ever | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| 1571. | *Thomas Tomlinſon*, Merchant Taylor, for Coals yearly | 01 | 12 | 00 |
| 1594. | *Thomas Lane*, Scrivener of *London*, gave his Houſe at *London-Wall* towards Repairs; value *per Ann.* - - - | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| 1642. | *Richard Hale*, Grocer, gave a Cup with a Cover, and a Plate, for the uſe of the Sacrament, weighing 43 Ounces, 3 *d.* weight. | | | |
| | Alſo 200 of Faggots *per Ann.* for ever. | | | |
| | *William Watſon*, Grocer, gave 100*l.* towards a Lecture for ever, whereof received - - - | 65 | 13 | 04 |
| | *Lambert* and *Stile*, Grocers, gave every 16 Years to the Poor | 00 | 16 | 00 |
| | *Margaret Dave* [*Dane*] gave to the Poor yearly - - | 00 | 05 | 00 |
| 1630. | *Anne Brownel*, to the uſe of the Sacrament, a Silver Flagon weighing 54 Ounces. | | | |
| 1633. | *Thomas Hawes* gave toward the Bread and Wine for the Sacrament, *per Ann.* for ever | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| | *Henry Dixon*, a Silver Flagon, weighing 52 Ounces 4 *d.* weight. | | | |
| 1657. | *William Tudman*, Merchant Taylor, a ſtock of Coals, *per Ann.* - - - - | 06 | 00 | 00 |
| | And towards the Repairs of the Church, *per Ann.* - - | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| | And toward the Expences of making up the Pariſh Accounts, *per Ann.* - - - - | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| | Alſo a Silver Cup, with a Cover, weighing 32 Ounces, 11 *d.* weight. | | | |

| Tear. | Donor. | Gift. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | And to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, that they ſhould receive a Child out of the Pariſh once in five Years | 130 | 00 | 00 |
| | Alſo, a Stock to be lent to young Freemen, to pay 4 *l. per Ann.* for the ſame | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| | And the ſaid 4 *l.* to be paid for four Sermons, *per ann.* - - | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| | And to the Clerk and Sexton, to each, *per Ann.* 10 *s.* - | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| 1659. | *Michael Beſt*, gave a Silver Baſon, weighing 50 Ounces and half. | | | |
| 1663. | *Sarah Tudman*, gave for Employment, to produce 3 *l. per Ann.* to be beſtowed on poor Widows - - - - - - | 60 | 00 | 00 |
| 1668. | Lady *Eliz. Allington*, gave towards rebuilding the Church - - - - | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| 1676. | *Henry Dixon*, *Fra. Edmonds*, *Thomas Mallory*, each 10 *l.* | 30 | 00 | 00 |
| | *Robert Brabant* gave the Font, *&c.* about - - - - - | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| 1677. | *Lewis Newham* gave the Branch, *&c.* about - - | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| 1693. | *Henry Dixon* gave for ever, to put out poor Boys Apprentices; and when out, *&c.* *per Ann.* - - - - - | 32 | 00 | 00 |

This Church of St. *Mildreds*, was, after the great Fire, rebuilt at the publick Charge: But afterwards fully finiſhed, in the Year 1676. by the joint Contribution of the Pariſh and St. *Mary Colechurch*, united to it by Act of Parliament. Repaired and beautified 1701.

It hath no Pillars; the Cieling is plain, only adorned with a large Garland of Fret-work. A capacious Gallery at the Weſt end.]

T. Lane's Gift.
A. M.

In the Year 1594. *Thomas Lane*, Citizen and Scrivener of *London*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament gave his ſmall Tenement, over againſt *London-Wall*, near *Biſhopſgate*; unto the Church, towards the reparations thereof, and relief of the poor of the Pariſh.]

Of the Name of this Street, called the *Poultry*, I have before ſpoken; as alſo, of the Lane called *Scalding Houſe*, or *Scalding Wike*, &c.

Compter in the Poultry.

Chappel of Corpus Chriſti.

On this North ſide, ſome four Houſes Weſt from this Pariſh Church of St. *Mildred*, is a Priſon-houſe, pertaining to one of the Sheriffs of *London*, and is called the *Compter* in the *Poultry*; and hath been there kept and continued time out of mind; for I have not read of the original thereof. Somewhat Weſt from this *Compter*, was a proper Chappel, called of *Corpus Chriſti*; and St. *Mary*, at *Cony hope lane* end, in the Pariſh of St. *Mildred*, founded by one named *Jonyrunnes*, a Citizen of *London*, in the Reign of *Edward* the IIId; in which Chappel, was a Guild or Fraternity, that might diſpend in Lands better than 20 *l.* by Year. It was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* the Eighth, and purchaſed by one *Thomas Hobſon*, Haberdaſher; who turned this Chappel into a fair Warehouſe and Shops towards the Street, with Lodgings over them.

Chappel in the Poultry.
E. A.

*Johan. Clerk, Civis & Pulletarius, legavit Fraternitati ſuæ in Capella* Corporis Chriſti, *in* Pulletria Lond. 26 s. 8 d. *An.* 1397.]

Cony hope Lane.

Lib. Brown.
E. A.

Then is *Cony hope lane*, of old time ſo called, of a ſign of three Conies hanging over a Poulters Stall at the Lane end. In this Lane, antiently, was a Chappel dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin. So in the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter of Wills. *Capella Beatæ* Mariæ *de* Conyng hope Lane: London.

*Marteley*'s Alley in *Conyhope lane.*]

Grocers Hall purchaſed and builded.

Within this Lane ſtandeth the Grocers Hall; Which Company being of old time called *Pepperers*, were firſt incorporated by the Name of *Grocers*, in the Year 1345. At which time they elected for *Cuſtos* or Guardian of their Fraternity, *Richard Oſwin*, and *Lawrence Halliwell*, and twenty Brethren were then taken in, to be of their Society. In the Year 1411. the *Cuſtos* or Guardian, and the Brethren of this Company, purchaſed of the Lord *Robert Fitzwaters*, one plot of Ground, with the Building thereupon, in the ſaid *Cony hope lane*, for 320 Marks; and then laid the Foundation of their new common Hall.

The Bank of *England* kept at Grocers Hall.
*J. S.*

Here, at this Hall, is now kept the *Bank of England*, eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament; firſt for a term of Years, and afterwards, by another Act, for a longer. This *Bank* ſerveth for receiving in of Monies from any Perſon, where it is ſurely repoſited, and a conſideration of Increaſe allowed, while it remains there, eſpecially, if Stock be bought with it. Where Monies are alſo lent out upon good Securities; and likewiſe, chiefly upon occaſion for the ſupply of the Needs and Exigencies of the Crown; for which *Exchequer* Bills are granted out. And ſo it becomes of great and publick Uſe.

A Defence of the Bank, writ by Alderman *Tench.*

In the Year 1707. *Nathaniel Tench*, Eſq; a worthy and intelligent Citizen, wrote a *Defence* of this *Bank*; being a Reply to a Pamphlet, called, *Remarks upon the Bank of England*; alſo to two other Pamphlets wrote againſt the *Bank*, one entitled, *A ſhort View of the apparent Danger and Miſchiefs from the* Bank of England: The other, *Reaſons offered againſt the continuance of the* Bank, *in a Letter to a Member of Parliament*. Theſe Remarks and Pamphlets were thrown abroad, to prejudice the Parliament againſt granting a further enlargement of Time to the *Bank*. The chief Purpoſe of this *Defence*, was to vindicate a Corporation, and the Management thereof; not ſo much from Crimes they had already been guilty of in the Experiment of Eleven or Twelve Years, as the fear of what they might do hereafter. For it was acknowledged by their bittereſt Enemies, even in their Treatiſes wrote againſt it, That the *Bank* had been ſerviceable to the Government, and that the Managers thereof had not been guilty of thoſe Villanies and Knaveries, which they ſuppoſed their Succeſſors might be. But that it was a neceſſary Conſequence, that by a further Enlargement of their Time (if any ſuch they ſhould have) either They, or their Succeſſors, might for time to come ſo prevaricate, as to be guilty of thoſe Crimes, which they took upon them to ſuppoſe; though hereof was not the leaſt Proof brought.

Epiſt. to the Reader.

This Vindication of the *Bank* thus concludes, 'That it might be with Truth concluded, that 'ſince their firſt Eſtabliſhment, (which was 'then about Twelve or Thirteen Years) they 'never bought one Foot of Land, they never 'monopolized any one Commodity; that they 'had been ſo far from obſtructing Trade, that 'they had very much incouraged and enlarged it, by diſcountenancing foreign and inland Bills of Exchange; and by lending Money upon Notes, to very great Sums, at very 'low Intereſt. That they had never put any 'Hardſhips upon the Government, as thoſe 'Authors would inſinuate; but had at all 'times ſerved it to the utmoſt of their Power. 'That they had been ſo far from raiſing the 'Intereſt of Money, that they were the great,

‘ if not the only Cauſe, of lowering it. That ‘ they had never concerned themſelves in the ‘ Election of any one Member of Parliament; ‘ nor never advanced a ſingle Penny to influ‘ ence any Election. Neither could any Man ‘ complain, that he did not receive his Mo‘ ney on demand, that called for it. In ſhort, ‘ that notwithſtanding the Clamour and Noiſe ‘ their Adverſaries made againſt them, they ‘ had not brought any Inſtance, that they had ‘ been guilty of any baſe or unworthy Action, ‘ in any one Fact committed by them, ſince ‘ their firſt Eſtabliſhment. So that all the Cla‘ mour of their Ill-Willers, had been raiſed ‘ upon a bare Suſpicion of what their Succeſ‘ ſors might do hereafter.’ But now to return to the Grocers.]

Alms-houſes by the Grocers Hall.

About the Year 1429. the Grocers had licenſe to purchaſe 500 Marks Land. Since the which time, near adjoyning unto the *Grocers* Hall, the ſaid Company hath builded ſeven Alms Houſes, for ſeven aged poor Alms People. *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Maior, gave his Tenement in St. *Anthonines* Church-yard to the Grocers, towards the Relief of the poor Brethren in that Company. Alſo *Henry Keeble*, Grocer, Maior, gave to the ſeven Alms People, ſix Pence the piece, weekly for ever; which Penſion is now increaſed by the Maſters, to ſome of them, two Shillings apiece weekly, and to ſome of them leſs, *&c.* *Henry Ady*, Grocer, 1563. gave a Thouſand Marks to the Grocers, to purchaſe Lands. And Sir *Henry Pechy*, Kt. Bart. free of that Company, gave them Five hundred Pound to certain Uſes: He builded Alms-houſes at *Ludingſtone* in *Kent*, and was there buried.

*Tho Knowles.*

*Henry Keeble*

*Henry Ady.*

Sir *Hen Pechy.*

Al. Benefactors to the Grocers.

*Old Jury.*

Weſt from this *Cony hope lane*, is the *Old Jury*; whereof ſome portion is of *Cheape* Ward, as afore is ſhewed.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY Colechurch.

*Colechurch.*

At the South end of this Lane, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Colechurch*, named of one *Cole* that builded it. This Church is builded upon a Vault above Ground, ſo that Men are forced to aſcend up thereunto by certain Steps.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, in *February* 1623.

*William Shawrock*, } Church-wardens.
*Thomas Pulcher*, }

I find no Monuments of this Church, more than that *Henry* the IVth granted Licenſe to *William Marſhall*, and others, to found a Brotherhood of St. *Katharine* therein; becauſe *Thomas Becket*, and St. *Edmond* were baptized there.

*Becket* and S. *Edmond*, chriſten'd here. The Gild in *Colechurch.* *J. S.*

Thus expreſſed in the Record in the Tower: *In Eccleſ. de S.* Maria *de* Colechurch, *juxta magnum Aqueduct. in qua Eccleſia S.* Thomas *de* Cantuar. *& S.* Edmund. *Rex baptizati fuerunt.* This foreſaid Guild or Fraternity, was founded 1 *H.* IV. and confirmed again 25 *H.* VI.

*Colechurch* a Curacy.

The Living of St. *Mary Colechurch* was but a Curacy. The Impropriators are the *Mercers*; who, before the Fire, gave the whole Benefit to the Incumbent. It had no Scite, but was all veſted in the Mercers by Act of Parliament. When the Church ſtood, it was built above Stairs. It is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh is laid to St. *Mildred Poultry*.

A Gift Sermon.

To this Pariſh belonged a Gift Sermon, to be preached on the 17th Day of *November*: The Benefit of which, the Rector of St. *Mildred* enjoys.

No Houſe for an Incumbent.]

*Bardhaw Lane. E. A.*

*Bardhawe* Lane in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Colechurch.*]

*Bordhangly lane.*

More I read of *Bordhangly* Lane to be of that Pariſh. And thus much for the North ſide of the *Poultry.*

South ſide of the *Poultry.*

The South ſide of the ſaid *Poultry*, beginning on the Bank of the ſaid Brook [of *Walbrook*] over-againſt the Pariſh Church of St. *Mildred*, paſſing up to that great Conduit, hath divers fair Houſes, which were ſometime inhabited by the Poulters; but now by Grocers, Haberdaſhers, and Upholſters.

*Weſt Cheape*, a large Market place.

At the Weſt end of this *Poultry*, and alſo of *Buckles bury*, beginneth the large Street of *Weſt Cheaping*, a Market Place ſo called; which Street ſtretcheth Weſt, till ye come to the little Conduit by *Pauls Gate*, but not all of *Cheape Ward*. In the Eaſt part of this Street, ſtandeth the great Conduit of ſweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead under Ground from *Paddington*, for ſervice of this City; caſtellated with Stone, and ciſterned in Lead, about the Year 1285. And again new builded and enlarged by *Thomas Ilam*, one of the Sheriffs, 1479.

Great Conduit in *Weſt Cheape.*

*Standard* in *Cheape.*

About the midſt of this Street, without *Hony lane*, is the *Standard* in *Cheape*; which *John Wells*, Grocer, Maior, 1430. cauſed to be made with a ſmall Ciſtern with freſh Water; having one Cock continually running, when the ſame is not turned nor locked. This was finiſhed by his Executors, *Thomas Knowles* and *John Chicheley*; who purchaſed Licenſe of King *Henry* IV. to convey Water, to make the Conduit.

King *Henry* VI. his Licenſe for this *Standard.*

The ſaid King, by his Patent dated at *Windſor*, the 21ſt of his Reign, (which Patent was confirmed by Parliament, 1442.) granted Licenſe to *Thomas Knolles*, *John Chichley*, and others, Executors to the ſaid *John Wells*, with his Goods to make new the High-way, which leadeth from the City of *London*, towards the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, before and nigh the Manour of *Savoy*, parcel of the Duchy of *Lancaſter*; a Way then very ruinous, and the Pavement broken, to the Hurt and Miſchief of the Subjects. ‘ Which old Pavement, then re‘ maining in that Way, within the length of ‘ Five hundred Foot, and all the breadth of ‘ the ſame, before and nigh the ſite of the ‘ Manour aforeſaid; they to break up, and ‘ with Stone, Gravel, and other Stuff, one ‘ other good and ſufficient Way there to make, ‘ for the Commodity of the Subjects. And ‘ further, that the *Standard* in *Cheape*, where ‘ divers Executions of the Law, before time, ‘ had been performed; which *Standard*, at that ‘ preſent, was very ruinous with Age; in ‘ which there was a Conduit, ſhould be taken ‘ down, and another competent *Standard* of ‘ Stone, together with a Conduit in the ſame, ‘ of new, ſtrongly to be builded, for the Com‘ modity and Honour of the City, with the ‘ Goods of the ſaid Teſtator, without inter‘ ruption, *&c.*

The old *Standard* in *Cheape* with a Conduit therein, taken down, and new builded.

A Doubt of the Place of the old *Standard.*

Now, whether the *Standard* in *Weſt Cheape*, ſo oft ſpoken of in former times, be the ſame, and ſtood juſt in the ſame place, or elſewhere; or that the ſame were removeable, were ſome queſtion. For it is manifeſt, that in the Reign of *Edward* the IIId, and at other times, when the great Juſtings, and their Runnings on Horſeback, were practiſed between the great

Croſs, and the great Conduit at *Sopars lane* end. There was no ſuch *Standard*, or other Obſtacle between them; neither was that Street paved with hard Stone, as now it is. We read, that in the Year 1293. three Men had their Right Hands ſtricken off at the *Standard* in *Cheape*, for reſcuing of a Priſoner arreſted by an Officer of the City. It is very likely therefore, that the old Croſs in *Cheape*, (which was then newly builded) was alſo the *Standard*.

Executions at the *Standard*

But of the Executions at the *Standard* in *Cheape*, we read further; that in the Year 1326. the Burgeſſes of *London* cauſed *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exceſter*, Treaſurer to *Edward* the IId, to be beheaded, with others, at the *Standard* in *Cheape*; (but this was by *Paul*'s Gate.) In the Year 1351. the 26 of *Edward* the IIId, two Fiſhmongers were beheaded at the *Standard* in *Cheape*; but I read not of their Offence. In the Year 1381. *Wat. Tyler* beheaded *Richard Lions*, and others, there. In the Year 1399. *Henry* the IVth cauſed the Blank Charters made by *Richard* the IId, to be burnt there. In the Year 1450. *Jack Cade*, Captain of the *Kentiſh* Rebels, beheaded the Lord *Say* there. In the Year 1461. *John Davy* had his Hand ſtricken off there, becauſe he had ſtricken a Man before the Judges at *Weſtminſter*, &c.

Great Croſs in *Weſt Cheape* firſt builded.

Then next is the great *Croſs* in *Weſt Cheape*, (but in *Faringdon* Ward within,) which Croſs was there erected in the Year 1290. by *Edward* the Iſt, upon Occaſion thus: Queen *Elianor*, his Wife, died at *Herdeby* (a Town near unto the City of *Lincoln*;) Her Body was brought from thence to *Weſtminſter*, and this King, in memory of Her, cauſed in every Place, where her Body reſted in the way, a ſtately Croſs of Stone to be made and erected, with the Queen's Image and Arms upon it; as at *Grantham*, *Woborne*, *Northampton*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Dunſtable*, St. *Albans*, *Waltham*, *Weſt Cheape*, and at *Charing*; from whence ſhe was conveyed to *Weſtminſter*, and there buried.

Croſs in *Cheape* new builded.

This Croſs in *Weſt Cheape*, being like to thoſe which remain till this Day, and being by length of time decayed; *John Hatherly*, being Mayor of *London*, procured in the Year 1441. licenſe of King *Henry* VI. in the 21ſt of his Reign, to re-edify the ſame in more beautiful manner, for the Honour of the City: And had Licenſe, alſo, to take up Two hundred Fodder of Lead, for the building thereof, and of certain Conduits, and a common Granary.

The King's Letters for the Croſs in *Cheape*, and other Works. *J. S.*

For there was now, not only a fair Croſs to be ſet up in *Weſt Cheape*, but Conduits, with Standards, to be built, and Leaden Pipes, that conveyed the Water for above three Miles; and the Works about them to be look'd after, and a common Granary to be erected a-new. For the authorizing and licenſing the City in which Works, the ſaid King *Henry* VI. iſſued out Letters to this Tenor.

Pat. 21 H. IV. p. 2. m. 14.

*Rex omnibus ad quos,* &c. *Salutem. Sciatis, quod cum dilecti nobis* Johannes Hatherle, *Maior & Cives* London. *pro communi Utilitatis & decenciæ tocius ejuſd. Civitat.* [*cauſa*] *& ad univerſale proficuum, necnon ad omnium Ligeorum noſtrorum ibidem confluentium complacentiam, locis ibidem quamplurimis, prout decet, diverſos aque recentis conductus cum Standardis ceteriſq; machinis & pipis plumbeis, que ultra tria milliaria ſub & ſupra terram decurrerunt & decurrunt conſtruere & erigere; ac quandam communem Garnariam de novo fabricare, & quandam Crucem ſpectabilem in* Weſt Chepe *dict. Civitatis pro quadam augea eiſdem conductibus tanquam mater deſervitur. Que ſine ſumma plumbi notabili, ac operariis eiſd. operibus neceſſariis exequi non valet, conſtruere & erigere proponant.*

*Nos utilitatem, decenciam & commodum predict. intime conſiderantes, de gra. noſtra ſpiali. conceſſimus, & licenciam dedimus,* &c.

The Granary.

This *common Garner* or *Granary*, ſpoken of in theſe Letters Patents, to be built a-new, was that which was built by *Simon Eyre*, or *Leyre*, Alderman, at *Leaden-Hall*, for the publick Uſe of the City. This *Croſs* to be erected here at *Weſt Chepe*, expreſt in theſe Letters Patents to ſerve *pro quadam Augea tanquam mater*, ſeems to be for an increaſe and ſupply of Water, as the Mother Aqueduct, to the reſt of the Conduits; as though there were Pipes laid from hence to the reſt.]

The Croſs curiouſly wrought.

This Croſs was then curiouſly wrought, at the Charges of divers Citizens. *John Fiſher*, Mercer, gave 600 Marks towards it; the ſame was begun to be ſet up, 1484. and it was not finiſhed before the Year 1486. the 2d of *Henry* the VIth. It was new gilt all over, in the Year 1522. againſt the coming in of *Charles* the fifth Emperour; and was new burniſhed againſt the Coronation of *Edward* VI. and in the Year 1553. againſt the Coronation of Queen *Mary*. And gilt again in the Year 1554. againſt the coming in of King *Philip*. Since the which time, the ſaid Croſs having been preſented by divers Juries (or Queſts of Wardmote) to ſtand in the High-way, to the let of Carriages, *&c.* as they alledged, but could not have it removed; it followed, that in the Year 1581. the 21ſt of *June*, in the Night, the loweſt Images round about the ſaid Croſs, (being of Chriſt his Reſurrection, of the Virgin *Mary*, King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and ſuch like) were broken and defaced. Whereupon Proclamation was made, that whoſo would bewray the doers thereof, ſhould have Forty Crowns, but nothing came to light. The Image of the bleſſed Virgin, at that time, robbed of her Son, and her Arms broken, by which ſhe ſtaid him on her Knees; her whole Body was alſo haled with Ropes, and left ready to fall; but was, in the Year 1595. again faſtened and repaired. And in the Year 1596. about *Bartholomew Tide*, a new Son, miſhapen, (as born out of time) all naked, was laid in her Arms; the other Images remaining broken as before. On the Eaſt ſide of the ſame Croſs, the Steps being taken thence, under the Image of Chriſt's Reſurection defaced, was then ſet up a curious wrought Tabernacle * of grey Marble, and in the ſame, an Alabaſter Image of *Diana*, a Woman (for the moſt part naked) and Water conveyed from the *Thames*, prilling from her naked Breaſts for a time; but the ſame is ofttimes dryed up, and now decayed.

Croſs in *Cheape*, indicted by Juries.

The Images broken and robbed.

* *Frame*; firſt Edit.

Image of *Diana* ſet upon the Croſs in *Cheape*. *Socrat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 13.

In the year 1599. the Timber of the Croſs at the top being rotted within the lead, the arms thereof bending, were feared to have fallen, to the harming of ſome people; and therefore the whole body of the Croſs was ſcaffolded about, and the top thereof taken down, meaning in place thereof to ſet up a *Pyramis*; but ſome of her Majeſties honourable Counſillors directed their Letters to Sir *Nicholas Moſley*, then Maior, by her Highneſs expreſs Commandment concerning the Croſs, forthwith to be repaired, and placed again as it formerly ſtood, *&c.* Notwithſtanding, the ſaid Croſs ſtood headleſs more than a year after: Whereupon the ſaid Counſillors in great number, meaning not any longer to permit the continuance of ſuch a contempt, wrote

Top of the Croſs being feared to fall, was taken down.

Croſs in *Cheape*, commanded to be repaired.

Command again ſent for repairing the Croſs in *Cheape*, it being an ancient Enſign of Chriſtianity.

to *Will. Rider*, then Maior, requiring him by vertue of her Highneſs ſaid former Direction and Commandment, without any further delay, to accompliſh the ſame her Majeſties moſt princely care therein, reſpecting eſpecially the antiquity and continuance of that Monument, and ancient Enſign of Chriſtianity, *&c.* dated the 24th of *December*, 1600. After this a Croſs of Timber was framed, ſet up, covered with lead, and gilded, the body of the Croſs downward cleanſed of duſt, the Scaffold carried thence; About twelve nights following, the Image of our Lady was again defaced by plucking off her Crown, and almoſt her head, taking from her her naked Child, and ſtabbing her in the Breaſt, *&c.* Thus much for the Croſs in *Weſt Cheap.*

*Old Croſs* at the Weſt End of *Cheape. Ralph Higden.*

Then at the weſt end of *Weſt Cheape ſtreet*, was ſome time a Croſs of Stone, called the *Old Croſs. Ralph Higden* in his *Polycronicon* ſaith, that *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exceter*, Treaſurer to *Edward* II. was by the Burgeſſes of *London* beheaded at this Croſs, then called the *Standard*, without the North door of St. *Pauls* Church, and ſo it is noted in other Writers, that then lived. This old Croſs ſtood and remained at the Eaſt end of the Pariſh Church, called St. *Michael in the Corn*, by *Pauls gate*, near to the North end of the *Old Exchange*, till the year 1390. the 13th of *Richard* II. in place of which old Croſs then taken down, the ſaid Church of St. *Michael* was enlarged, and alſo a fair Water-conduit about the 9th of *Henry* VI.

Juſtings and Tournament in Weſt *Cheape.*

In the Reign of *Edward* III. divers Juſtings were made in this ſtreet, betwixt *Sopers lane* and the great Croſs, namely, one in the year 1331. about the 21ſt of *September*, as I find noted by divers Writers of that time. ‘In the middle of the City of *London*, (ſay they) in a ſtreet called *Cheape*, the ſtone pavement being covered with ſand, that the horſe might not ſlide, when they ſtrongly ſet their Feet to the ground, the King held a Tournament three days together with the Nobility, valiant Men of the Realm, and other, ſome ſtrange Knights. And to the end the beholders might with the better eaſe ſee the ſame; there was a wooden Scaffold erected croſs the ſtreet, like unto a Tower, wherein Queen *Philip*, and many other Ladies, richly attired and aſſembled from all parts of the Realm, did ſtand to behold the Juſts: but the higher Frame in which the Ladies were placed, brake in ſunder, whereby they were (with ſome ſhame) forced to fall down. By reaſon whereof the Knights and ſuch as were underneath were grievouſly hurt: Wherefore the Queen took great care to ſave the Carpenters from puniſhment; and through her Prayers (which ſhe made upon her knees) pacified the King and Council, and thereby purchaſed great love of the people. After which time the King cauſed a Shed to be ſtrongly made of ſtone for himſelf, the Queen, and other States to ſtand on, and there to behold the Juſtings, and other Shews at their pleaſure, by the Church of St. *Mary Bow*, as is ſhewed in *Cordwainer ſtreet Ward.*

*Edward* III. held Touruament or Juſts in Weſt *Cheape* three days together. Queen *Philip* and her Ladies fell from a Scaffold in *Cheap.*

A ſhed or ſtanding made for the King to behold the Shews in *Cheape.*

*J. S.*

*Hare* at the *Crown* in *Cheape. J. Hare, Windſor* Herald.

Here in *Cheapſide* in *Bow* Pariſh formerly, in the time of King *Henry* VIII. and ſome time after, lived a conſiderable *Mercer*, at the ſign of the Crown, (And this perhaps that Crown of which we have that pretty odd Story in our Chronicles.) His Name was *John Hare*, of an ancient Family in *Suffolk*; Who left a fair Eſtate behind him to his Children, that were divers, beſides his charitable Legacies. He dyed *Anno* 1564. To *Richard Hare* his fourth Son (who as it ſeems, continued his Father's Trade) he gave by his Will his ſaid dwelling Houſe at the *Crown*, with all the Shops, Cellars, Yards, and Ware-houſes, thereunto belonging. He was alſo Owner of the Manour of *Stow Bardolph* in the County of *Norfolk*; which he purchaſed of Queen *Mary*; and alſo the Parſonage thereof, and other Lands and Tenements there, which he purchaſed of *Richard Catlyn*, Sergeant at Law: All which he gave by Will to his eldeſt Son, and Heir *Nicholas Hare.* He was likewiſe Owner of a great Manſion Place (as it is called in his Will) with Gardens, Orchards, Houſes, Lands, and Tenements, in *Whitecroſs ſtreet* in the Pariſh of St. *Giles Cripplegate*: Another Tenement in *Morelane* in the ſaid Pariſh, with Garden, Tainter-yards and other Commodities and Profits thence ariſing, or occupied with the ſame.

His charitable Legacies.

His charitable Legacies were as follows. To the poor people of the Pariſh of our Lady of *Bow*, where he then dwelt, 40 *s.* to be divided among them. To the Poor of the Pariſh of our Lady in *Homersfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, where he was born, 20 *s.* To the two Hoſpitals *Chriſts* and S. *Thomas*, to the Uſe of the Poor thereof, 40 l. to be equally divided. To S. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital 10 l. To the five *Lazar* Houſes about *London*, 10 s. to every Houſe. To every Priſoner within *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *Marſhalſea* and the *Kings Bench*, 4 d. in Mony, to every one that were Priſoners there at his Deceaſe. And to every one that ſhould be then Priſoners in the Counters of *Woodſtreet* and the *Poultry* 4d. a piece. To the thirteen poor Men in *Whittington* College 2 s. apiece.

His Liberalities.

Other Liberalities by his Will were: To the Worſhipful Company of *Mercers*, to make Banquet withal after his Deceaſe 12 l. to be paid within three Months after his Deceaſe, to the Wardens of the Company then being. To every Man or Maid Servant, not aforenamed (the reſt having particular Legacies aſſigned them) being his preſent Servants at the time of his Death 40 s. apiece. *Item*, to divers Perſons of Quality, and Citizens of Rank, he bequeathed Rings to each of fine Gold, already made, weighing near the weight of 3 quarters of an Ounce every Ring. Theſe were, Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Alderman, and my Lady his Wife, Sir *Roger Martin*, Alderman, *Edmund Jackman*, Alderman, Sir *Tho. Greſham*, Kt. and my Lady his Wife, *&c.* to the Number of thirty five in all. All this I have extracted from Mr *Hare*'s laſt Will. Which I have ſet down thus largely, to ſhew the Wealth accruing to the Citizens in former times by their Trades and Diligence therein: and likewiſe their Charities and Generoſities.

A Quarrel between a Mercer in *Cheapſide* and an *Italian.*

*Fabian's* Chron.

In this Ward in *Cheapſide*, the *Mercers* chiefly had their Shops and Ware-houſes in former times: Who were alſo great Merchants, and ſometimes went abroad beyond ſea for Traffick, and eſpecially in *Italy*. A Story relating to which I find happening in the Year 1450. An *Italian* Servant walking through *Cheapſide* with a Dagger at his Girdle, a Mercer s Servant, that before had been in *Italy*, went to him, and blamed him for wearing a Dagger, being a Stranger, and out of his own Country: And knowing that in his Country no Stranger might do ſo. For this *Engliſh* Man had done ſo abroad, and was checked for it. But the Stranger gave ſuch Language to the Mercer, that they fell to quarrel; And the Mercer at length by force took his Dagger from him, and brake it upon his head. The Stranger complained to the Maior; and he, together with the Court of Aldermen, ſent the Mercer to Ward. But the Maior and Sheriffs walking homeward through *Cheape*, were met by a great number of *Mercers* Servants and others; and ſuffered them not to paſs, till they had delivered the young Man that was ſent to Priſon.

Hollingſh. p. 645.

This Story is thus continued by another of our Hiſtorians: That this Tumult ran to the Houſes of divers *Venetians*, *Lucas's* and *Florentines*, and ſpoiled and rifled them. But at length the Maior with divers diſcreet and ſober Citizens, having taken ſome of them, diſperſed the reſt, and perſwaded them to go to their Houſes. But upon this a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was iſſued to the Dukes of *Exeter* and *Bucks*, and other Noblemen, for Enquiry and Puniſhment of theſe Diſorders. But when they were ſet in *Guildhall*, a number of light Perſons in Armour came to reſcue the Priſoners lately apprehended, as they were carried to their Arraignment. Which made the two Dukes and other Commiſſioners quickly depart for that time. Yet certain diſcreet Citizens ſo handled the Matter, that no Diſorder followed of that Jury: And the Maior the next day called a Common Council. Who appointed all the Wardens of the Companies to aſſemble their Companies in their Halls: and they to exhort them to keep Peace: and that if they eſpyed any ready to make a Stir, or to attempt the Deliverance of ſuch as were in Priſon, ſecretly to write their Names and deliver them to the Maior. This Courſe appeaſed this Outrage. And Commiſſioners afterwards ſat at *Guildhall*: where many of the Robbers were attainted, and put to Execution; beſides Fines ſet upon divers Merchants, for winking at the Matter.

*Malory*, a rich Citizen in *Cheape*.

*Richard Malory*, a rich Citizen lived in Weſt *Cheape* in *S. Peters* Pariſh (ſomewhat out of this Ward.) The Meſſuage wherein he dwelt, having been ſome Religious Poſſeſſion, came into the hands of King *Edward* VI. Who in his ſecond year ſold it to the ſaid *Malory*, for 128 l. with all other Houſes, Edifices, Shops, Cellars, Solars, Stables and Gardens thereunto belonging, being of the yearly Value of 8 l.] Thus much for the High Street of *Cheape*.

South ſide of *Cheape ſtreet* ſo far as *Cheape Ward* reacheth.

Now let us return to the South ſide of *Cheape Ward*. From the great Conduit weſt be many fair and large Houſes, for the moſt part poſſeſſed of Mercers, up to the corner of *Cordwainers ſtreet*, corruptly called *Bow lane*, which houſes in former times were but ſheds, or ſhops, with Sollors over them, as of late one of them remained at *Sopers lane* end, wherein a woman ſold ſeeds, roots and herbs; but thoſe ſheds or ſhops, by incroachments on the high ſtreet, are now largely builded on both ſides outward, and alſo upward, ſome three, four, or five ſtories high.

## Mercers Chappel, *called* S. THOMAS *of* Acars, *or* Acons.

Northſide of *Cheape Ward*.

Mercers Chappel.

Hoſpital of S. *Thomas* of *Acars*.

Now of the North ſide of *Cheape ſtreet* and Ward, beginning at the great Conduit, and by S. *Mary Cole Church*, where we left. Next thereunto Weſtward is the *Mercers Chappel*, ſome time an Hoſpital, intituled of S. *Thomas* of *Acon*, or *Acars*, near to the great Conduit in *Cheape*, for a Maſter and Brethren *Militia hoſpitalis*, &c. ſaith the Record of *Edward* III. the 14th year. It was founded by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heily*, and *Agnes* his Wife, Siſter to *Thomas Becket*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. They gave to the Maſter and Brethren the Lands with the appurtenances, that ſometimes were *Gilbert Beckets*, Father of the ſaid *Thomas*, in the which he was born; there to make Church. There was a Charnel, and a Chappel over it of S. *Nicolas* and S. *Stephen*.

By whom founded.

The place where *Thomas Becket* was born made a Church.

From this S. *Thomas* anciently was a ſolemn Proceſſion uſed by the new Maior. Who the afternoon of the Day he was ſworn at the *Exchequer* met with the Aldermen here: Whence they repaired together to S. *Pauls*: and there prayed for the Soul of Biſhop *William* at his Tomb; who was Biſhop of *London* in the time of *William* the Conqueror. Then they went to the Church-yard, to a Place where *Thomas Beckets* Parents lay: and there they prayed for all faithful Souls departed. And then they went all back to S. *Thomas* of of *Acons* again; and both Maior and Aldermen offered each a Penny.

*L. Mayors* Proceſſion. *Lib. Alb.* *J. S.*

*William Boryndon*, *Magiſter Domus ſancti* Thomæ *Martyris de* Acon, March 1419. *Johan. Chadde* Civis & Cuttelar. *London*, by his laſt Will dat. *Jun.* 13. 1428. gave to *John Neet*, Maſter of the Houſe of S. *Thomas* the Martyr, of *Acon*, and to the Brethren of the ſaid Place, and their Succeſſors, his Tenement in *Berſhaw* Lane in the Pariſh of S. *Mary de Cole Church*.]

*Reg. Lond.*

S. *Thomas* of *Acon.* Reg. *Lond.*

This Hoſpital was valued to diſpend 277 pounds, three ſhillings, four pence. It was ſurrendred the 30th of *Henry* VIII. the 21ſt of *October*, and was ſince purchaſed by the Mercers, by means of Sir *Richard Greſham*, and was again ſet open on the Eve of S. *Michael*, 1541. the 33th of *Henry* VIII. yet all was not ſold by that King, that belonged to this Fraternity. For King *Edward* VI. had Mills in *Weſt Ham* in *Eſſex*, called S. *Thomas Milnes*, being a Meſſuage and a Tenement with two Mills belonging to S. *Thomas* of *Acars*. Which in that Kings firſt year he ſold *Gerard Harmond*, to the yearly Value of 6 l. 13 s. and 4 d.

S. *Thomas Milnes* in *Weſt Ham.*

The Image of *Thomas Becket*, to which Popiſh Saint this Chappel was dedicated, ſtood over the Gate. But in the month of *January* the firſt of Queen *Elizabeths* Reign, ſome body threw it down and broke it: and ſet a Writing on the Church door, reflecting on them that placed it there. It is now called the *Mercers* Chappel; and therein is kept a free Grammar School, as of old time had been accuſtomed, and had been commanded by Parliament.

*Thomas Becket's* Image on *Mercers* Chappel.

*J. S.*

A free School in the Hoſpital of S *Thomas* of *Acars*.

There is alſo a Preaching in the *Italian* Tongue to the *Italians* and others on the Sundays.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

Here be many Monuments remaining, but more have been defaced: *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, and Dame *Johan* his Counteſs, the 8th of *Henry* VI. *John Norton*, Eſq; *Stephen Cavendiſh*, Draper, Maior, 1362. *Thomas Cavendiſh*, *William Cavendiſh*. The former, *viz.* *Thomas Cavendiſh* bequeathed his Body to be laid here in theſe Words (by his Will proved 1524.) 'I *Tho. Cavendiſh* of the Kings *Exchequer*, bequeath my Body to be buried in the Church of S. *Thomas Acres* within *London*, in the North Iſle of the Quire, next my Grandfather *William Cavendiſh*.]

*J. S.*

*Thomas Canon*, [or *Gernon*,] called *Pike*, one of the Sheriffs, 1410. *Hungate* of *Yorkſhire*. *William Rule Civis & Pannarius*, buried in the Church of S. *Thomas* the Martyr *de Acon*, *Lond.* this Will bore date *March* 1390. Wherein are theſe Words: *Item, oia. illa terras & tenementa nuper* Johannis Lenne *in* Stratford

*William Rule* buried in S. *Thomas Acon.* *J. S.*

Lanthern, *in Parochia de* Weſt Ham, *que perquiſivi ex ſeoffamento* Johannis Northbury, *Arm. & Johannis de* Kent, *Arm. Volo quod Executores mei vendant & diſtribuant*, &c. *ad emendationem viarum a* Caresbregge *uſque ad domum* Johannis Wallere *in* Stratford.]

*Ambroſe Creſacre*, [*John Cheſter*, Draper,] *John Trusbut*, Mercer, 1437. *Thomas Norland*, Sheriff, 1483. Sir *Edmund Shaa*, Goldſmith, Maior, 1482. Sir *Thomas Hill*, Kt. Maior, 1485. *Henry Frowicke. Thomas Ilam*, Sheriff, 1479. *Lancelot Laken*, Eſq; *Ralph Tilney*, Sheriff, 1488. *Garth*, Eſq; *John Rich*, *Tho. Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, 1515. Sir *William Butler*, Grocer, Maior, 1515. *William Browne*, Mercer, Maior, 1513. *John Locke*, 1519. Sir *Thomas Baldry*, Mercer, Maior, 1523. Sir *William Locke*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1548. Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, Maior, 1525. deceaſed 1544. Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Mercer, Maior, 1558. Sir *Richard Malory*, Mercer, Maior, 1564. *Humfry Baskervile*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1561. Sir *George Bond*, Maior, 1587, &c.

*Locke* his Arms on the Windows.

More here buried. *J. S.*

Add to the former theſe Perſons here alſo buried, whoſe Monuments (as above is ſaid) have been defaced.

*Offic. Armor. MS fo.* 9.

——*Hells. Henry Frowike. John Amerſe. Richard Wayte* of *Hampſhire*, 10 July, 1492. *William Goldwyn*, 1482. *Henry Cumber. Richard Laundſey*, 1461. *Roſſe Cryſpe*, under the ſame ſtone, 1514. *William Jenkes* and *Chriſtian* his Wife, 1475. *John Perys*, and *Margaret* his Wife. *Will. Goodwyn. Nic. Arguz*, 1494. *John Taune. Rich. Martys* and *Agnys. Tho. Morrys*, and *Joan* his Wife 1512.]

*William Downer*, Gent. his Bequeſt.

*William Downer* of *Lond.* Gent. by his laſt Will, dated 26 *Jun.* 1484. willed his Body to be buried within the Churche of S. *Thomas Acres* of *London* — to the Diſpoſition and Ordinance of all that his Tenement, with the Appurtenances ſet in *Eaſtcheape* of *Lond.* Firſt, he willed that *Agnes* his Wife have and hold to her during her Life, &c. all the ſame Tenement, &c. and after her Deceaſe, I will that it remain to the Maſter and Brethren of S. *Thomas Acres* and to their Succeſſors for evermore: So that they every year yearly for evermore in their foreſaid Churche at ſuch time of the year as it ſhal happen me to dy, obſerve and keep an *Obyte*, or an Anniverſary for my Sowl, the Sowles of my ſeyd Wyfe, the Sowles of my fader and moder, and al Chriſten Sowles, with *Placebo* and *Dirige* on the Even, and Maſs of *Requiem* on the Morrow following ſolemnly by Note for evermore.

MS S. *Hutton in Offc. Arm. J. S.*

To theſe we make theſe Additions, by the help of another *MS.* in the Heralds Office.

*Margaret*, Wife of *John Bracebridg* Merchant of the Staple, 1446. And he the ſame year at *Calais*.

*Radulphus Tilney* Grocer of *London*, and Alderman, *ob.* 1503. His bearing, Baron and Femme 1. A chevron between 3 —— heads eraſed 2. Semy de Croſſes botonee, a Lion paſſant gardant.

*Thomas Hubbart* late of *Grays Inn*, Gent. *ob.* 1515. And *Elizabeth* his Wife: had iſſue 3 Sons and 3 Daughters.

*John Lock* of *London* Mercer; and *Mary* his Wife. *Obiit* 1519.

*William Lock* Kt. and Alderman of *London*. *Ob.* 1550. Had Wives *Alice*, *Katharine*, *Eleanor* and *Elizabeth*.

*John Hare* Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and *Dorothy* his Wife. Had eleven Sons and three Daughters. And dyed 1564.

*J. Hare* Herald.

This *John Hare* was a wealthy Mercer, living in *Cheapeſide* in the Pariſh of S. *Mary le Bow*, Son of *John Hare* of *Homersfield* in the County of *Suff.* Eſq; and Brother to Sir *Nicolas Hare*, Kt. Maſter of the Rolls. He had Sons, *Nicolas* his Heir, *Thomas*, *John*, *Hugh*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Edmund*, &c. and Daughters, *Iſabel*, married to *Cholmley*, *Margaret*, married to *Audely*, Mercer, &c. And by his Induſtry in his Calling, left Manours and Lands; and Tenements among his Children, and made his Will *Aug.* 25. 1564.

*Thomas Leighe*, Kt.. *ob.* 1571.

*Walter Garraway*, Draper. *ob.* 1571.

*Tho. Low* of *London*, Merchant, *ob.* 1574. and *Elizabeth* his Wife. Had Iſſue, *Margaret*, *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*. Which *Margaret* living after her Father, was Wife of *Roland Leigh*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Leigh*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*.

*William Allen*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, dyed, 1574. His Coat on his Stone, parted per a Feſs, Sable and Or. a Pallet engrailed, Counterchanged. And 3 Talbots paſſant of the ſecond.

*John Allen*, Kt. and Mercer of *London*. He had this Coat upon his Monument, In three roundlets as many Talbots paſſant. On a Chief a Lion paſſant gardant between two Anchors.

*Charles Hoskins*, Citizen of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife. Had iſſue two Sons and two Daughter. *Ob.* 1597.

*Richard Baron*, Armig. and Mercer of *London*. *Ob.* 1598. Had iſſue of his firſt Wife *Alice Harpsfield*, one Son and one Daughter: And of *Margaret Morton* his ſecond Wife, ſeven Sons and two Daughters. His Coat was born impaled with his two Wives. 1. two Lions paſſant Gardant. 2 *Harpsfield*, 3 harps. 3 *Morton*, One Eſcalop between three Wolves heads erazed.

*Elizabeth* Daughter of *Matthew Hoppie*, Gent. firſt Wife of *Nathaniel Derdes*, Grocer of *London*. By whom he had iſſue two Sons and three Daughters. She dyed 1610.

A Daughter of *Peter Napleſden*, ſecond Wife of the ſaid *Nathaniel*. By whom he had iſſue two Sons. And ſhe dyed 1614.

*Roger How*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*. *Ob.* 1606. His Wife was *Jane* Daughter of *William Syms* of *Charde* in *Somerſetſhire*, Armig. By whom he had iſſue *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. *Steven Soame*, Kt. Alderman of *London*, *ob.* 1619. He bore in divers quarters. 1. Gules, a Chevron between 3 Mullets Or. 1. Barry, Arg. & Az. in a Canton Or. a Tun Gules, 3. Gules, 6. Annulets Or. 4. Arg. [3 Cinquefoils] between two Chevronets Sable, three Moorcocks proper. 5. Gules a Chevron engrailed, Arg. 6. Gules, a Feſs nebule Ermin. 7. Arg. a Feſs between 3 chevrons Gules. His Wife bore Arg. three Cinquefoils Az. A Chief.

*Robert Soame*, D. D. Brother of *Stephen*, died *ſine prole.*]

A Chappel built here by Sir *J. Allen.*

Before this Hoſpital towards the ſtreet, was builded a fair and beautiful Chappel arched over with ſtone, and thereupon the Mercers Hall, a moſt curious piece of Work: Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, being a Founder of that Chappel, was there buried, but ſince his Tomb is removed thence into the body of the Hoſpital Church, and his Body-room, or Chappel is made into Shops, and letten out for Rent, by his Succeſſors the Mercers.

The Mercers.

Theſe Mercers were enabled to be a Company in the 20th of *Richard* II, and to purchaſe Lands to the value of 20 l. the year, the 17th of *Richard* II. They had three Meſſuages and Shops in the Pariſh of S. *Martins Oteſwich*, in the Ward of *Biſhopſgate*, for the ſuſtentation of the Poor, and a Chantry, the 22d of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. in the 12th of his Reign, confirmed to *Stephen Spilman*, *W. Marchford*, and *John Whatile*, Mercers, by the Name of one new Seldam, Shed, or Building, with Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatſoever appertaining; the Buildings called *Crownſilde*, ſituate in the Mercery of *Weſt Cheape*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary de Arcubus* in *London*, &c. to be holden in Burgage, as all the City of *London* is; and which were worth by Year, in all Iſſues, according to the true value of them, 7 *l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as was found by inquiſition before *Tho. Knolles*, Maior, and Eſchetor in the ſaid City; as was ſhewn before in *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward. *Henry* the VIth, in the 3d of his Reign, at the requeſt of *John Coventry*, *John Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, granted to the Mercers to have a Chaplain, and a Brotherhood, for relief of ſuch of their Company as came to decay by Misfortune at Sea.

*Crownſilde*, under *Bow* Church.

A Gallery over the *Old Jury* granted to the Hoſpital of S. *Thomas*.

On *Tueſday*, *April* 27. *Anno* 10 of *Henry* VIII. it was granted unto the Maſter and his Brethren of the Hoſpital of S. *Thomas* of *Acon* in *Weſtcheape*, where S. *Thomas* the Martyr was born, (becauſe they wanted room in the Hoſpital) that for their more Eaſe they might make a Gallery in convenient height and breadth, from their ſaid houſe overthwart the ſtreet in the *Old Jury*; into a certain Garden and Buildings which the Maſter and Brethren had then lately purchaſed. So as the ſaid Gallery ſhould be of ſuch height, as ſhould not annoy Man, Horſe, nor Cart. And to make a Window on either ſide of the ſaid Gallery; and therein yearly in the Winter to have a ſufficient Light, for the Comfort of them that paſſed by.]

K. *Henry* and Q. *Jane* ſtand in *Mercers* Hall.

In the year, 1536. on S. Peters Night, King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Jane* his Wife, ſtood in this *Mercers* Hall, then new builded, and beheld the marching Watch of the City, moſt bravely ſet out, Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, one of the King's Council, being Maior.

Archbiſhop of *Spalatto* preaches at *Mercers* Chappel.
*J. S.*

Of later time, a famous learned *Italian* Archbiſhop, *viz.* the Archbiſhop of *Spalatto*, who had forſaken his Country, and Archbiſhoprick for the ſake of the true Religion, and came and dwelt in *England*, preached divers Sermons in the *Italian* Language in the *Mercers* Chappel. The firſt Sermon, as it ſeems, he preached there was *Novemb. ult.* 1617. where were preſent as his Auditors, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of *Arundel*, and *Pembroke*, the Lords *Zouch* and *Compton*, and many other of great Note. He preached there again upon *Sunday* 19 *April*, 1618. And ſo he did upon *Sundays* divers years after. And from thence even to our remembrance that *Chappel* was uſed for *Italian* Sermons, at which Engliſh Merchants that had lived abroad were preſent, and contributed to the maintaining thereof.

*Mercers* Hall and Chappel new built.

This Hall and Chappel was demoliſhed by the great Fire, but new and magnificently rebuilt by the ſaid Company of *Mercers*: The Chappel hath a large Ambulatory before it, propped up with Pillars. And aſcending up thence by ſtone Stairs, you come into their Hall and Court Rooms. It hath a beautiful Front of ſtone towards the ſtreet, with a Balcony, and the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope* artificially wrought in ſtone, and above them a larger Figure of *Charity* (being the greateſt Grace of the Three) with three Children about her. Under the Balcony two Angels.]

*Ironmonger lane.*

Next beyond the *Mercers* Chappel, is *Ironmonger lane*, ſo called of Ironmongers dwelling there; whereof I read in the Reign of *Edward* I. &c.

## *The Pariſh Church of* S. MARTINS Pomary, or *Iremonger Lane.*

Pariſh Church of S *Martins Pomary.*

In this Lane is the ſmall Pariſh Church of S. *Martin*, called *Pomary*, upon what occaſion certainly I know not. But it is ſuppoſed to be of *Apples* growing, where now houſes are lately builded: for my ſelf have ſeen the large void places there.

Repaired.
*R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in the year of our Lord 1629. There was a very fair Skreen at the Entrance into this Church, with this Inſcription. *Me fieri fecerunt* Hamletus Clarke, *Generoſus*, & Rodulphus Latham, *Armiger*. 20 Martii 1629.

In the year 1627, a great part of the North Wall of this Church, being very much decayed and periſhed, was, at the Coſt of the Pariſh, rebuilded. In it a very fair Window with theſe Words, *This Window was new built and finiſhed at the ſole Coſt of* John *and* Humfrey Slany, 1627. The Arms of theſe Gentlemen over it with this Motto, *Deo Duce, Comite Induſtria.*

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments in this Church.

*Monuments in this Church were none to account of, till after* Stows *Time. But ſince are theſe:*

A fair Monument at the upper end of the Chancel.

*Here under lyeth buried* ELEANOR *Wife of* Hamlet Clarke, *free of the Worſhipful Company of Fiſhmongers*, London, *and one of the four Clarks of the Lord Maiors Court*, London, *aforeſaid. She dyed on* Sunday *the 14th of* January 1626. *and was buried on* Friday *the 19th of the ſame: After they had been married* 33 *years, and about two Months. They had Iſſue only* Mary, *married to* Ralph Latham *of* Upminſter *in the County of* Eſſex, *Eſq;* *Common Sergeant at Law of this Honourable City. And the ſaid* Eleanor *had alſo* Elizabeth *another Daughter, by* Charles Barnard, *a former Husband, married to* Thomas Latham *of* Stilford *in* Eſſex, *Gentleman.*

A very fair Stone in the North Iſle.

*Here lyeth interred the Body of* Randol Pickering, *late Citizen and Haberdaſher of* London, *born at* Turvine *in the County of* Cheſter. *Who put off this Mortality* Mar. 10. 1629. *And* Alice *his Wife, Daughter of* William Madox, *and born in this Pariſh: Who departed this Life the 20th. of* June 1618. *By her he had Iſſue three Sons and three Daughters:* William, Randol, Anne *and* Elizabeth *ſurviving:* John *and* Mary *deceaſed.*]

Gifts.
*J. S.*

Theſe Gifts belong to this Pariſh of S. *Martins Ironmonger lane.*

Mr. *Stodder* left 40 *s.* for a Sermon to be preached on S. *James's* day by an unbeneficed Miniſter, in Commemoration of the Deliverance in the year 1588. And 50 *s.* more to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſame Pariſh; To be paid by the *Ironmongers*.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage-houſe for the Miniſter, but burnt down *An.* 1666. And the Toft and Ground adjoyning was *Ann.* 1673. demiſed and lett by Dr. *Hibbert*, Parſon of S. *Olaves Jury* (to which *Ironmonger lane* was united) to ſeveral of the Pariſhioners, for 40 years, a Rent of 8 *l. per ann.* reſerved. And the Pariſhioners built a dwelling Houſe on the ſaid Toft.

Glebe.

The Glebe belonging formerly to this Benefice was 20 *l. per ann.* as it was given in at a Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1636.]

S *Laurence lane.*

Farther Weſt, is S. *Lawrence lane*, ſo called of S. *Lawrence* Church, which ſtandeth directly over againſt the North end thereof. Anti-

quities

Bloſſoms Inne.

quities in this Lane I find none other, than that among many fair Houſes, there is one large Inne for receit of Travellers, called *Bloſſoms Inne*, but corruptly *Boſoms Inne*, and hath to ſign S. *Lawrence* the Deacon, in a border of Bloſſoms or Flowers.

Hony lane.

Then near to the *Standard* in *Cheape*, is *Hony lane*, ſo called, not of ſweetneſs thereof, being very narrow, and ſomewhat dark, but rather, of often waſhing and ſweeping to keep it clean.

## *The Pariſh of* ALHALLOWES Hony-Lane.

Alhallowes Hony lane.

In this Lane is the ſmall Pariſh Church of *Alhallowes* in *Hony lane*.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified, at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord, 1625.

*Francis Waterhouſe*, } Churchwardens.
*Edward Powel*,

The Charge of this Repair amounting to 55 *l.* and upwards.]

Monuments here.

There be no Monuments in this Church worth the noting; I find, that *John Norman*, Draper, Maior, 1453. was buried there. He gave to the Drapers his Tenements on the North ſide the ſaid Church; they to allow for the Beam Light and Lamp 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, from this Lane to the *Standard*.

Beam Light and Lamp.

No Charities. *J. S.*

This Church hath the misfortune to have no Bequeſts, nor other charitable Gifts to Church or Poor; nor to any publick Uſe.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the great Fire; but now, the Ground on which it ſtood, is ſwallowed up by the Market, as well as the Ground of the Church. The Pariſh of St. *Mary le Bow*, (to which it is united) hath received all the Money paid for the Scite of the Ground of the ſaid Parſonage.

Glebe.

In the Viſitation, 1636. was brought in by the preſentment of the Churchwardens, 13 *l. per ann.* for Glebe.]

Regiſt. Lond. *E. A.*

*Trump Alley*, prope *Weſtcheap* in Pariſh of *Alhallows Hony lane.*]

And thus much for *Cheape* Ward, in the High ſtreet of *Cheape*; for it ſtretcheth no further.

Catte-ſtreet.

Now for the North Wing of *Cheape* Ward, have ye *Catte-ſtreet*, ſo called in Records, 24 *Hen.* VI. now corruptly *Catteten ſtreet.* Which beginneth at the North end of *Ironmonger lane*, and runneth to the Weſt end of St. *Lawrence* Church, as is afore ſhewed.

The *Guild-hall*, and Courts kept. *Lib. Fletw.*

On the North ſide of this Street is the *Guild-hall* of this City, wherein the Courts for the City be kept; namely, 1. The Court of Common Council. 2. The Court of the Lord Maior, and his Brethren the Aldermen. 3. The Court of Huſtings. 4. The Court of Orphans. 5. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 6. The Court of the Wardmote. 7. The Court of Hallmote. 8. The Court of Requeſts, commonly called the *Court of Conſcience.* 9. The Chamberlains Court for Apprentices, and making them free.

*Guild Hall.* The great Hall *J. S.*

The Hall it ſelf is very ſpacious and ſtately, ſuited to the Greatneſs and Magnificence of the City. At the upper end, on the Right Hand, coming in by a large Portico, is the antient Court of *Huſting*; where are placed againſt the Wall, in noble gilt Frames, three Pictures at full length, drawn by eminent Hands: One, of Queen *Ann*, on the Right of the Maior's ſeat, done at the City's Charge. The others, of King *William* III. and of *Mary* his Royal Conſort and Queen, on the Left. On the other oppoſite end of the Hall, are the two Sheriffs Courts, to which belong two Judges. This ſpatious Receptacle for the Citizens, is adorned round with Pictures of ſeveral eminent Judges in their Robes, who were concerned about ſettling the rebuilding of the City, and Orders thereabouts, after the great Fire. They are Eighteen in number; and among them, are Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, Lord Keeper, and Sir *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Chancellour. Upon the Capital of the Pillars, againſt the Walls, on both ſides, are the Royal Arms, and the Arms of the City, and of the Twelve Companies.

The Giants.

Going up Stairs from this great Hall, by nine or ten ſteps to the Maior's Court, on each ſide, at ſome height, ſtand two Giants of monſtrous height and bigneſs, frightful to behold, and in Arms; the one holding a Pole-axe, the other an Halbert. The former, I ſuppoſe, repreſents an antient *Britain*, the other a *Saxon.* He on the Right hath very long black Hair hanging down; his Pole-axe is a round Ball ſet with Spikes every where, hanging by a Chain to a long Staff, which he wieldeth in his Hand: Both of them wear Garlands.

Colours and Standards in *Guild Hall.*

Colours and Standards taken at the Battle at *Ramilles*, *An.* 1706. were hung up here in the great Hall: The Queen, at the City's Requeſt, ordering them to be put up there, hugely adorning the Hall. On the 19th of *December*, they were all brought in great Magnificence through *Weſtminſter* and *London.* A Detachment of her Majeſty's Horſe Guards, and Horſe Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of her Foot-Guards, drawn up on the Parade in St. *James*'s, having received the ſaid Colours and Standards, (which had been laid up in *White-hall*) they proceeded; Twenty ſix of the Gentlemen, in the Century of the Horſe-Guards, carrying each a Standard taken from the Enemy; and Sixty three of the Pike-men, in a Battalion of Foot-Guards, inſtead of their Pikes, carrying one of the Enemy's Colours. They marched through the Park, and St. *James's Mews*; where the Queen, from the Lady *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings, ſaw them paſs; the Guns being fired at the ſame time. And ſo they proceeded down the *Pallmall*, the *Strand*, *&c.* to *Guild-hall*; where they were ſet up, to remain as Trophies of that ſignal Victory, under the Conduct of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; and as a laſting Monument of the immortal Honour gained by Her Majeſty's Arms.]

Yet but 20 Standards ſet up.

New built.

This *Guild-hall*, ſaith *Robert Fabian*, was begun to be builded new, in the Year 1411. the Twelfth of *Henry* IV. by *Thomas Knoles*, then Maior, and by his Brethren the Aldermen. The ſame was made of a little Cottage, a large and great Houſe, as now it ſtandeth. Toward the Charges whereof, the Companies gave great Benevolences. Alſo, Offences of Men were pardoned for Sums of Money, towards this Work: And extraordinary Fees were raiſed, Fines, Amercements, and other Things imployed, during Seven Years, and a continuation thereof three Years more; all to be imployed to this Building.

Four Boats and four Carts allowed by the King, for bringing Materials. *J. S.*

King *Henry* V. in the 3d Year of his Reign, which was about the Year 1415. granted the City free paſſage for four Boats, by Water, and as many Carts by Land, with Servants to each; to bring Lime, Ragg ſtone, and Freeſtone, for the Work of *Guild-hall*; as appears by theſe Letters Patents.

Pat. 3. *H.* 5. pt. 1. m. 34.

*Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod ad ſupplicationem dilectorum & fidelium noſtrorum*

*noſtrorum Majoris & Aldermannorum Civitatis* London. *Conceſſimus, quod ipſi habere poſſint quatuor batellos per aquam, & quatuor careƈtas per terram cum diƈtis ſervientibus ſuis*; Viz. Johe. Lorekin, Stephano Charles, Waltero Alphey, & Adamo Wynter, *Servitoribus Batellorum prediƈtor. Ac* Henrico Cok, Johe. Freek, Johe. Stevenes, & Johe. Davy, *Servitoribus prediƈtar. Careƈtarum, ad veniend. tranſeund. & redeund. conjunƈtim vel diviſim, per aquam & per terram, ad petras vocatas* Ragge, *Calces, & liberas petras, pro operatione & faƈtura* Guyhalde *diƈt. Civitatis nre.* ducend.&c.]

The Foundation of the Maior's Court

The firſt Year of *Henry* VI. *John Coventry*, and *John Carpenter*, Executors to *Richard Whitington*, gave towards the paving of this great Hall, 20 *l.* and the next Year 15 *l.* more to the ſaid Pavement, with hard Stone of *Purbecke.* They alſo glazed ſome Windows thereof, and of the Maior's Court; on every which Window, the Arms of *Richard Whitington* are placed. The Foundation of the Maior's Court was laid in the 3d Year of the Reign of *Henry* VI. and of the Porch, on the South ſide of the Maior's Court, in the 4th of the ſaid King. Then was builded the Maior's Chamber, and the Council Chamber, with other Rooms above the Stairs.

The new Council Chamber at the *Guild hall*, and the building thereof.

*A. M.*

The Treaſury.

The firſt Court kept in the new Council Chamber.

Having here ſo juſt occaſion, ſpeaking of that former ancient Council Chamber, which hath continued ſo ever ſince; I cannot but account it expedient, (as in no place better fitting) to remember the fair and goodly new Council Chamber; a worthy Aƈt and Honour, whereby to renown deſervedly the City for ever. The ſaid new Council Chamber, with a fair Room over the ſame, appointed for a Treaſury, wherein to preſerve the Books and Records belonging to the City; and another Room alſo underneath the ſaid Chamber, reſerved for neceſſary Uſe and Imployment; began to be builded the firſt Week after *Eaſter*, in the time of the Maioralty of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Kt. and Alderman; in the Year of our Lord 1614. It was fully finiſhed ſhortly after *Michaelmas*, 1615. at the latter end of the Maioralty of Sir *Thomas Hayes*, Kt. and Alderman. But the Lord Maior, and the Aldermen his Brethen, kept their firſt Court in the ſaid new Council Chamber, on the 7th day of *November*: in the Year of our Lord 1615. Sir *John Jolles*, Kt. and Alderman, being then Lord Maior. By whoſe order and direƈtion, the ſaid Building was performed, from the firſt beginning thereof, to the final finiſhing of the ſame, amounting to the Charge of 1740 Pounds; than which, no Money (in my mind) could be better beſtowed; nor more to the City's Credit and Renown.]

The Porch to *Guild-hall.*

Laſt of all, in the ſaid King *Henry* the VIth's time, a ſtately Porch, entring the great Hall, was ereƈted; the Front thereof, towards the South, being beautified with Images of Stone; ſuch as is ſhewed by theſe Verſes following, made about ſome Thirty Years ſince, [reckoning from *Stow*'s firſt Edition, *An.* 1598.] by ***William Elderton***, at that time an Attorney in the Sheriffs Courts there.

Verſes made on the Images over the *Guild hall* Gate.

Names of the Images.

Though moſt the Images
 be pulled downe,
And none be thought
 remaine in Towne,
I am ſure there be
 in London yet
Seven Images, ſuch,
 and in ſuch a place,
As few or none,
 I thinke, will hit:
Yet every day
 they ſhew their face,
And thouſands ſee them
 every yeere,
But few, I thinke,
 can tell me where:
Where Jeſu Chriſt
 aloft doth ſtand,
Law and Learning
 on either hand;
Diſcipline in
 the Divels necke,
And hard by her
 are three direct;
There Juſtice, Fortitude,
 and Temperance ſtand.
Where finde ye the like
 in all this Land?

Or rather others repreſented thereby.

*J. S.*

And to make this Fancy (for ſo I take it) the more probable; One of theſe Images appears with the Tables of the Ten Commandments, and another hath a Whip, and another a Sword, and another a Pot; which ſeem to have been Emblems added to theſe Statues of later times, to make them the better to correſpond to the Rhimes. But by their antient Habits, and the Coronets on ſome of their Heads; and according to the Praƈtice in former times, to ſet up on publick Struƈtures, the Effigies of Patrons and Benefaƈtors; I rather conclude theſe Figures to denote other Perſons. As for that which repreſented Jeſus Chriſt, it is now wholly gone; the two others aloof, beſpeak them to be two venerable Perſous. The one hath a long Beard, and a grave Aſpeƈt; who, it may be, might be good Biſhop *William*, Biſhop of *London*, a *Norman*, but a great Friend to the City; and who obtained from the Conqueror, the continuation of its Privileges. The other Figure on the other ſide, hath alſo a long Beard; and a Coronet, as it ſeems, on his Head; which might be the Conqueror himſelf, or ſome other great Nobleman that had deſerved well of the City.

The Four leſſer Figures, two on each ſide the Porch, ſhew them to be Four Noble Ladies; and, by their Dreſs and Habit, of great Nobility and Religion. Who they were, I do not pretend to aſſign, leaving it to the Conjeƈture of Antiquarians: But it is very probable they were ſome eminent Benefaƈtreſſes or Friends to the City. One of theſe might be *Maud* the Empreſs, who was born in *London*; and another might be Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III. who gained great Love of the Citizens, by reaſon of a Requeſt ſhe once made for ſome of them, on her Knees, before the King and his Council.

He that made the former Verſes, might, perhaps, have this crafty Deſign hereby; namely, the better to preſerve theſe antient and curious Statues from the Violence of the People, by concealing them under theſe feigned Fancies of his; whereby they might eſcape the ignorant Zeal of the Vulgar, who were in thoſe times, wherein he wrote his Verſes, *viz.* 1568. very buſy in pulling down and defacing all Images, as Popiſh Saints, and Monuments of Idolatry.

Theſe Stone Statues are venerable for their Antiquity, and over-living the great Fire of *London*; which, 'tis likely, were ſet up firſt when the Porch was built and finiſhed, which was not far from the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; that is, by computation, near 300 Years ago.]

Divers Aldermen glazed the great Hall, and other Courts, as appeareth by their Arms in

Contributors.

each Window. *William Hariot*, Draper, Maior, 1481. gave 40 *l.* to the making of two Loovers in the ſaid *Guild-hall*, and toward the glazing thereof. The Kitchens, and other Houſes of Office adjoyning to this *Guildhall*, were builded of later time; to wit, about the Year 1501. by procurement of Sir *John* * *Shaw*, Goldſmith, Maior; who was the firſt that kept his Feaſt there.

Kitchens. and other Offices built.

* *Edmund*, firſt Edit.

Firſt Ed.

[Since which time, the Maior's Feaſts have been yearly kept there; which before time were kept in the *Taylors* Hall, or the *Grocers* Hall.]

Towards the Charges of which Work, the Maior had of the Fellowſhips of the City (by their own agreement) certain Sums of Money; as, of the *Mercers*, 40 *l.* the *Grocers*, 20 *l.* the *Drapers*, 30 *l.* and ſo of the other Fellowſhips through the City, as they were of power.

Alſo Widows, and other well-diſpoſed Perſons, gave certain Sums of Money; as, the Lady *Hill*, 10 *l.* the Lady *Auſtrie*, 10 *l.* and ſo of many other, till the Work was finiſhed.

*Nicholas Alwin*, Grocer, Maior, 1499. deceaſed 1505. gave by his Teſtament, for a Hanging of Tapeſtry, to ſerve for principal Days in the *Guild-hall*, 73 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* How this Gift was performed, I have not heard; for Executors of our time, having no Conſcience, (I ſpeak of my own knowledge) prove more Teſtaments than they perform.

Executors reproved.

Guild-hall repaired 17 6.
*J. S.*

*Guild-hall* was again repaired and beautified, *An.* 1706. And over the great Porch is written, *Reparata & Ornata*, THO. RAWLINSON *Mil. Maiore, Ann. Dom.* 1706.

Soon after the beautifying and reparation of this Hall, together with the Maior's Court, and the Council Chamber, at a great Expence; as part of its Ornament, were fixed up on high, upon Irons, the Standards and Colours taken that Summer from the *French* and the *Bavarians*, at the Victory of *Rameleis*, the Duke of *Marlborough* General. They were ſet up the 19th of *December*, on which Day they were brought from *Weſtminſter* in great State; And the ſaid Victorious Duke, upon a grateful Invitation, dined with the City at *Vintners* Hall; Sir *Rob. Bedingfield* then keeping his Maioralty there.]

Duke of *Marlborough* dines with the Maior as was ſhewn before.

## *The Chappel of St.* MARY MAGDALENE, *by* Guild-hall.

Chappel or Colledge at *Guild-hall.* Patent.

Now for the Chappel or College of our Lady *Mary Magdalen*, and of *All Saints*, by the *Guild-hall*, called *London College*; I read, that the ſame was builded about the Year 1299. and that *Peter Fanelore*, *Adam Frauncis*, and *Henry Frowicke*, Citizens, gave one Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Foſter*, to *William Brampton*, *Cuſtos* of the Chauntry, by them founded in the ſaid Chappel, with four Chaplains; and one other Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the 27 of *Edward* the Third, was given to them; which was about the Year 1353.

Founders.

Moreover I find, that *Richard* II. in the 20th of his Reign, granted to *Steven Spilman*, Mercer, Licence to give one Meſſuage, three Shops, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances, being in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Hubberd*, to the *Cuſtos* and Chaplains of the ſaid Chappel, and to their Succeſſors, for their better Relief and Maintenance for ever.

Chappel or College at *Guild hall* new builded.

King *Henry* VI. in the 8th of his Reign, gave Licenſe to *John Barnard*, *Cuſtos*, and the Chaplains, to build of new the ſaid Chappel or College of *Guild-hall*. And the ſame *Henry* the VIth, in the 27th of his Reign, granted to the Pariſh-Clerks in *London*, a Guild of St. *Nicolas*, for two Chaplains, by them to be kept in the ſaid Chappel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, near unto the *Guild-hall*, and to keep Seven Alms-people. *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Maior, founded a Chaplain there. *Roger Depham*, Mercer, and Sir *William Langford*, Kt. had alſo Chaplains there. This Chappel or College had a *Cuſtos*, ſeven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Quireſters.

Guild of St. *Nicolas* for Pariſh Clerks.

### *MONUMENTS.*

*Monuments* there have been ſundry, as appeareth by the Tombs of Marble yet remaining, ſeven in Number, but all defaced. The uppermoſt in the Quire, on the South ſide thereof, above the Reveſtry Door, was the Tomb of *John Welles*, Grocer, Maior, 1431. The likeneſs of *Wells* are graven on the Tomb, on the Reveſtry Door, and other places on that ſide the Quire. Alſo in the Glaſs Window over this Tomb, and in the Eaſt Window, is the likeneſs of Wells, with Hands elevated out of the ſame Wells, holding Scrowls, wherein is written, *Mercy*: The Writing in the Eaſt Window being broken, yet remaineth *Wells*. I found his Arms alſo in the South Glaſs Window. All which do ſhew, that the Eaſt end, and the South ſide of the Quire of this Chappel, and the Reveſtry, were by him both builded and glazed.

Monuments in this Chappel.

*Wells's* Tomb.

*John Wells*, a principal Benefactor to *Guild hall* College.

Here ſeems to have been buried *Thomas Rich*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*. For by his Will dated *July* 2. 1471. he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chappel of *Guild-hall, London*. In which Will, he appointed Sir *Relone Prieſt*, by the Advice of his Father-in-Law, to pray for his Soul, *&c.* And that all ſuch Sums as he owed unto his Father, *Richard Rychе*, ſhould be delivered unto his Executrice *Elizabeth* his Wife. He bequeathed alſo to the Lady his Siſter, Dame *Margaret Walden*, (a Lady Abbeſs as it ſeems) to pray for his Soul, a gilt Cup covered, called *The Tubbe*, *&c.* To the poor People of *Hoxton*, the Day of his Burial, 100 Shillings, to pray for his Soul. To the Nieces of *John Rychе*, his Son, 40 Shillings, *&c.*]

*Thomas Rich*, Son of *Rich. Rich.*
*J. S.*
*Regiſt. Lond.*

On the North ſide of the Quire, the Tomb of *Thomas Kneſworth*, Fiſhmonger, Maior 1505. who deceaſed 1515. was defaced: and within theſe 44 Years again renewed by the Fiſhmongers. Two other Tombs lower there are, the one of a Draper, the other of a Haberdaſher; their Names not known: *Richard Stomine* (is written in the Window by) the Haberdaſher. Under flat Stones do lie divers *Cuſtos*'s of the Chappel, Chaplains and Officers to the Chamber.

Amonſt others, *John Clipſtone*, Prieſt, ſometime *Cuſtos* of the Library of the *Guild-hall*, 1457. Another, of *Edmond Aliſon*, Prieſt, one of the *Cuſtos*'s of the Library, 1510, *&c.* Sir *John Langley*, Goldſmith, Maior, 1576. lyeth buried in the Vault, under the Tomb of *John Welles* before named.

Of later times, theſe following have been buried in *Guild-hall* Chappel, under flat Stones.

Late Monuments
*J. S.*

*Gulielmus Avery, dum vixit celeberrimæ huic Civitati a Commentariis.* Ob. 1671.

*William Fluellin*, Eſq; late Alderman of this City, 1675.

*William Lightfoot*, one of the four Attorneys of the Lord Maior's Court, and Regiſter of *Sutton's* Hoſpital. 1699.

Againſt the South Wall of the Cloiſter, a Monument for *Catharine Lightfoot*, Daughter of *Rob. Abbot*, Wife of the ſaid *Will. Lightfoot*; dyed in Childbed, 1673.]

This Chappel or College, valued to diſpend 12 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* by the Year, was ſurrendered amongſt other: The Chappel remaineth to the Maior and Communalty, wherein they have Service weekly; as alſo at the Election of the Maior, and at the Maior's Feaſt, *&c.*

The City purchaſed *Guild-hall* Chappel, *&c.* of King *Edward.* *J. S.*

It was in the fourth Year of the Reign of King *Edward* VI. the ſaid King ſold to the Maior and Communalty of *London*, the Scite of the ſaid College of *Guild-hall*, in the Pariſh of *Baſſiſhaw*, late diſſolved, and the Chappel there; and divers other Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements and Hereditaments in the City of *London*, in divers Pariſhes, for the Sum of 456 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* upon their humble Petition, the yearly Value being computed to be 40 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The date of the Patent was *April* 10. to commence from the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin, in the 3d of the ſaid King's Reign.

Upon the Front of this Chappel, is ſet up, of later times, the Figures, in Stone, of the ſaid King *Edward* VI. Queen *Elizabeth*, with a *Phenix* under her, and King *Charles* I. treading upon a Globe.]

Library at Guild-hall.

Adjoyning to this Chappel, on the South ſide, was ſometime a fair and large Library, furniſhed with Books, pertaining to the *Guild hall* and College.

Theſe Books (as it is ſaid) were, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. ſent for by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Protector, with promiſe to be reſtored ſhortly: Men laded from thence three Carries with them. But they were never returned. This Library was builded by the Executors of *Richard Whitington*, and by *William Bury*. The Arms of *Whitington* are placed on the one ſide in the ſtone work; and two Letters, to wit, *W.* and *B.* for *William Bury*, on the other ſide. It is now lofted through, and made a Store-houſe for Cloths.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* LAURENCE Jury.

St. *Laurence* in the *Jury.*

*Jews*, when firſt brought in.

First Edit.

Southweſt from this *Guild-hall*, is the fair Pariſh Church of St. *Laurence*, called *In the Jury*; becauſe of old time, ſince the Reign of *William* Conqueror, (that firſt brought *Jews* from *Roan* into this Realm) many *Jews* inhabited thereabout; [until that in the Year 1290. the 18 of *Edward.* I. they were wholly, and for ever, by the ſaid King baniſhed this Realm; having of their own Goods to bear their Charges, till they were out of his Dominions. The number of the *Jews*, at the time baniſhed, were 15060 Perſons. Whoſe Houſes being ſold, the King made of them a mighty Maſs of Money.]

Sir *Nic. Bacon* had a Meſſuage in this Pariſh. *J. S.*

In this Pariſh, a famous Man, Sir *Nicolas Bacon*, Lord Keeper to Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Father of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, the great Philoſopher, had a Meſſuage in King *Edward*'s Reign, where he then lived; and in the ſecond of the ſaid King, purchaſed it of him, together with other Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements.]

Monuments

* So in *Stow's* Edition 1603. viz. 1533.

The Tooth of ſome monſtrous Fiſh, as I take it.

A ſhank Bone of 25 Inches long, of a Man, as is ſaid, but might be of an Elephant.

This Church is fair and large, and hath ſome Monuments, as ſhall be ſhewed. I my ſelf, more than 70 * Years ſince, have ſeen in this Church the ſhank Bone of a Man (as it is taken,) and alſo a Tooth of a very great bigneſs, hanged up for ſhew, in Chains of Iron, upon a Pillar of Stone; the Tooth, being about the bigneſs of a Man's Fiſt, is long ſince conveyed from thence. The Thigh, or ſhank Bone, of 25 Inches in length, by the Rule, remaineth yet faſtened to a Poſt of Timber; and is not ſo much to be noted for the length, as for the thickneſs, hardneſs, and ſtrength thereof: For when it was hanged on the Stone Pillar, it fretted (with moving) the ſaid Pillar, and was not it ſelf fretted; nor (as ſeemeth) is not yet lightned, by remaining dry: But where, or when this Bone was firſt found or diſcovered, I have not heard; and therefore rejecting the Fables of ſome late Writers, I overpaſs them.

Repaired and beautified. R.

This Church was repaired, and richly and worthily beautified at the Charge of the Inhabitants of this Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1618.

*Thomas Dalby*, } Churchwardens.
*Edmond White*, }

To this, in the Year 1631. they added the coſt of a new and very curious Pulpit; then alſo ſetting off their Font, and the place in which it ſtands, with a great deal of Coſt and Beauty.

In the ſaid Year, 1618. the time of this Repair, all the Windows in this Church were glazed by ſo many good Benefactors, with the Arms of the Company of every one of them.

*Under the middle Window in the Chancel, a very rich and coſtly one, is thus written.*

The Windows.

Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Kt. and Alderman of this Honourable City, and free of the Worſhipful Company of the Mercers, glazed this Window at his own proper Coſt and Charges, in the Year of our Lord 1442. And it was afterward repaired, and the Story ſupplied at the Charge of the ſaid Company, in the Year of our Lord, 1618.

*A fair Window on the North ſide of it.*

Glazed at the coſt and charges of Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*, Kt. in the Year of our Lord 1619.

*A fair Window on the South ſide of it.*

Glazed at the charges of *Richard Pyot*, Grocer, and Alderman of this City of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

*A fair Window next to this, at the upper end of the South Iſle.*

Glazed at the charges of *Thomas Morley*, Merchant, and free of the Worſhipful Company of Leatherſellers; a Pariſhioner here, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

*A fair Window downward next to this.*

Glazed at the charges of *Edmond White*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, and Pariſhioner, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

*A fair Window next to this downward.*

Glazed at the charges of *Thomas Dalby*, Mercer, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

*A fair Window next to this downward.*

Glazed at the charges of *Rowland Wilſon*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

*A fair Window, the loweſt on this ſide.*

Glazed at the charges of *Robert Ducy*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

*At the Weſt end of this Iſle, a fair Window.*

Glazed at the charges of *William Pyot*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, *An. Dom.* 1618.

*On the North ſide, the loweſt Window.*

Glazed at the charges of *Henry Hopkins*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, *An. Dom.* 1618.

*A faire Window next to this upward, the reſemblance of a blazing Starre on it.*

Glazed at the charges of *Hugh Ley*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, and a Pariſhioner here, *An. Dom.* 1618.

At the bottom of this Window thus.

*Forget you not the Blazing Starre,*
*This yeere to us is ſhowne;*
*Make uſe thereof both neere and farre;*
*The like hath not beene knowne.*

An. Dom. 1618.

*The next Window upward.*

Glazed at the charges of *Barbara Burnell*, Widow, late Wife of *John Burnell*, Merchant, and free of the Clothworkers, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

*The next Window upward.*

Glazed at the charges of the Lady *Elizabeth Ibones*, Wife to Sir *Francis Ibones*, Kt. and Alderman of this City; and Daughter to Maſter *Henry Rolffe*, of this Pariſh, deceaſed *July* 1618.

*The next Window upward.*

This Window was glazed at the charge of *Ccilia Cleyton*, Widow to Mr. *Rich. Cleyton*, Citizen and Salter, but free of the Worſhipful Company of Dyers of *London*; and deceaſed the 23d of *October*, 1602. Glazed in *October*, 1618.

*The uppermoſt Window on the North ſide.*

This Window was Glazed at the charges of *Edmond Wright*, Grocer, 1618.]

### INTERMENTS.

Buried in this Church.

* Stokeſton

* Skirwith.

There lie buried in this Church, *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Forteſcue*, *Katharine Stoketon**, *John Stratton*, *Philip Albert*, *John Fleming*, *Philip Agmondeſham*, *William Skywith**, *James Lialton*, *John Norlong*, *John Baker*, *Thomas Alleyne*, *William Barton*, Mercer, 1410. *William Melrith*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1425. *Simon Bartlet*, Mercer, 1428. *Walter Chartſey*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1430. *Richard Rich*, Eſq; of *London*, the Father, and *Richard Rich* his Son, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1441. deceaſed 1469. with this Epitaph:

Richard Rich.

*Reſpice quod opus eſt*
*præſentis temporis avum,*
*Omne quod eſt, nihil eſt,*
*præter amare Deum.*

This *Richard* was Father to *John*, buried in St. *Thomas Acars*; which *John* was Father to *Thomas*, Father to *Richard* Lord *Rich*, &c.

Richard Rich, Mercer. J. S. Regiſt. Lond.

*Richard Rich*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*; by his Will (made in 1463. and proved 1464.) bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chappel of St. *Mary*, within the Church of St. *Laurence in veteri Judaiſmo*. He appointed for *Katharine* his Wife, and *Thomas* his Son, and *Robert Lone*, Chaplain, and *William Marewe*, *John Walden*, and *Thomas Urſwick*, (who had married his Daughters,) to be clothed the Day of his burial, in black Cloth. And that all the Sons of his ſaid Daughters, and one Servant of *Marew*, *Walden*, and *Urſwick*, and all his Servants in *London*, be clothed in black Cloth. And that the foreſaid *Thomas Urſwick*, have for himſelf, and his Wife, and all his Children, to the buying of this Veſture, Forty Shillings.

This Teſtator had Lands in *Hoddeſdon*, *Brokeſborn*, *Stanſted*, and *Henwel*, in the County of *Hertford*, and in *Hoxton* in the Pariſh of *Shoreditch*. *John Rich*, Son of the Teſtator, and *Iſabel* his Wife, had divers Lands in *Hoddeſdon* for Life, as that called *The George*. The ſaid *Richard Rich*, bequeathed to *Thomas Rich*, his Son, all his Lands and Tenements in *Iſolden* [*Iſlington*] and *Radcliff*, in *Middleſex*. Of this *Richard*, deſcended *Richard* Lord *Rich*, of *Lees* in *Eſſex*; ſometime Lord Chancellour in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. and was the Raiſer of the Noble Family of the Earls of *Warwick*.]

*John Pickering*, honourable for Service of his Prince, and for the *Engliſh* Merchants beyond the Seas; who deceaſed 1448.

A Note of this Bollein. J. S.

*Godfrey Bollein*, Mercer, Maior, 1457. but died about 1463. for that Year his Will bore date. His Chriſtian Name is ſet down *Godfrey* by *Stow*, both in his *Survey*, and in his *Chronicle*, but amiſs for *Geffrey*; for ſo it appears his Name was, by his laſt Will: Wherein he deſired to be buried in the Chappel of S. *John*, in the Church of S. *Lawrence* in *Jury* of *London*. He had Sons *William* and *Thomas*; and Daughters, *Iſabel*, *Ann*, and *Alice*. And had Lands in the Pariſhes of *Blykling*, *Holtham*, *Stukey*, *Mulburton*, *Kemſing*, and *Sele*, in *Norfolk*, and other Counties. This Note I inſert of that Man, from whom deſcended the incomparable and fortunate Princeſs *ELIZABETH*, ſometime Queen of *England*. *Thomas Bollein*, his Son, of *Norfolk*, Eſq; 1471. He left *Ann*, his Mother, Executrice, willing her to ſell his Place in the Manour of *Ingham*, in *Norfolk*; and that ſhe ſhould have the Money to diſpoſe of for his Souls Health. He deſired by his laſt Will to be buried in this Church, beſide his Father.]

*John Atkenſon*, Gentleman, Dame *Mary S. Maure*, *John Waltham*, *Roger Bonifant*, *John Chaybee*, [*Chayham*] *John Abbot*, *Geffrey Feilding*, Maior, 1452. and *Angel* his Wife, 1517. *Simon Benington*, Draper, and *Joan* his Wife; *John Marſhal*, Mercer, Maior, 1493. *William Purchat*, Maior, 1498. *Thomas Burgoyne*, Gentleman, Mercer, 1517. A Wife to a Maſter of Defence, Servant to the Princes of *Wales*. A Counteſs of *Cornwal* and *Cheſter*, but her Name and Time is not there apparent; Sir *Richard Greſham*, Maior, 1537.

J. S.

Sir *Michel Dormer*, Mercer, Maior, 1541. died about the Year 1545. for in that Year he made his laſt Will; wherein he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church-yard of S. *Laurence* the *Jury*, *London*, where *Elizabeth* his Wife lay.

Roger Thorney buried here.

In this Church alſo was buried (as we may conclude by his Will) *Roger Thorney*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*; who deſerves here to have a Remembrance for his good Will to Learning, founding a Fellowſhip in *Jeſus College* in *Cambridge*, by certain his Lands and Tenements in *Southwark*. The manner of eſtabliſhing the ſame, and for what ſuperſtitious Ends, according to the Devotion of thoſe times, will appear by the Tenor of the ſaid Will, made

*Jan.* 16.

His laſt Will. *J. Worthington*

*Jan.* 16. 1514. and in the 6th Year of King *Henry* VIII. *In the Name of God*, Amen, *&c.* *Firſt*, I bequeath my Sowle to Almighty God, our Bl. Lady St. *Mary*, *&c.* And my Body to be beryd in the Chapell of our Lady within the Church of S. *Lawrance in the Hold Jury*, &c. under the ſame Stone where my Mayſter *John Pykeryng* lyethe beryd, or nere thereunto.—— *Item*, Where by my Dede of Feffement, beryng Date the 6th day of *Septemb.* in the 6th Yere of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. I infeffed *William* Archbp. of *Canterbury*, and other, of and in al the Meſes, Lands, and Tenements Gardayns, with al and ſingular theyr Appurtinences, ſet and beyng in *Suthewark*, within the County of *Surrey*; as in the foreſeyd Dede of Feffement more playnely doth appere: To the entent that the ſeyd *William* Archbiſhop, and other his Feffees within the ſeyd Dede namyd, and theyr Hayres, ſhould ſtand and be ſeaſyd thereof, to th uſe and entent as hereafter enſuyeth. That is to ſay, That the ſeyd Feffys ſhould ſtand and be Feffys to the uſe and behof of me, the ſeyd *Roger*, and *Eleonor* my Wiffe, during our Tymes; and after the Deceſſe of me the ſayd *Roger*, and *Eleanor* my Wiffe, and the longeſt Lyver of us, I will that the ſayd Feffyes, and their Ayers, be thereof Feffyes to th' uſe and entent enſuying.

That is to ſay, to the Uſe of the Maiſter and Fellowes, for the tyme beyng, of the College of our Lady, Saincte *John* Evangelyſt, and Sayncte *Radyegund*, commonly callyd *Jheſus College* in *Cambridge*, and of their Succeſſors; from the Day of the Deceſſe of me the ſay'd *Roger*, and *Eleanor* my Wiffe, unto the end and terme of LXXXXIX Yeres then next enſueing, and fully to be complete and ended. And in caſe that the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, or theyr Succeſſors, provyd and obteyn a ſufficient Licence of the Kyng our Sovereign Lord, or any of his Heyres, Kings of *England*, hereafter to receive and retayn in Mort main, the ſaid Meſe, Londs, Tenements, and other the Premiſſes in *Suthwark*; then I woll that the ſayd Archbp. of *Cant.* and other his Feſſyes, and their Heyres, be thereof Feffyes, to the Uſe of the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, and their Succeſſors, from the Day of ſuch ſufficient Licence had and obteined, *&c.* And alſo I will, that the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, make, or cauſe to be made, under their common Seal, a ſufficient Charter or Graunt unto mine Executors, or to the Executor of mine Executors, *&c.* that they, within a Yere after they ſhal have real Poſſeſſion of, and in the ſayd Lands, *&c.* ſhal find in the ſayd College for evermore, one honeſt Preſt Graduat, by the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, *&c.* to be elect and choſen, and made Fellow of the ſaid College, there to contynue his Learning in Arte or Divinitie, as his Degree and Tyme ſhal require in the ſame College, to ſynge and pray for the Sowles of me the foreſeyd *Roger*, and for the Sowles of *Anne* and *Eleanor* my Wiffes; *Thomas Thorny*, and *Joan* his Wine; my Fader and Moder; *John Thorney* my Soon; *John Pykeryng*, Mercer, and —— his Wiffe; and for the Sowls of all theym whom he and I be bownd to pray for; and for al Chriſten Sowles,: Gevyng to him ſuch Exhibition and Ryght in the ſayd College, as the Fellows now beyng have, by the reaſon of the firſt Foundation of the ſaid College: And over that, to the ſeyd Preſt, xx *s.* yerely for his Clothing.

*Item*, I wol, that the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, as by theyr ſayd Graunt and Charter ſhal be ſpecified, ſhal obſerve and kepe yerely for evermore, the Day of my Deceſſe, an *Obyte*, or an Anniverſary, with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, by Note in the Evyn; and Maſſe and *Requiem*, by Note in the Morning; gevyng to every Fellow beyng preſent at the ſayd *Dirige* and Maſſe, 12 *d.* and to every Child and Chaunter of the College Exhibition, 2 *d.* And to the Scolemaiſter, 8 *d.* And to his Huſher, 4 *d.* To the Maiſter of the ſayd College, 20 *d.* *&c.*

*Item*, I woll, and beſeche the Reverend Father in God, the Byſhop of *Ely*, for the tyme beyng, that there may be a Statute made in the ſayd College, to the whiche any new Maiſter or Fellow may be ſworne in his fyrſt Admiſſion, *&c.* to do their Diligence to performe and contynue this my laſt Wil and Teſtament, towching this Premiſs, to the beſt of theyr Powere.

*Item*, I wol, that the ſayd oon Prieſt found, and the ſayd *Obyte* obſervyd, after the Rate beforeſayd, al the ſurplus of the ſayd Lands and Tenements in *Suthwark*, be put in a Purſe by it ſelf, and layd in the common Hutche of the ſayd College, only to be ſpent for the Maintenance of the ſayd Lands and Tenements, by the Diſcretion of the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, *&c.* and not to be applyed to any other Uſe, except in an extreme cauſe of Neceſſity, *&c.*]

*Robert Charſey*, one of the Sheriffs, 1548.

Sir *William Rowe*, Ironmonger, Maior, 1593,

*Samuel Thornhill*, 1597.

*Walter Blundel* had a Chauntry there, the 14th of *Edward* II.

## *MONUMENTS.*

An ancient Tomb in the Chancel

*A. M.*

*Lo here the Lady* Margaret North,
*in Tombe and Earth doth lye*;
*Of Husbands foure the faithfull Spouſe,*
*whoſe fame ſhall never dye,*
*One* Andrew Fraunces *was the firſt,*
*the ſecond* Robert *hight,*
*Sirnamed* Chartſey, *Alderman:*
*Sir* David Brooke, *a Knight,*
*Was third. But he that paſſed all,*
*and was in number fourth,*
*And for his vertue made a Lord,*
*was call'd, Sir* Edward North.
*Theſe all together doe I wiſh*
*a joyfull riſing day:*
*That of the Lord, and of his Chriſt,*
*All honour they may ſay.*

Obiit 2. die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.

An ancient Tomb in the South Wall.

*Hic jacet Simon Bennington, Civis & Pannarius London, Suſtentatorum iſtius Capellæ, ac unius Capellani, in eadem divina quotidie celebrantis. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

A Grave-ſtone on the Ground, well plated.

*Hic incineratur corpus quondam Galfridi Bullayne, Civis, Merceri, & Maioris London, Qui ab hac* —— *Ann. Dom.* 1463. *Cujus animæ pax ſit perpetua.* Amen.

The Word (*Now thus*) 32 times diſperſed in Braſs all over the Grave-ſtone.

*Hic jacet Thomas Boleyne, de Comitatu Norfolciæ, Armiger, Qui obiit ultimo die Menſis Aprilis, An. Dom.* 1471. *Cujus*, &c.

An ancient Tomb Eaſt in the Wall.

*Here lyeth Sir* Richard Greſham, *Kt. ſometimes Lord Maior of London, and* Audrey *his firſt Wife, by whom hee had iſſue, Sir* John Greſham, *and Sir* Thomas Greſham, *Knights*, William *and* Margaret: *which Sir* Richard *deceaſed the* 20 *day of February*, An. Domini, 1548.

*And the third yeere of* King Edward *the ſixth his reigne. And* Audrey *deceaſed the* 28 *day of December*, An. Dom. 1522.

A Grave-ſtone placed before the Tomb.

*Here lyeth the body of* Geffrey Felding, *ſometime Maior of this* Citie, *and* Angell *his wife, and* Thomas, Richard, *and* John, *ſonnes of the ſaid* Geffrey, Ann. Dom. 1517.

An ancient Marble Tomb in the North ſide of the Quire.

Hic jacet *Johannes Marſhall*, Civis & Mercerus Civitatis *London.* Qui quidem *Johannes* obiit 4. die Januarii, An. Dom. 1498. Et *Joanna* Uxor ejus: quæ quidem *Joanna* obiit 18 die Decembris, 1484. Quorum, *&c.*

A fair Monument in the North Wall of the Quire

*Here under lyeth buried the body of the Lady* Alice Avenon, *being one of the daughters and heires of* Thomas Huchen, *Citizen and Mercer of* London. *Whoſe laſt husband was Sir* Alexander Avenon, *Alderman, and late Lord Maior of this Citie of* London. *Her ſecond huſband, was* John Blundell, *of* London, *Mercer, by whom ſhe had iſſue one ſonne, named* Philip, *deceaſed, and eight daughters, whereof five lived untill they were married. And they were coheires to their Father; namely,* Elizabeth, *married unto* Edmond Hogan, *of* London, *Mercer*; Mary, *unto Sir* Gerard Crockar, *of* Oxfordſhire, *Knight*; Theodora, *married firſt unto* John Denton, *of* Oxfordſhire, *Gent. and after unto* Juſtinian Champneis, *of* Kent, *Eſquire*; Anne, *married to* Thomas Cordel, *of* London, *Mercer*; *and* Suſanna, *unto* Richard Freſton, *of* London, *Gent. The which* Alice Blundel, *in the time of her widdowhood, left a foundation within the Mercers Hall in London, for thirteen penny loaves of good ſweet bread, to be given (in her name) among thirteen poore folkes of this Pariſh of Saint* Laurence *in the* Old Jewrie, *every Sunday at Morning Prayer for ever, in the preſence of the worſhipfull of the ſame Pariſh. And her firſt husband was* Hugh Methwold *of* London, *Mercer, by whom ſhee had iſſue,* William, *her ſonne and heyre, and a daughter named* Anne, *deceaſed. The which Dame* Alice *departed this world, the* 21 *day of November*, Ann. Dom. 1574. *Unto whom God ſend (through Jeſus Chriſt) a joyfull reſurrection.* Amen. Ætatis ſuæ 61.

Qualis vita, finis ita.

A ſmall Monument on a Pillar in the North Iſle.

*Hereunder reſteth, in aſſured hope of the reſurrection, the bodies of* John Fox, *Citizen and Goldſmith of* London, *and* Johanna *his Wife: Whoſe lives, as they were blameleſſe and holy, ſo their end was full of peace. The ſaid* John *was the Founder of the free Schoole of* Deane, *in the County of* Cumberl. *Beſides* 18 d. *weekly to an Almeſ-man, belonging to the Goldſmiths Hall. And other charitable deeds, to the poore priſoners, and Hoſpitals in the* Citie *of* London: *The memory of whoſe good deeds, God grant others to doe the like. The ſaid* John, *being of the age of* 78. *fell on ſleepe the* 8. *day of June,* 1597. *And* Johanna *his wife, of the age of* 87. *departed this life the* 9. *of Februarie,* 1600.

Fiducia Chriſtianorum, Reſurrectio Mortuorum.

*A fair Monument in the Chancel, on the North ſide, with this Inſcription,*

*Deo O. M.*

*Memoriæ & poſteris ſacrum.*

R. *Hic in Choro intra Cancellas, ſub medio ſacræ Menſæ,* Franciſcæ *Filiæ* Tho. Walker, *de* Beconfield, *Armig. Dilectiſſimi Conjugis* Gulielmi Boſweli, *hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarii, ſub ſpeglorioſæ Reſurrectionis, Cineres & exuviæ Reponuntur.*

*Lectiſſima Fœmina, Vultu, Moribus, Geſtu, inceſſu, veſtitu, venuſta, modeſtiſſima; Lingua pauciloqua, Maledica nunquam; ſacræ lectioni, lachrymis & precibus aſſidua; Deo devotiſſima; Marito fideliſſima, Amicis gratiſſima; In re familiari, & libera & provida; Pauperibus (quoad Facultatulas) indulgentiſſima; Bonis chara, Malis inviſa, omnibus æqua; Poſt pie & ſine ſtrepitu pacifice tranſactam vitam, circa medium Ætatis, Anno ſalutis* 1630. *ult. Oct. Dominico Requievit in Domino.*

*Bene dixit, & bene tacuit,*  
*Bene vixit, & bene latuit.*

*Mæſtiſſimus Maritus (cujus per latera tranſfixa jacet) L. M. Q. ſero tandem, ſed & ſerio poſuit.*

*Quicunque hanc Tabulam temeraris malâ Conſcientiæ Reus eſto.*

*Ipſe poſt illam vixit, ſed vitam vix vitalem, Annum nec integrum, demumque moriens, Octob.* 3. *Anno* 1631. *Hic juxta cum illa ſepultus jacet.*

*Natus fuit* Briſtoliæ, *ubi primis literis inſtitutus, poſtea* Oxonii *in Artibus Magiſtratum, & in Theologia Baccalaureatum, Adeptus eſt,* Baliolenſis *Collegii Socius, unde cum Domino* Johanne Digbeio, *Comite* Briſtol. *in* Hiſpaniam, *legato Regio, profectus, Per An.* 5. *plus minus illi a ſacris ibidem inſervivit. Tandemque Reverſus a Collegio* Baliol., *hujus Eccleſiæ Vicaria, & a Domino* Digbeio, *Rectoria Eccleſiæ de* Horton *juxta* Colbrooke, *in Com.* Buck. *donatus, poſtquam diu cum infirmo Corpore, mens vegeta colluctata fuiſſet, poſtremum hic in Domo Vicariatus hujus, placide & pie in Chriſto obdormivit. Anno Ætat.* 50. *ſobole Relicta nalla.*

*Ingenium floridum, Mores ingenui, Manus larga,*  
*Pectus apertum.*

*Gulielmus Boſvelus, hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarius per An.* 15.  
*Qui obiit Octob. ult.* 1631.  
*Et Uxor ejus, Octob. ult.* 1630.

This is written upon his Grave-ſtone in the Chancel, under the Communion Table.

A very fair Monument over againſt it, on the South ſide of the Chancel.

*Chriſti quibus obierunt Anni Iſthinc*  
*Numerantur.*

1619.  
*Apocalyps. cap.* 14. *verſ.* 13.  
*Beat*I *q*V*i* I*n* DoMI*no q*VI*eſ*CV*nt.*

1624.  
*Prima ad Corinth. cap.* 15. *verſ.* 57.  
*Deo s*I*t grat*I*a q*VI *tr*I*b*VI*t*  
*Nob*I*s (fat*I*)* VIC*tor*I*a*M

At the lower end of this rich Tomb this.

*Memoriæ Sacrum.*

Richardi Pyot, *nuper Civis, & Celeberrimæ hujus*

*jus Civitatis Aldermani venerabilis, Nec non* Margeriæ Pyot *Uxoris ſuæ, ut Fideliſſimæ, ita & Religioſiſſimæ. Qui quum in proſpero rerum afflatu tranquille vitam tranſegiſſent, tandem Annorum pleni,* Pythagorico *liberorum numero beati denario, omnium denique Bonorum ſuffragiis, laudibuſque honorati, vitam auſpicato initam, feliciter actam, fine quoque beato (carnis ſoluti ergaſtulo,) clauſerunt. Hic quidem* 19. *die menſis Januarii, Anno* Dom. 1619. *Illa vero menſis Februarii, octavo viceſſimo, Anno* Dom. 1624. *Et hic beatam manent Reſurrectionem.*

*Quos connexit Amor verus,*
*caſtumque cubile,*
*Queis longi dantur*
*Neſtoriique dies;*
*Una quibus Regio natalis,*
*Dives, opima,*
*Unum quique Dei*
*Templum adiere duo,*
*Per totam tenuit*
*nos una Paræcia vitam,*
*Sors rerum nobis*
*una eademque fuit:*
*Denique (lector amans)*
*quoniam convenimus ambo,*
*Nos mens una duos,*
*nos rogus unus habet.*

---

On the North ſide of the Chancel, a very fair Monument, with this Inſcription.

*M. S.*

*Prudens ſenator Mercimonii* Indici,
*Vigil Magiſter integræ famæ & Rei,*
*Domi Beatus conjuge atque liberis,*
*Poterat videri ſeculo felix ſuo,*
*Niſi lapidaſſet tot bona infeſtus ſilex,*
*Silex latentes cuſpide lanians ſinus,*
*Sed Chriſtianus id mali vertit bene*
*Virtute adaucta: Fluxa nam faſtidiens,*
*Mercator Audax, Avidus uniri Deo,*
*Hac unione reliqua mutavit libens.*

*Sub hoc Marmore expectat Reſurrectionem* Gulielmus Haliday *ex Antiqua* Halidaiorum *Familia in Commitatu* Gloceſt. *Civis & Senator* Londinenſis, *ſingulare, Integritatis, Prudentiæ & Pietatis, exemplar: Is poſtquam* VII. *Annos inter purpuratos Patres urbis Rebus cum magna Æquitatis & Sapientiæ laude vacaſſet,* Indiæ *ſocietati prope Biennium, quantum per Ægritudinem licebat, ſumma cura præfuiſſet.*

*Longis ex calculo doloribus fractus,*
*Mente ſemper intacta, inter ſuorum*
*Amplexus & lacrymas, bonis deſideratus,*
*Placide animam ſuo Creatori repoſuit.*

*Anno Ætatis* 58. *Febr.* 14. *Anno Dom.*
1623.

*Marito dilectiſſimo* Suſanna Henrici Roe *Equitis, quondam Prætoris urbani Filia, Amiſſo compare ſuaviſſimo. M. P.*

*Parenti dulciſſimo* Anna *Uxor* Henrici Mildmæi *Equitis, ex Nobiliſ.* Mildmæorum *proſapia, in comitatu* Eſſexiæ.

Margareta *nupta* Edwardo Hungerford, *militi ex illuſtri* Hungerfordiorum *domo in comitatu* Wiltoniæ. M.M.P.P.

*A very fair Stone in the South Iſle, with this Inſcription about it.*

Here lyeth the body of *Anne Barker*, the Wife of *John Barker*, of *London*, Merchant, the Daughter of *Thomas Weſtrow*, Alderman of *London*: She deceaſed the 2. of Auguſt, 1629.

*In the middle of the Stone, with their Arms at the four corners of it, theſe words.*

Though we are dead, yet our lives are hid in Chriſt with God.
Chriſt is to me both in life and death advantage.
Though my fleſh faileth; and my heart alſo, yet God is the ſtrength of my heart, and my portion for ever.

---

Queen *Elizabeth's* Monument.

*Here lies her Type, who was of late,*
*The prop of* Belgia, *ſtay of* France,
*Spains foil, Faiths ſhield, and Queen of State,*
*Of Arms, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:*
*In brief, of Women ne're was ſeen,*
*So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.*

*Sithe Vertues Her immortal made,*
*Death (envying all that cannot dye)*
*Her earthy parts did ſo invade,*
*As in it wrackt ſelf Majeſty.*
*But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts,*
*That ſhe ſtill lives in loyal hearts.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finiſhed my courſe,* &c.

Obiit 24. die Martii 1602.
Anno Regni 45.
Ætatis ſuæ 70.]

Now for the Monuments of modern Date in this Church, (namely ſince the rebuilding of it) there be theſe erected and ſet up, and Stones laid over the Dead.

Modern Monuments.
*J. S.*

In the Chancel againſt the North Wall.

*P. M.*

*Reverendiſſimi & Sanctiſſimi Præſulis* JOANNIS TILLOTSON *Archiepiſcopi* Cantuarienſis, Concionatoris *olim in hac Eccleſia per annos* XXX. *celeberrimi: Qui obiit* X° Kal. Decembr. MDCLXXXXIV. *Ætatis ſuæ* LXIV. *Hoc poſuit* Elizabetha *Conjux ejus mæſtiſſima.*

Another Monument againſt the Eaſt Wall of the North Iſle, for the Reverend *BENJAMIN WHICHCOTE* S. T. D. ſome time Vicar of this Church: a moſt learned and excellent Preacher. *Ob.* 1683. Aged 74.

The Inſcription thereupon is as followeth:

The Inſcription on his Monument.

*Infra inſulam mediam in Cancellis, ſitus eſt Reverend.* BENJAMIN WHITCHCOTE, S. T. D. *ex antiqua Proſapia in Agro* Salopien. *oriundus: Olim apud* Cantabrienſes,

*Collegii* { Emanuelenſis *Socius,*
Regalis *Præpoſitus Acceptiſſimus.*

*Tandem hujuſce Eccleſiæ acceptiſſimus Vicarius. Quæ (præter cætera ſua munia) quanta cum laude,* *de, quali cum fructu præſtiterit, Fama magni Nominis longe lateque divulgata, vocalius & diutius durantiſſimo Marmore, proclamabit. Venerabilis iſte Theologus, pro ſpectatiſſima Probitate, Prudentia ſingulari, & Eruditione optima, Doctrina perquam Divina, Vitaque pari Doctrinæ, Laude omni Major. (Qualis qualis, quantus quantus fuit) Poſt Valetudinem proſperam diu habitam, Morbo, potius quam Senecta, fractus (Annorum tamen ac Famæ ac Opum Satur) vitam minus vitalem, cum meliori commutavit; Anno poſt ſalutiferum Partum* MDCLXXXIII. Ætatis ſuæ LXXIV.

*Patruo ſuo ſumme Honorando hoc Monumentum Poſuerunt Executores ultimi Teſtamenti* B. & C. W.

Upon the ſame Eaſt Wall a fair figure of a young Maiden in white Marble: Erected to the Memory of Mrs. *Mary Browning*, Daughter of *John Browning* Merchant. Dyed 1692. Aged 13 years.

*William Bird*, a Child, 1698.

*John Davis* Son of *Richard Davis*, 1681. And *Richard* Son of the ſame *Richard*, 1691. And *Chriſtian* his Daughter, 1696.

*James Ware*, 1672. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1699.

*John Browning*, 1687. By him lye his Daughters *Elizabeth* and *Mary*.

*Auguſtin Munford*, 1666. Alſo *Richard* his Son, 1695. and *Anne* his Wife, 1698. and *Auguſtin* his eldeſt Son, 1701.

Againſt the Weſt Wall of this North Iſle a fair Monument with three Effigies half way in Stone, of a Man and two Women; *viz. William Haliday* Alderman of the City, dyed 1623. And *Suſanna* his Wife, after married to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*; dyed 1645. and *Anne* his eldeſt Daughter, married to Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Kt. Dyed 1656.

Under the Man, is this Inſcription: *In or near this Place lyeth interred the Body of* William Haliday *Alderman of the City of* London; *with his Wife, Siſter of Sir* Henry Row *of* Shakelwel *in the County of* Middleſex. *By whom he had two Daughters,* Anne, *married to Sir* Henry Mildmay, *and* Margaret, *married to Sir* Edward Hungerford, *below mentioned*: He dyed *about the* 14 *of* March, 1623. *Being a worthy Magiſtrate of this City. Who for his Piety, Charity and Prudence deſerveth immortal Fame.*

Under the Woman on the right hand, SUSANNA *Relict of* William Haliday: *After married to* Robert *Earl of* Warwick, *Admiral of the Seas. She departed this Life, and was buried in this Church the* 21 *of* Jan. 1645.

Under the Woman on the left, ANNE, *eldeſt Daughter of* William Haliday, *by* Suſauna *his Wife; married to Sir* Henry Mildmay, *Kt. By whom ſhe had five Children, two Sons, and three Daughters. The ſecond Daughter, named* Diana Maria, *about ſeven years of Age, was buried in this Place* Sept. 26. 1643. *This* ANNE *departed this Life about the* 12 *of* March. 1656.

An Inſcription underneath inſtructeth, who erected this comely Monument: *viz.* Dame *Margaret Hungerford*. Who by her laſt Will, appointed a Monument to be ſet up for her Family, in this Church, when it was rebuilded. She was Relict and Executrix of Sir *Giles Hungerford*, Kt. who was Executor to Dame *Margaret Hungerford*, Relict of Sir *Edward*, Kt of the *Bath*, his Eldeſt Brother.

Flat Stones in the middle Iſle, lying over *Robert Monteth*, Merchant, third Son of *James Monteth* of *Greenwich*, Gent. 1684.

*Anne Adams*, Widow, 1684.

*Margaret* firſt married to *John Robins*, Citizen and Pewterer of London, afterward to *Robert Petty* of *Otteford* in *Kent*; Gent. dyed at *Otteford*, 1684.

*Francis Lane*, Schoolmaſter, 1685.

South Iſle. Flat Stones over *Elizabeth Gilbert*, Widow. 1687.

Three and all the Children of *Will. Hopkins*, B. D. and *Avarill* his Wife, taken away within ten months, *viz. William* five years old, 1685. *George* three years old, 1684. and *Avarill* eight months old, 1684.

*Will. Smith* Son of *Thomas Smith*, Gent. 1674. And *Elizabeth Smith* his Mother, 1694.

Againſt the Wall in this Iſle Monuments for

*Chriſtopher Goodfellowe*, Sergeant at Law, Judge of one of the Sheriffs Courts: deceaſed 1690. Aged 74. and *John Goodfellowe* his Son, one of the City Counſel, and after Town Clerk, 1700. Aged 45.

*Elizabeth Rawſtorne*, Daughter of *Edwin Browne*, and Wife of Sir *William Rawſtorne*, Kt. and Sheriff of *London*. 1678. She dyed 1675. Aged 29.

In this Vault reſt the Aſhes of the *Rawſtornes* and the *Baxters*, Families whom Love and Affinity have joyned together.

*Peter Patten*, M. A. 1673.

North Iſle. Weſt End, theſe Flat Stones thus inſcribed:

*Hic inhumatur Corpus* Janæ, *uxoris* Tho. Dugdale, *Civis* Londini, *Filia* Ambroſii Audry *de* Melkham *in Com.* Wilts, *Generoſi, &c.* She dyed *Sept.* 17. 1692. *Ætat.* 31.

Alſo the Body of *Tho. Dugdale*. Dyed *Dec.* 2. 1711. *Ætat.* 52. And his only Daughter: Who dyed 7. *April* 1713.

Next to this. *Underneath lyeth interred the Body of* Mary Goddart, *Relict of* Tho. Goddart, *of* Rudloe Houſe *in the Pariſh of* Bocks, *in the County of* Wilts, *Firſt Daughter of* Ambroſe Audry *of* Melkham *in the ſaid County, Gent. Who departed this Life the* 17. Dec. 1707. *Ætat.* 50.

In this Church I find two Fraternities or Guilds founded in the Reign of King *Edward* III. The one, of the *Holy Trinity*. They were bound to ſet up a Wax-Light to brenn before a certain Image of the Crucifix: and that all the Brethren and Siſters ſhould come to the ſaid Church in the Feaſt of the *Exaltation* of the Croſs, and there be preſent at the Maſs, and offer a Penny, *&c.*

Guilds of the *H. Trinity* and of S. *Anne* in this Church. *Regiſt. Lond.*

The other Fraternity was founded in the Honour and Worſhipp of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, of his Bleſſed Moder, our Lady Seint *Mary*, and of S. *Anne*, of whom the Image Stant in the Chappel of S *John* in the Church of St. *Lawrence* in the *Jeweze*, *&c.* beginning on the day of S. *Anne* in the yere of the Reygne of King *Edward* III. after the Conqueſt the 46. *Alexander Seyvyle*, *William Reymond*, *Thomas Adam*, and *William atte Brigge* were the Keepers of this Fraternity of S. *Anne*.

One of the Articles of this Guild was, ‘If ‘any of the Company be of wicked Fame ‘of his Body, and take other Wives than his ‘own. Or if he be ſingle man, and be hold ‘a common Lechour, or Contehour, or re‘bel of his Tongue; He ſhall be warned of ‘the Warden three times: and if he will ‘not himſelf amend, he ſhall pay to the War‘dens al his Arrearages that he oweth to the ‘Company, and he ſhall be put off for ever‘more. So that the good men of the Com‘pany be not ſlaundered, bycauſe of him.

Proviſion alſo was here made, for ſuch as fel in Miſchief by Sickneſs of Body, or by

Robbery by Lond or by Water, or by Fire brennyng, or by Elde of body, or by Contek he leeſe hand, finger, or other Member of his body: wherefore he may not work, and live of his Craft; ſo that it be not at his Aſſault, no at his deſert; but at his defence by Record of his neighbours: And if he have wel and truly payd his Quarteridges and other things, as the good men of the Company doen; he ſhall have of the Silver of the Quarteridges of the Box every Week, for terme of his Life, x pence halfpeny, in helping of his Suſtinence, he praying for al the Company: And at his dying ſhal have the Light and Maſſes, as is beforeſeid.

And if ony man be of good State, and uſe hym to ly long in Bed; and at riſing of his bed, nay wil not work, but wyn his Suſtenance, and keep his houſe; and go to the Tavern, to the Wyne, to the Ale, to wraſtling, to ſchetyng; [*i. e.* Shooting] and in this maner falleth poor, and left his Cattel in his Defaut for Succour; and truſt to be holpen by the Fraternity; that man ſhal never have good, no help of Companie, neither in his lyfe, no at his dethe; but he ſhal be put off for evermore of the Companie, *&c.*

Theſe are ſome of the Articles of this and ſuch like Guilds: which the Citizens were very fond of entring themſelves Members of in the reign of King *Edward* III. But were narrowly lookt into about the middle of *Richard* II.

This Church rebuilt.

This Church demoliſhed by the great Fire, was rebuilt, and is now a very large and comely Building, furniſhed with a pair of Organs.

Benefactors thereunto.

*Benefactors* towards the finiſhing and adorning the Inſide of the Church, and building the Vicaridge Houſe, were among others, theſe:

Sir *John Langham*, Bart. who gave 250 *l.*

*Edward* Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*, ſometime Incumbent here, 50 *l.*

No Gifts.

No Gifts, Legacies, or Bequeſts, are belonging to this Church or Pariſh, as it was given in at the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1693. But there be two weekly Lectures; one preached on *Tueſdays*, at 30 *l. per ann.* Another on *Thurſdays*, alſo at 30 *l. per ann.*

Lectures.

School.

There is one Grammar School kept over the Veſtry.

Parſonage.

There was no Parſonage or Vicarage Houſe before the Fire. Since the Fire, the Pariſh took a piece of Ground of the City of *London*, for a certain number of Years, at the yearly Rent of 20 *l.* and there built an Houſe for the Vicar.

Glebe.

The Glebe does not now appear; but in the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1636. in the Preſentment, was brought in Rent for two Tenements at 8 *l. per Ann.*

An Award between this Pariſh and Baliol College.

The Maſter and Scholars of *Baliol College* in *Oxford*, are the Impropriators of this Church. And a Law-ſuit ariſing between them and the Pariſh, for Arrears of the ſaid impropriate Tithes in the Year 1694. both Parties referred themſelves to the final determination of Sir *Nic. Letchmere*, and Sir *John Powel*, Kts. two of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and bound themſelves in the Penalty of 500 *l.* by Obligation, to ſtand to their Arbitrement: Which was, to pay to *John Sayer*, Clerk, the Leſſee, 300 *l.* in full Diſcharge of all Arrears. The Inhabitants or Occupiers of Houſes in the Pariſh, to pay unto the Maſter and Scholars of the ſaid College, 150 *l.* free of all Taxes, at the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin. And hereafter, the ſaid Pariſh to pay their Tiths for ever, unto the ſaid Maſter and Scholars, or their Leſſee, according to the Rate to which the Inhabitants were aſſeſſed, in a Scedule annexed: The Chancel, for ever hereafter, to be repaired by the Inhabitants, they receiving the Profits of the Burials there. The ſaid Maſter and Scholars, to pay to the Vicar of the Pariſh, within ten Days, 40 *l.* for two Years paſt. And 20 *l. per ann.* for ever, to the ſaid Vicar, and his Succeſſors. Which ſaid 20 *l.* had been always paid by the College to the Vicar. This Award to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, at the Charge of the College, within two Years after the Date of theſe preſents, being the 20 *Jan.* 6 *W.* III. 1694. In which Act it appears, that the Rate of the Houſes in the above mentioned Scedule, amounted to 150 *l. per Ann.* free of all Taxes; and to be paid by quarterly Payments: and was to be in full diſcharge of all Tiths, and Eccleſiaſtical Dues whatſoever.]

Streets, Lanes, *&c.* in this Ward.

Now for the preſent State of this Ward. The Streets and Lanes in this Ward, are theſe following.

*R. P.*

*Cheap Ward.*

*Cheap Ward*, on the North ſide, begins about 54 Foot from the Eaſt corner of *Milk ſtreet*; and runs Eaſtward to the Weſt end of the *Poultry*. And on the South ſide, from about 33 Foot Weſt of *Bow lane* corner, runs Eaſtwards to the entrance into *Bucklerſbury*. *Honey lane* Market hath the Eaſt part of it, a little Weſtward of the Market-houſe. *Old Jury*, the South part on both ſides, as far as Sir *Robert Clayton*'s Houſe, which is about 136 Foot. *Bucklersbury*, all the Street on both ſides, except about 80 Foot of the Eaſt end. *Pancraſe lane*, on both ſides, for 60 Foot, and then on the North ſide only to *Kingſtreet*. New *Queen ſtreet*, on both ſides, as far as *Pancraſe lane* on the Eaſt ſide, and *George Tard* on the Weſt. The *Poultry*, on the North ſide from *Cheapſide*, to the Eaſt corner of St. *Mildreds* Church: And on the South ſide, from *Cheapſide* to the corner by the *Stocks Market*.

*Hony lane Market.*

*Old Jury.*

*Bucklersbury.*

*Pancrace lane.*

New *Queen ſtreet.*

The *Poultry.*

*Ironmonger lane*, the whole. New *Kingſtreet*, the whole. St. *Laurence lane*, the whole. *Cateaten ſtreet*, on the North ſide, from the Weſt corner of St. *Laurence Jury* Church, to within 25 Foot of *Baſſiſhaw ſtreet*; and on the South ſide, from about 96 Foot Weſt of St. *Laurence* Church, to about 40 Foot beyond *Ironmonger lane* Eaſtwards.

*Ironmonger lane.*

New *King ſtreet*

St. *Laurence lane.*

*Cateaten ſtreet.*

*Bow lane.*

*Bow lane* hath not above 48 Foot on the Weſt ſide of the North end; and about 60 Foot on the Eaſt ſide of the North end: All *Guildhall*, and the Fore-Court, is in this Ward, but not *Blackwel-hall*. All which ſaid Streets and Lanes, as thus ſevered from other Wards, appear by the *Girt Line* in the Map: And of theſe Places in order.

*Guild Hall.*

*Cheapſide.*

*Cheapſide* is a very ſtately ſpacious Street, adorned with lofty Buildings; well inhabited by Goldſmiths, Linnen Drapers, Haberdaſhers, and other great Dealers. The Street, (which is throughout of an equal length) begins Weſtward at *Pater noſter row*, by the Conduit, not yet finiſhed; and in a ſtreight Line runs to the *Poultry*; and from thence to the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhil*. But the whole Street lying in ſeveral Wards, the Courts and Alleys will be taken Notice of, as they lie in their reſpective Wards. And as this Street is yet eſteemed the principal High ſtreet in the City, ſo it was formerly graced with a great Conduit, a Standard, and a ſtately Croſs; which laſt was pulled down in the *Civil Wars*. In the laſt part, almoſt over againſt *Mercers Chappel*, ſtood a great Conduit; but this Conduit ſtanding almoſt in the middle of the Street, being incommodious for Coaches and Carts, was thought fit by the Magiſtracy, after the great Fire, to be taken down, and built no more.

*Hony lane.*
*Hony lane Market.*
*Robin Hood Alley.*
*Trump Alley.*

Adjoining to this Street, on the North ſide, is *Hony lane*; being now, as it were, an Alley with a Free ſtone pavement, ſerving as a paſſage to *Hony lane* Market; the former Lane, and other Buildings, being, ſince the Fire of *London*, converted into this Market. Amongſt which Buildings, was the Pariſh Church of St. *Alhallows Hony lane*; and by reaſon it was thought fit not to rebuild it, the Pariſh is united to St. *Mary le Bow*. This Market is well ſerved every Week, on *Mondays, Wedneſdays, Fridays* and *Saturdays*, with Proviſions. The Place taken up by this Market, is ſpacious; being in length, from Eaſt to Weſt, 193 Feet; and from North to South, 97 Feet. In the middle, is a large and ſquare Market-houſe, ſtanding on Pillars, with Rooms over it, and a Bell Tower in the midſt. There is in the Market, 135 ſtanding Stalls for Butchers, with Racks, Blocks, and other Neceſſaries; all covered over, to ſhelter them from the Injury of Weather; and alſo, ſeveral Stalls for Fruiterers. The Weſt end of the Market lyeth open to *Milkſtreet*, where there is a Cock of Conduit Water, for the uſe of the Market. There are two other Paſſages unto it, that is, one out of St. *Laurence Lane*, beſides that which comes out of *Cheapſide*; which Paſſages are inhabited by *Grocers, Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, Victuallers*, and *Cheeſemongers*. On the Northweſt corner of this Market, is *Robinhood Alley*, being a paſſage into *Milkſtreet*. *Trump Alley* lieth againſt *Bow* Church; which, turning Eaſtward, falleth into St. *Laurence Lane*: This Alley is indifferent good in the middle part, but the entrances are but narrow.

*Mercers Chappel.*

*Mercers Chappel*: As to the preſent ſtate of this Chappel, it is a very fair Building, containing, beſides the Hall where the Company meets about their Affairs, ſeveral other Rooms and Appartments, running backwards, with a large pair of Gates opening into *Ironmonger lane*. In the Chappel, was lately preached every *Sunday* Morning, a Sermon in *Italian*, ſet up by the *Italian* Merchants. The Front of this Chappel is in *Cheapſide*, being an arched Pile of Free ſtone Building, which gives entrance into the Chappel. Over the *Portico*, is the Figure of a Maiden-head, crowned with a Chaplet of Roſes, and her Hair diſhevelled, being the Arms of the Company; with a *Cupid* on each ſide. Over this, an Iron Balcony, with two other Figures ſtanding in Nitches: And over theſe, being a Story higher, is the Figure of *Charity* ſitting with Children; and over this another Balcony.

*Old Jury.*

The *Old Jury*, Eaſt of this Chappel, hath but a little part in this Ward, as was ſhewed before; the reſt is in *Coleman ſtreet* Ward.

*St. Mary Colechurch.*
*Dove Court.*

On the South end, and Weſt ſide of this Street, ſtood the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Colechurch*. In this part of the *Old Jury*, is *Dove Court*, being but ordinary; and is a paſſage into *Grocers Alley*.

*Bird in hand Alley.*
*Feathers Court.*
*Golden Leg Court.*
*Crown Court.*

Then on the South ſide of *Cheapſide*, and over againſt *Mercers Chappel*, is *Bird in Hand Alley*, which is but indifferent. *Feathers Court*, which is alſo but ordinary. *Golden Leg Court*, or *Leg Court*, over againſt St. *Laurence Lane*; but narrow, and none of the beſt. *Crown Court*, alſo oppoſite to St. *Laurence Lane*; a very handſome open Place, with good Houſes; neatly kept, and well inhabited.

*Bucklers bury.*

*Bucklerſbury* turneth out of *Cheapſide*, and runneth on the back ſide of the *Poultry*, unto *Walbrook*: A Street very well built, and inhabited by Tradeſmen, eſpecially Drugſters and Furriers.

*Barge Yard.*

*Barge Yard*, a handſome open Place, and very well inhabited, having ſome large Houſes at the upper end; in one of which, Sir *Theodore Janſon*, Kt. dwelleth, or lately did.

*Pancraſe lane.*
*St. Pancraſe Soper lane.*
*St. Benet Sherehog.*

Toward the Weſt end of this Street, and on the South ſide, is *Pancraſe lane*, which falleth into *Queens ſtreet*. The North ſide of which Lane is in this Ward; and the South in *Cordwainers* Ward. On this North ſide of the Lane, were two Pariſh Churches, *viz.* St. *Pancraſe Sopar lane*, and St. *Benet Sherehog*. That of St. *Pancraſe*, was conſumed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Pariſh united to St. *Mary le Bow*. And the Place where the Church ſtood, is incloſed for a burial Place for the Pariſhoners. And over part of it, upon Columns, ſtands a Ciſtern to receive Water, which formerly came to the great Conduit at the Eaſt end of *Cheapſide*.

*St Benet Sherehog Church.*

The Pariſh Church of St. *Benet Sherehog*, is ſeated alſo on the North ſide of *Pancraſe lane*, and formerly called St. *Sithes* Church. The Prior of St. *Mary Overies* was Patron of this Church: It was burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt. But the ſmall Pariſh is united unto St. *Stephen Walbrook*; and the Place where the Church ſtood, is ſevered with a Brick Wall, for a burying Place for the Inhabitants.

*New Queen ſtreet.*

*New Queen ſtreet*, ſo called, as being a new Street ſince the Fire of *London*, built in the Place of *Sopar lane*, but much broader. Which ſaid Street fronts *New King ſtreet*: Which was alſo made ſo ſpacious for the Grace of *Guildhall*, that fronteth both; and for the Conveniency of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and City Officers in their paſſage from *Guild hall*, to take Barge at the *Three Crane ſtairs*, at the lower end of this *Street*, to be rowed to *Weſtminſter*, for the new Lord Maior to be ſworn by the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

*Weld Court.*
*George Yard.*
*Bow Lane.*

The part of the Street in this Ward, goeth no further than *Pancraſe lane* on the Eaſt ſide, and to *Weld Court* on the Weſt ſide; which is a very good large Place, with an open paſſage, and well inhabited; which falls into *George Yard*. This Yard hath a Paſſage into *Bow Lane*, and hath but a ſmall part in this Ward: the like hath *George Yard*, as hath alſo *Weld Court*, the greateſt being in *Cordwainer* Ward, where they are taken notice of.

*The Poultry.*
*Scalding Alley.*

The *Poultry*, a good large and broad Street, and a very great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, and Foot Paſſengers, being ſeated in the Heart of the City, and leading to and from the *Royal Exchange*; and from thence to *Fleetſtreet*, the *Strand*, *Weſtminſter*, and the Weſtern Parts: And therefore ſo well inhabited by great Tradeſmen. It begins on the Weſt, by the *Old Jury*, where *Cheapſide* ends, and reaches to the *Stocks Market*, by *Cornhill*. On the North ſide is *Scalding Alley*, a large Place, containing two or three Alleys, and a ſquare Court with good Buildings, and well inhabited; but the greateſt part is in *Breadſtreet* Ward, where it is mentioned.

*St. Mildreds.*

St. *Mildreds Poultry*; this Church is neatly built of Free ſtone, with a graceful Dial hanging over into the Street. The Church was deſtroyed in the great Fire of *London*, and rebuilt as now it is; and to this is united the Pariſh of St. *Mary Colechurch*.

*Poultry Counter.*

Somewhat Weſt to this Church is the *Poultry Counter*, being the Priſon belonging to one of the Sheriffs of *London*, for all ſuch as are Arreſted within the City and Liberties thereof, Woodſtreet Counter.

thereof. And beſides this Priſon, there is another of the ſame nature in *Woodſtreet*, for the other Sheriff; both being of the ſame nature, and have the like Officers for the execution of the Concerns belonging thereunto, as ſhall be here taken Notice of. So that what is ſaid here for the *Poultry* Counter, belongs alſo to *Woodſtreet* Counter.

The Charge of thoſe Priſons is committed to the Sheriffs, who always enter into their Office, on the 28th of *September*, which is the Eve of St. *Michael* the Archangel; and are accordingly ſworn to the Charge of the ſaid Office.

Officers of the Counters.

Under the Sheriffs there are divers other Officers belonging alike in both Counters; who give Security to the Sheriffs, for their true and faithful execution of their ſeveral Offices.

The Secondary.

1. The firſt and principal Officer, next to the Sheriff, is the *Secondary*. Whoſe Office is to return *Writs*, mark *Warrants*, impanel *Juries* for the Courts both above and below, and alſo for the Seſſions.

Clerk of the Papers.

2. The *Clerk* of the *Papers*. Whoſe Office is to impannel *Juries* for the *Sheriff's Court*; he enters up *Judgment*, and makes out all *Proceſſes* for the *Sheriff's Courts*.

Clerk Sitters.

3. Four *Clerk Sitters*. Who enter *Actions*, take *Bails*, receive *Verdicts* after Trials, &c.

Serjeants and their Yeomen.

4. Eighteen *Serjeants* at Mace; and every Serjeant hath his *Yeoman*. Their Office is to Arreſt, execute all *Proceſſes*, ſerve *Writs* and *Executions* upon Actions; and ſummons from above, as well as from the Courts below. And each of theſe Serjeants gives 400 *l.* Security to the Sheriff, for the due Execution of their Office. They wear blue coloured Cloth Gowns, which are allowed them by the Sheriffs yearly, which they always wear upon their waiting Days. Four of theſe *Serjeants*, and as many *Yeomen* out of each Counter, wait upon their reſpective *Sheriff* daily; and during the time of Seſſions, double the number. At which time, in the Mornings they bring the Priſoners down from *Newgate* to the Seſſions-Houſe, and put them in the Dock; and wait there all Day, and return the Priſoners back to the *Goal* at Night: And upon the Execution Days, ſee the condemned Priſoners Executed.

Maſter Keeper.

Unto each *Counter* alſo belongs a Maſter *Keeper*; and under him, two *Turn-keys*, and other Servitors.

Relief.

The poorer ſort of Priſoners, as well in this *Counter*, as in that in *Woodſtreet*, receive daily Relief from the Sheriff's Table, of all the broken Meat and Bread. And there are divers Gifts given by ſeveral well diſpoſed People, towards their Subſiſtance: Of which, ſuch as I could procure, (beſides thoſe taken Notice of in the ſeveral Parts of this Book) I have here inſerted. And beſides which, there are other Benevolences frequently ſent to all the Priſons in *London*, by charitable Perſons; many of which do conceal their Names, doing it only for charity ſake. And there are other Gifts, ſome for the Releaſement of ſuch as lie in only for Priſon Fees; and for others, for the Releaſe of ſuch, whoſe Debts amount not to above ſuch or ſuch a Sum.

### *Benefactors to this Counter.*

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *William Lambe*, Clothworker. | 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. *Robert Dove*, Merchant Taylor. | 05 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir *Wolſton Dixie*, Skinner. - | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| The Lady *Ramſey*. - - - | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. *Ric. Jacob*, Vintner, *per an.* | 02 | 0 | 0 |
| *John Fuller*, Eſq; *per an.* - - | 02 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. *John Kendrick*, Draper, *per an.* | 02 | 0 | 0 |
| *Baptiſt* Lord *Hicks*. - - - | 10 | 0 | 0 |

Theſe Perſons gave the like Charity to *Woodſtreet Counter*.

Grocers Al

*Grocers Alley*. This Lane is but ordinary, and generally inhabited by Alehouſe-keepers, called *Spunging-houſes*; for that the Serjeants belonging to the *Poultry Counter*, bring their Priſoners to theſe Houſes, and there lock them up, until ſuch time as they can ſee to make an Agreement with their Creditors, and not be run into the Priſon; which is a great Conveniency.

Grocers Hall.

On the Weſt ſide of this Alley, is a Paſſage into the *Old Jury*, through *Dove Court*. At the upper end of the Alley, is *Grocers Hall*; a large Building, with a ſpatious Court before it, and a Garden behind. Of late Years, the Company of *Grocers* have Lett the ſaid Hall, and other Rooms (except ſome for the Company's Uſe, to keep their Courts in) to the Maior, or to the Sheriffs, to keep their Maioralties or Shrievalties in. But now it is wholly employed by the *Bank of England*, and the Governors and Directors thereof

Ironmonger lane.

Then Weſtward is *Old Jury*, before mentioned; and then *Ironmonger lane*. This Lane cometh out of *Catteaten ſtreet*, and falleth into *Cheapſide*. 'Tis a Place well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers. On the Eaſt ſide is *Church Alley*, which hath a good open Free ſtone paſſage on the South ſide of St. *Olaves* Church yard, into the *Old Jury*. And on the Weſt ſide of this Lane, is a paſſage into *New Kingſtreet*. In this Lane was the Pariſh Church of St. *Martins Ironmonger lane*, and being burnt down in the Fire of *London*, is not rebuilt; but the Pariſh united to St. *Olave Jury*.

New King-ſtreet.

More Weſt, is *New Kingſtreet*, built ſince the Fire of *London*; a very ſpacious Street, garniſhed with very good Buildings; which are well inhabited by *Norwich Factors*, and other Wholeſale Dealers, of Wealth and Reputation.

It comes out of *Cheapſide*, and falleth into *Catteaten ſtreet*, right againſt *Guild hall*. On the Weſt ſide of this Street, is an open Paſſage, or rather a ſhort Street; which goeth into St. *Lawrence lane*; but hath, as yet, no Name given it.

St. Laurence Lane.

Still Weſt, the next Lane is St. *Laurence Lane*, ſo called from St. *Lawrence* Church, ſeated at the lower end fronting the Lane, and ſtanding in *Catteaton ſtreet*. This Lane is well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers. On the Weſt ſide is an open Paſſage which leadeth to *Hony lane*, viz. *Duke ſtreet*. On the ſame ſide, is the old Inn called *Bloſſom's Inn*, corruptly called *Boſome's Inn*; and hath the Sign of St. *Laurence* upon a *Grid-Iron*, in a Border of Flowers and Bloſſoms. This Inn is very large, and much reſorted unto by Carriers and others. It hath a back Gate into *Hony lane* Market.

Bloſſoms Inn.

Caſtle Court.

More Weſtwards, and on the ſame ſide, is *Caſtle Court*, which is indifferent broad, with pretty good Houſes. It hath a paſſage into *Montford's Court*, which leadeth into *Milkſtreet*, but not in this Ward.

Montford's Court.

Catteaton Street.

*Catteaton ſtreet* comes from the corner of *Milk ſtreet*, and goes to *Baſſiſhaw ſtreet*. It is a Street of a good Trade, and well inhabited. On the North ſide, ſomewhat Eaſt from St. *Laurence*, is *Blackwel hall Court*, ſo called, as

Blackwel hall Court.

adjoining to *Blackwel hall*; into which it hath an entrance. Here is one large Houſe, the Habitation of Alderman *Corniſh* in his Life. Fronting *Kingſtreet*, but parted by *Catteaton ſtreet*, is a Street anſwerable to *Kingſtreet* for bigneſs and goodneſs of Houſes; and this openeth into the large Court before *Guild-hall*: having on the Weſt ſide corner, the large Church of St. *Laurence Jury*. It was deſtroyed by the Fire, rebuilt ſpaciouſly and beautifully; and St. *Magdalen Milkſtreet* Pariſh, united to it.

St. *Laurence Jury* Church.

This Church hath a fine Front into *Guild-hall Court* or *Yard*, which is ſpacious for the reception of Coaches. The Eaſt ſide of this Court is taken up by *Blackwel hall*, and the Lord Maior's Chappel. On the North ſide is the Front of *Guild-hall*: On the Weſt ſide are new Brick Buildings ſuſtained by Pillars; the Rooms above injoyed by the City Officers; under which it lies open, for the ſtanding of the Coaches and Horſes of the Lord Maior and Aldermen in rainy Weather. And out of this Court, is a ſmall winding Paſſage round St. *Laurence* Church into *Catteaten ſtreet*.

*Guild-hall.*

*Guild-hall*, an auguſt and ſtately Structure, the Place where the Courts for the City Affairs are kept. It hath a ſpacious Hall, adorned with the Pictures of divers of the Kings and Queens; ſome Lord Chancellors and Keepers; many of the Judges, all in their Robes, and whole lengths; drawn by the curious Pencil of Mr. *Wright*, a Painter of Note in thoſe Days. About the middle of the Hall, on the North ſide, you aſcend up by ſtone Steps into the ſeveral Rooms appointed for Offices, Courts, and other uſes. This *Guild-hall* was deſtroyed by the great Fire, except the Stone Walls of the Hall: The Maior's Court, Orphans Court, Councel Chamber, a Porch, Chappel, and ſome other Buildings, which remained in their Ruins. But the Roofs, the Floors, and what elſe was therein, were conſumed. Theſe Rooms, Courts, and Offices, are appropriated to the ſame places wherein they were kept formerly; but much more regular, and loftier, and more ſubſtantially built: The great Hall being formerly in height, as to the upright of the Walls, not above Thirty Foot, which now are raiſed Twenty Foot higher on either ſide, and at both ends; where there are fair Windows, and Eight large Windows on either ſide, of ſixteen Foot high, each Window; where there were none before. And over all, the flat Roof and Platform leaded, with Battlements about it; whereas, before, the Roof did meet at the top, as in common Buildings.

This Hall is in length, from Eaſt to Weſt, 170 Foot; and in breadth, 68 Foot.

The rebuilding of this Hall, ſince the Fire of *London*, 1666. with the Courts, Offices, and Chambers thereto belonging; and the Court-yard, and Chappel, did amount to above 40000 *l.*

I have here inſerted a Proſpect of this publick Building, with the Courtyard before it, as you come up *Kingſtreet* towards it.

But as to the Power, Cuſtoms, and Practices of the ſeveral Courts herein kept, they will be largely treated of in due place.

There are to Watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, One Conſtable and a Beadle, with Twenty five Watchmen.

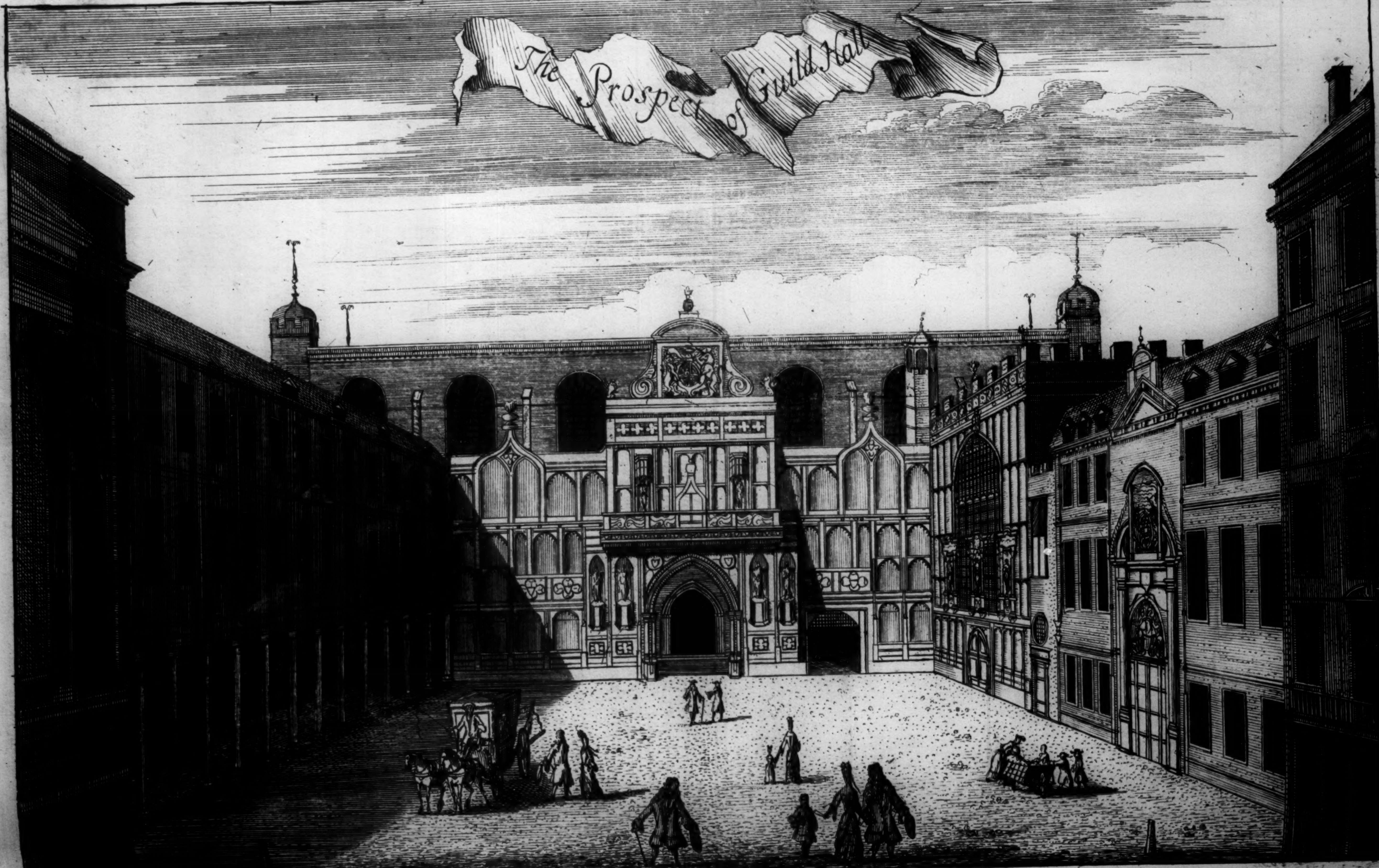
The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild-hall*, in the Month of *February*.]

And thus much for *Cheap-Ward*, which hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Councellors Eleven, Conſtables Eleven, Scavengers Nine, for the Ward Mote Inqueſt Twelve, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 72 *l.* 16 *s.* And in the *Exchequer*, at 72 *l.* * 11 *s.*

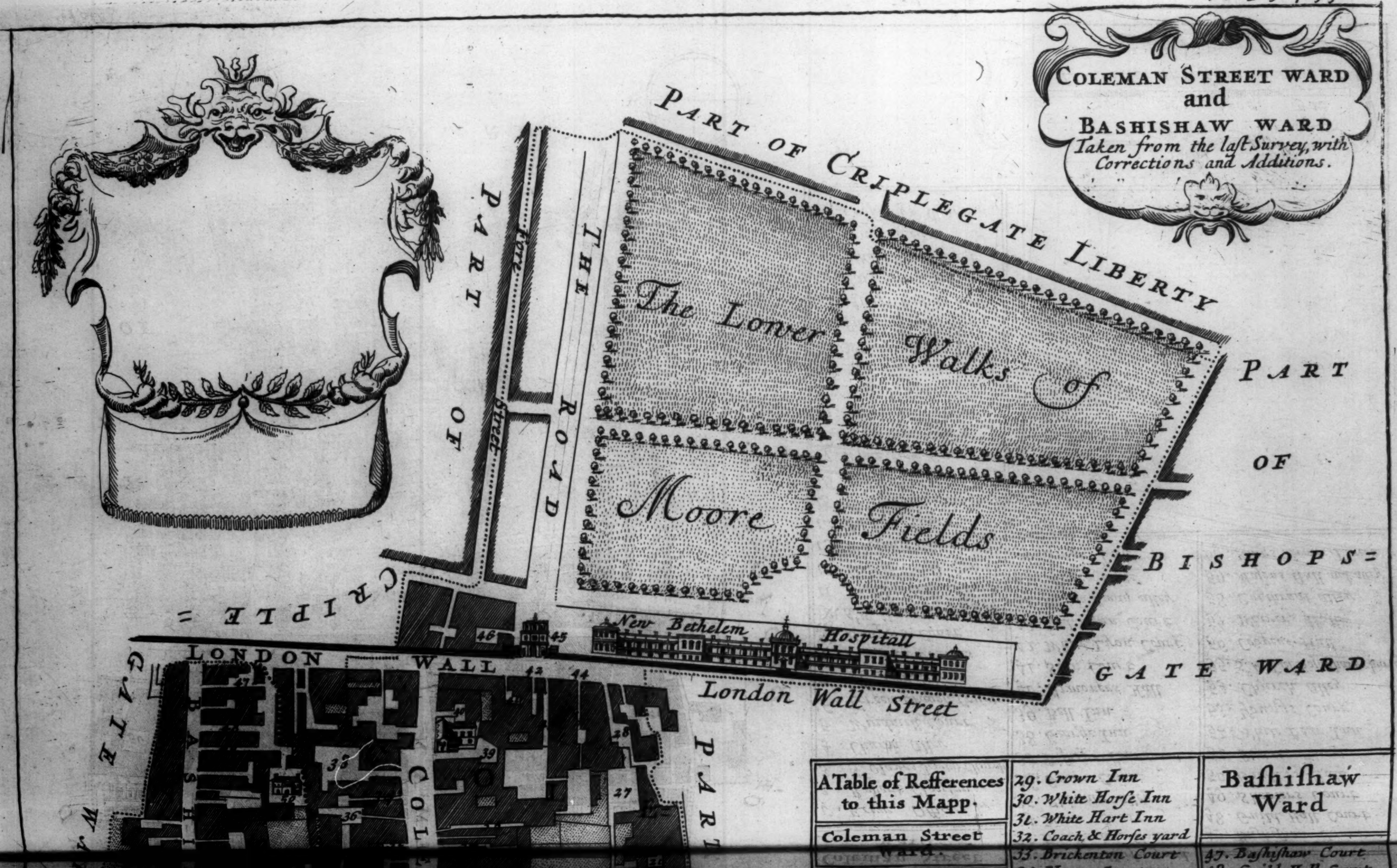
*At 72 *l* Firſt Edit.

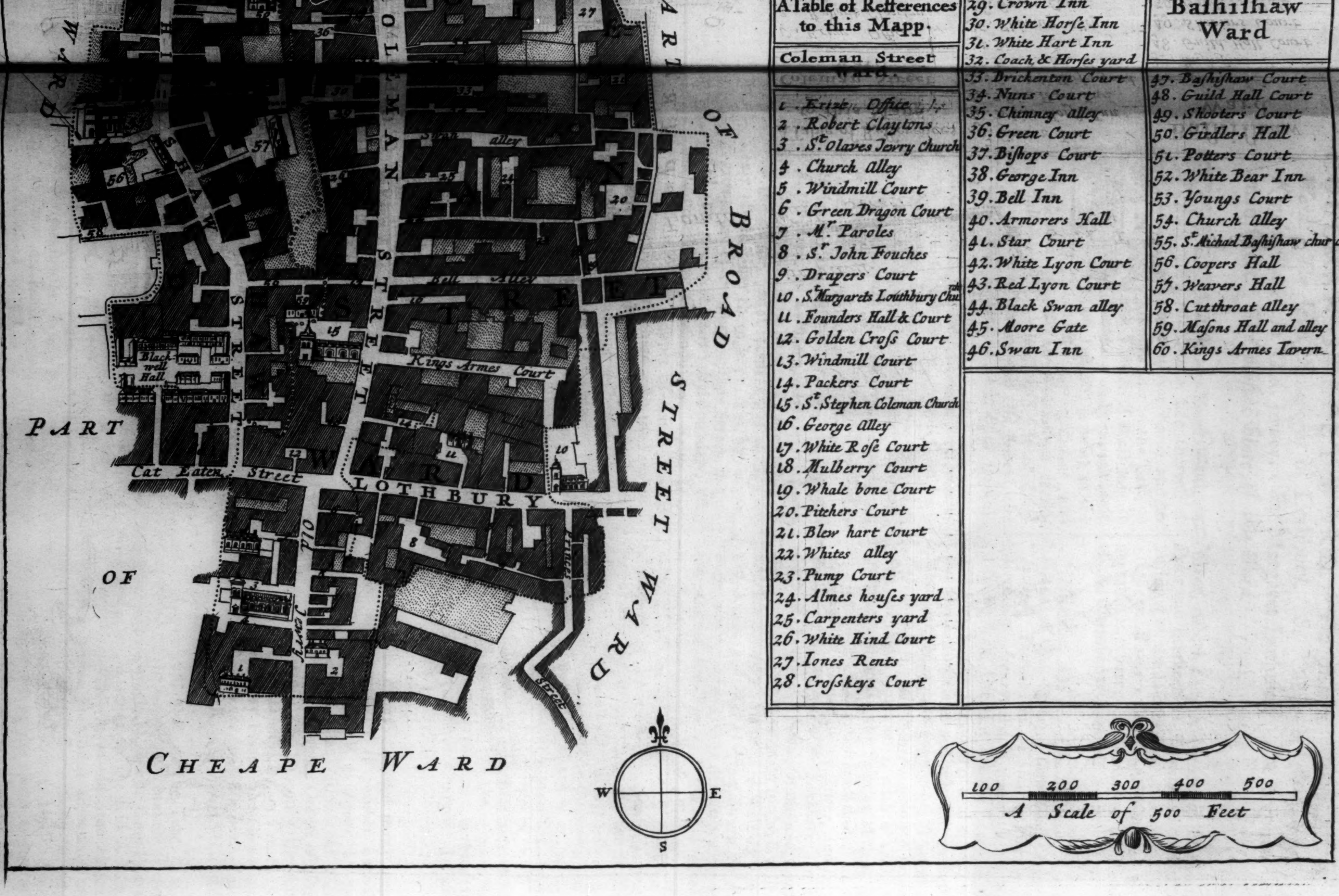
The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *William Humphreys*, Kt. and Bar.

V1:B·3:p52.


The Prospect of Guild Hall

Vl. B3. P53.


COLEMAN STREET WARD
and
BASHISHAW WARD
Taken from the last Survey, with Corrections and Additions.
PART OF CRIPLEGATE LIBERTY
PART OF BISHOPS=GATE WARD
PART OF CRIPLE=GATE WA
The Lower Walks of Moore Fields
THE ROAD
Fore Street
New Bethelem Hospitall
London Wall Street
LONDON WALL
PART
COL
BASHI
27
28
35
36
39
42
44
45
46
47
A Table of Refferences to this Mapp.
Coleman Street Ward.
29. Crown Inn
30. White Horse Inn
31. White Hart Inn
32. Coach & Horses yard
33. Brickenton Court
Bashishaw Ward
47. Bashishaw Court


PART OF BROAD STREET WARD
PART OF CHEAPE WARD
COLEMAN STREET
BASHISHAW STREET
COLEMAN STREET WARD
LOTHBURY
Kings Armes Court
Cat Eaten Street
Old Jewry
Bell Alley
Swan alley
Princes Street
Black well Hall
W
E
S
A Scale of 500 Feet
100
200
300
400
500

A Table of Refferences to this Mapp.

**Coleman Street Ward.**

1. Excise Office
2. Robert Claytons
3. St. Olaves Jewry Church
4. Church alley
5. Windmill Court
6. Green Dragon Court
7. Mr. Paroles
8. Sr. John Fouches
9. Drapers Court
10. St. Margarets Louthbury Church
11. Founders Hall & Court
12. Golden Croſs Court
13. Windmill Court
14. Packers Court
15. St. Stephen Coleman Church
16. George alley
17. White Roſe Court
18. Mulberry Court
19. Whale bone Court
20. Pitchers Court
21. Blew hart Court
22. Whites alley
23. Pump Court
24. Almes houſes yard
25. Carpenters yard
26. White Hind Court
27. Iones Rents
28. Croſskeys Court
29. Crown Inn
30. White Horſe Inn
31. White Hart Inn
32. Coach & Horſes yard
33. Brickenton Court
34. Nuns Court
35. Chimney alley
36. Green Court
37. Biſhops Court
38. George Inn
39. Bell Inn
40. Armorers Hall
41. Star Court
42. White Lyon Court
43. Red Lyon Court
44. Black Swan alley
45. Moore Gate
46. Swan Inn

**Bashishaw Ward**

47. Baſhiſhaw Court
48. Guild Hall Court
49. Shooters Court
50. Girdlers Hall
51. Potters Court
52. White Bear Inn
53. Youngs Court
54. Church alley
55. St. Michael Baſhiſhaw church
56. Coopers Hall
57. Weavers Hall
58. Cutthroat alley
59. Maſons Hall and alley
60. Kings Armes Tavern

# CHAP. IV.

## COLEMAN STREET WARD. *The Bounds. Antiquities in this Ward. The* Jews Synagogue *in* Lothbury. *St.* Olave *in the* Jewry. *The King's Palace in* Old Jewry. *St.* Margaret Lothbury. *St.* Stephen Coleman ſtreet. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

The Bounds.

NEXT to *Cheape* Ward, on the North ſide thereof, is *Colemanſtreet* Ward; and beginneth alſo in the Eaſt, on the Courſe of *Walbrook*, in *Lothbury*, and runneth Weſt, (on the South ſide) to the end of *Ironmongers lane*; and on the North ſide, to the Weſt corner of *Baſings Hall ſtreet*. On the South ſide of *Lothbury*, is the Street called the *Old Jewry*; the one half, and better, on both ſides towards *Cheape*, is of this Ward.

On the North ſide lieth *Colman ſtreet*, whereof the Ward taketh Name, wholly on both ſides North to *London-wall*; and from that North end along by the Wall, and *Moorgate*, Eaſt, to the Courſe of *Walbrook*. And again, from *Coleman ſtreet*, Weſt, to the Iron Grates; and theſe be the Bounds in this Ward.

Antiquities in this Ward. *Lothbury.*

The Jews Synagogue in *Lothbury.*

*Antiquities* therein to be noted, are theſe: *Firſt*, the Street of *Lothbery*, *Lathbery*, or *Loadbery*, (for by all theſe Names have I read it) took the Name (as it ſeemeth) of a *Bery*, or *Court* of old time there kept; but by whom, is grown out of memory. This Street is poſſeſſed (for the moſt part) by Founders, that caſt Candleſticks, Chafingdiſhes, Spice Morters, and ſuch like Copper or Laten Works, and do afterward turn them with the Foot, and not with the Wheel, to make them ſmooth and bright; with turning and ſcratting, (as ſome do term it) making a loathſome Noiſe to the By-paſſers, that have not been uſed to the like; and therefore by them diſdainfully called *Lothbury*. On the South ſide of this Street, amongſt the Founders, be ſome fair Houſes and large, for Merchants; namely, one that of old time was the *Jews Synagogue*. Which was defaced by the Citizens of *London*, after they had ſlain 700 *Jews*, and ſpoiled the reſidue of their Goods, in the Year 1262. the 47 of *Hen.* the IIId. And not long after, in the Year 1291. King *Edward* the firſt baniſhed the remnant of the *Jews* out of *England*, as is afore ſhewed.

Poſſeſſed afterwards by Friers.

*Fratres de Sacca, or, de Pœnitentia*: i. e. Friers of Repentance, or of Sackcloth

*Colechurch-ſtreet*, or *Old Jewry.*

The ſaid *Synagogue* being ſo ſuppreſſed, certain Friers got poſſeſſion thereof. For in the Year 1257. (ſaith *Mathew Paris*) there were ſeen in *London*, a new Order of Friers, called, *De Pœnitentia Jeſu*, or *Fratres de Sacca*, becauſe they were apparelled in Sackcloth; who had their Houſe in *London*, near unto *Alderſgate*, without the Gate; and had Licence of *Henry* III. in the 54th of his Reign, to remove from thence to any other Place: And in the 56th, he gave unto them this *Jews Synagogue*. After which time, *Eleanor* the Queen, Wife to *Edward* the Iſt, took into her protection, and warranted unto the Prior and Brethren *De pœnitentia Jeſu Chriſti* of *London*, the ſaid Land and Building in *Colechurch ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in the *Jury*, and St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury*; by her granted, with conſent of *Stephen de Fulborn*, Underwarden of the Bridge-houſe, and other Brethren of that Houſe; for Threeſcore Marks of Silver, which they had received of the ſaid Prior and Brethren of *Repentance*, toward the building of the ſaid Bridge.

Queen *Eleanors* Charter to thoſe Friers. *Lib. Horn.* *J. S.*

Queen *Eleanors* Charter will not be unacceptable to repeat, as it ſtands in the Records of the Chamber of *London*.

'*Alianora, Dei gra. &c. Alianor*, by the 'Grace of God Queen of *England*, Lady of '*Ireland*, Dutches of *Aquitain*, and by our 'Lord King *Henry*; To al that ſhal ſe or hear 'this Writing, Greeting in the Lord. Know 'yee that we are bound and held for Us and 'our Heirs, to defend and warrant againſt al 'Men for ever, to the Priors and Friers of the '*Repentance of Jeſus Chriſt*, abiding in *London*, al their Tenements, with al their Appurtinences, which the Prior and Friers have 'in the Street called *Colcherchſtrate*, in the 'Pariſh of St. *Olaves* in the *Jewry*, and in the 'Pariſh of S. *Margaret de Lothbury*, in the 'City of *London*; by the Grant and Confirmation which we have made to the ſaid Prior 'and Brethren by this preſent Writing; with 'the Aſſent and Wil of Frier *Steven de Fulburn*, under *Cuſtos* of the Bridge-houſe, and 'the reſt of the Friers of the ſaid Houſe; 'for Sixty Marks of Silver, which we have 'received of the ſaid Prior and Brethren of '*Repentance of Jeſus Chriſt*, towards the building of the ſaid Bridge; and for the finding 'of one Chaplain, which the ſame Prior and 'Brethren perpetually find at their own Coſts; 'celebrating Service for the Soul of *Richard le Ken*. Which *Richard* bequeathed and aſſigned al the foreſaid Tenements, with al 'the Appurtinences, to the Brethren of the 'ſaid Houſe of the Bridg, for the ſuſtentation 'of one Chaplain, to celebrate Service for 'his Soul for ever at their Charges. In witneswhereof, *&c.*]

This Order of Friers gathered many good Scholars, and multiplied in number exceedingly; until the Council at *Lyons*, by the which it was decreed, that (from that time forth) there ſhould be no more Orders of *Begging Friers* be permitted, but only the four Orders; to wit, the *Dominickes*, or Preachers, the *Minorites*, or Grey Friers, the *Carmelites*, or White Friers, and the *Auguſtines*: And ſo from that time, the *Begging Friers* decreaſed and fell to nothing.

*Rob. Fitzwalter* his Houſe, where now is *Grocers* Hall.

*Robert Large*, Maior, his Houſe.

Now it followed, that in the Year 1305. *Robert Fitzwalter* requeſted and obtained of the ſaid King *Edward* the Iſt, that the ſame Friers *of the Sacke*, might aſſign to the ſaid *Robert*, their Chappel or Church, of old time called *The Synagogue of the Jews*, near adjoyning to the then Manſion Place of the ſame *Robert*, where now ſtandeth the Grocers Hall: And the ſaid *Synagogue* was at the North corner of the *Old Jewry*. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Maior, in the Year 1439. kept his Maioralty in this Houſe, and dwelled there until his dying day.

This Houſe ſtandeth, and is of two Pariſhes, as opening into *Lothbury*, of St. *Margarets* Pariſh; and opening into the *Old Jewry*, of St. *Olaves* Pariſh. The ſaid *Robert Large* gave liberally to both theſe Pariſhes, but was buried at St. *Olaves*.

The Wind-mill Tavern in the *Old Jury*.

*Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, Maior, 1492. dwelled in this Houſe, and kept his Maioralty there. It is now a Tavern, and hath to ſign a Wind-mill.

And thus much for this Houſe, ſometime the *Jews* Synagogue; ſince, an Houſe of Friers, then a Noble-man's Houſe, after that, a Merchant's Houſe, wherein Maioralties have been kept, and now a Wine-Tavern.

The *Old Jury*. The *Jews* brought from *Roan* by *William* Duke of *Normandy*.

Then is the *Old Jury*, a Street ſo called of *Jews* ſometime dwelling there, and near adjoyning, in the Pariſhes of St. *Olave*, St. *Michael Baſſings Hall*, St. *Martin Ironmonger lane*, St. *Laurence*, called the *Jewry*, and ſo Weſt to *Woodſtreet*. *William* Duke of *Normandy*, firſt brought them from *Roan* to inhabit here.

*W. Rufus* favoured them.

*William Rufus* favoured them ſo far, that he ſware by *Luke*'s *Face*, his common Oath, if they could overcome the Chriſtians, he would be one of their Sect.

*Hen* the 2d puniſhed them.

*Henry* the II. grievouſly puniſhed them for corrupting his Coin.

*Rich.* the 1ſt forbade them to come to his Coronation.

*Richard* the I. forbade Jews and Women to be preſent at his Coronation, for fear of Inchantments. For breaking of which Commandment, many *Jews* were ſlain. Who being aſſembled to preſent the King with ſome Gift, one of them was ſtricken by a Chriſtian; which ſome unruly People perceiving, fell upon them, beat them to their Houſes, and brent them therein, or ſlew them at their coming out.

Alſo the *Jews* at *Norwich*, St. *Edmondſbury*, *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, and *Lyn*, were robbed and ſpoiled; and at *York*, to the number of 500. beſides Women and Children, entred a Tower of the Caſtle, proffered Money to be in ſurety of their Lives, but the Chriſtians would not take it: Whereupon they cut the Throats of their own Wives and Children, and caſt them over the Walls on the Chriſtians Heads; and then entring the King's Lodging, they burned both the Houſe and themſelves.

The *Jews* deſtroy themſelves.

King *John* tormented the *Jews*.

King *John*, in the 11th of his Reign, commanded all the *Jews*, both Men and Women, to be impriſoned and grievouſly puniſhed, becauſe he would have all their Money. Some of them gave all they had, and promiſed more, to eſcape ſo many kinds of Torments; for every one of them had one of their Eyes at the leaſt, plucked out. Amongſt whom there was one, which being tormented many ways, would not ranſom himſelf, till the King had cauſed (every day) one of his great Teeth to be plucked out, by the ſpace of ſeven Days; and then he gave the King Ten Thouſand Marks of Silver, to the end they ſhould pull out no more. The ſaid King, at that time, ſpoiled the *Jews* of Sixty ſix Thouſand Marks.

The Barons rifled the *Jews*.

The 17th of this King, the Barons brake into the *Jews* Houſes, rifled their Coffers, and with the Stone of their Houſes, repaired the Gates and Walls of *London*.

King *Hen* 3 eſcheted the Lands of *Benomy Mittun*, a *Jew*. *Charta* 11. of *Hen.* 3.

King *Henry* the Third, in the Eleventh of his Reign, granted to *Semaine* or *Ballaſter*, the Houſe of *Benomye Mittun* the *Jew*, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſinghaughe*, in which the ſaid *Benomye* dwelt; with the fourth part of all his Land in that Pariſh, which *William Elie* held of the Fee of *Hugh Nevell*; and all the Land in *Coleman ſtreet*, belonging to the ſaid *Benomye*; and the fourth part of the Land in the Pariſh of St. *Lawrence*, which was the Fee of *Thomas Buckerell*, and were eſcheted to the King, for the Murther which the ſaid *Benomye* committed in the City of *London*; to hold to the ſaid *Semaine*, and his Heirs, of the King, paying at *Eaſter* a pair of gilt Spurs, and to do the Service thereof due unto the Lords Court.

In like manner, and for like Services, the King granted to *Guſo*, for his homage, the other part of the Lands of the ſaid *Benomye* in St. *Michaels* Pariſh; which *Law* the Painter held, and was the Kings Exchete; and the Lands of the ſaid *Benomye*, in the ſaid Pariſh, which *Walter Turner* held, and fifteen Foot of Land, which *Hugh Harman* held, with fifteen Iron Ells of Land, and an half, in the front of *Ironmonger lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin*; which were the ſaid *Benomyes*, of the Fee of the Hoſpital of St. *Giles*; and which *Adam the Smith* held, with two Stone Houſes, which were *Moſes* the *Jew* of *Canterbury*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*; and which are of the Fee of *Arnold le Reus*, and are the Kings Exchetes, as aforeſaid.

The *Jews* builded them a Synagogue in *London*.

The 16th of the ſaid *Henry*, the *Jews* in *London* builded a Synagogue; but the King commanded it ſhould be dedicated to our bleſſed Lady. And after gave it to the Brethren of St. *Anthonie* of *Vienna*; and ſo was it called St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital.

*Hen.* the 3d founded an Houſe for converted *Jews*.

This King *Henry* founded a Church and Houſe for converted *Jews*, in a new Street by the Temple; whereby it came to paſs, that (in ſhort time) there was gathered a great number of Converts.

Jews ſteal a Child, and circumciſed him, and minded to have crucified him.

The 20th of this King *Henry*, Seven *Jews* were brought from *Norwich*, which had ſtolen a chriſtned Child; had circumciſed, and minded to have crucified him at *Eaſter*. Wherefore their Bodies and Goods were at the King's pleaſure. The 26th, the *Jews* were conſtrained to pay to the King 20000 Marks, at two terms in the Year, or elſe to be kept in perpetual Priſon.

*Hen.* 3. exacteth Money of the *Jews*.

The 35th, he taketh ineſtimable Sums of all rich Men; namely, of *Aaron*, a *Jew* born at *York*, 14000 Marks for himſelf, and 10000 Marks for the Queen. And before, he had taken of the ſame *Jew*, as much, as in all amounted to 30000 Marks of Silver, and 200 Marks of Gold to the Queen.

*Jews* hanged for crucifying of a Child.

In the 40th Year were brought up to *Weſtminſter* 202 *Jews*, from *Lincoln*, for crucifying a Child, named *Hugh*; Eighteen of them were hanged.

The 43d, a *Jew* at *Tewkſbury* fell into a Privy on the *Saturday*, and would not that day be taken out, for reverence of his Sabbath: Wherefore *Richard Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, kept him there till *Monday*, that he was dead.

700 *Jews* ſlain at *London*.

The 47th, the Barons ſlew of the *Jews*, at *London*, 700. The reſt were ſpoiled, and their Synagogue defaced, becauſe one *Jew* would have forced a Chriſtian to have paid more than 2 *s.* for the lone of 20 *s.* a Week.

Uſury forbidden.

The 3d of *Edward* the 1ſt, in a Parliament at *London*, *Uſury* was forbidden to the *Jews*: And that all Uſurers might be known, the King commanded that every Uſurer ſhould wear a Table on his Breaſt, the breadth of a Paveline, or elſe to avoid the Realm.

267 *Jews* hanged.

The 6th of the ſaid King *Edward*, a Reformation was made for clipping of the King's Coin; for which Offence, 267 *Jews* were drawn and hanged: Three were *Engliſh* Chriſtians, the other were *Engliſh Jews*.

The

*Jews* hanged at *London*, for crucifying a Child at *Northampton.*

The ſame Year the *Jews* crucified a Child at *Northampton*; for the which Fact, many *Jews* at *London* were drawn at Horſe tails, and hanged.

*Jews* Synagogues deſtroyed.

The 11th of *Edward* the Iſt, *John Peckham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, commanded the Biſhop of *London* to deſtroy all the *Jews* Synagogues in his Dioceſs.

All the *Jews* in *England* apprehended and redeemed for Money.

The 16th of the ſaid *Edward*, all the *Jews* in *England*, were (in one day) apprehended by Precept from the King; but they redeemed themſelves for 12000 Pounds of Silver: Notwithſtanding, in the 19th of his Reign, he baniſhed them all out of *England*; giving them only to bear their Charge till they were out of his Realm: The Number of *Jews* then expulſed, were 15060 Perſons. The King made a mighty maſs of Money of their Houſes, which he ſold; and yet the Commons of *England* had granted, and gave him a fifteenth of all their Goods, to baniſh them.

All the *Jews* baniſhed this Realm.

Grants of *Jews* Houſes in *London*, from King *Edw* I. *An.* 1290. and 1291. *Rec. Turr.* 19 *Ed.* I. m. 7. and 4. *J. S.*

The ſaid King *Edward* I. in the 19th and 20th of his Reign, after this baniſhment of the *Jews*, ſeized all their Lands and Houſes, and preſently made ſeveral Grants of them: Whereof, in *London*, theſe were ſome. (Where it may be obſerv'd, that their Dwellings were chiefly in the parts of the City about *Woodſtreet*, *Ladd lane*, *Catte ſtreet*, *Colechurch ſtreet*, *Ironmonger lane*, St. *Laurence*, and St. *Olave Jewry*.)

To *Mattilda de Kellenden*, thoſe Houſes, with the Appurtinences in *Wodeſtrete* and *Ladde lane London*; which were *Gamaliel de Oxons*, and *Batamans*, the Son of *Creſſei*, late *Jews* of *London*.

Many Grants of *Jews* Houſes; that were *Leo de Creſſey*'s, Son of Maſter * *Elias*, the *Jews* of the Pariſh of S. *Martins de Pomer* in *Irmonger lane*.

* As much as *Rabbi* perhaps.

*Benedict* the Son of *Mayre* the *Jew*; his Houſe in the Pariſh of S. *Laurence* in the *Jewry* and *Catte ſtrete*; granted to *Will. Kyng*.

A void place in the corner of *Colchirch ſtrete*, which was Maſter *Elias*'s, Son of *Moſes*, late *Jew* of *London*.

*Robert de Baſinges* had a Grant of the Houſes which were *Myriel*'s, Son of *Creſſy*, Son of *Gente*; lying in the Pariſh of S. *Mary Magdalene Melkſtrete*.

*Alayn de Cordwayner*, had a Grant of Houſes which were *Aaron*'s, Son of *Slemme*, in the Pariſh of S. *Olaves* in the *Jewry*, in *Colchurch ſtrete*.

*Johan de Laufare*, had Houſes which belonged to the Community of the *Jews* in *Wodeſtrete*.

More in *Catte ſtrete*: Houſes granted to the Friars and Convent of *Chickſand*; which Houſes were *Elias le Eveſt* the *Jews*; and were ſituate between the Place of the Friers of the *Sack*, and the King's Street, called *Sporier ſtrete*.

*John Veſty* had a Grant of Houſes which were *Moſes*'s, Son of Maſter *Elias* the *Jew*, ſtanding in the corner of *Wodeſtrete*.

coo Marks, Tax upon he *Jews*. *ædera*, *Con*-ent, &c. . 872.

Concerning a heavy yearly Tax, (called the King's *Judaiſme*) laid upon the *Jews* in general, this may be added here. That *An.* 1271. 55 *Hen.* III. Prince *Edward*, his eldeſt Son, going into the Holy Land, the King, his Father, gave him, to aſſiſt him in his Pilgrimage, 6000 Marks *de Judaiſmo noſtro*; whereof 4000 were paid him; and 2000, upon the King's deſire, the King of *Almayn*, his dear Brother, lent the ſaid Prince. And King *Henry*, *pro prædict. Curialitate*, granted the ſaid King of *Almayn*, his Executors or Aſſignes, to have *Judaiſmum noſtrum*. And a Grant of it to our *Jews* of *England*, from the Feaſt of S. *Michael*, 1271. to *Michaelmas* next following, for one full Year, for the ſaid 2000 Mark lent the King. That is to ſay, So that our *Jews* of *England* do pay within the ſaid Year, to our ſaid Brother, the ſaid 2000 Marks, at the Terms under-written. And for default of payment, do forfeit 500 Mark, in the Name of a Pain. And upon the payment of the 2000 Mark, the ſaid *Judaiſm* to return to Us and our Heirs.] And thus much for the *Jews*.

## *The Pariſh of St.* OLAVES *in the* Jewry.

St. *Olaves* Old *Jewry*.

In this Street, called the *Old Jewry*, is a proper Pariſh Church of St. *Olave* [*Upwel*] ſo called in Record. And there was a *Well* under the Eaſt end of this Church, lately turned to a Pump, but decayed, *Anno* 1320.

*John Brian*, Parſon of St. *Olave Upwell*, in the *Jewry*, founded there a Chauntry; and gave two Meſſuages to that Pariſh, the 16th of *Edward* the 2d, and was by the ſaid King confirmed.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired in the Year 1608. and again repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God 1628.]

*J. S.*

It was one of the Churches conſumed in the great Fire, but rebuilt ſince, with a Gallery at the lower end. It is built without Pillars, and a plain Cieling.

In the Chancel, on the North Wall, is the Picture of Queen *Elizabeth* in her ſtately Monument, erected with Colums of Porphyry. And over againſt this, on the South Wall, the Picture of King *Charles* the Iſt, at his Devotions; both Pictures of the largeſt ſize.

Communion Table.

Within the Rails there is an aſcent on three ſides to the Communion Table: And all within the Rails, decently and artificially paved with black and white Marble.]

### *INTERMENTS.*

In this Church, to the commendation of the Parſon and Pariſhioners, the Monuments of the Dead remain leſs defaced, than in many other. Firſt, of *William Dikman*, *Ferrour*, or Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 1367. *Robert Havelocke*, Ironmonger, 1390. *John Organ*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1385. *John Forreſt*, Vicar of St. *Olaves*, and of St. *Stephen*, which at that time was as a Chappel annexed to St. *Olave*, 1399. *Henry Friole**, Taylor, 1400. *Thomas Morſted*, Eſq; Chirurgion to *Henry* the IVth, Vth, and VIth, one of the Sheriffs, 1436.

* *Eiriole*, Firſt Edit.

He builded a fair new Iſle, to the inlargement of this Church, on the North ſide thereof, wherein he lieth buried, 1450. *Adam Breakſpeare*, Chaplain 1411. *William Kirkbie*, Mercer, 1465. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Maior, 1440. He gave to that Church 200 *l.* *John Belwin*, Founder, 1467. *Gabriel Rave*, Fuller, 1511. *Wentworth*, Eſq; 1510. *Thomas Michell*, Ironmonger, 1527. *Giles Dewes*, Servant to *Henry* the VIIth, and to *Henry* VIIIth, Clerk of their Libraries, and Schoolmaſter for the *French* Tongue to Prince *Arthur*, and to the Lady *Mary*, 1535. *Richard Chamberlain*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1562. *Edmond Burlacy*, Mercer, 1583. *John Brian*, &c.

### *MONUMENTS.*

*A. M.*

*Here lyeth under this Tombe, the body of* Richard
Chamberlaine, *Ironmonger*, *Alderman and*
*late Sheriffe of* London, *Merchant Adven-*
*turer, and free of* Ruſsia, *who had two Wives,*
Anne,

Anne, *the firſt: Of whom he had iſſue,* 8 *Sonnes and* 5 *Daughters.* Of Margaret *his laſt Wiſe no iſſue; which* Richard *dyed the* 19. *day of November*, An. Dom. 1566.

*To the poore he was liberall,*  
*and gave for Gods ſake*  
*But now his fame is plentifull,*  
*and he an heavenly Make;*  
*He was like one of us,*  
*according to our mould,*  
*But now he is unlike us,*  
*in Heaven where he would.*  
*His time was ſhort, in ſicknes rare,*  
*as to all is knowne:*  
*But now his time ſhall long endure,*  
*and never be caſt downe.*

A plated Stone on the Ground in the South Iſle.

*Hic requieſcit in Gratia & miſericordia Dei,* Robertus Large, *quondam Mercerus & Maior iſtius Civitatis. Qui obiit* 24. *die Aprilis,* 1441. *Et* Elizabeth *uxor ejus, ac pueri eorundem. Cujus,* &c.

J. S.

[*Edward Borias* of *London*, Mercer; his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Iſham*, Mercer. They had iſſue four Sons and one Daughter.]

Humfrido Weld *Militi, & nuper Maiori Civitatis* London, *viro integerrimo, ſanctiſſimo, ſumma in Deum pietate, in homines fide ac comitate prædito:* Joannes *Weld unicus filius & hæres, hoc Monumentum pietatis ergô mœrens poſuit.*

*Habuit ex* Anna *uxore, primâ filiâ* Nicholai Wheler *Armigeri, filios duos,* Humfridum, *olim defunctum, &* Joannem, *Maritum* Franciſcæ *filiæ* Gulielmi Whitmore *Armig. & quinque filias,* Joannam, *nuptam* Roberto Brooke, *de* Cockfield, *in Com.* Suff. *Militi.* Annam, *nuptam* Ricardo Corbet, *de* Stoke, *ſuper* Terne, *in Com.* Salop. *Armigero,* Mariam, Saram & Elizabetham, *olim defunctas. Poſt cujus obitum, duxit uxorem ſecundam* Mariam, *filiam* Stephani Slani *Militis, adbuc ſuperſtitem.*

*Obiit* 29 *die* Novembris, *An. Dom.* 1610. *Ætatis ſuæ,* 64.

A goodly Tomb in the South Iſle.

Quem tegit hoc marmor,  
Quem caſſum lumine flemus,  
Abſtulit una dies,  
Quantum ſi forte requiris,  
*Weldus* erat nomen,  
Maior celeberrimus urbis;  
Juſtitiæ ſplendor,  
veræ pietatis Imago,  
Religionis amans,  
ævi prudentia noſtri,  
Mens humilis, puruſq;  
animus, patienſque laborum,  
Frons hilaris, faciles  
aures, pectuſq; fidele,  
Os verax, mites  
oculi, gravitate refulgens  
Vultus; Cor placidum  
ſtudioſis, dextra benigna,  
Quos non inſtimulent?  
nobis reticentibus, ipſi  
Incipient ſcopuli  
vivis ſermonibus uti;  
Juſto, *Welde*, minor  
ſi ſpes, ſi fama fuiſſet,  
De te, *Welde*, minor  
noſtræ querela foret.

[*Weld* bore Azure, a Feſſe nebule, between three Creſcents ermine.]

A very fair and coſtly Tomb in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

Thomas Campbell *Eques, ſecundo Regis* Jacobi, *Civis* London. *ejuſdem Urbis Patricius & Prætor æquiſſimus & prudentiſſimus; domicilium ſibi hoc in perpetuam memoriam dicatum habet: Feliciter bis nuptus erat, & ex* 1. *conjugio filii nati ſunt* 6. *filiæ* 7. *Ex inde vero nepotes* 39. *Quem cives privatim & publicè honorificè omnes colebant. Annos autem* 78. *cum adimpleſſet, ſuorum & omnium honeſtorum cum luctu, fato conceſſit,* 13. *die* Februarii, *An. Dom.* 1613.

[*Cambel* bore a Raven proper.]

Tranſiit ad vivos  
e vivis Pacis alumnus,  
Juſtitiæ columen;  
Qui decus inde ſuum  
Extulit egregie:  
Pietatem cætera præter  
Dilexit; cultus  
Religione, fide.  
Non patrem tantum  
proles, ſine murmure luctus  
Percipit; at vetuit  
mors ſuperare modum:  
Vulnus opemq; ferens,  
æque. Quid plangitis ultra?  
Angelus en! factus;  
nec minor ante fuit.  
Quæ potuit cuiquam,  
optari Mors, vitaq; honore  
Fulta: & amicitiis  
inclita; prole, fide.  
Obtigit hæc, Cambelle,  
tibi, utraque ſcilicet annis  
Maturis, meriti  
& plenus amoris obis.  
Digna viro tibi vita  
fuit, qui viveret ultra,  
Dignaq; mors vita  
ſed meliora frui.  
Terminus incertæ  
mors vitæ, & certa ſalutis  
Spes promiſſa rapit,  
non colit ima fides.

Memoriæ.

A very fair Monument in the nether part of the Church.

Henrici Anderſon, *Equitis Aurati, Aldermanni Civitatis* London, & Elizabethæ *uxoris ejus, filiæ* Fran. Bower, *Alderm.* Lond. *Qui* 8. *liberos habuere,* viz. 2. *filios,* Georg. *defunct.* & Rich. *qui uxorem duxit* Mariam, *fil. primogenit.* Rob. Spencer, *Dom.* Wormeleiton. Kath. *nuptam* Tho. Derham, *de* Weſt Derham, *in Com.* Norff. *Armig.* Elizab. *nupt.* Tho. Cowley, *Mercat.* Lond. Franciſ. *nupt.* Rob. Nedeham, *de* Shaurigton, *in Com.* Salop. *Armig.* Saram & Mariam *innupt. Qui obière: Hæc* Jul. 9. 1599. *Ille* 13. April, 1605.

Pietatis ergo mœrens poſuit *Rich. Anderſon* filius hæres.

An engraven Plate in the South Wall of the Quire.

Edwinus Smith, *filius* Roberti Smith, *Civis & Aromatarii* Londinenſis, *apud* Cantabrigienſes *in Artibus Magiſter, ibidemque Collegii Jeſu Socius prædilectus, propter ſummam ingenii ubertatem, memoriam, notitiam, pietatem, modeſtamque feſtivitatem, omnibus gratus: ſingulare ſui generis ornamentum, & par decus Collegii (non dicam Academiæ) futurus, diem obiit: horum omnium cum incredibili luctu, nono Calend.* Septembris, *qui feſtus D.* Bartholomæo *fuit. Anno ſalutis* 1598. *Ætatis ſuæ,* 23.

Eccleſiaſt. 44. ver. 8.

Reliquit nomen, narrantur laudes.

A fair Monument in the ſame Church, with this Inſcription.

*Memoriæ Sacrum,*

Roberti Bowyer, *Mercatoris* London, *ex Antiqua Familia* Bowyer *De* Knipperſlay *in Com.* Staffordiæ *oriundi, ſecundi filii* Franciſci Bowyer *Arm. Quondam Aldermani hujus Civitatis, Honorabilis Societatis* Grocerorum London, *olim pro tempore Præfecti.* Margaretam *unam Filiarum* Thomæ Cordall, *quondam etiam Mercatoris* London. *ac Honorabilis Societatis* Mercerorum, *ejuſdem Societatis Præfecti, in Uxorem duxit. Ab ea ampliſſimam ſuſcepit prolem, quinque Filios, viz.* Thomam, Robertum, Willielmum, *&* Henricum, *modo Cœlebes, ſuperſtites exiſtentes, &* Johannem *defunctum, & ſecundum Chriſti adventum hîc expectantem.*

Margareta *Uxor,* Thomas, *&* Robertus *filii ejus, ac ultimi Teſtamenti Executores, pietatis, & obſervantiæ ergô, Mœrentes poſuerunt.*

Under this Tome,
the ſacred Aſhes hold,
The droſſie part
of more Celeſtiall Gold;
The body of a Man,
a Man of Men,
Whoſe worth to write at large,
would looſe my Pen.
Then do thy worſt, Death,
glut thy ſelf with Duſt,
The precious Soul,
is mounted to the Juſt.
Yet, Reader, when thou read ſt,
both read and weep;
That Men ſo good, ſo grave,
So wiſe, do ſleep.
*N. S. mœrens poſuit.*

Modern *MONUMENTS* ſince the Fire, are theſe.

Modern Monuments.
*J. S.*

In the Chancel, on the South Wall, is a fair Monument for Sir *Nathaniel Herne,* Kt. late Sheriff, and at his Death, Alderman of this City, and Governour of the Honourable *Eaſt India* Company. A Man of great Worth and Character in this City, and moſt extenſive Charity; eſpecially to poor Seamen, and for the Education of their Children. Died 1679. Aged 50.

On the ſaid South Wall, ſomewhat lower, a Monument for *Ephraim Skinner,* Merchant, ſometime Conſul at *Livorne*; died at *Iſlington,* 1678. Aged 41.

Chancel; South Iſle, Sir *John Frederick*'s Vault.

North Iſle, Dr. *Hibbert*'s Vault.

Flat Stones, North Iſle; for *George Hatton,* an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, 1699.

*Anne,* Daughter of *Joſeph* and *Mary Brookbank,* 1697. Alſo *Sarah* and *Anne,* who dyed in their Infancy.

Charities.
*J. S.*

## *CHARITIES.*

The *charitable* Donations to St. *Olave Old Jewry,* are theſe.

*Donors.* *Gifts.*

Sir *Thomas Hewet* gave yearly, 5 *l.* 4 *s.*

*Henry Lo,* Eſq; for ever, 10 *l.* payable out of the Mannour of *Longney* in *Glouceſterſhire.*

*Gervaſe Vaughan,* for Bread to the Poor every *Sunday,* gave one Houſe, being the Sign of the *Anchor* near *Aldermanbury*; let before the Fire, for 14 *l. per ann.* but at preſent, the Ground Rent goes at 3 *l.* But when the preſent Leaſe expires, whatſoever it ſhall be let for, muſt be for the uſe of the Poor, for Bread.

Mr. *Crook,* yearly, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Company of *Ironmongers,* 5 *s.*

The *Clothworkers.* 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

Vicarage House.

The Vicarage Houſe burnt down in the great Fire; and the Toft and Ground adjoyning, was let out by Dr. *Hibbert,* then Vicar, *An.* 1674. for Forty Years, reſerving a Rent of 1 *l.*

The Dimenſions of this Houſe, and of the Ground and Yard adjoyning, are ſet out and deſcribed in the Leaſe.

Glebe.

In the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1636. the Glebe brought in by the Preſentment, was 11 *l. per Ann.*

*Anno* 1671. Dr. *Hibbert* did deviſe and let out to Sir *John Frederic,* his Executors, *&c.* another Houſe or piece of Ground, abutting upon the Church-yard on the Weſt, for and during the Term of Forty Years, reſerving a Rent of 4 *l. per ann.* The ſaid Sir *John* built a dwelling Houſe on the ſaid Toft.

An old Stone Building.

From this Pariſh Church of St. *Olave,* to the North end of the *Old Jewry,* and from thence Weſt to the North end of *Ironmonger lane*; and from the ſaid corner into *Ironmonger lane,* almoſt to the Pariſh Church at St. *Martin,* was (of old time) one large building of Stone, very ancient, made in place of *Jews* Houſes; but of what Antiquity, or by whom the ſame was builded, or for what uſe, I have not learned; more than that King *Henry* VI. in the 16th of his Reign, gave the Office of being Porter or Keeper thereof, unto *John Stent,* for term of his Life, by the Name of his *Principal Palace in the Old Jewry.* This was (in my Youth) called the *Old Wardrobe*: But of later time, the outward Stone Wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair Houſes builded thereupon, even round about.

Kings Palace in the *Old Jewry.*

King Richard the IIId's Secretary dwels here
*J. S.*

King *Richard* III. committed the keeping of the *Princes Wardrobe,* (for ſo it was now called) to his truſty Servant *John Kendale,* his Secretary, by his Patent dated 12 of *Decemb.* 1483. and left him to dwell in the ſame.

Sold to Sir *Ant. Cope.*

In *Edward* the VIth's Reign, it was alienated from the Crown, being called a *Great Meſſuage,* under the Name of *The Prince's Wardrobe*; to which belonged divers Houſes, Edifices, Gardens, *&c.* being ſold to Sir *Anthony Cope,* a Privy Councellour in the 3d of *Edward* VI. for 60 *l.* And in conſideration of Services, the yearly Value being reckoned 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a good Pennyworth no queſtion.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARGARET Lothbury.

*St. Margaret Lothbury.*

Now for the North ſide of this *Lothbury,* beginning at the Eaſt end thereof: Upon the Water-courſe of *Walbrook,* have ye a proper Pariſh Church, called St. *Margaret.* Which ſeemeth to be newly re-edified and builded, about the Year 1440. For *Robert Large* gave to the Quire of that Church one hundred and 20 Pounds for Ornaments. More to the Vaulting over the Water-courſe of *Walbrook,* by the ſaid Church, for the enlarging thereof, Two Hundred Marks.

Chappel of St. *Margarets.*
*J. S.*

And I find it called the Chappel of St. *Margarets de Lothberie,* in the Reign of *Edward* II. When in the 15th of that King's Reign, Licence was granted to found a Chauntry there.]

Repaired.
*R.*

This Church was repaired, and throughout very worthily beautified, at the Coſt and

Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord God, 1621.

*Francis Haddon*, } Churchwardens.
*John Walker*,

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments of Perſons deceaſed.

There be Monuments in this Church, of *Reginald Coleman*, Son to *Robert Coleman*, buried there 1383. This ſaid *Robert Coleman* may be ſuppoſed the firſt Builder or Owner of *Coleman ſtreet*; and that St. *Stephen*'s Church, then builded in *Coleman ſtreet*, was but a Chappel belonging to the Pariſh Church of S. *Olave* in the *Jewry*. For we read (as afore) that *John Foreſt*, Vicar of St. *Olaves*, and of the Chappel annexed of St. *Stephen*, deceaſed in the Year 1399. [This may be ſome Argument which I overpaſs.] *Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, Maior, deceaſed 1496. *Anſelme Becket*, *John Julian*, *Willliam Ilford*, had Chauntries there. Sir *Brian Tuke*, Kt. Treaſurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* VIII. 1536. and Dame *Griſilde* his Wife, that deceaſed after him) was there buried 1538. *John Fetiplace*, Draper, Eſq; 1464. and *Joan* his Wife; Sir *Hugh Witch*, Mercer, Maior, Son to *Richard Witch*, intombed there, 1466. He gave to his third Wife 3000 *l.* and to Maids Marriages Five Hundred Marks.

*St. Margaret Lothbury.*
*E. A.*

*John Merchaunt*, Citizen of *London*, and Common Clerk of the City, buried in the Church of the Couvent of the *Holy Trinity*, gave by his Will, *An.* 1419. an annual Rent of five Marks, to the Rector and Pariſhioners of St. *Margaret Lothbury*, *ad inveniend. ſingulis annis in perpetuum Capellanum idoneum, divina in Capella Beatæ Mariæ Virginis infra dict. Eccleſ. celebratur. pro anima ſua*, &c. *An.* 1420.

*Benet* Parſon here. His Will.
*J. W.r.*

One *John Benet* was Parſon of this Pariſh, who made his Will in *Decemb.* 1497. as followeth. ‘ I *John Benett*, Parſon and Curat of the Pariſch Church of St. *Margarets* in *Lothbury* in *Lond.* make this my preſent Teſtament, *&c.* My Body to be buried where God wil diſpoſe for it, *&c.* The reſidue of al my principal Goods, both Gould and Silver, and my Plate, ſuch as it is, to be ſold, and make Mony thereof, to be divided in three parts: One, to the Provoſt and Fellowſhip of *Kings College* at *Eaton*. The ſecond Part, to the Viceprovoſt and the Fellowſhip, and Scholars, of the *Kings College* of *Cambridge*. The third Part amongſt my moſt needy and poor Pariſhioners; and ſpecially to them that have charge of Children, and moſt principallie to them that have bene long dwelling in my Pariſh in my tyme, of whom I have had Tythes and Offerings. Provyded, that al Vacabonds, Scowldars and Brawlers, be rewarded after the Mind and Diſcretion, and good Conſcience, of mine Executors, *&c.* I make Sir *Will. Pecock*, Chauntry Prieſt of St. *Peters* in *Cornhill*, Executor, *&c.*]

Sir *John Leigh*, 1564. with this Epitaph.

A goodly ancient Tomb in the Chancel.

*No wealth, no praiſe,*
*no bright renowne, no skill,*
*No force, no fame,*
*no Princes love, no toyle,*
*Though forraine Lands*
*by travels ſearch you will,*
*No faithfull ſervice*
*of thy Country ſoyle,*
*Can life prolong*
*one minute of an houre:*
*But Death at length*
*will execute his power.*
*For Sir* John Leigh,
*to ſundry Countries knowne,*
*A worthy Knight,*
*well of his Prince eſteem'd;*
*By ſeeing much,*
*to great experience growne:*
*Though ſafe on ſeas,*
*though ſure on land he ſeem'd;*
*Yet here he lyes,*
*too ſoone by death oppreſt,*
*His fame yet lives,*
*his ſoule in heaven hath reſt.*

A fair ancient Tomb in the North Iſle of the Quire.
*A. M.*

*Here lyeth buried Dame* Griſilde Tuke, *late Wife of Sir* Brian Tuke, *Kt. Treaſurer of the Chamber to King* Henry VIII. *She dyed the* 28 *Day of* December, 1538.

A plated Stone by the Communion Table.

*Under this Stone lyeth* George Beaumont *Clerk, and Doctor in Divinity; who departed this Life the* 29 *day of* April, An. Dom. 1571. *A Man merciful and good to the Poor; and born in* Kinnegal *in* Cumberland. *Whoſe Body and Soul God grant a joyful Reſurrection.*

Se piu ſi puote.

A fair plated Stone before the aſcending to the Communion Table.

*Here lyeth* Joh. Dimocke, *ſonne to* John Dimocke, *Eſq; ſometimes Citizen and Draper of* London: *He married* Anne *his firſt Wife, by whom he had one Son: which* Anne *dyed in the yeere of Chriſt,* 1558. *After whom he married his ſecond Wife* Mary, *by whom he had a Daughter. He ſerved the Princes of famous memory, King* Henry *the Eighth, and King* Edward *the Sixth. For his faithfull and good ſervice he was well eſteemed; and for his upright dealing, he was well beloved of his equals; for his Benevolence to the poore, hee was both praiſed and prayed for. Hee lived* 100 *yeeres lacking* 7. *very commendably, and the* 14*th of* July, 1585. *he dyed Chriſtianly.*

*J. S.*

*Anne*, Wife of *Roger Waldrond*, of *London*; Daughter of *Anſel Becket*. They had iſſue *James*, *Roſe*, *Anne*.

A fair Pyramid erected againſt the South Wall of the Quire.
*A. M.*

*Hare lyeth the body of* Chriſtian Towerſon, *Wife of* William Towerſon *of* London, *Merchant. Who lived together* 21 *yeeres and* 6 *moneths, and had iſſue* 10 *Children. Leaving behind her* John, William, Robert, Elizab. *and* Mary. *She left this life the* 19*th day of* February, 1611.

A ſmall Monument newly erected in the Eaſt end of the Quire.
* Al. *William.*
† *Beckenham.*
* Al. *Homery.*
† Al. *Edward.*

*Here reſteth in hope of a joyfull reſurrection, the body of* Nicholas * Style, *late Alderman of* London; *who was borne at* Langley, *in the Pariſh of* Beckingham†, *in the County of* Kent: *the Son of* Humfrey * Style, *Knight, and of Dame* Bridget *his Wife. He married* Gertrude, *the Daughter of* Thomas † Bright *of* London, *Ironmonger, with whom hee lived moſt lovingly and faithfully the ſpace of forty yeeres. And by her had three ſonnes and foure daughters; of whom remained living at his deceaſe, one Sonne,* Humfrey*, *and one Daughter,* Mary. *He dyed the ſixteenth day of* November, An. Dom. 1615.

* Al. *Homerius.*

A fair Monument in the South Iſle, at the upper end.
R.

*Quid diurnare Magnos invides Parca?*
*Heu!*
Robertus Jerminorum *à* Ruſhbrooke
*Nobile Germen*
*Hic ſitus eſt:*
*Flos juvenum, ſub Ævi flore raptus:*
*Qui virtutum utriuſq; Ætatis Apicibus potitus,*
*Ingenio & Indole Juventutis,*
*Necnon ſenili Pietate ac Prudentia,*

*Infra ſe turbam coætaneam reliquit,*
*Impubes Senex*;
*Et quod negavit Sæculo, Cælo dedit,*
*Sic Sapere ante annos nocuit*; *nam maxima Virtus*
*Perſuaſit Morti, ut crederet eſſe Senem.*
P. P. P. P.]

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Perſons of late buried, with Monuments for them, in St. *Margarets Lothbury.*

*John Ebſworth*, 1699.

*Walter Atwood*, 1683.

*Edward Hopegood*, Merchant, dyed 1677. and his two Daughters.

*George Perier*, Eſq; 1678.

*Henry Chapman*, Citizen and Mercer, 1700.

*John Palfryman*, Citizen and Baker, 1692.

*John Sheppard*, Son of *Nicolas Sheppard*, Painter-Stainer, 1679.

Mr. *Flower*, late Miniſter of this Pariſh, was buried on the South ſide of the Communion Rails. On his Grave-ſtone this Inſcriptien, made, as it ſeems, by himſelf.

*I came up like a* Flower, *Anno* 1662. *And wae cut down* Anno 1698. *But ſhall flouriſh again.*

*Nunc nil ſuave ſupereſt, præter Nomen.*

This Decumbent, *Chriſtopher Flower*, was Incumbent of this Living, Forty ſix Years and Nine Months.

## *CHARITIES.*

Charities.

The *Charities* belonging to this Pariſh, are as follows.

| *Benefactors.* | *Gifts.* *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Henry* VIII. King of *England*, gave to the Pariſh, for the uſe of the Poor for ever - | 03 | 06 | 08 |
| *Thomas Bramly*, Citizen and Haberdaſher, to the Poor, to be paid by the Haberdaſhers | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| *Anthony Bedingfield*, of *London*, Mercer, gave - - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| The Intereſt whereof to be paid to the Poor once a Year for ever. | | | |
| The Mercers gave in Bread to the Poor - - - - | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| *Mary Barnes*, to the Pariſh for ever, to be employed to put ſuch poor Children Apprentices, as were born in the Pariſh. | 10 | 00 | 00 |

There is a Memorial or Regiſter kept in the Church, of the Names of the Benefactors, and the Sums by them given: Set up *An.* 1689.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire, but burnt down; rebuilt and leaſed out for Forty Years, at 40 *s. per Ann.* Ground Rent.

Benefactors to the Church.

This Church, for the finiſhing of it, had theſe Benefactors.

| | |
|---|---|
| *John Hanſon* - - - | 50 *l.* |
| Lady *Elizab. Tulſe* - - | 15 *l.* |
| *Jane Hopegood* - - | 15 *l.* |
| *Jeremy Elwey* - - | 10 *l.* |
| *Rob. Whittingham* - - | 10 *l.* |
| Sir *Edw. Foach* - - | 10 *l.* |

*James Boddington* wainſcoted the Veſtry.

*John Jackſon* gave a large rich Bible, and three Common Prayer Books.

*Jane Rutter*, 1694. the Braſs Tipe and Font that covereth the Font.]

*Throms Alley*, and *Boriſhead Alley*, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Lothbury*, Anno 1540. *Regiſt. Teſtam. Lon.*]

Conduit in *Lothbury.*

By the Weſt end of this Pariſh Church, have ye a fair Water-Conduit, builded at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1546. Sir *Martin Bowes* being Maior. Two Fifteens were levied of the Citizens, towards the Charges thereof. This Water is conveyed, in great abundance, from divers Springs, lying between *Hoxton* and *Iſlington.*

The Founders Hall.

Next is the *Founders* Hall, a proper Houſe; and ſo along Weſt, to the Southweſt corner of *Baſſings Hall ſtreet*, have ye fair and large Houſes for Merchants: Namely, the corner Houſe at the end of *Baſſings Hall ſtreet*, an old piece of Work, builded of Stone, ſometime belonging to a certain *Jew*, named *Manſere*, the Son of *Aaron*, the Son of *Coke* the *Jew*, the 7th of *Edward* the I. Since, to *Rabere de Sopars lane*; then, to *Simon Francis. Thomas Bradbery*, Mercer, kept his Maioralty there, deceaſed, 1509. Part of this Houſe hath been lately imployed as a Market-houſe, for the Sale of Woolen Bayes, Watmoles*, Flanels, and ſuch like Alderman *Bennet* now poſſeſſeth it.]

An old Stone Building, belonging to *Manſere, a Jew.*
*A. M.*
The Bay Hall.

* *Wodmoles*, firſt Edit.

Coleman ſtreet.

On this North ſide, againſt the *Old Jewry*, is *Coleman ſtreet*; ſo called of *Coleman*, the firſt Builder and Owner thereof: As alſo of *Colechurch*, or *Coleman-Church*, againſt the great Conduit in *Cheape.* This is a fair and large Street, repleniſhed on both ſides with divers fair Houſes, beſides Alleys; with ſmall Tenements in great number. On the Eaſt ſide of this Street, almoſt at the North end thereof, is the *Armourers* Hall. Which Company of *Armourers*, were made a Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*, with a Chantry in the Chappel of St. *Thomas*, in *Pauls* Church, in the firſt of *Henry* VI. Alſo on the ſame ſide is *Kings Alley*, and *Love lane*, both containing many Tenements.

Armourers Hall.

*Kings Alley.*
*Love Lane.*
*E. A.*

In the Regiſter of old Wills and Teſtaments, *London*, you have mention of theſe Alleys.

*Scorrerys Alley in Parochia de* Colmanſtreet.

*Aleya vocat.* Harry Barton's Alley *in* Colman ſtreet.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* STEPHEN Coleman Street.

St. Stephen *Coleman ſtreet.*
*J. S.*

And on the Weſt ſide, towards the South end, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Stephen.* [Which *Stow* ſuppoſed to be a Chappel to St. *Olaves*; becauſe, as above is mentioned, *Foreſt*, the Vicar, is called the Vicar of St. *Olaves*, and of the Chappel of St. *Stephen*, annexed; and this in the Year 1399. Bnt I find it called long before, *viz.* 15 *Ed.* II. *An.* 1321. the Pariſh of St. *Stephen.* When a Licence was granted by that King, for five Marks Rent to be taken (for a Chauntry founded in the Chappel of St. *Margarets Lothbury*) of the Tenement of *John Botener*, in the Pariſh of St. *Stephen Coleman ſtreet.*]

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was in many parts of it, carefully repaired, and throughout, fairly and commendably beautifyed: at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1622.

*Francis Wheeler*, }
*Thomas Newton*, } Churchwardens.

And further enriched and beautified with a very fair Gallery in the South Iſle, in the Year 1629.

*Robert Kay*, }
*Robert Daukes*, } Church-wardens.

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

The Monuments are defaced: Notwithſtanding, I find that *William Crayhag* founded a Chauntry there, in the Reign of *Edward* II. and was buried there. Alſo *John Eſſex*, the 35th of *Edward* the III. *Adam Goodman*, the 37th of *Edward* the III. *William King*, Draper, ſometime Owner of *Kings Alley*, the 18th of *Richard* the IId. *John Sokeling*, the 10th of *Henry* the VIth. *John Arnold*, Leatherſeller, the 17th of *Henry* the VIth.

There is one Tomb on the South ſide of the Quire, but without Inſcription. I read, that *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, Maior, in the Year 1509. was buried there; but his Tomb is on the North ſide of the Quire. As alſo one *Edmond Harlock*, Currier, to be a great Benefactor. Sir *John Garme, Skirringham*, 1468. *Richard Hamney*, 1418. *Richard Colſel, &c.*

*Tho. Eyer. è Regro Teſtam J. Worthing.*

*Thomas Eyer*, by his Will made the 9th of *June*, 1493. bequeathed to our Ladies Altar, and to the Brotherhood of the ſame, holden in the Church of St. *Stephen Coleman ſtreet*, a Frontal for an Altar, powdered with Gold; containing about three Yards in length, and a quarter of a Yard in breadth, with a Fringe.]

A fair Monument in the Chancel. *A. M.*

*Here lyeth in peace the body of the Right Worſhipful, Sir* William Glover, *Knight, late Citizen and Alderman of* London. *Who for the many good Gifts, both in ſincere Religion, Wiſedome, and Gravity, wherewith he was very plentifully graced, was elected Sheriffe of* London, *and ſerved the ſame,* Anno Domini, 1601. *He had lived in good name and fame fifty eight yeeres, and very bleſſedly departed this tranſitory life, the ſeventeenth day of* Decemb. 1603. *Leaving two Sonnes,* (viz.) Thomas *and* William. *And five Daughters,* viz. Anne, *married to* Barne Roberts, *of* Willeſden, *in the County of* Middleſex, *Eſquire*; Suſan, Elizabeth, Mary, *and* Alice, *behinde him, to condole the want of ſo kinde and loving a Father.*

To whoſe deareſt Memory, the Lady *Anne Glover*, the moſt ſorrowful Widdow of the ſaid Sir *William*, lamenting his Death, and her own unrecoverable Loſs; at her own Charge erected this Monument, in teſtification both of her Love and Duty.

*Here lyeth the body of* Barne Roberts, *eldeſt Son of* Francis Roberts *of* Willeſden, *in the County of* Middleſex, *Eſquire; who tooke to Wife* Anne, *eldeſt Daughter of Sir* William Glover, *Knight, and Alderman of* Lond. *By whom he had iſſue three Sonnes, and five Daughters. The ſaid* Barne Roberts *dyed the* 30. *day of* January, 1610. *being of the age of* 34 *yeeres, and five moneths. In remembrance of whom, his ſaid Wife, (of her very kind and loving affection) at her owne proper coſt and charges, hath cauſed this Monument to be made and erected* An. Dom. 1611.

Another cloſe by the greater.

*If humane worth*
*could have preſerv'd him ſtill,*
*He had beene much*
*too ſtrong for death to kill.*
*Yet being conquered,*
*got by the ſtrife,*
*A better being,*
*in a better life:*
*So that great Victor*
*over Nature, left him*
*More happineſſe ten fold*
*than he bereft him.*

A fair Tomb in the Eaſt of the South Iſle.

Gulielmo Danieli, *Equiti Aurato, alteri è Judicibus Communium Placitorum, qui* Maii 19. *Annos natus ſeptuaginta tres,* An. Do. 1610. *diem ult. explevit, devotum Carmen.*

Qui Patriæ Leges
æquo moderamine flexit,
Et Judex populo
gratus amanſq; fuit,
Hoc decorat genio
marmor placidoq; pioque,
Stabit in æternum
quod bona fama tegit.
Gentem ſi quæras?
erat ille *Checeſtrienſis*,
*Ovcrtabelio*
nobilis ortus agro.
Uxores binas duxit,
nec pignora deſunt,
Connubii duplicis
pulchra, pudica, pia.
Filius egregii nominis,
ſpeciemque parentis
Qui celebrat, primi
munus amoris erat.
*Elizabetha* illi ſoror eſt,
ab utroque parente
*Onſyloi* vivit
quæ ſociata toro.
Conjugii ſed *Martha*
decus non ſola ſecundi,
*Coco* Equiti nupta eſt,
nec ſatiatur Hymen,
Nam binas expectat
adhuc ſub matre ſorores,
Fælices thalamos
utraque digna manet.
*Margareta* ab illis
paulo eſt maturior annis,
Nomine *Juditha*
ſit tibi nota minor.
Sic numero florens
natorum, munere Judex,
Ordine Eques obiit,
plenus honore ſenex.

Anna *defuncti Judicis piiſſima vidua, in perpetuum amoris memoriæque teſtimonium, lugubre hoc Monumentum extrui fecit.*

A handſom ſmall Monument in the Wall by the other.

*In this Iſle lye the bodies of* George Golding *Eſquire, buried the* 27 *day of* November, 1584. *and of* Anne Bartelet, *Widdow, buried* 12 *day of* June, 1596. *and of* Mary Golding, *Widdow, late* Wife *of the ſaid* George, *and Daughter of the ſaid* Anne, *buried the* 29 *of* April, 1612. *by her ſaid Husband and Mother, according to her owne deſire. She lived a Widdow* 28 *yeeres, religiouſly to God, hoſpitably to her Friends, and charitably to all, eſpecially to poore Widdowes: And deceaſed the* 25 *day of* April, 1612. *being then* 79 *yeeres of age.*

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Quire.

*An honeſt heart,*
*religiouſly affected,*
*A zealous ſoule,*
*a charitable mind,*
*True dealing conſcience,*
*all untruth rejected,*
*All theſe in one*
*are hard and far to find:*
*Yet in this courſe,*
*both time and truth have tryed,*
*In youth and age,*
John Taylor *liv'd and dyed.*

*His honeſt heart,*
*his honeſt Friends have found*;
*His zeale to God,*
*God and the godly know*;
*His charity,*
*his true reliefe may ſound,*
*That on the poore*
*his bounty did beſtow*:
*His heavenly reſt,*
*upon this Point reſolved,*
To be with Chriſt,
I wiſh to be diſſolved.

*Here lyeth buried the body of* John Taylor, *Eſq*; *Citizen and Haberdaſher of* London, *who married* Berſeba, *Daughter of* Edward Hall, *late Citizen and Haberdaſher of* London, *deceaſed*; *and had by her one only Daughter, named* Elizabeth; *Firſt married to* Francis Smith, *Citizen and Mercer of* London, *deceaſed, by whom ſhe had one Son, named* Francis Smith. *And ſince married to* Thomas Freake, *of* Serne, *in the County of* Dorſet, *Eſquire*; *by whom ſhe hath five Sons and Daughters, now living. He hath given by his Will,* 200 *Pound in Money, to be delivered and lent to young Men of the Company of Haberdaſhers*; *to diſtribute every Sunday (weekly, for ever) two Shillings in Bread, and the Advantage, to poor Houſeholders of this Pariſh. And alſo* 20 *Pound more for a Stocke, to be yeerly imployed for ever, in buying and providing of Fuell for the ſame Poore.*

*The bleſſed token of*
*the Daughters love,*
*Unto the Fathers kinde*
*and loving care,*
*May to the world*
*this Monument approve,*
*How bleſſed Parents*
*in their Children are*:
*And bleſſed God, that*
*ſo his love expreſſeth,*
*Who thus both Parents*
*and the Children bleſſeth.*

A Grave-ſtone in the ſame Iſle.

*Sepelitur hic corpus* Philippi Paskin, *qui obiit* 12 *Calend.* Junii, *Anno Dom.* 1580. *Anno Ætat.* 52. *duos poſt ſe reliquit fil.* Thomam & Ricardum, & *unigenitam filiam* Joannam *ex chariſſima ſibi Conjuge* Anna.

A comely Monument on a Pillar in the Quire.

*Here lyeth Dame* Jane, *Daughter and ſole Heire of* John White, *of this Pariſh, Eſq*; *Firſt married to* Samuel Thornehill, *of* Bromley, *in the County of* Kent, *Eſquire*; *by whom ſhe had iſſue two Sonnes,* Timothy *and* John, *and one Daughter, named* Elizabeth. *Shee ſecondly married Sir* Richard Smith, *Knight, Son of* Thomas Smith, *of* Oeſtenhanger, *in the County of* Kent, *Eſquire, and had iſſue by him but one Daughter, named* Mary. *The ſaid Dame* Jane *died the* 13. *of* October, 1607. *being about the age of* 33 *yeeres. In whoſe remembrance, her ſaid Husband cauſed this Monument to be made,* 1608.

On the South ſide of the Chancel is a fair Grave ſtone, with this Epitaph in Braſs.

*Georgius* heu! quondam jacet
hic *Skeffingtonus* humatus,
Mercator Stapulæ
clarus in urbe fuit.
Quæ ſpes divitiis
bona quam fallacia mundi,
Quam ſubito pereunt,
quæ valuere, vide?
Aſt qui terram olim
vano fragilem pede preſſit,
Æterna hic petiit
firmior aſtra fide.

Obiit An. Dom. 1581. die 1 *Julii.* Anno vero ætatis ſuæ 43.

On the lower end of the Chancel is a fair Grave ſtone, with this Epitaph in Braſs.

*Our life is all but death,*
*time that inſueth*
*Is but the death of time*
*that went before.*
*Youth is the death of*
*Childhood, Age of Youth,*
*Die once to God, and*
*then thou dieſt no more.*
Agnes *the Wife of*
Leonard Darr, *whoſe ſight*
*By ſickneſſe much impair'd,*
*in heavenly light*
*Lookt, liv'd, and died*;
*As dimneſſe her were given,*
*That her Soules Eies might*
*better looke to heaven.*

Leonardus Darr *nuper Maior villæ de* Totnes, *poſuit in mortem* Agnetæ *chariſſimæ conjugis ſuæ. Obiit* 29 Januarii 1596.]

R.

*To the Memory*
*Of that antient Servant to the City with his Pen, in divers Employments, eſpecially,* The SURVEY of LONDON, *Maſter* Anthony Munday, *Citizen and Draper of* London.

*He that hath many an antient Tombſtone read,*
*(Ith' Labour ſeeming more among the Dead*
*To live, than with the Living) that ſurvaid*
*Abſtruſe Antiquities, and ore them laid*
*Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,*
*That (ſpite of Time) thoſe Old are New agen.*
*Under this Marble lies interr'd*: *His Tomb*
*Claiming (as worthily it may) this room*;
*Among thoſe many Monuments, his Quill*
*Has ſo revived, helping now to fill*
*A Place with thoſe in his* Survey, *in which*
*He has a Monument more fair, more rich,*
*Than poliſht Stones could make him, where he lyes,*
*Though dead ſtill living, and in that ne'er dies.*

Obiit Anno Ætatis ſuæ 80. *Domini* 1633. Auguſti 10.

In the Chancel lies buried the Body of Mr. *Samuel Alderſey*, Merchant, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, *July* 25. 1633. His Hatchments and Enſigns proper to his Name and Eſtate, hang over him.

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

ELIZABETH *Queen of* England, &c.
*If Royal Vertues ever crown'd a Crown*, &c.
*I have fought a good Fight*, &c.]

Late Monuments, *J. S.*

*Monuments* in the new built Church, are theſe.

On the South Wall a handſome Monument in memory of *Henry Vernon*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Tho. Vernon*, Kt. He dyed 1694. but lyeth buried at *Aleppo* in *Syria*.

In the North Iſle, Flat Stones over

*William Rawlins*, Aged 81. 1674. and *Joanna* his Wife; and *Joanna* their Grandchild, and *Thomas Rawlins* their Son, 1694.

*Frances Archer*, 1702.

*Heſter Chamberlain*, Daughter of Sir *Tho. Chamberlain*, Kt. and *Mary Burlamachi* his Wife, by whom he had 17 Children. She was born at *Putney*, and dyed 169½.

This Church rebuilt.

This Church was conſumed by the late dreadful Fire, 1666. begun to be rebuilt 1674. and finiſhed 1676. and was raiſed. The two great Vaults at the Weſt end new built, and the Gallery erected: Chiefly by the procurement of Mr. *William Fazackerly*, an uſeful Member, and one of the Common Council of this Pariſh, *An.* 1691.]

Dr. *Richard Lucas*, Vic.
*Tho. Wattes*, Deputy.
Sir *Rich. Vernon*, Kt. } Commmon Councilmen.
*Arthur Baron*, Eſq

## BENEFACTORS.

Benefactors to this Pariſh.
*A. M.*

Lady *Bradbury* gave 30 *s. per ann.* in Charcoal, to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever; from the Worſhipful Company of *Mercers*.

*John White*, Citizen and Haberdaſher, 1585. gave 12 *d.* weekly in Bread, to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

*William Man*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, 1585. gave the remainder of a Leaſe of Years to come, in a Leaſe of Tenements in *Swan Alley*, to the Poor of this Pariſh, and the Town of *Buckingham*, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

*Stephen Scudamore*, Citizen and Vintner, 1585. gave weekly 12 *d.* in Bread, to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

*John Taylor*, Citizen and Haberdaſher, gave in Stock, 20 *l.* for Billets, Fagots, or Coals, for proviſion for the Poor of this Pariſh for ever; and 2 *s.* weekly in Bread, for ever, to the poor Houſeholders, *An.* 1600.

Dame *Anne Glover*, gave a Stock of 10 *l.* for proviſion for the Poor of this Pariſh, for Wood or Coal for ever, *An.* 1612.

Mrs. *Dane*, Widdow, gave to the Poor 10 *s. per annum* for ever, from the Company of *Ironmongers*, *An.* 1614.

*Henry Gibs*, ſometimes Servant to Sir *Maurice Abbot*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 50 *l.*

Dame *Daniel*, ſometimes Wife to Sir *William Daniel*, gave a Stock for the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, 30 *l. An.* 1616.

*Hugh Cap*, Citizen and Plaſterer of *London*, gave 100 *l.* to purchaſe Lands for the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, *An.* 1616.

*John Terry*, Stranger, gave in Stock to the Poor of this Pariſh, 10 *l.* for ever, *An.* 1617.

*Chriſtopher Ayer*, Merchant, Citizen, and Leatherſeller of *London*, gave 240 *l.* for the building of ſix Alms-houſes, and 400 *l.* to purchaſe Lands, towards the maintenance of ſix poor Couple of this Pariſh for ever, *An.* 1624.

Sir *Richard Smith*. Kt. gave in ſtock for proviſion of Sea-coals for the Poor of this Pariſh, 100 *l.* every Year, to be returned for the uſe of the Poor for ever, *An.* 1627. And another 100 *l.* afterward, for relief of the Poor alſo.

I obtained theſe Inſtructions, by the help and aſſiſtance of my loving Friend and Brother *Thomas Price*, Pariſh Clerk there.]

Charities.
*J. S.*

The modern Account brought in concerning the charitable Donations to this Pariſh, is as followeth.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
| *John White*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, *An.* 1585. gave *per* Week, to the Poor for ever | 00 | 01 | 00 |
| *Stephen Scudamore*, Citizen and Vintner, *An.* 1585. gave weekly to the Poor for ever | 00 | 01 | 00 |
| *John Taylor*, gave in Stock | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| and weekly in Bread | 00 | 02 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Dane*, to the Poor *per Ann.* | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| *Hugh Capp*, to purchaſe Lands for the Poor | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| *Chriſtopher Ayre*, Merchant, for building ſix Alms-houſes. | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| *Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; *An.* 1630. gave at the end of every ten Years | 04 | 10 | 00 |
| And to purchaſe Land for ſix poor People for ever | 400 | 00 | 00 |
| Dame *Margaret Wroth*, *An.* 1665. | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| yearly to preach a Sermon on her Funeral Day, being *Nov.* 11. And after each Sermon, to be paid to the Poor | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| She gave alſo yearly | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| for a Sermon to be preached on the Funeral Day of her Daughter of Mrs. *Anne Dewdley*. And after each Sermon, to the Poor | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| *Walter Woodward* left Maintenance for three poor Children of the Pariſh, to be educated in *Chriſts Hoſpital*. | | | |
| *Tho. Barnes*, Eſq; *per Ann.* to 40 poor Houſekeepers | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| *Richard Winn*, Eſq; to the Poor for ever | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| Dr. *Nathan. Paget*, *per Ann.* for 30 odd Years | 25 | 00 | 00 |
| *Tho. Muffet*, Deputy, *per Ann.* | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| to be diſpos'd of in Bread; and for a Sermon upon his Birth day, *Octob.* 9. | 02 | 00 | 00 |

Guilds in St. Stephens Coleman ſtreet, of our Lady.

There were two Guilds founded in this Pariſh Church: One of our Lady, called, *The Little Fraternity of our Lady, in the Church of* St. Stephen *in* Coleman ſtreet, London. Founded 43 *Ed.* III. *An.* 1368. by *William Molton*, Maſon, *John Lenham*, Brewer, *John Muſhach*, Smith, *John Smith*, Currier, *Thomas Belchamber*, Letherdigher, and other good People of the ſaid Pariſh; of their great Devotion, and in Honour of our Lady, to find five Wax Candles upon one Branch, of 31 pound of Wax, hanging before an Image of our Lady, in the ſaid Church, upon the Beam: Each Brother and Siſter paying 12 Pence *per Ann.* The Form of it ran in this Tenor; the Original whereof is ſtill preſerved in the *Tower*.

**In the Name of the hali Trinite, Fader and Sone, and Holigoſt,** Amen. **In the feſte of Seint** John **the porte Latyn, that is to witen, the Seven day of the moneth of** Mey, **&c.**

**Fyrſt, Alle the Bretheren and Suſtren everich yer, ayencs the ſelf Feſte of the Aſſumption of our Ladi Seint** Mary, **ſhul ben clothed of one Sute of covenable clothings that falleth to her aſtat. But yif ony ſhal be of the Compaignee becauſe of poortee, ne mey noyht make gree; yet he ſhal have atte leſt a hode of the Suyte, in token that he is a Broder of the Fraternite. So that he be be holden Broder or Suſter of gode condicion and honeſte. The which day of the Aſſumption, the foreſaid Bretheren and Suſtren ſhul have a ſolempne Meſſe, in the honour of the foreſeid** Mary, **ſongen in the**

Church of S. Stephen foreſeid. At which Meſſe, al the foreſeid Brethren and Suſtren, up peine of two pound Wex ſhulle be preſent, fro the begynnyng of the foreſeyd Meſſe to the end: and at the Meſſe in dew tyme, everych Broder and Suſter a penye ſhul offre. The which Meſſe y Songen, al the foreſeyd Bretheren and Suſtren ſhal go togydren to a certeyn place be her Maiſtres, which be for the tyme aſſigned. In the which place alle Schullen ete togydren, on her own purſe, or at leſte drinks. And after the etyng and drinkyng (whether hit be) the foreſeid Maiſtres hys accompte for the tyme ſhul yelde up in gode manner and honeſte, &c.

Guild of St. *Nicholas* in *Coleman ſtreet.*

The other was the Guild of St. *Nicholas.* The gode Men of Colmanſtreet, in nouriſhing of Love and of Charite emong hem, and in help to theym that falle into poverte, &c. begon in the yere 1369. Fyrſt ordeyned to fyndyng certeyn Lyghts brennying before the Image of S. Nicolas in the Church of S. Stephen Colman ſtreet, in the worſhyp of Almighty God, and hys Moder S. Mary and of al Halwen of Heven, and of S. Nicolas, &c ]

Pariſh Church of St. *Stephen*, ſometime a Synagogue of the *Jews.*

This Church was ſometime a Synagogue of the *Jews*, then a Pariſh Church, then a Chappel to St. *Olaves* in the *Jewry*; until the 7th of *Edward* the IVth, and was then incorporated a Pariſh Church.]

*A. M.*

Cock of Water by St. *Stephen's* Church. Conduit at *London Wall.*

By the Eaſt end of this Church, is placed a Cock of ſweet Water, taken out of the main Pipe that goeth into *Lothbury*. Alſo, in *London Wall*, directly againſt the North end of *Coleman ſtreet*, is a Conduit of Water, made at the Charges of *Thomas Exmew*, Goldſmith, Maior, 1517.

Modern State.

The modern State of this Ward, briefly ſtands thus.

*P.*

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward, are the *Old Jewry*; which is all in this Ward, except 136 Foot, at the South end thereof. *Lothbury*, from *Coleman ſtreet* Eaſtward, as far as St. *Margarets Lothbury* Church on the North ſide; and unto about 27 Foot beyond *Princes ſtreet*, on the South ſide. *Catteaten ſtreet*, from *Baſſiſhaw ſtreet* to *Coleman ſtreet* on the North ſide, and from *Ironmonger lane* on the South ſide, and *Coleman ſtreet* wholly. In all which Streets there are divers Courts and Alleys, which ſhall be mentioned in Order.

*Old Jewry.*

The *Old Jewry*, a very good open Street, graced with good Buildings, which are inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute. The principal amongſt which are, Sir *Robert Claytons*, Kt. and Alderman, and one of the Repreſentatives of the City in Parliament; Sir *Nathaniel Hern*, and Sir *Joſeph* his Brother, lately deceaſed.

The Church

On the Weſt ſide of this Street, about the middle, is St. *Olave Jewry* Church, deſtroyed by the great Fire; new built of Free ſtone, with a Church Yard adjoyning on the South ſide: Where there is a paſſage with a Free ſtone Pavement, leading to *Ironmonger lane.*

*Windmill Court.*

In this Street is *Windmill Court*, a good handſome well built Place; over againſt this Court, is a large Houſe gracefully built, and ſevered from the reſt of the Court, by a fine pair of Gates. Which Houſe is now the Seat of Mr. *Parole*, a Merchant. *Green Dragon Court*, ſmall and narrow, with a Free ſtone Pavement. Betwixt theſe two Courts, is a ſmall Yard for ſtabling for Horſes.

*Green Dragon Court.*

The Houſe of Sir *Robert Clayton*, and that of Mr. *Fredrick*, over againſt it, (now uſed for the Exciſe Office) ſeated towards the South end of this Street, were graceful and ſpacious Buildings, entred into by great Gates, and opening into Court-yards.

*Lothbury.*

*Lothbury*, a Street well built, and inhabited by many Founders, that caſt and make *Candleſticks*, *Mortars*, ſmall *Bells*; and the like Ware of Braſs, Copper, and Bell-Mettals: For which this Street was, and yet is, of Note.

*St. Margarets Lothbury* Church.

In this Street is the Church of St. *Margarets Lothbury*, a good handſome Free ſtone Building. It was deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*, and rebuilt. And towards the ornamental part, divers well diſpoſed Perſons were Benefactors, mentioned before.

*Princes Street.*

On the South ſide of this Steet, is *Princes Street*, which, with two turning Paſſages, falleth into *Threadneedle ſtreet*: It is well built and inhabited. On the Weſt ſide is *Drapers Court*, a handſome large Place, with good Houſes well inhabited; having a Free ſtone Pavement out of this Court, is a narrow paſſage into *Lothbury*. Weſt of St. *Margarets* Church, is *Founders Hall*, ſeated at the upper end of *Founders Court*, which is indifferent good. Almoſt over againſt this Hall, is a large and well built Houſe, with an open Yard before it; incloſed from the Street by a pair of Gates, being the Seat of Sir *John Fench*, Kt.

*Drapers Court.*

*Founders Hall and Court.*

*Catteaten Street.*

*Catteaten ſtreet* hath no more in this Ward, than from *Baſing hall ſtreet*, the reſt is in *Cheap Ward*; a Street well inhabited by Tradeſmen. In this part of the ſtreet is *Golden Croſs Court*, ſmall, but well built, and inhabited by wholeſale Dealers.

*Golden Croſs Court.*

*Coleman Street.*

*Coleman ſtreet.* This ſtreet is large and long, and runs Northwards unto *London Wall*; very well inhabited by divers noted Merchants and Shopkeepers. In this ſtreet are divers Courts and Alleys, ſome of which are very good, and others as mean and ordinary. I ſhall begin at the South end, and then the firſt is *Windmill Court*, which is but ordinary. *Packers Court* is a pretty open place, with indifferent good Buildings.

*Windmill Court.*

*Packers Court.*

*St. Stephen Coleman* Church.

St. *Stephen Coleman ſtreet* Church, a very fine Free ſtone Building, with a ſquare Steeple; It hath a Church yard to it, with the Doors curiouſly carved with Figures repreſenting the *Reſurrection*. It was burnt in the Fire of *London*, and rebuilt as now it is.

*Kings Arms Court.*

Other Places in this Street. *Kings Arms Court*, or rather *Street*, for the largeneſs and goodneſs, being graced with very good large Houſes, inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute.

*George Alley.*

*White Roſe Court.*

*Maſons Alley.*

*Bell Alley*

*George Alley*, pretty long, and indifferently well built. *White Roſe Court*, but indifferent, falls into *Maſons Alley*; which is alſo but mean, and ſo into *Baſing hall ſtreet*. *Bell Alley*, very long, goes out of *Coleman ſtreet*, and runs Eaſtward to the Paſſage into *Token houſe Yard*; and then it turns Northward, and runs as far as *London Wall*. The part of this *Alley*, from *Coleman ſtreet* to *Mulbery Court*, is pretty broad, and indifferent well built and inhabited: But the part running Northward, is more narrow, and hath ſome good Houſes, eſpecially on the Eaſt ſide. In this Alley are ſeveral ſmall Courts, *viz. Mulbery Court*, goeth up ſteps very narrow and dark, but after the entrance, it is a pretty handſome Court: On the Weſt ſide it hath a Paſſage into *Whites Alley*. *Whalebone Court*, pretty handſome, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Pitchers Court*, a large ſquare Place, with pretty good Buildings; hath a Paſſage into *Whites Alley*. *Blue Hart Court*, a good handſome genteel Place,

*Mulbery Court.*

*Whalebone Court.*

*Pitchers Court.*

*Blue Hart Court.*

*Whites Alley.* *Almshouſe Yard.* *Pump Court.* *Carpenters Yard.* *White Hind Court.*

with a Free ſtone Pavement; hath a Paſſage down Steps, into *Swan Alley.* *Whites Alley*, very long, but narrow, comes out of *Coleman ſtreet*, and falls into *Pitchers Court*; which is a good handſome place, having a Door into *Bell Alley*, and a paſſage thereunto upon ſufferance. On the North ſide, and about the middle of the Alley, is a place called *Alms Houſe Yard*, containing ſix Houſes, for ſo many poor Men and their Wives; or the Survivers of them, belonging to the Company of *Leatherſellers.* *Pump Court*, but ſmall and ordinary. *Carpenters Yard*, being only a large Timber Yard. *White Hind Court*, a pretty handſome Place, but narrow.

*Swan Alley.* *Jones's Rents.* *Croſs Keys Court.*

*Swan Alley* alſo goes out of *Coleman ſtreet*, and with a turning paſſage runs into *Bell Alley*; and with another turning paſſage, falls into another Alley, alſo called *Swan Alley*; which is better built, with Gardens unto the Houſes. More Northwards, this Alley runs into a Place called *Jones's Rents*; which is a ruinous place, the Houſes ready to fall down. Out of this place, with a little narrow turning, the way leads into *Croſs Keys Court*, which is indifferent good: And out of this Court, is a paſſage to *London Wall.* That part of *Swan Alley* next to *Coleman ſtreet*, is wide enough for Carts, and is indifferent good.

*Crown Inn.* *White Horſe Inn.* *Coach and Horſes Yard.* *Brickenton Court.* *Nuns Court.* *White Hart Inn.* *Greens Court.* *Biſhops Court.* *George Inn.* *Chimney Alley.* *Bell Inn.* *Armourers Hall.*

*Crown Inn*, only for Livery Horſes. *White Horſe Inn*, the like. *Coach and Horſes Yard*, pretty good for ſtabling and Coaches. *Brickenton Court*, indifferent; at the upper end is a Merchants Houſe. *Nuns Court*, a pretty handſome place, with a large Houſe at the upper end, inhabited by a Merchant. *White Hart Inn*, but ſmall and ordinary. *Green's Court*, indifferent long, but narrow and ordinary. *Biſhops Court*, ſmall and narrow. *George Inn*, but indifferent. *Chimney Alley*, very ordinary, with decrepid Houſes, ready to fall. *Bell Inn*, indifferent good, chiefly for ſtabling. *Armourers Hall*, a pretty handſome Brick Building.

*London Wall.*

*London Wall*, being a Street ſo called, which in the whole is very long, beginning at *Cripplegate*, and running to *Wincheſter ſtreet*, but in ſeveral Wards, as have been taken Notice of. The Part in this, and *Baſinghall Ward*, begins a little Eaſtward of *Baſinghall ſtreet*, and runneth to the *Croſs Keys Court.* The Houſes are on the South ſide, which commonly are but old Timber Houſes: A place of no great Account, only ſome few *Curriers* dwell there. Its greateſt Ornament is *Sion College*, already treated of; and *New Bethlem*, ſeated on the other ſide of *London Wall*, in *Moorfields.*

*Star Court.* *White Lyon Court.* *Red Lyon Court.* *Black Swan Alley.*

In this part of the Street, are theſe Courts and Places. *Star Court*, a pretty ſmall Place. *White Lyon Court*, indifferent good. *Red Lyon Court*, likewiſe pretty good, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Black Swan Alley*, very ordinary, and naſtily kept.

The Ward without the Walls, in *Moorfields.* *Swan Inn.*

The part of this Ward without the City Walls, taketh in all the lower Walks, or four Quarters of *Moorfields*; but none of the Houſes on the Eaſt and North ſide. On the South ſide is *Bedlem* or *Bedlam*, for the *Lunaticks.* Which is in this Ward; as likewiſe, the new Row of good Houſes, not yet named; with part of the Street called *Fore ſtreet*, which runneth to *Cripplegate.* And adjoining to *Moorfields*, is the *Swan Inn*, well built, and indifferent for Stabling.

*Bethlem*, or *Bedlam* Hoſpital.

This Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, is pleaſantly ſeated, with its Front regarding *Moorfields.* It is a very long Building, extending it ſelf almoſt the breadth of the Field. It is ſtately and graceful to behold, and tends much to the Honour of the City: The Charge of which Building coſt about 17000 *l.* It is incloſed with a Wall, and hath an Iron Gate for entrance, in the middle, with a fine Free ſtone Pavement, for a Walk, from one end to the other; and at each end, a large Place for thoſe that are coming to their Senſes, to walk and air themſelves in. This *Hoſpital* is made very convenient within, for ſuch a purpoſe, to keep *Lunaticks* in; having four Wards or long Rooms, as now ſevered in the middle, for the keeping apart the Men from the Women. Of theſe Wards, two are for the Men, and two for the Women, the one over the other. And on one of the ſides of the Rooms or Wards, are ſmall Rooms, in which they are kept, when not fit to walk in the Ward. But of this Hoſpital, ſee more in *Book* I. *Chap.* XXVI.

The Watch.

There are to watch at *Moorgate*, and at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and 32 Watchmen.

Jurymen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *Auguſt.*]

The Government of this Ward.

And let here be the end of this Ward; which hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counſellors 4. Conſtables 4. Scavengers 4. Of the Wardmote Inqueſt, 13. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen, 15 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.**

* In *London* at 19 *l* and in the *Exchequer* at 19 *l.* First Edit.

The Alderman of this Ward, is Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, Kt.

# CHAP. V.

BASSINGS HALL WARD. *The Bounds.* Weavers *Company.* Baſſing's Hall. *The Family of the* Baſſings. Blackwel Hall, *a Market for Cloth.* St. Michael Baſſiſhaw. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

The Bounds. THE next adjoyning to *Coleman ſtreet Ward*, on the Weſt ſide thereof, is *Baſſings Hall Ward*, a ſmall Thing, and conſiſteth of one Street, called *Baſſings hall Street*, of *Baſſings Hall*, the moſt principal Houſe, whereof the Ward taketh name. It beginneth in the South, by the late ſpoken Market Houſe, called the *Bay Hall*, which is the laſt of *Coleman ſtreet* Ward. This Street runneth from thence, North, down to *London Wall*; and ſome little diſtance, both Eaſt Weſt, againſt the ſaid Wall. And this is the Bounds of *Baſſings Hall* Ward.

Monuments of Building on the Eaſt ſide thereof, amongſt divers fair Houſes for Merchants, have ye three Halls of Companies; namely, the *Maſons* Hall for the firſt; but of what Antiquity that Company is, I have not read. *Maſons* Hall. The next is the *Weavers* Hall: *Weavers* Hall. Which Company hath been of great Antiquity in this City, as appeareth by a Charter of *Henry* the II. in theſe Words; *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c.* to be engliſhed thus:

Patent of *Henry* II. Henry, *King of* England, *Duke of* Normandy, *and of* Guian, *Earl of* Anjou, *to the Biſhop, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Barons, Miniſters, and all his true Lieges of* London, *ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have granted to the* Weavers *in* London, *their Guild, to be had in* London, *with all the Freedoms and Cuſtoms that they had in the time of King* Henry *my Grandfather.* *Henry* I. *So that none but they intromit within the City of their Craft, but he be of their Guild; neither in* Southwark, *or other Places pertaining to* London, *otherwiſe than it was done in the time of King* Henry *my Grandfather. Wherefore I will and ſtraightly command, that over all lawfully they may treat, and have all aforeſaid; as well in peace, free, worſhipful, and wholly, as they had it, freer, better, worſhipfullier, and whollier, than in the time of King* Henry *my Grandfather. So that they yield yearly to me two Marks of Gold, at the Feaſt of St.* Michael. *And I forbid, that any Man to them do any unright, or diſeaſe upon pain of ten Pound. Witneſs* Thomas *of* Canterbury, Warwick *fil.* Gar. *Chamberlaine, at* Winchester.

Patent. Alſo I read, that the ſame *Henry* II. in the 31ſt of his Reign, made a Confirmation to the *Weavers*, that had a Guild or Fraternity in *London*. Wherein it appeareth, that the ſaid *Weavers* made Woolen Cloth, and that they had the Correction thereof. But amongſt other Articles in that Patent, it was decreed, *That if any Man made Cloth of* Spaniſh *Wool, mixed with* Engliſh *Wool, the* Portgrave, *or principal Magiſtrate of* London *ought to burne it*, &c.

*Mathew Paris.* Moreover, in the Year 1197. King *Richard* I. at the inſtance of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Juſticiar of *England*, ordained, That the Woolen Cloths, in every part of this Realm, ſhould be in breadth two Yards within the Liſts, and as good in the midſt, as in the ſides, *&c.* King *Henry* III. granted to the Citizens of *London*, That they ſhould not be vexed for the Burels, or Cloth-liſted, according to the Conſtitution made for breadth of Cloth the 9th of his Reign, *&c. Richard* II. in the 3d of his Reign, granted an Order of Agreement between the Weavers of *London*, *Engliſhmen*, and Aliens or Strangers born, brought in by *Edward* III.

Lower down, is the *Girdlers* Hall: And this is all touching the Eaſt ſide of this Ward. *Girdlers* Hall.

On the Weſt ſide, almoſt at the South end thereof, is *Bakewel Hall*, corruptly called *Blackwel Hall*, [antiently called *Baſſings Hall*.] *Bakewell Hall.* *Baſings* Hall. Concerning the Original whereof, I have heard divers Opinions, which I over-paſs as Fables, without the leaſt colour of Truth. For though the ſame ſeemed a Building of great Antiquity, yet (in mine Opinion) the Foundation thereof was firſt laid ſince the Conqueſt of *William* Duke of *Normandy*: For the ſame was builded upon Vaults of Stone, which Stone was brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*. The like of that of *Pauls* Church, builded by *Mauritius* and his Succeſſors, Biſhops of *London*. But that this Houſe hath been a Temple, or *Jewiſh* Synagogue (as ſome have fancied) I allow not; ſeeing that it had no ſuch form of roundneſs, or other likeneſs. Neither had it the form of a Church, for the Aſſembly of Chriſtians, which Fabricks are builded Eaſt and Weſt: But contrariwiſe, the ſame was builded North and South, and in form of a Noblemans Houſe. And therefore the beſt Opinion (in my judgment) is, that it was (of old time) belonging to the Family of the *Baſſings*. Which was in this Realm, a Name of great Antiquity and Renown; and that it bare alſo the Name of that Family, and was called therefore *Baſſings Haugh*, or *Hall*. *Baſſings* Hall. Arms of the *Baſſings*. Whereunto I am the rather induced, for that the Arms of that Family were (of old time) ſo abundantly placed in ſundry parts of that Houſe, even in the Stonework, but more eſpecially on the Walls of the Hall; which carried a continual painting of them on every ſide ſo cloſe together, as one Eſcocheon could be placed by another; which I my ſelf have often ſeen and noted, before the old Building was taken down. Theſe Arms were a Gerond of twelve points Gold and Azure. Of the *Baſſings* therefore, Builders of this Houſe, and Owners of the Ground near adjoyning, that Ward taketh the Name: How *Baſſings Hall Ward* took that Name. As *Coleman ſtreet* Ward of *Coleman*, and *Faringdon* Ward, of *William* and *Nicholas Faringdon*; Men that were principal Owners of thoſe Places.

Noble Perſons principal Magiſtrates in *London*. And of old time, the moſt Noble Perſons that inhabited this City, were appointed to be principal Magiſtrates there: As was *Godfrey de Magun* (or *Magnaville*) *Portgrave* or Sheriff, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, and of *William Rufus*. *Hugh de Buch*, in the Reign of *Henry* the I. *Aubery de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. After him, *Gilbert Becket*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. After that, *Godfrey de Magnaville*, the Son of *William*, the Son of *Godfrey de Magnaville*, Earls of *Eſſex*, were

**Salomon Baſſing, and others of that Name.**

*Portgraves* or Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex.* In the Reign of *Henry* II. *Peter Fitzwalter*; after him, *John Fitznigel, &c.* So likewiſe in the Reign of King *John*, the 16th of his Reign, a time of great Troubles, in the Year 1214. *Salomon Baſſing*, and *Hugh Baſſing*, Barons of this Realm, as may be ſuppoſed, were Sheriffs; and the ſaid *Salomon Baſſing* was Maior in the Year 1216 which was the 1ſt of *Henry* the IIId. Alſo *Adam Baſſing*, Son to *Salomon* (as it ſeemeth) was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1243. the 28th of *Henry* the III.

Unto this *Adam de Baſſing*, King *Henry* III. in the 31ſt of his Reign, gave and confirmed certain Meſſuages in *Aldermanbury*, and in *Milk ſtreet* (places not far from *Baſſings Hall*) and the advowſon of the Church at *Baſſings Hall*, with ſundry Liberties and Privileges.

This Man was afterwards Maior, in the Year 1251. the 36th of *Henry* the IIId. Moreover, *Thomas Baſſing* was one of the Sheriffs, 1269.

**Thomas de Baſſing overrated.**

***J. S.***

[Of whom I read this Paſſage, that the City paying a Fine to King *Henry*, of 20000 Marks, the Citizens, (conſidering his great Wealth perhaps) taxed this their Fellow Citizen above his proportion. Whereupon, King *Edward* I. in the 2d of his Reign, commanded *William de Merton*, his Chancellor, and others his Juſtices, to moderate the Talliages aſſeſſed upon him.]

**Baſſings of Cambridgſhire.**

**Baſſing Bourne.**

*Robert Baſſing*, Sheriff, 1279. and *William Baſſing* was Sheriff, 1308, *&c.* For more of the *Baſſings* in this City, I need not note; only I read of a Branch of this Family of *Baſſings*, to have ſpread it ſelf into *Cambridgſhire*, near unto a Water or *Bourn*; and was therefore, for a difference from others of that name, called *Baſſing* at the *Bourne*, and more ſhortly, *Baſſing Bourne*; and gave Arms, as is aforeſhewed, and was painted about this old Hall. But this Family is worn out, and hath left the Name to the place where they dwelt. Thus much for this *Baſſings Hall.*

**Bakewel Hall given to the City.**

Now how *Bakewel Hall* took that Name, is another queſtion. For which I read, that *Thomas Bakewel* dwelled in this Houſe, in the 36th of *Edward* the III. and that in the 20th of *Richard* the II. the ſaid King, for the Sum of Fifty Pounds, which the Maior and Commonalty had paid into the *Hanapar*, granted Licence, ſo much as was in him, to *John Froſh*, *William Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman*, Citizens and Mercers, that they, the ſaid Meſſuage, called *Bakewel Hall*; and one Garden, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* of *Baſſings Haugh*, and of St. *Lawrence* in the *Jewry* of *London*; and one Meſſuage, two Shops, and one Garden, in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Michael*, which they held of the King in Burgage; might give and aſſign to the Maior and Commonalty for ever, *ad opus Communitatis.*

**Bakewel Hall, a Market place for Woolen Cloths.**

This *Bakewel Hall* thus eſtabliſhed, hath been long ſince employed, as a Weekly Market Place for Woollen Cloths, broad and narrow, brought from all parts of this Realm, there to be ſold. In the 21ſt of *Richard* the II. *Richard Whitington*, Maior; and in the 22d, *Drew Barringtine* being Maior, it was decreed, That no Forreigner or Stranger ſhould ſell any Woolen Cloth, but in the *Bakewel Hall*, upon pain of forfeiture thereof.

*An Act of Common Council, held* Auguſt *the 1ſt, in the 8th of* Henry VIII. *concerning* Blackwell Hall.*

*No Woolen Cloths to be bough, unleſs firſt brought to Blackwell Hall.*

*R.*

‘WHEREAS by an Act of Common Council, in the 22d Year of the Reign of King *Richard* the II. it was ordained and eſtabliſhed, That no manner of Perſon ſhould bring or conveigh any Woolen Cloths to the ſaid City to be ſold, except they were firſt brought, harboured, and diſcharged, at the common Market of *Blackwell Hall*; therefore ordained and provided, and of old time accuſtomed, upon pain of forfeiture of all the ſaid Cloths ſo harboured and laid, contrary to the ſaid Ordinance. Which Act and Ordinance, was by another Act of Common Council, holden at the *Guild hall* aforeſaid, the Day and Year abovesaid, ratified, approved, and confirmed. And over that, it is now at this preſent ordained, eſtabliſhed, and enacted, That no manner of Perſon being Freeman of this City, after the Feaſt of the Nativity of our Lady next coming, ſuffer any manner of Perſon whatſoever, be he free or forreign, to buy or ſell any manner of Woollen Cloths, harboured or lodged contrary to the ſaid Ordinance: As broad Cloths, Carſies, Cottons, *Bridgewater* Frizes, Doſſeins, or any other manner of Cloth made of Wool, within his Shop, Chamber, or other place within his Houſe, unleſs the ſaid Cloths were firſt brought to *Blackwell Hall* aforeſaid, and there bought and ſold. Or elſe the ſaid Freeman, the ſaid Cloths lawfully brought in the Country, out of the ſaid City; upon pain to forfeit and to pay to the uſe of the Commonalty of this City, for his firſt Offence, for every Broad-Cloth ſo ſold, harboured, or lodged, contrary to the ſaid Ordinance, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every *Carſie*, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for every *Doſſeine*, *Bridgwaters*, and other pieces of Cloth made of Wool, 20 *d.* And for the ſecond Offence, the ſaid Pains to be doubled. And for the third Offence, the Party ſo offending, to be disfranchiſed, and deprived clearly from the Liberties of this City for ever.]

*Bakewel Hall new builded.*

This Houſe (of late Years) growing ruinous, and in danger of falling, *Richard May*, Merchant Taylor, at his deceaſe, gave towards the new building of the outward part thereof, 300 *l.* upon condition that the ſame ſhould be performed within three Years after his deceaſe. Whereupon, the old *Bakewell hall* was taken down, and in the Month of *February* next following, the Foundation of a new, ſtrong, and beautiful Store-houſe being laid, the Work thereof was ſo diligently applied, that within the ſpace of ten Months after, to the Charges of 2500 Pounds, the ſame was finiſhed in the Year 1558.

*Coopers* Hall.

Next beyond this Houſe, are placed divers fair Houſes for Merchants, and others, till ye come to the back Gate of *Guild hall*; which Gate, and part of the Building within the ſame, is of this Ward. Some ſmall diſtance beyond this Gate, the *Coopers* have their common Hall.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MICHAEL Baſſiſhaw.

*St. Michael Baſſiſhaw.*

Then is the Pariſh Church of St. *Michael*, called St. *Michael* at *Baſſings Hall*, a proper Church, lately re-edified or new builded.

Whereto *John Burton*, Mercer, and *Agues* his Wife, were great Benefactors; as appeareth by his Mark, placed throughout the whole Roof of the Quire, and middle Iſle of the Church.

Repaired. R.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of this Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord God 1630.

*Thomas Barnie*, } Churchwardens.
*Chriſtopher Price*, }

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church burnt down by the great Fire, was begun to be rebuilt, *An.* 1676. finiſhed *An.* 1679. Repaired and beautified 1697. This Church is built with Brick rubbed.]

## *INTERRMENTS.*

Monuments of Perſons deceaſed.

The foreſaid *John Burton*, deceaſed in the Year 1460. and was buried in the Quire, with this Epitaph.

John Burton *lieth under here,*
*Sometimes of* London *Citizen and Mercer*;
*And* Jenet *his Wife, with their progenie,*
*Beene turned to Earthe, as ye may ſee.*
*Friends free, what ſo ye be,*
  *Pray for us, we you pray*;
*As you ſee us in this degree,*
  *So ſhall you be another day.*

*John Burton. E. A. Regiſt. Lond.*

*John Burton*, Citizen and Mercer, buried in the Church of St. *Michael* in *Baſſingſhaw*, in the Chancel there. By his Will dated *Oct.* 14. 1459. orders, That all the Roof of the Church be ceiled, and painted according to the Chancel. Orders, upon his Grave, to be laid a Stone of Marble. Wills, that his Executors hold and keep the Day of his Anniverſary, otherwiſe called *Tearsmynd*, in the ſaid Church of St. *Michael*, for x Years. And that his Anniverſary be kept in the Church of *Wadworth* in *Torkſhire*. And the Prieſt there, to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Moder, King *Henry* IV. Queen *Johan*, and Maiſter *Thomas Langley*, late Biſhop of *Durham*.

Orders his Executors to provide 7 *Cheſibles* of Dymyſay, or freyed with Baudekyn wrought with Gold, togeders with al the Apparel to them neceſſary; and to deliver them to the Church of *Wadworth*, in Honor of the Paſſion of our Lord Jeſu Chriſt, and the Virgin *Mary*.

His Daughter *Katharin*, a Nun of *Haliwel*. To his Wife 500 Marks, to his Son *John* 500.]

*Francis Cooke, John Martin, Edward Bromflit*, Eſq; of *Warwickſhire*, 1460.

*Richard Barnes*, Sir *Roger Roe*, *Roger Velden*, 1479.

Sir *James Tarforde*, Mercer, Maior, deceaſed, 1527. buried under a fair Tomb, with his Lady, in a ſpecial Chappel by him builded, on the North ſide of the Quire.

Sir *John Greſham*, Mercer, Maior; who deceaſed 1554. Sir *John Ailiſe*, Chirurgeon, then a Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, 1548. *Nicholas Bakhurſt*, one of the Sheriffs, 1577. Sir *Wolſton Dixie*, Skinner, Maior, 1585. And Sir *Leonard Hallyday*, Maior, 1605. but no Monuments were made for them, nor ſo much as any Graveſtone laid.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

An ancient Monument in the North Iſle of the Quire. *A. M.*

*Hereunder lieth buried the bodies of Sir* James Yerforde, *Knight, Mercer, and ſometimes Lord Maior of this City of* London; *and of Dame* Elizabeth *his Wife. The which Sir* James *deceaſed the* 22. *day of* June, An. Dom. 1527. *And the ſaid* Elizabeth *deceaſed the* 18. *day of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1548.

An ancient Marble Tomb in the Chancel.

*In Chirurgery brought up in youth,*
  *a Knight here lieth dead*;
*A Knight, and eke a Surgeon ſuch,*
  *as* England *ſeld hath bred.*
*For which ſo ſoveraigne gift of God,*
  *wherein he did excell,*
*King* Henry VIII. *call'd him to Court,*
  *who lov'd him dearly well.*
*God gave the Gift, the King gave Goods,*
  *the Gift of God t' enhance*;
*Where God and ſuch a Prince do joyne,*
  *ſuch Man hath happy chance.*
*King* Edward *for his Service ſake,*
  *bade him riſe up a Knight*;
*A Name of praiſe, and ever ſince,*
  *he Sir* John Ailiſe *hight.*
*Right Worſhipful, in Name and Charge,*
  *in* London *liv'd he then*;
*In* Blackwel Hall, *the Merchant chieſe,* — Blackwel Hall was his dwelling Houſe.
  *firſt Sheriffe, then Alderman.*
*The Hoſpitals bewaile his death,*
  *the Orphan Children mone*;
*Their chieſe Erector being dead,*
  *and Benefactor gone.*
*Dame* Iſabel, *who liv'd with him,*
  *his faithful Wife and Make,*
*With him (as deareſt after Death)*
  *doth not her Knight forſake.* 1548.
*The Knight, the* 24. *of* October
  *yeelded up his breath,*
*And ſhe ſoone after followed*;
  *to live with him in death.*

An ancient Marble Tomb in the South Iſle of the Quire.

*Here lyeth buried under this Tombe, the body of Sir* John Greſham, *Knight, ſometime Alderman and Lord Maior of this City of* London; *who had two Wives, Dame* Mary *his firſt Wife, by whom hee had iſſue five Sonnes and ſixe Daughters. By Dame* Katharine, *his laſt Wife, no iſſue. Which Sir* John *deceaſed the* 23 *day of* October, Anno Domini, 1556. *And Dame* Mary *died the* 21 *day of* September, 1538. *Dame* Katharine *died,* ———

Under the Communion Table.

*Hic jacet Dom.* Richardus Sarich, *quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit* 13 Novemb. An. Dom. 1359. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*]

## Late *INTERRMENTS.*

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Perſons of late buried in St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw* Church, that have Monuments, are theſe that follow.

In the Chancel. *Edward Smith*, A. M. late Rector of this Church; dyed 1701. Aged 58.

*Elizabeth Forreſter*, Wife of Sir *Andrew Forreſter*, Kt. and *James Winſtanley* her firſt Huſband, 1684.

*Elizabeth Sloughter*, late Wife of *Paris Sloughter*, 1673. Alſo *Anne* his ſecond Wife, 1692.

*Suſanna*, eldeſt Daughter of *Daniel Herringhook*, Doctor of Phyſick, and late Wife of *George Woodford*, 1694.

Sir *Rowland Ainſworth*, Kt. an *Hamburgh* Merchant, 1704. and three of his Children.

*Katharine Winſtanley*, Widow of *James Winſtanley*, Eſq; 1670.

*Bazil Hearne*, late of this Pariſh, Gentleman, 1692.

North Iſle. *Mary*, late Wife of *Tho. Aylward*, Citizen and Founder of *London*, 1694.

A Monument in the Eaſt Wall, on the South ſide of the Altar, for Dr. *Wharton*, an eminent Phyſician of *London*: His Epitaph is as followeth.

J. Wer.

*Siſte pedem Viator,*

*Quiſquis es, ac venerare* THOMÆ WHARTON, M. D. C. L. M. S. *quod ſuit mortale heic juxta ſitum eſt. Qui* Winſtoniæ *apud* Dunelmenſes *natus*, Cantabrigiæ *apud* Pembrochianos *educatus, Non ipſius natalis Soli, Non Academiæ, ſed in commune Humani generis Commodum Natum ſe, Educatúmq, Factis comprobavit.*

*Vir juſtus, probus, pius, Omnimodô eruditione cæteris hominibus hac ſolummodo conditione impar, quod omnes ſui ſeculi Medicos facile antecelluerit. Graſſante infami illâ* LONDINIIS *Peſte, Hoſte infenſiſſimâ Anno* MDCLXVI. *Rebus ad Triarios jam planè perductis, Receptuſq; aliis canentibus, Fixis Aquilis, Adhæſit immotus, Saluti publicæ velle aſſerens proſpicere, Alienæ appetentem, ſuæ profuſum Natus An.* MDCXIV. *Obiit* MDCLXXIII.

## *CHARITIES.*

Charities.

The *Gifts* and *Charities* to this Pariſh, as they were given in at the laſt Parochial Viſitation, were

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
| The Lady *Anne Vaughan* gave for a Weekly Lecture, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady Day*, *per Ann.* | 09 | 0 | 0 |
| And is paid by the Churchwardens of St. *Laurence Old Jewry*; and ſecured by the Rent of an Houſe in *Whitechappel*, near *Petticoat lane*, now in the Occupation of an Apothecary | | | |
| Sir *Wolſtan Dixy*, Kt. gave *per Ann.* for two Lectures to be preached in the ſaid Church. To be paid by the Company of *Skinners*; and ſecured by the Ground Rent of the Houſes of Sir *Jeremy Sambrook*, and Sir *Willi. Hedges*. Both theſe Gifts by the laſt Wills of the Donors. | 10 | 0 | 0 |

Parſonage.

The Ground of the Parſonage Houſe of this Pariſh, was let to *Edward Dale* for Forty five Years, to build upon, from the Year 1676. at 10 *l. per Ann.* being Fourteen Foot in breadth, and Sixteen Foot in depth.

## *BENEFACTORS.*

In this Church hangeth up a Table of *Benefactors*. Thoſe Gifts which are annual unto the Poor, are theſe.

Benefactors.

| | *Per Ann.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
| *An.* 1485. *John Baker* gave | 01 | 00 | 0 |
| 1561. *John Richardſon* - | 00 | 10 | 0 |
| 1575. Lady *Anne Bacon* | 14 | 00 | 0 |
| And for other Uſes - | 06 | 00 | 0 |
| 1582. *Richard Adams*, and *Margaret* his Wife, | 00 | 10 | 0 |
| 1583. *John Story*, by the Week, in Bread - - | 02 | 00 | 0 |
| 1587. *Thomas Roſe*, weekly in Bread - - | 02 | 12 | 0 |
| 1592. Sir *Wolſtan Dixy*, to be diſtributed at his Death - | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| And for ever, - | 03 | 06 | 8 |
| 1608. *Cicily Sial*, Weekly in Bread - - | 03 | 00 | 0 |
| 1617. *Margaret Dean* - | 01 | 00 | 0 |
| 1618. *John Gardiner*, late Deputy, gave at his Death | 20 | 00 | 0 |
| 1625. Alderman *Elkin*, Weekly in Bread - - | 02 | 12 | 0 |
| 1629. *Elizab. Elkin* gave | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| 1630. *John Banks*, late Deputy, for ever - - | 02 | 00 | 0 |
| And at his Death - | 20 | 00 | 0 |
| 1632. *Rob. Geoffries* gave | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| *John Lock*, to *Chriſts* Hoſpiaal, a Maintenance for two poor Children from this Pariſh, for ever - - | | | |
| 1633. Alderman *Baskerfield*, for ever - - - | 02 | 10 | 0 |
| 1634. Sir *Robert Ducie* - | 40 | 00 | 0 |
| 1635. Sir *Randol Cranfield* | 20 | 00 | 0 |
| 1636. Lady *Ducie* - | 30 | 00 | 0 |
| 1647. *Emanuel Bird*, for ever | 06 | 00 | 0 |

Divers other Gifts of Charity, but none Annual.]

Thus have you noted one Pariſh Church of St. *Michael Blackwel Hall*, a Market Place for Woolen Cloths; the *Maſons* Hall, *Weavers* Hall, *Girdlers* Hall, and *Coopers* Hall.

Preſent State. R. B.

Now for the preſent State of this Ward.

*Baſſinghall ſtreet*, of which this little Ward conſiſts, is of no great Uniformity, as not running ſtrait, nor of an equal breadth. But it is graced with good Buildings, and well inhabited by Merchants; [And namely, among others, lately deceaſed, Sir *Rowland Aynſworth*, Kt. who traded to the *Eaſt Indies*, *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, and other Parts, inhabiting a very ſpacious well built Houſe, with a Court in the middle; where Sir *Chriſtopher Pack* ſometime kept his Maioralty.] J. S.

Blackwel Hall.

In this Street, on the Weſt, ſtands *Blackwel Hall*, one of the publick Edifices of the City. It is very large, having two open ſquare Courts one within the other, with Free ſtone Buildings round. One Court is next to *Baſſinghall ſtreet*, and the other openeth into *Guild Hall Court*. In this Hall are ſeveral large Rooms or Warehouſes, as well below, as above Stairs; in which Rooms, the Cloths are expoſed to ſale by the Factors employed of the Clothiers, on the Market Days; which are on *Thurſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*; but the principal is *Thurſday*. As to the other places of Name in this Street, I ſhall ſpeak of them in order, as they lie in the ſaid Street.

Kings Arms Tavern. Maſons Alley. Maſons Hall. Cut Throat Alley.

*Kings Arms* Tavern, a Houſe of a very good Trade; hath a Paſſage into *Catteaten ſtreet*. *Maſons Alley*, hath a paſſage into *Coleman ſtreet*, through *White Roſe Alley*; in which is ſeated *Maſons Hall*, a ſmall Building. *Cut Throat Alley*, hath a paſſage up Steps into *Guild Hall Court*, by the Chappel. At the upper end of this Court, are Buildings made uſe of by the City Officers. And here the Chamberlain of this City hath his reſidence. *Weavers Hall*, a good handſome large Building, with a Garden behind it. Next is *Coopers Hall*, a fair large Building.

Weavers Hall. Coopers Hall.

St. Michael Baſſingſhaw Church.

Then is St. *Michael Baſſingſhaw* Church. This Church was deſtroyed by the Fire of *London*, and rebuilt as now it is; being a good handſome Brick Building, with a Church yard.

On both ſides this Church, is an Alley, and both called *Church Alley*; which encompaſſeth it, and falleth into *Three Nuns Alley*; and that leads into *Aldermanbury*. But this is in *Cripplegate* Ward.

*Young's Court.* On each ſide of this Alley, is a Row of good Buildings, eſpecially that on the South ſide. And in that on the North, is *Young's Court*, which is but ſmall.

*White Bear Inn.* *White Bear Inn*, much reſorted unto by Carriers.

*Potters Court. Girdlers Hall.* *Potters Court*, but ſmall. *Girdlers Hall*, a very handſome Building, with an open Court-yard; and a Free ſtone Pavement, and a Garden behind it. *Shooters Court. Guild hall Court. Baſſiſhaw Court.* *Shooters Court*, but ſmall, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Guild Hall Court*, pretty long, but narrow. *Baſſiſhaw Court*, pretty large, and indifferent good, hath a paſſage to *London Wall*.

This Street of *Baſſinghall*, is all, on both ſides, in this Ward; except 72 Foot, on the Eaſt ſide of the South end.

*London Wall Street.* Of *London Wall Street*, there is in this Ward, Fifty four Foot Weſt, and Eighty eight Foot Eaſt, on either ſide of the North end of *Baſſinghall Street*.

*Catteaten ſtreet* hath only Twenty five Foot Weſt from *Baſſinghall ſtreet*, on the North ſide, in this Ward.

**The Watch.** There are to Watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and Twelve Watchmen.

**The Jury-men.** The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild-hall*, in the Month of *March*.]

**Governme** And thus I end this Ward. Which hath an Alderman, his Deputy, for Common Council, Four, Conſtables, Two, Scavengers, Two; For the Ward Mote Inqueſt, Seventeen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, 7 *l*. And likewiſe in the *Exchequer*, at 7 *l*.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Charles Cook*, Kt.

* * *

CHAP.

# CHAP. VI.

CRIPPLEGATE WARD. *The Bounds.* Moorefields. *St.* Mary Aldermanbury. *St.* Mary Magdalen Milkſtreet. *A prodigious Shank Bone.* Elſing *Spittle.* *St.* Alphage Woodſtreet. *St.* Albans Woodſtreet. *St.* Michael *in* Woodſtreet. *The Head of King* James IV. *buried there.* *St.* Giles Cripplegate. *The Monuments there.* *The Gifts.* *The Circuit of* St. Giles. *Brotherhood of* St. Giles. *The* Jews *Garden.* Barbican. *The Preſent State of this Ward.*

The Bounds.

Within the Wall.

THE next Ward is called of *Cripplesgate*, and conſiſteth of divers Streets and Lanes, lying as well without the Gate and Wall of the City, as within. For firſt, within the Wall, on the Eaſt part thereof, towards the North, it runneth to the Weſt ſide of *Baſſings Hall* Ward; and towards the South, it joineth to the Ward of *Cheap*. It beginneth at the Weſt end of St. *Laurence* Church *in the Jewry*, on the North ſide, and runneth Weſt to a Pump, where ſometime was a Well with two Buckets, at the South corner of *Aldermanbury ſtreet*. Which Street runneth down North, to *Gayſpur lane*, and ſo to *London Wall*. Which Street and Lane, are wholly (on both ſides) of this Ward; and ſo be ſome few Houſes (on both the ſides) from *Gayſpur lane*, by and againſt the Wall of the City, Eaſt to the Grates, made for the Water-courſe of the Channels, and Weſt to *Cripleſgate*.

From the Standard, to the Croſs in *Cheape*, on the North ſide is of *Cripplegate* Ward.

Now on the South ſide, from over againſt the Weſt end of St. *Laurence* Church, to the Pump, and then up *Milkſtreet*, South unto *Cheape*. Which *Milkſtreet* is wholly (on both the ſides) of *Cripleſgate* Ward; as alſo, without the South end of *Milkſtreet*, a part of Weſt *Cheape*; to wit, from the Standard to the Croſs, is all of *Cripplegate* Ward. Then down great *Woodſtreet*, which is wholly of this Ward on both the ſides thereof; ſo is little *Woodſtreet*, which runneth down to *Cripplegate*.

Great *Wood ſtreet.*

On the Eaſt ſide, *Lad lane.*

*Love lane.*

*Philip lane.*

Out of this *Woodſtreet* be divers Lanes; namely, on the Eaſt ſide is *Lad lane*, which runneth Eaſt to *Milkſtreet* corner. Down lower in *Woodſtreet*, is *Love lane*, which lyeth by the South ſide of St. *Albans* Church in *Woodſtreet*, and runneth down to the Conduit in *Aldermanbury ſtreet*. Lower down in *Woodſtreet*, is *Addle ſtreet*; out of the which runneth *Philip lane* down to *London Wall*. Theſe be the Lanes on the Eaſt ſide.

On the Weſt ſide.

*Maiden lane.*

*Kery lane.*

*Silver ſtreet.*

*Monkeſwel ſtreet.*

On the Weſt ſide of *Woodſtreet*, is *Hugen lane*, by the South ſide of St. *Michaels* Church, and goeth through to *Gutherons lane*. Then lower is *Maiden lane*, which runneth Weſt to the North end of *Gutherons lane*; and up to the ſaid Lane, on the Eaſt ſide thereof, till againſt *Kery lane*, and back again. Then the ſaid *Maiden lane*, on the North ſide, goeth up to *Staining lane*; and up a part thereof on the Eaſt ſide, to the fartheſt North part of Haberdaſhers Hall, and back again to *Woodſtreet*. And there lower down is *Silver ſtreet*, which is of this Ward, till ye come to the Eaſt end of St. *Olaves* Church on the South ſide, and to *Monkeſwell ſtreet* on the North ſide. Then down the ſaid *Monkeſwel ſtreet*, on the Eaſt ſide thereof, and ſo to *Cripplegate*, do make the Bound of this Ward within the Walls.

Bounds without the Gate. *Foreſtreet.*

Without *Cripplegate*, *Foreſtreet* runneth thwart before the Gate, from againſt the North ſide of St. *Giles* Church, along to *Moor lane* end; and to a Poſtern lane end, that runneth betwixt the Town Ditch on the South, and certain Gardens on the North, almoſt to *Moorgate*. At the Eaſt end of which Lane, is a Pot-makers Houſe: Which Houſe, with all other the Gardens, Houſes, and Allies on that ſide the *Moorfields*, till ye come unto a Bridge and Cow-houſe near unto *Finsbury* Court, is all of *Cripplegate* Ward.

*Moorfields. An.* 1477. *Rafe Joſceline* then being Lord Maior.

*A. M.*

*Speeds* Map of *Moorfields.*

Of theſe *Moorfields* you have formerly read what a mooriſh rotten Ground they were; unpaſſable, but for Cawſways purpoſely made to that intent. What they were alſo in our own nearer times of memory, even till Sir *Leonard Hallyday* was Lord Maior of *London*, I am very well aſſured many do perfectly remember. And what they are now at this inſtant, by the honourable Coſt and Care of this City, and the induſtrious Pains and Diligence of that worthy Citizen, Mr. *Leate*, we all (to our continual comfort) do evidently behold. Mr. *John Speed*, my eſpecial kind Friend, acquainted me with the draught of a Map, done after that true Shape and Model, as at the firſt (by the forenamed Gentleman) they were intended; and laboured with the then Lord Maior, and Court of Aldermen, that the ſame might have been accordingly effected. But how it was prevented, I know not; only I purpoſed to have been at ſo much Charge, as to have had that Map (in ſome apt and convenient form) printed in this Book: But that I could not attain thereto; being promiſed, that at the next Impreſſion I ſhall have it.

The Wholſomneſs of the Walks there.

For the Walks themſelves, and continual Care of the City, to have them in that comely and worthy manner maintained, I am certaily perſuaded, that (our thankfulneſs to God being firſt truly performed) they are no mean cauſe of preſerving Health, and wholeſome Air to the City; and ſuch an eternal Honour thereto, as no Iniquity of Time ſhall be able to deface.]

New Artillery.

*J. S.*

Here, in *Moorfields*, is the *New Artillery* Ground; ſo called, in diſtinction from another Artillery Garden, near St. *Mary Spittal*, where formerly the Artillery Company exerciſed. Who about the latter end of King *James* I. his Reign, were determined to remove thence; and to hold their Trainings and Practice of Arms here; being the third great Field from *Moorgate*, next to the ſix Windmills. Which Field, Mr. *Leat*, one of the Twenty Captains, with great pains, was divers Years a preparing to that purpoſe. The Reaſon of this their Remove, was, becauſe now their Meetings and Number, conſiſted of many more Soldiers, than the old Ground could well contain; being ſometimes 6000. Though, ſometimes, notwithſtanding, they went to the old Artillery, and continued ſo to do in my memory.]

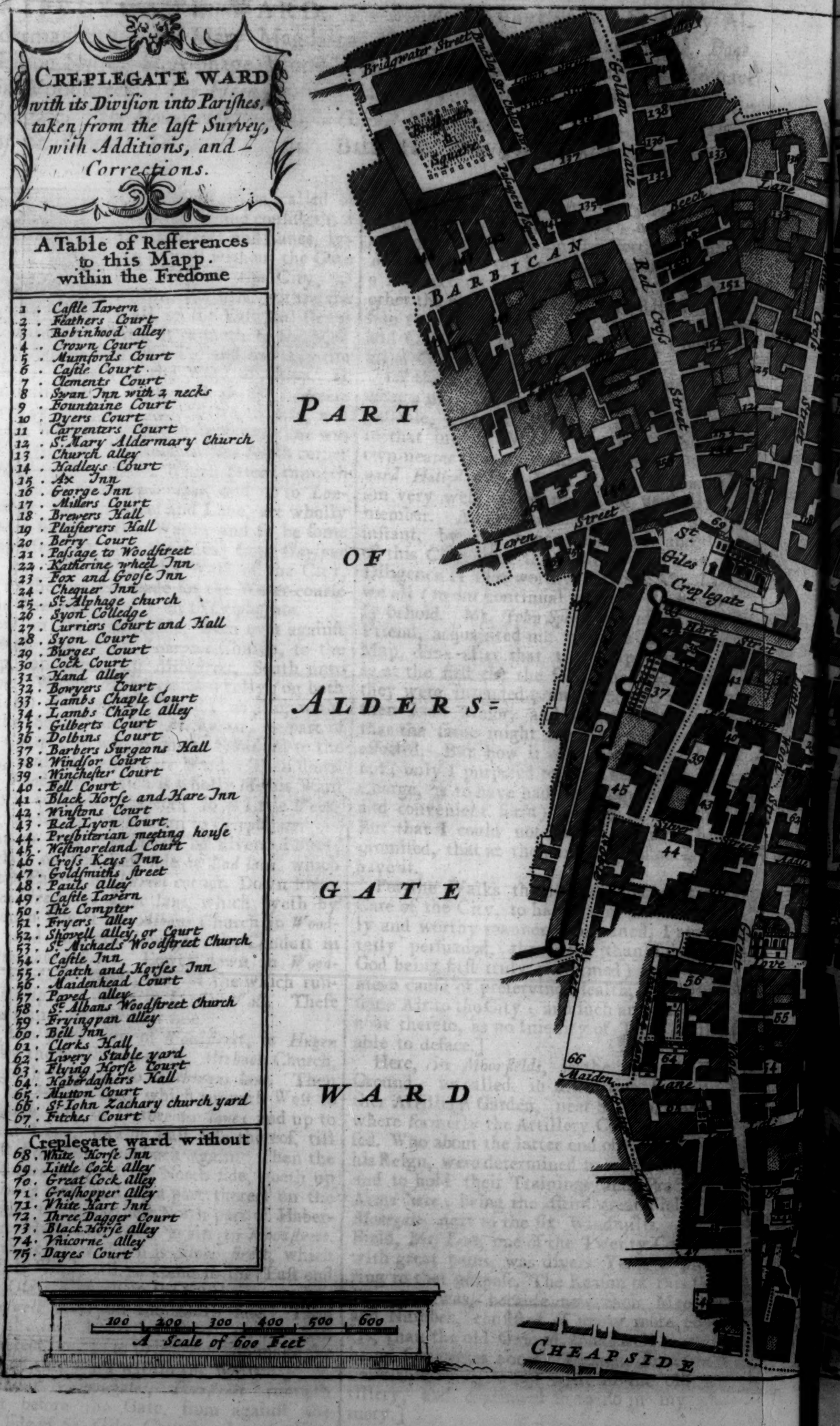
## Creplegate Ward
*with its Diviſion into Pariſhes,*
*taken from the laſt Survey,*
*with Additions, and Corrections.*

### A Table of Refferences to this Mapp. within the Fredome

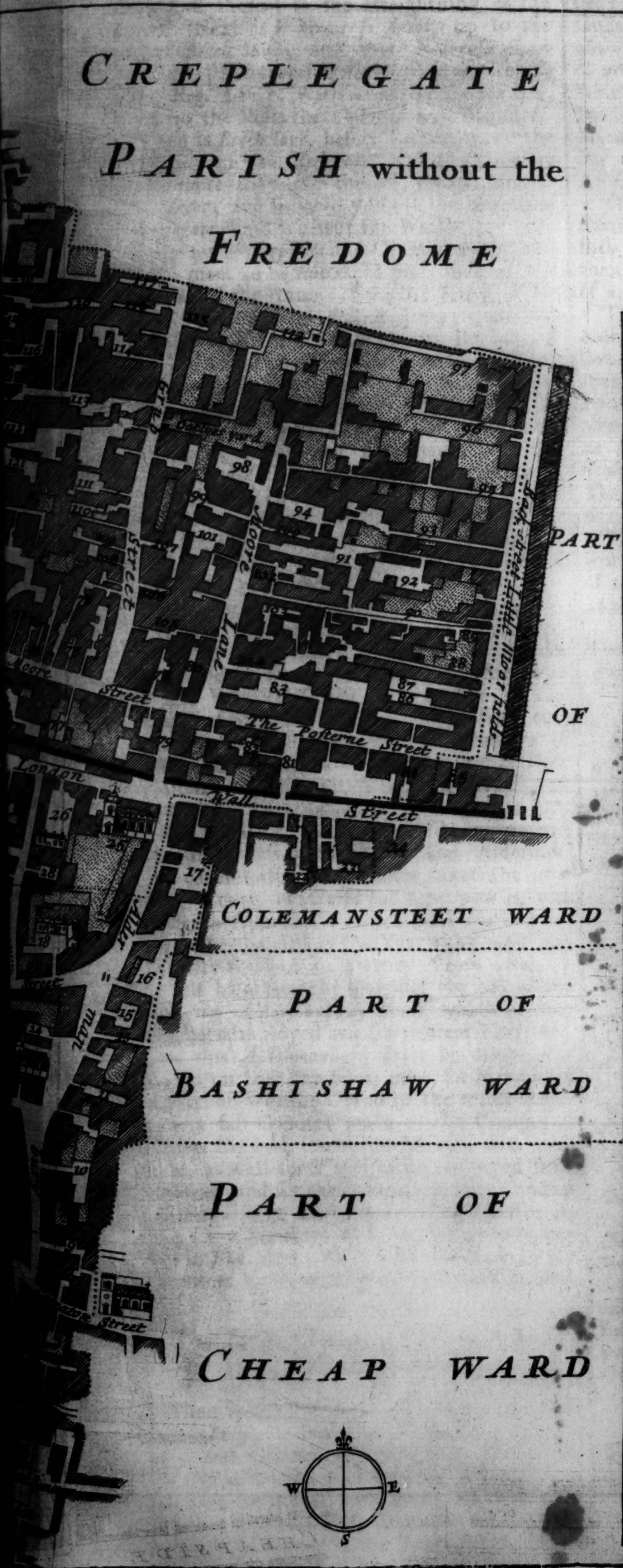
1 . Caſtle Tavern
2 . Feathers Court
3 . Robinhood alley
4 . Crown Court
5 . Mumfords Court
6 . Caſtle Court
7 . Clements Court
8 . Swan Inn with 2 necks
9 . Fountaine Court
10 . Dyers Court
11 . Carpenters Court
12 . S.t Mary Aldermary Church
13 . Church alley
14 . Hadleys Court
15 . Ax Inn
16 . George Inn
17 . Millers Court
18 . Brewers Hall
19 . Plaiſterers Hall
20 . Berry Court
21 . Paſsage to Woodſtreet
22 . Katherine wheel Inn
23 . Fox and Gooſe Inn
24 . Chequer Inn
25 . S.t Alphage church
26 . Syon Colledge
27 . Curriers Court and Hall
28 . Syon Court
29 . Burges Court
30 . Cock Court
31 . Hand alley
32 . Bowyers Court
33 . Lambs Chaple Court
34 . Lambs Chaple alley
35 . Gilberts Court
36 . Dolbins Court
37 . Barbers Surgeons Hall
38 . Windſor Court
39 . Wincheſter Court
40 . Fell Court
41 . Black Horſe and Hare Inn
42 . Winſtons Court
43 . Red Lyon Court.
44 . Preſbiterian meeting houſe
45 . Weſtmoreland Court
46 . Croſs Keys Inn
47 . Goldſmiths ſtreet
48 . Pauls alley
49 . Caſtle Tavern
50 . The Compter
51 . Fryers alley
52 . Showell alley, or Court
53 . S.t Michaels Woodſtreet Church
54 . Caſtle Inn
55 . Coatch and Horſes Inn
56 . Maidenhead Court
57 . Paved alley
58 . S.t Albans Woodſtreet Church
59 . Fryingpan alley
60 . Bell Inn
61 . Clerks Hall
62 . Livery Stable yard
63 . Flying Horſe Court
64 . Haberdaſhers Hall
65 . Mutton Court
66 . S.t Iohn Zachary church yard
67 . Fitches Court

### Creplegate ward without

68 . White Horſe Inn
69 . Little Cock alley
70 . Great Cock alley
71 . Graſhopper alley
71 . White Hart Inn
72 . Three Dagger Court
73 . Black Horſe alley
74 . Vnicorne alley
75 . Dayes Court


100
200
300
400
500
600
A Scale of 600 Feet
PART OF ALDERS= GATE WARD
Bridgwater Street
Bridgwater Square
Brackley Str.
Golden Lane
Beech Lane
BARBICAN
Red Croſs Street
Street
St. Giles
Creplegate
Fore Street
Wood Street
Maiden Lane
Love
Moore
London
CHEAPSIDE

Vo/l B 3 P 70


CREPLEGATE
PARISH without the
FREDOME
PART
OF
COLEMANSTEET WARD
PART OF
BASHISHAW WARD
PART OF
CHEAP WARD
Moore Street
Moore Lane
Little Moor fields
The Posterne Street
London Wall Street
W
E
S

76. Red Hart Court
77. Founders Court
78. Red Bull Court
79. Aldermanbury Poſterne
80. Purſe Court
81. The Poſtern
82. Larimors Hall
83. Mauls Court
84. Cradle Court
85. Moores Court
86. Crown Court
87. Hind alley
88. Half Moon alley
89. Angell alley
90. Harts Horne alley
91. Butlers alley
92. Oyſter ſhell Court
93. Gun alley
94. Sugarloafe Court
95. Tenter alley
96. Whites alley
97. Back alley
98. Rams head alley, or Court
99. Seven Star Court
100. Sugarloafe alley
101. Car yard
102. Cock alley
103. Vine Court
104. Maiden head Court
105. Lunds alley
106. Honyſuccle Court
107. Flying Horſe Court
108. Little Bell alley
109. Flower delis Court
110. George Inn
111. Nags head Inn
112. Butlers alley
113. Croſs Keys Court
114. Maidenhead Court
115. Bell alley
116. Haberdaſhers Square
117. Sun alley
118. Croſs Keys Inn
119. Kings armes yard
120. Peacock Brewhouſe
121. Kings head Court
122. Three Leg Court or yard
123. Halfe moon alley
124. Bowling alley
125. George yard
126. Annabaptiſt Court
127. Red Roſe Court
128. Caſtle Court
129. White Roſe Court
130. Ferns yard
131. Ship yard
132. Glovers Hall Court
133. Kings Head Court
134. Iacobs Well alley
135. Cocks head Court
136. Black Raven Court
137. Crown Court
138. Sun Court
139. Dixons Rents
140. Vine Court
141. Garter Court
142. Three Pigeon Court
143. Plough alley
144. Blew Bores head Court
145. Fox and Crown Court
146. Figtree Court
147. Playhouſe yard
148. Three Herring Court
149. Red Lyon and Axe Inn
150. Three Faulcon Court
151. Cradle Court
152. } Serpent Alley
153.
154. Ship yard
155. Fryingpan alley
156. Bull head Court
157. Red Croſs alley
158. Three Pigeon Court
159. Cock pit Court
160. Lauderdale Court

Moor lane.

Grubſtreet.

E. A.

Then to turn back again through the ſaid Poſtern Lane to *Moor lane*; which *Moor lane*, with all the Allies and Buildings there, is of this Ward. After that is *Grubſtreet*, more than half thereof to the ſtreightning of the Street. Next is *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, up to the end of *Beech lane*; and then *Redcroſs ſtreet* wholly. [*Redecrouchſtrete in proia de* Crepulgate. *Reg. Lon.*] With a part of *Golden lane*, even to the Poſts there placed as a Bounder.

Then is *Beech lane*, before ſpoken of, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Redcroſs*, and the *Barbican ſtreet*, more than half thereof, toward *Alderſgate ſtreet*; and ſo have you all the Bounds of *Cripplegate* Ward without the Walls.

Antiquities and Ornaments in this Ward.

A Pump at the corner of *Aldermanbury ſtreet.*

*Aldermanbury*, whence ſo called.

Now for *Antiquities* and Ornaments in this Ward, meet to be noted. I find, firſt, at the meeting of the corners of the *Old Jewry*, *Milkſtreet*, *Lad lane*, and *Aldermanbury*; there was (of old time) a fair Well with two Buckets, of late Years converted to a Pump. How *Aldermanbury ſtreet* took that Name, many Fables have been bruted; all which I overpaſs, as not worthy the accounting. But to be ſhort and plain, I ſay, that this Street took the Name of *Alderman bury*; which is to ſay, a Court there kept in their *Bery*, or Court Hall, now called the *Guild Hall*: Which Hall (of old time) ſtood on the Eaſt ſide of the ſame Street, not far from the Weſt end of *Guild Hall*, now uſed.

*Liber Oſney.* *Aldermanbury* Court or Guild Hall by *Aldermanbury* Church.

Touching the Antiquity of this old *Aldermans bury*, or Court, I have not read other, than that *Richard Renery*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the 1ſt of *Richard* I. which was in the Year of Chriſt, 1189. gave to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Oſney*, by *Oxford*, certain Ground and Rents in *Aldermanbury* of *London*, as appeareth by the Regiſter of that Church; as is alſo entred into the *Hoiſtings* of the *Guild hall* in *London*.

Guild Hall, when built.

This old Bery, Court, or Hall, continued; and the Courts of the Maior and Aldermen were continually holden there, until the new Bery, Court, or *Guild hall* that now is, was builded and finiſhed; which Hall was firſt begun to be founded in the Year 1411. and was not fully finiſhed in Twenty Years after. I my ſelf have ſeen the Ruins of the old Court Hall, in *Aldermanbury ſtreet*, which of late hath been imployed as a Carpenters Yard, *&c.*

In this *Aldermanbury ſtreet* be divers fair Houſes on both the ſides, meet for Merchants or Men of Worſhip: And in the midſt thereof, is a fair Conduit made at the Charges of *William Eaſtfield*, ſometime Maior; who took order, as well for Water to be conveyed from *Teyborne*, and for the building of this Conduit not far diſtant from his dwelling Houſe: As alſo, for a Standard of ſweet Water to be erected in *Fleetſtreet*; all which was done by his Executors, as in another place I have ſhewed.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY Aldermanbury.

St. *Mary Aldermanbury*

Shank-bone of a Man, 28 Inches and a half long.

Reyne *Wolfe*, a Grave Antiquary, collected the great Chronicles, increaſed, and publiſhed by his Executors, under the Name of *Ralph Holenſhead.*

Then is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, a fair Church, with a Church yard and Cloiſter adjoining; in the which Cloiſter is hanged and faſtened a Shank-bone of a Man (as is ſaid) very great, and larger by three Inches and a half, than that which hangeth in St. *Laurence* in the *Jewry*: For it is in length 28 Inches and a half of aſſiſe, but not ſo hard and Steel-like as the other. For the ſame is light, and ſomewhat pory and ſpongy. This Bone is ſaid to be found amongſt the Bones of Men removed from the Charnel Houſe of *Pauls*; or rather, from the Cloiſter of *Pauls* Church. Of both which Reports I doubt; for that the late *Reyne Wolfe*, Stationer, (who paid for the Carriage of thoſe Bones from the Charnel to the *Moorfields*) told me of ſome Thouſands of Carr Loads, and more to be conveyed; (whereof he wondred) but never told me of any ſuch Bone in either place to be found: Neither would the ſame have been eaſily gotten from him, if he had heard thereof, except he had reſerved the like for himſelf; being one of the greateſt Searchers and Preſervers of Antiquities in thoſe parts, for his time.

True it is, that this Bone (from whenceſoever it came) being of a Man, as the Form ſheweth, muſt needs be monſtrous, and more than after the proportion of five Shank-bones of any Man now living amongſt us.

Repaired. R.

This Church, for the ſpace of four Years paſt, hath, in one decayed part or another, been repairing: As the Steeple, Bells, Battlements; many decayed Places of the Walls; two fair Galleries built; many of the Pews new made; the reſt being all in hand, it can be no great Offence to count them already done. Which granted, and the Church in this Year finiſhed, we may conclude, as we began with the reſt of theſe Churches, thus.

This Church was repaired richly, and very worthily beautified, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord, 1633.

*Bartholomew Edwards*, } Churchwardens.]  
*Abraham Nuns*,

## *INTERMENTS.*

Monuments of the Dead.

There lie buried in this Church, *Simon Winchcombe*, Eſq; 1391. *Robert Combarton*, 1422. *John Wheatly*, Mercer, 1428. Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Knight of the Bath, Alderman and Maior, 1438. a great Benefactor to that Church, under a fair Monument. [Where his Coat was Sable, a Chevron Ermin, between Boys Heads, faced proper, Headed, Or. Shouldered, Gules.

He alſo builded their Steeple, changed their old Bells into five tuneable Bells, and gave 100*l.* to other Works of that Church.

Conduit in *Aldermanbury.*

Moreover, he cauſed the Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, which he had begun, to be performed at his Charges; and Water to be conveyed by Pipes of Lead, from *Teyborne* to *Fleetſtreet*, as I have ſaid. And alſo from *High Bery*, to the Pariſh of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*; where the Inhabitants of thoſe parts, incaſtellated the ſame in ſufficient Ciſterns.

*John Middleton*, Mercer, Maior, 1472. *John Tomes*, Draper, 1486. *William Bucke*, Taylor, 1501. Sir *William Browne*, Maior, 1507. Dame *Margaret Jenings*, Wife to *Stephen Jenings*, Maior, 1515. a Widdow, named *Starkey*, ſometime Wife to *Mody*. *Ralph Woodcocke*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, 1586. Dame *Mary Greſham*, Wife to Sir *John Greſham*, 1538. *Thomas Godfrey*, Remembrancer of the Office of the firſt Fruits, 1577.

## *MONUMENTS.*

A. M.

Thomas Digges, *Eſquire, Sonne and heyre of* Leonard Digges, *of* Wotton, *in the County of* Kent, *Eſquire, and of* Bridget *his Wife; Daughter to* Thomas Wilford, *Eſquire; which* Thomas *deceaſed the* 24. *day of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1595*.

* Al. 1593. A fair Tomb in the North ſide of the Chancel.

* Al. *Watham*

Agnes, *Wife to* Thomas Digges, *Eſq; Daughter of Sir* * William Sentleiger, *Knight, and of* Urſula *his Wife; Daughter of* George Nevil, *Lord*

*Lord of* Aburgaveny. *By whom the ſaid* Thomas *had iſſue,* Dudley, *his Sonne and heyre;* Leonard, *his ſecond Son;* Margaret *and* Urſula, *now living; beſide* William *and* Mary, *who died young.*

[*Digg's* Coat was Gules, a Croſs, Arg. five Eaglets.]

*Deo Opt. Max. & Memoriæ.*

Hic reſurrectionem mortuorum expectat *Thomas Digſæus,* Armiger, ex Antiqua *Digſæorum* in Cantia Familia, oriundus. Vir fide & pietate in Deum ſingulari, rei militaris admodum peritus, optimarum literarum ſtudioſus, & ſcientiis Mathematicis ad miraculum (ut ex libris editis conſtat) eruditiſſimus: Quem Deus in Cœleſtem Patriam, Anno ſalutis, 1595. evocavit. Chariſſimo Marito Uxor mœſtiſſima poſuit.

*Here lieth in an aſſured hope to riſe in Chriſt,* Thomas Digges, *Eſquire, ſometime Muſter-Maſter of the Engliſh Army in the Low-Countries: A Man zealouſly affected to true R ligion, wiſe, diſcreete, courteous, faithful to his Friends, and of rare knowledge in Geometry, Aſtrologie, and other Mathematicall Sciences: who finiſhed this tranſitory Life with an happy end, in* Anno 1595.

That the Dead might live,
Chriſt dyed.

A plated ſtone by the Communion Table.

*Here lieth buried,* Elizabeth Norreis, *Daughter of the right Honourable Sir* Henry Norreis, *Knight, Lord* Norreis *of* Ricot; *Who deceaſed the* 18. *day of* April, 1574.

A marvellous antient plated Stone. An. 1116.

Armig. hic. Jon. Conſtantinus poſitus, genetrici ſubjacet; æterne lætentur in arce polorum. Qui Februo ceſſit. Mil. 1. Cent. quatuor bis & octo.

A very fair Tomb in the South ſide of the Quire.

*Here lieth entombed,* Ralph Woodcock, *Grocer and Alderman of* London. *Who departed this life the firſt day of* September, 1586. *aged* 67 *yeeres. Hee had foure Wives,* Helen Collier, *by whom he had five Sonnes and three Daughters.* * Good Bower, *by whom he had ten Sons and* † *five Daughters.* Elenor Carew, *by whom he had one Daughter. And* Mary * Lovyſon, *by whom he had no iſſue.*

* Al. *Goda.*
† Three.
* Al. *Lonyſon.*

*J. S.*

The Coat of Arm here, for his ſecond Wife, *Bower,* was a Croſs patee. For *Carew,* his third Wife, was Paly of ſix Arg. and Sable. On a Chief Gules, three Lions rampant, Or. His fourth, *Lovyſon,* bare Arg. a Feſſe Sable, between three Wolfs, or Talbots, paſſant of the Second.]

A fair plated Stone by the Communion Table.

Elizabeth, *whoſe*
*husband* Davy *hight,*
*Lyeth buried here till*
*time the Trumpet blow:*
*But ſure the heavens*
*poſſeſſe her ſacred ſprite,*
*Her vertuous life and*
*godly end did ſhow.*
*And they that knew her*
*pathes of perfect love,*
*The ſundry Gifts that*
*garniſhed her life,*
*Can witneſſe well, and*
*by her end approve,*
*There ſeldome hath been*
*ſeene a better Wife.*
*Give God the praiſe for*
*ſuch her happy race:*
*And pray, that we*
*like Vertues may embrace:*

She died the 12. day of *Auguſt,* 1569.]

A fair Tomb at the upper end of the South ſide of the Chancel. R.

Mary Briggs, *the Daughter of* Thomas Crofts, *deceaſed the* 8. *day of* Auguſt, Anno Domini 1610. *being of the Age of* 31 *Years.*

David Briggs, *Citizen and Skinner of* London: *Who had two Wives,* Mary, *the Daughter of* Thomas Crofts, *Draper; by whom he had two Sons and four Daughters: And* Rebecah, *the Daughter of* Humfrey Street, *Merchant Tayler; by whom he had no iſſue. Who deceaſed the* 17. *day of* June, Anno Dom. 1626. *being of the Age of* 57 *years, and lyeth here entombed, in hope of a glorious Reſurrection.*

*William,* out of a dutiful Reſpect, to his dear Parents, conſecrated this Monument.

A fair Monument againſt the other.

*Here lyeth the Body of Maſter* Robert Offley, *Gent. Son of* Hugh Offley, *Alderman of this City. Who took to Wife* Elizabeth, *the Daughter of* Humfrey Street; *by whom he had iſſue ſeven Sons and ſix Daughters. He dyed at the Age of* 64 *years, on the* 4 *day of* November, 1631.

*Deo Trino & Uni Sacrum.*

On the North ſide of the Chancel.

THOMAS HAYES, *Eques Auratus, ſecundum Chriſti Adventum, ſub hoc Tumulo expectat. Qui cum ab Adoleſcentia per magnam* Europæ *partem Mercaturam exercuiſſet, ita induſtria & judicio claruit, ut unanimi omnium Conſenſu Maior hujus Civitatis cooptatus fuerit; & cum hoc ſummum ſummi Magiſtratus officium, non ſolum ſingulari Integritate, ſed & excellenti veræ Religionis promulgandæ cura, & Pietate, executus fuiſſet, tandem ſeptuageſimo Ætatis anno Deo boniſq; charus, pie & placidè in Domino obdormivit, Anno Salutis,* 1617.

MARTHA *Uxor mœſtiſſima Viro ſuo optimo, officioſæ Pietatis & Memoriæ Ergò, hoc Monumentum* P.]

*J. S.*

He bore two Shields Quarterly. 1. Or. powdered of Ermin Sable. 3 Lions Heads erazed of the firſt. 2. Arg. a Feſſe Embattailed, Gules. On a Chief 3 Martlets, Sable. His firſt Wife bore Gules, two Bends, Verry, Arg. and Az. His ſecond Wife, Verry, Arg. and Az. On a Chief Or. Three Lions Rampant Sable.

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Late *MONUMENTS* ſince the Fire, for Perſons interred here.

A flat Stone before the Communion Table, over *Walter Pell,* Eſq; Alderman, and Merchant Taylor of *London,* 1673. He gave 100 *l.* (as I am told) towards the rebuilding of the Church.

Over the Communion Table, Penons, of a ſquare Faſhion for the Funerals of *Jeffreys* Lord *Wem,* here buried; and likewiſe for his Siſter. Here lies alſo the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys,* whoſe Corps was firſt buried in the *Tower,* where he dyed.

Over the North Door, two Figures half way, for *Rich. Chandler,* Citizen and Haberdaſher, Eſq; 1691. Aged 85. And his Brother *John Chandler,* 1686. Aged 59.

Under a Grave ſtone in the middle Iſle, lies interred *Anne Betton*, Wife of *Timothy Betton*, Merchant; by whom he had iſſue five Sons and one Daughter. She deceaſed 23 *June*, 1713.

Mrs. *Mary Hack*, Relict of Mr. *Edmund Hack. Sept.* 20. 1704.

No Bequeſts or Legacies to the Church, but a Legacy to the Poor, by the Lady *Greſham*, of 3 *l. per Ann.* paid by the Mercers Company.

No Parſonage or Vicarage Houſe.]

*Gayſpur lane.* Priory or Hoſpital, called *Elſing Spittle.*

Beneath this Church have ye *Gayſpur lane*, which runneth down to *London* Wall, as is afore ſhewed. In this Lane, at the North end thereof, was (of old time) a Houſe of Nuns; which Houſe being in great decay, *Wil. Elſing*, Mercer, in the Year of Chriſt 1329. the 3d of *Edward* III. began, in place thereof, the Foundation of an Hoſpital, for ſuſtentation of One Hundred blind Men. Towards the Erection whereof, he gave his two Houſes in the Pariſhes of St. *Alphage*, and our bleſſed Lady in *Aldermanbury*, near *Cripplegate*; obtaining firſt the King's Letter of *Mortmain*, under the great Seal of *England*.

This Houſe was, after, called a Priory or Hoſpital of St. *Mary* the Virgin, founded in the Year 1332. by *William Elſing*, for Canons regular: The which *William* became the firſt Prior there.

*Elſing Spittle. Reg. Lond.* *E. A.*

*Rob. de Draycote*, Prior Hoſpital. b'tæ *Mariæ de Elſyng Spittell, Lond. An.* 1386.

*Dom. Wil Bowland.* Prior Hoſpitalis *Elſing Spittel, London*, Sept. 13. 1496.]

Charterhouſe Church yard without *Alderſgate*, and one other the like without *Aldgate.*

*Robert Elſing*, Son to the ſaid *William*, gave to the ſaid Hoſpital, 12 *l.* by the Year, for the finding of three Prieſts. He alſo gave one Hundred Shillings towards the incloſing of the new Church-yard without *Aldgate*; and one Hundred Shillings, to the incloſing of the new Church-yard without *Alderſgate*. To *Thomas Elſing*, his Son, 80 *l.* The reſt of his Goods to be ſold, and given to the Poor. This Houſe, valued at 193 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* was ſurrendered the 11th of *May*, the 22d of *Henry* VIII.

A College for the Clergy of *London.* *A. M.*

In the ſame Place where the foreſaid *Elſing* Spittle and Priory were formerly ſituated; there is now newly erected a College for the Clergy of *London*, and Liberties thereof, called by the Name of *Syon College*: And Almſhouſes for twenty poor People, ten Men, and ten Women. The Particulars whereof were ſhewn in the firſt Book, Chap XXIV.

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments in *Elſing Spittle.*

The *Monuments* that were in this Church, defaced; *Thomas Cheyney**, Son to *William Cheney, Thomas, John*, and *William*, Sons of Sir *William Cheyne. John Northampton*, Draper, Maior, 1381. *Edmond Hungerford, Henry Frowike, Joan*, Daughter to Sir *William Cheney*, Wife to *William Stokes. Robert Eldarbroke*, Eſq; 1460. Dame * *Joane Ratcliffe*, Wife of *William Fowler*; *William Kingſton, Thomas Swineley*, and *Helen* his Wife, *&c*,

* *Cheyne.*

* *Jane.*

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* ALPHAGE.

St. *Alphage.*

The principal Iſle of this Church, towards the North, was pulled down, and a frame of four Houſes ſet up in the place. The other part of this Church, (from the Steeple upward) was converted into a Pariſh Church of St. *Alphage*: And the Pariſh Church which ſtood near unto the Wall of the City, by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down, and the plot thereof made a Carpenters Yard, with Saw-pits.

This Hoſpital what it was afterwards.

The Hoſpital it ſelf, the Prior, and Canons Houſe, with other Lodgings, were made a dwelling Houſe; the Church-yard is a Garden plot, and a fair Gallery on the Cloiſter. The Lodgings for the Poor, are tranſlated into Stabling for Horſes.

*Elſing Spittle* burned.

In the Year 1541. Sir *John Williams*, Maſter of the Kings Jewels, dwelling in this Houſe, on *Chriſtmas* Even at Night, about Seven of the Clock, a great Fire began in the Gallery thereof; which burned ſo Sore, that the Flame firing the whole Houſe, and conſuming it, was ſeen all the City over, and was hardly quenched. Whereby many of the Kings Jewels were burned, and more imbezelled, as was ſaid.

*R.*

This Church of St. *Alphage* (the Decays in divers parts of it calling upon the Pariſhioners for it) began to be repaired in the Year of our Lord, 1624. the Repair continuing the two following Years. In which time, the Maſons Work amounted to 400 *l.* The Reparations went on in the Years 1627. and 1628. in which laſt it was finiſhed; ariſing to 100 *l.* more, at the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh.

*William Syddon*, } Churchwardens.]
*John Lawrence*, }

*J. S.*

This Church was again repaired and beautified, 1701.

This Church, on the Eaſt part of it, is built with ſmooth flint Stones, and ſo, perhaps, is ſome other parts of it, which ſeem to have been taken from the Ruins of *Elſing Spittle*.

## *MONUMENTS.*

*Monuments* in St. *Alphage*, and Perſons buried here.

Mr. *Francis Williams*, Brothers Son to the Lord *Williams* of *Thame*, was (*Feb.* 15. 1559.) brought from *Fleetſtreet*, and buried here. And three Days after, was the Corps of Mr. *John Williams*, Heir to the Lord of *Thame*, conducted hither from *Pauls Chain*, to be buried; with a Penon of Arms, and his Coat Armour, an Herald and Mourners attending. And Twelve Gentlemen bare him: Twenty Clerks before ſinging. The Funeral Sermon preached by Mr. *Veron*, the *French* Man.

The Lord *Williams* of *Thame*, was likewiſe buried in this Church. And ſo was his Succeſſor in that Houſe, *viz.* Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Maior, dwelling in this Spittle, 1593. *Richard Lee*, alias, *Clarenciaulx*, King of Arms, 1597. *&c.*

A very goodly Monument in the Wall of the Quire, on the South ſide. *A. M.*

*Here lieth the Body of Sir* Rowland Hayward, *Knight, twice Lord Maior of this City of* London, *and living an Alderman the ſpace of* 30 *yeeres; and (at his death) the ancienteſt Alderman in the ſaid City. He lived beloved of all good Men, and died (in great Credit and Reputation) the fifth day of* December, Ann. Dom. 1593. *And the* 36 *yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queene* Elizabeth. *He had two vertuous Wives, and by them many happy Children.*

Joane, *Daughter of* William Tilleſworth, *Eſq; was the firſt Wife to Sir* Rowland Hayward, *by whom he had iſſue,* 3 *Sons and* 5 *Daughters. Which* 3 *Sons, and* 2 *of the Daughters, died in their Infancy. The eldeſt of the ſurviving Daughters, named* Elizabeth, *was firſt mar-*

*ried to* Richard Waren, *Eſquire ; and (after his deceaſe) to* Thomas Knevet, *Eſquire, one of her Majeſties privie Chamber.* Suſanna, *the ſecond Daughter, was married to* Henry Townſend, *Eſquire.* Joane *the third Daughter, was married to* John Thinne, *Eſquire.*

Katharine, *the ſecond Wife of Sir* Rowland Hayward, *was Daughter to* Thomas Smith, *Eſquire. By whom hee had likewiſe three Sons and five Daughters ; whereof one Sonne and one Daughter died Infants. The two Sons and four Daughters yet living, are* George, John, Alice, Katharine, Mary, *and* Anne ; *all young, and unmarried at their Fathers death.*

Decus vitæ, eſt honorata mors.

*This Tombe was erected by the appointment of* Edward Pilſworth, *and* William Cotton, *Citizens of* London, *and Executors of the ſaid Sir* Rowland.

A Graveſtone at the entrance into the Quire Door.

*Here lieth buried under this Stone, the body of* Robert Hodgſon, *Eſquire, one of the Auditors of the Queenes Majeſties Court of Exchequer ; who died the 26 day of* May, *in the yeere of our Lord,* 1577.]

R. In the South Iſle, upon a fair Marble Stone.

*Hic jacet* Willielmus Philips, *Arm. Regiſtrarius Rev. Patris, Dom. Epiſc.* London. *ſuæ Curiæ Commiſariatus* London, *& qui* 80 *Annorum pie tranſactis in Dom. placide obdormivit* 4 *die Menſ.* Septembris, An. Dom. 1625. *Relinquens poſt ſe* 6 *ex* 18. *liberis.*

On another fair Stone in the ſame Iſle.

In Chriſt alone I onely truſt,
To riſe in number of the juſt.

*Here under lyeth buried the Body of* Katharine Edwards, *ſometime beloved Wife of* John Edwards, *of this Pariſh of* St. Alphage ; *She departed this tranſitory Life on the ſixth day of* January, 1628. *and in the* 45. *yeere of her Age ; having had iſſue by her ſaid Husband, five Sonnes and ſeven Daughters.*

My Body here in duſt doth reſt,
Sin caus'd that Earth claimes it as due,
My Soule's in Heaven for ever bleſt,
Yet both in one, Chriſt will renew.

Later Monuments. *J. S.*

MONUMENTS *of later times, ſet up for Perſons buried in St. Alphage Church, are theſe.*

In the Chancel. Flat Stones, for *Samuel Brewer* of the *Inner Temple*, Gent. 1684. This *Samuel Brewer* gave a Farm at *Tyler's Cawſey*, lying in *Hatfield* and *Barkhamſted* in *Hartfordſhire*; by Will, *An.* 1684. valued at 27 *l. per Ann.* for the Alms houſe in *Sion College.*

*James Halſey*, D. D. formerly Rector of this Pariſh; *An.* 1640.

*Thomas Wright*, 1700.

*Thomas Dawſon*, Doctor in Phyſick, 1682.

The Children of *Jerom* and *Mary Clutterbuck.*

In the Body of the Church. *Thomas Evans*, Citizen and Painter Stainer of *London*, 1687. A Benefactor to this Pariſh, and his Company.

*John Johnſon*, late Glazier to King *William* the Third.

On the South Wall, a Monument for *John Edwards*, and *Katharine* his Wife. He was buried 1646. and She 1629. He was Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles*, for Pikes, *&c.* in the Stores of the *Tower* of *London.*

A flat Stone upon *William Edwards*, Eſq; and *Margaret* his Wife. She died 1681. and He, 1687.

*James Daggar*, Citizen and Turner of *London*, and *Iſabel* his Wife: Deceaſed in the Years 1610 - 1611. Having been Man and Wife 43 Years.

At the lower end of the Church, *Elizabeth Whilton*, Wife of *John Whilton*, 1697.

*Anthony Meſſenger*, Carpenter, and *Mary* his Siſter, 1625. and his Children.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe, but burnt down in the great Fire.

Three Houſes are now built upon the Ground; of which there was a Leaſe made of 50 Years, and 4 *l. per Ann.* Rent, paid to the Miniſter.

Legacies.

The Legacies and Bequeſts to this Pariſh, are regiſtred; and a Table thereof hangeth up in the Church, with the Names of the Benefactors.

## GIFTS *for Perpetuity.*

1504. *Joan Chamberlain*, Widow, ſometime of the Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, gave to the Poor, for Coals, every Winter, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

1591. Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Kt. twice Lord Maior of this City, gave in his Life time, for the relief of the Poor, to be given in Bread every Sabbath Day, 20 *d.* with the Vauntage, 4 *l.*

1613. Sir *John Swinnerton*, Kt. Lord Maior; of the Pariſh of *Aldermanbury*, and born in this Pariſh ; gave in his life time, to be given in Bread every Sabbath Day, 2 *s.* 11 *d.* with the Vauntage, 7 *l.*

## GIFTS *of Benevolence.*

1624. *Thomas Langhorn*, of this Pariſh, and a Common Council of this City, gave 18 *s.* yearly, for 16 Years.

1625. *Rob. Lock*, of this Pariſh, gave to the Poor, and for repairing of the Church, 15 *l.*

1629. *John Brown*, Merchant Adventurer, of the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew Exchange*, gave, for repairing of the Church, 30 *l.*

Milkſtreet.

Now to return to *Milkſtreet*, ſo called of *Milk* ſold there, (as is ſuppoſed.) There be many fair Houſes for wealthy Merchants, and others. Among the which I read, that *Gregory Rokeſley*, Chief Say Maſter of the King's Mints, and Maior of *London*, in the Year 1275. the 3d of *Edward* I. (in which Office he continued ſeven Years together) dwelled in this *Milkſtreet*, in an Houſe belonging to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*: whereof he was Tenant at Will, paying 20 *s.* by the Year, without being bounden to Reparations ; or other Charge. Such were the Rents of thoſe times.

*Gregory Rokeſley*, Maior of *London*, his Houſe Rent 20 Shillings the year.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY MAGDALEN Milkſtreet.

In this *Milkſtreet*, is a ſmall Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Magdalen* ; which hath of late Years been repaired.

Repaired and adorned. *R.*

It was ſince repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord God, 1619.

*Gilbert Ward,*
*Thomas Smith,* } Churchwardens.

All the Chancel Window was built, at the proper Coſt of Mr. *Benjamin Henſhaw*, Merchant Taylor, and one of the City Captains: The Charge of it ariſing to 60 *l.* and upwards.

In the Year 1633. there was added to this, a fair Communion Table, with a decent Frame about it. Which, with ſome other Things then done to the further beautifying of the Church, amounted to the Sum of 30 *l.*

*John Rundel,*
*John Clutterbuck,* } Churchwardens.

*J. S.*

This Church burnt down by the Fire, was not rebuilt.

Parſonage.

There never was any Vicarage or Parſonage Houſe.

Gifts.

No Gifts, Legacies, or Bequeſts, for reparation of the Church.

Lecture.

There was a Lecture preached on *Fridays*; which Dr. *Mapletoft*, late Incumbent of S. *Laurence Jewry*, preached; ſince the Pariſh of *Milkſtreet* is laid to that Church.]

## *INTERRMENTS.*

Perſons buried here,

*William Browne*, Maior, 1513. gave to this Church Forty Pounds, and was buried there. *Thomas Exmew*, Maior, 1528. gave Forty Pounds, and was buried there: So was *John Mitford*, one of the Sheriffs, 1375. *John Olney*, Maior, 1375. *Richard Rawſon*, one of the Sheriffs, 1476. *Henry Kelſey*. Sir *John Browne*, Maior, 1497. *Thomas Muſchampe*, one of the Sheriffs, 1463. Sir *William Cantlow*, Kt. Mercer, 1462. *Henry Cantlow*, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple; who builded a Chappel, and was buried therein, 1495, *John Weſt*, Mercer, Alderman, 1517. *John Machel*, Alderman, 1558. *Thomas Skinner*, Clothworker, Maior, 1596.

## *MONUMENTS.*

A comely Monument in South Iſle of the Quire.
*A. M.*

*Here lieth the Corps of* Thomas Skinner, *late Citizen and Alderman of* London; *borne at* Saffron Walden *in* Eſſex; *who in the 63 yeere of his age, and on the 5 day of* December, Anno Dom. 1596. *being then Lord Maior of this City, departed this life, leaving behind him three Sonnes,* John, Thomas, *and* Richard; *and three Daughters,* Anne, Julian, *and* Elizabeth.

*Here lieth interred the body of Miſtreſſe* Mary Collet, *Wife of Mr.* John Collet, *Citizen and Salter of* London. *Who deceaſed the 22 of* December, An. Dom. 1613. *being aged 35 yeeres.*

A fair Stone in the ſame Iſle before the Monument forenamed.

This Marble witneſſe,
dew-dropt with the Eies
Of grieved *Niobe*, tels
thee, that here lies
Her ſecond Husbands joy,
her firſt content,
Her Parents comfort,
her Friends ornament;
Her Neighbours welcome,
her deare Kindreds loſſe,
Her own Health's foe,
deeming all pleaſure droſſe;
The World a Jayle, whence,
through much paine we ſee,
Her Soule at length
hath purchaſt liberty;
And ſoar'd on high. where
her Redeemer lives;
Who (for her torment)
Reſt and Glory gives.

A comely Tomb in the Chancel, by another much more ancient Tomb of *Henry Cantilowe.*

*Here lie the bodies of* Gerard Gore, *Citizen, Merchant Taylor, and Alderman of* London, *and of* Helen *his Wife; who lived together married 57 yeeres. The ſaid* Gerard *died the 11 day of* December, 1607. *in the 91 yeere of his age. And ſhee departed this life the 13 day of* February, *in the foreſaid yeere, being 75 yeeres old.*

A fair Stone at the entrance into the Quire.

*Here lyeth the body of* Thomas Henſhawe, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London; *who had to Wiſe* Flower Henſhawe, *and had iſſue by her, 9 Sons, and four Daughters. He deceaſed the 11 day of* January, 1611. *aged 76 yeeres: And ſhe died the 6 of* March, 1615. *aged about 60 yeeres.*

A very fair Monument in the Chancel, on the North ſide.

*Here lieth the Body of Sir* William Stone, *Kt. free of the Clothworkers and Turkie Companies, ſometime Alderman of this City. He was the Sonne of* Reynold Stone, *Citizen and Fiſhmonger of* London. *The ſaid Sir* William *departed this Life the 14 of* September, 1609. *aged 63 yeeres,* &c.

As the Earth, the
Earth doth cover,
So under this Stone
lyes another;
Sir *William Stone*,
who long deceaſed,
Ere the Worlds love
him releaſed;
So much it lov'd him.
For they ſay,
He anſwered Death
before his day;
But 'tis not ſo;
for he was ſought
Of one that both him
made and bought.
He remain'd
the great Lords Treaſure,
Who called for him
at his pleaſure,
And receiv'd him.
Yet be'it ſaid,
Earth griev'd that Heaven
ſo ſoone was paid.

*Here likewiſe lyes*
*inhumed in one Bed,*
*Dame* Barbara,
*the welbeloved Wife*
*Of this remembred Knight:*
*whoſe Soules are fled*
*From this dimme Vale*
*to everlaſting life.*
*Where no more change,*
*nor no more ſeparation*
*Shall make them flye*
*from their bleſt habitation.*

Graſſe of levitie,
Span in brevity,
Flowers felicity,
Fire of miſery,
Winds ſtability
Is mortality.

*Their Riches were*
*like Corne lent to the fielde,*
*What it receiv'd,*
*it manifold did yeeld.*
*Their Bodies have a Grave,*
*their Vertues none,*
*But ſhall with time grow greene,*
*when they are gone.*

*Stone Walls, braſſe Towers,*
*decay as Flowers:*
*One gone, their good*
*is, Lo! here they ſtood.*
*So tranſitory*
*is our Glory.*

A comely Monument in the Eaſt end of the South Iſle.

This Stone, this Verſe,
two *Mountfords* doe preſent,
The Corps of one,
the others Monument:
Two lovely Brethren,
by their Vertues knowne,
Whom *Cambridge*, and
*Kings Colledge* cal'd their own.
*Oſbert* and *Richard*,
of which worthy paire,
The firſt imployed
by Sea in great affaire;
Made Heaven his Haven.
And at that Port, the other
(By Land) did overtake
his elder Brother.
So now the Bones
of both are laid aſleepe,
Theſe in this Church,
thoſe in the *Eaſterne Deepe:*
Till all the dead
ſhall wake from Sea and Land,
Before the Judge
of quicke and dead to ſtand.
*Amen.*

We Sonne-leſſe Parents;
yet not Childleſſe left,
Bewaile (as Men)
our Seed untimely reſt.
As Chriſtians, we hope,
and joy, and ſay;
Heaven is our home,
and thither, Death the way.
By Sea or Land,
it skils not, ſo we minde
The faithful Pilgrims
narrow path to finde.

*Mort.* { *Oſbert, Menſe Decemb.* 1614.
*Richard, Menſe Jan.* 1615.]

### *Queen* Elizabeth's *Monument in this Church.*

Woodſtreet, why ſo called.

Then next to this is *Woodſtreet*, by what Reaſon ſo called, I know not. True it is, that (of old time) according to a Decree made in the Reign of *Richard* I. the Houſes in *London* were builded of Stone, for defence of Fire. Which kind of Building was uſed for two Hundred Years or more: But of later time, for the winning of Ground, theſe Houſes have been taken down, and Houſes of Timber ſet up in place. It ſeemeth therefore, that this Street hath been of the later building, all of Timber, (for not one Houſe of Stone hath been known there) and therefore called *Woodſtreet*: Otherwiſe it might take the Name of ſome Builder or Owner thereof.

Stone Houſes.

Thomas Wood.

*Thomas Wood*, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1491. dwelled there: He was an eſpecial Benefactor towards the building of St. *Peters* Church at *Woodſtreet* end. He alſo builded the beautiful Front of the Houſes in *Cheap*, over againſt *Woodſtreet* end, which is called *Goldſmiths Row*; garniſhed with the likeneſs of Woodmen. His Predeceſſors might be the firſt Builders, Owners and Namers of this Street, after their own Name.

GoldſmithsRow.

On the Eaſt ſide of this Street is one of the Priſon Houſes, pertaining to the Sheriffs of *London*, and is called the *Compter* in *Woodſtreet*. Which was prepared to be a Priſon Houſe, in the Year 1555. And on the Eve of St. *Michael* the Archangel, the Priſoners that lay in the Compter in *Breadſtreet*, were removed to this Compter in *Woodſtreet*. Beneath this Compter is *Lad lane*, or *Ladle Hall*; for ſo I find it of Record, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* in *Woodſtreet*; and beneath that is *Love lane*, ſo called of Wantons.

Compter in *Woodſtreet.*

Ladle lane, corruptly called *Lad lane.*

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* ALBANS Woodſtreet.

St. *Albans.*
*A. M.*

By this Lane, is the antient Pariſh Church of St. *Albans*.

Conjectures of the Antiquity of this Church.

One Note of the great Antiquity of it, is the Name; by which it was at firſt dedicated to St. *Albane*, the firſt Martyr of *England*. Another Character of the Antiquity of it, is to be ſeen in the manner of the turning of the Arches in the Windows, and Heads of the Pillars. A third Note appears in the *Roman* Bricks, here and there inlaid amongſt the Stones of the Building. Very probable it is, that this Church is, at leaſt, of as antient a ſtanding, as King *Adelſtane* the *Saxon*; who, as the Tradition ſays, had his Houſe at the Eaſt end of this Church. This King's Houſe having a Door alſo into *Adelſtreet*, in this Pariſh, gave Name, as 'tis thought, unto the ſaid *Adelſtreet*: Which in all Evidences, to this Day, is written *King Adelſtreet*. One great ſquare Tower of this Kings Houſe, ſeems yet remaining; to be ſeen at the North corner of *Love lane*, as you come from *Aldermanbury*: Which Tower is of the very ſame Stone, and manner of Building, with St. *Alban*'s Church. This Church, decayed with meer age, is this Year*, beginning to be taken down, and to be new builded.

*Adelſtreet.*

* *An.* 1633.

In great decay.
*R.*

This Church, being wonderfully decayed and periſhed, was by theſe Gentlemen, Sir *Henry Spiller*, *Enigo Jones*, Eſq; Captain *Leake*, and Captain *Williams*, ſurveyed, to ſee what repair might help it. But by theſe Gentlemen, and Workmen appointed with them, it was found to be too far gone for Repair. Neither would any Workman put himſelf into hazard upon it; affirming it to be in every part of it, ſo ſpent, decayed, and enfeebled, that they muſt ſuddenly pluck it down, or it would ſuddenly prevent that labour, and fall to the Ground of it ſelf. Which the Failings every day increaſing (and more and more growing and appearing) did moſt evidently ſeem to threaten.

For this Cauſe, many of the Pariſhioners refuſed to go to it; many that went, went unwillingly, but all with much fear, where they ſate with more; their Danger, all the time, much troubling and diſturbing their Devotion.

Pulled down, *An.* 1632.

This great Neceſſity inforcing, it was the laſt Year, 1632. betwixt *Eaſter* and *Midſummer*, pull'd down; and yet *July*, 1633. (a ſad object) ſo lies in its pitiful Ruins.

Many of the ableſt ſort of this Pariſh, to ſhew they would do what they could towards the recovery of this great Loſs, have joined certain Monies (their free and voluntary Gifts) together, which they have again disburſed in Stone, and ſome other Materials.

A Collection for the rebuilding it.

But this many, being but few, to the number of thoſe that in this kind can do little or nothing; and their good Wills falling extreamly ſhort of that great Sum that muſt begin and finiſh ſo great a Work as this, they were conſtrained to petition his Highneſs for his Leters Patents, for the help of a Collection for it.

Their Petition graciouſly received, his Majeſty was pleaſed (as a cauſe of all other his Piety, eſpecially Favours) to ſend his Letter to the Lord Biſhop of *London*, for the forwarding and effecting their deſires.

Yet notwithſtanding this fair Degree to their wiſh, they are for a time put off, by reaſon (as I am informed) of the great Collection for the Repair of the famous Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*. But they hope it will not be long.

In which Hope they have many Partners, as alſo in their Prayers, for all the good means that may be, to the ſpeedy rebuilding of it: Till which time, the Church appointed unto them for the Sabbath Exerciſes, Marriage, Burying, Churching, and the Sacraments, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Alphage* near *Cripplegate*. And thus much of this Church, St. *Albans*.]

*J. S.*

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire, but built again: Which, with the Gallery, was finiſhed *An.* 1685.

There is a Table of Benefactors to this new Church, ſet up; beginning, Sir *Thomas Fiſher* gave a Velvet Pulpit Cloth and Cuſhion, *&c.*

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

It hath the Monuments of Sir *Richard Illingworth*, Baron of the Exchequer; *Thomas Chatworth*, Grocer, Maior, 1443. *John Woodcocke*, Maior, 1405. *John Collet*, and *Alice* his Wife. *Rafe Thomas*, *Raphe* and *Richard*, Sons of *Raphe Illingworth*, which was Son to Sir *Richard Illingworth*, Baron of the Exchequer. *Thomas*, Son of Sir *Thomas Fitzwilliams*; [*Thomas Halton*, Mercer, Maior, 1550*.] *Thomas Oſtritch*, Haberdaſher, *Richard Swetenham*, Eſq; and *William Dunthorne**, Town Clerk of *London*, with this Epitaph.

* There was no ſuch Maior in that Year, nor Twenty Year before. It ſhould be *Chalton.*

* *Downethorne.*

*Fœlix prima dies*
*poſtquam mortalibus ævi*
*Ceſſerit, hinc morbus*
*ſubit, atq; repentè ſenectus.*
*Tum mors; qua noſtrum*
Dunthorn *cecidiſſe* Wilelmum,
*Haud cuiquam latuiſſe*
*reor, digniſſimus (inquam,)*
*Artibus hic Doctor,*
*necnon celeberrimus hujus*
*Clericus Urbis erat,*
*primus, nulliq; ſecundus,*
*Moribus, ingenio,*
*ſtudio, nil dixeris illi,*
*Quin dederit natura*
*boni, pius ipſe, modeſtus,*
*Longanimus, ſolers,*
*patiens, ſuper omnia gratus,*
*Quique ſub immenſas*
*curas varioſque labores,*
*Anxius atteritur, vita*
*dum carpſerit auras,*
*Hoc tetro in tumulo,*
*compoſtus, pace quieſcit.*

[The Coat on the Right ſide is a Feſſe charged with three Mullets, between as many Lions rampant.]

*Simon Morſted*, *Thomas Pikehurſt*, Eſq; *Richard Take*, *Robert Aſhcombe*, *Thomas Lovet*, Eſq; Sheriff of *Northamptonſhire*, 1491. *John Spoore**, 1429. *Katharine*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Mirley*, Kt. *William Linchelade*, Mercer, 1392. *John Peme*, Mercer, 1450. *John Thomas*, Mercer, 1485. *Chriſtopher Hawſe*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1503. *William Scarborough*, Vintner, *Simon de Berching*, Sir *John Cheke*, Kt. Schoolmaſter to King *Edward* VI. deceaſed 1557. do lie here.

* *Spore*, firſt Edit.

*Hunc poſuit Tumulum*
*frater, ſuperaddidit illi*
*Triſte Nepos Carmen;*
*dignus utroque fuit.*
*Cur Tumulum? juſto*
*ne funus honore careret.*
*Cur Carmen? laudes*
*ne tegerentur humo.*
*Vita pia, & fælix mors,*
*vitam morte prehendunt;*
*Et penſant Cæli*
*munera, damna ſoli.*

A Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chappel. *A. M.*

*Here lyeth buried M.* Albayne Hill, *Doctor of Phyſicke, who dyed the 26 day of* December, An. Dom. 1559.

*Here alſo lyeth buried Miſtris* Alice Hill, *ſometime Wife to the ſaid M. Dr.* Hill; *who dyed the laſt day of* May, An. Dom. 1580.

A Monument in the South Wall of the Chappel.

Georgius Cary de Cokington, *Arm. hoc monumentum in memoriam ejus, & unus Executorum prædict.* Aliciæ Hill, *fieri curavit*, 1582.

*J. S.*

On the dexter ſide of the abovesaid Inſcription, this Coat: A Chevron between three Lozenges. On the ſiniſter, three Lozenges, a Chief indented.]

Ethelreda White, *quondam uxor* Henrici White, *Armigeri, & unius filiarum & hæredum* Roberti Frother, *Aldermanni* London. *Quæ quidem* Ethelreda *obiit in vigilia S.* Johan. Baptiſt. *An. Regis* Henrici 8. 26. *An. Dom.* 1534.

An antient Plate fixed in the Wall of the North Chappel.

*The* 13 *day of* September, 1557.

Doctrinæ Lumen
*CHECUS* vitæq; Magiſter,
Aurea naturæ
fabrica, morte jacet.
Non erat è multis
unus, ſed præſtitit unus
Omnibus, & Patriæ
flos erat ille ſuæ:
Gemma *Britanna* fuit,
tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora Theſaurum,
tempora nulla ferent.

A fair plated Graveſtone in the North Chappel of the Quire. Sir *John Cheke*.

On the right ſide of this Epitaph, ſtood *Chekes* Coat. Which was Baron and Femme. 1. Three Creſcents, and a Creſcent in the midſt for diſtinction. 2. A Salteir Vaire, with a Martlet in the nombril point, between four Mullets.]

*J. S.*

*Hic jacet* Benedictus Trotter, *nuper Civis, & Grocerus* London, *Mercator Stapulæ villæ Caliciæ. Qui obiit ultimo die Menſis* Octobris, 1496. *Cujus, &c.*

A Graveſtone in the ſame Chappel.

*Hic jacet* Willielmus Linchlade, *quondam Civis & Mercerus* London. *Qui obiit* 9 *die* Januarii, *An. Dom.* 1392. *Et* Alicia *uxor ejus. Quorum, &c.*

A fair plated Stone by the Communion Table.

Of *William Wilſon*, *Joane* his Wife,
and *Alice* their Daughter deare,
Theſe Lines were left to give report,
theſe Three lye buried here:

A fair plated Stone in the Body of the Church.

And *Alice* was *Henry Decons* Wife,
which *Henry* lives on Earth,
And is the Serjeant Plummer
to Queene *ELIZABETH.*
With whom this *Alice* left iſſue here,
his vertuous Daughter *Joan*,
To be his Comfort every where,
now joyfull *Alice* is gone.
And for theſe three departed Soules,
gone up to joyfull bliſſe;
Th' Almighty praiſe be given to God,
to whom the Glory is.

Alice *dyed the eleventh day of* March, 1572.

*J. S.*

[A Coat of Arms on the dexter ſide, Baron and Femme: 1. A Chevron between two Roſes and a Flower de Lys. 2. A Field Or. three Bars.]

A ſmall Monument on a Pillar in the middle Iſle.

*Ad ſacros cineres, & piam memoriam* Alleni Downer, *Civis* London, *è libertate Potifica, & ætate & officio aliquando ſenioris, &* Mariæ *Uxoris Parentum integritate quadrata*; Thomas *filius unus, & unicus ſuperſtes, ultimum hoc pii & filialis amoris teſtamentum affert.*

Si vere dicunt
monumenta monentia mentes,
Mille mihi monumenta
pii poſuére parentes,
Ingratus ne ſim
monumento hoc mille rependo.

Upon the Wall by the North Door, a fair Monument in Stone, with theſe Inſcriptions.

Miſericordiam Dei per Jeſum Chriſtum obtinuimus.

*Here lye the Bodies of* Anne, *the Wife of* Laurence Gibſon, *Gent. and of their three Sonnes. She was a moſt faithfull and loving Wife, and a right religious, wiſe, vertuous, and modeſt Woman; and adorned with many other ſuch excellent and commendable Gifts and Qualities, that ſhe is worthy of perpetual memory. She was of the ancient Family of the* Bamfords *in* Lincolnſhire: *And the 29 day of* December, 1611. *ſhe patiently and chriſtianly ended this mortall life.*

Spe reſurgendi ad vitam æternam requieſcimus.

*Hoc mæſtiſſimus ejus maritus, in piam memoriam Uxoris ſuæ, talis, tamq; chariſſimæ, conſtrui fecit: eandemq; hic cum illa ſepulturam ſperat & exoptat.*

In Chriſto filii ſumus Dei, & hæredes æternæ vitæ.

*Mentis vis magna.*

What! Is ſhe dead?
doth he ſurvive?
No: both are dead,
and both alive.
She lives, hee's dead,
by love, though grieving,
In him, for her,
yet dead, yet living.
Both dead, and living,
then what is gone?
One halfe of both,
not any one.

One Mind, one Faith,
one Hope, one Grave,
In life, in death,
they had, and ſtill they have.

*Amor conjugalis æternus.*

An ancient Tomb in the Chancel, lately intruded on with new Pews.

Hic jacet in requie
*Woodcocke Jon*, vir Generoſus,
Maior *Londiniæ*,
Mercerus, valdè moroſus.
Miles qui fuerat - - -
M. Domini mille
centum quater ruit ille
Cum x bis - - - - -

This *John Woodcock* was Maior 1405.

Hic jacet *Tom Short-hoſe*,
ſine *Tombe*, ſine *Sheets*, ſine *Riches*;
Qui vixit ſine *Gowne*,
ſine *Cloake*, ſine *Shirt*, ſine *Breeches*.

In the Veſtry South Window, there is the Figure of *Thomas Heritagh*, in a red Mantle: Right before him, in another pane, is the Mercers Arms, of which Company (it ſeems) he was free. This Man was the Builder of this Veſtry Houſe.

At the Eaſt end of the Chancel, on the Right Hand, is a fair Monument, with this Inſcription.

*To the ſacred memory of* Thomas Shelley, *eldeſt Sonne and heire of* Henry Shelly, *of* Patcham, *in the County of* Suſſex, *Eſquire, departed this life the ſecond day of* Decemb. 1620. *being 23 yeeres of age. By his moſt ſorrowful Wife,* Mary Shelly, *eldeſt Daughter of* Thomas Stevens *of the middle Temple, Eſquire, Atturney Generall to Prince* Henry.

If Youth, Religion,
Vertue, and the reſt
Of Graces that
in fraile Man are the beſt,
Could have conferr'd long life,
this funerall Verſe
Had not ſo ſoone
beene offered at thy Herſe,
By thy ſad Widdow:
whoſe Fate did allow
Her onely three Weeks
Happineſſe, to know
How good thou wert:
and what remaines of life,
To her yeelds ſorrow:
She was once a Wife
To ſuch an Husband,
whoſe like 'twere in vaine,
And flattery to her Grife,
to hope againe.
But thou wert Fleſh,
and that to Earth muſt turne,
Thy pure Soule bleſt;
She only left to mourne.

Adjoining to this, on the Right Hand, is a fair Marble Monument in Oval.

Deo Trino & Uno Opt. Max.
ſacrum, ac

*Æternæ Memoriæ ornatiſſimæ & laudatiſſimæ feminæ,* Annæ Walleriæ *in* Icenis *oriundæ, unius atq; unicæ parentum prolis; Ingenio, Genio & Genere conſpicuæ:* Gulielmi Waadi, *Regii Conſiſtorii ſanctioriſque Concilii Sereniſſimæ*

*ſimæ Heroinæ, Dominæ* Elizabethæ, Angliæ, *&c. Reginæ, a ſecretis, Conjugis.*

*Quæ annos enata* Xix. *in puerperio,* 10 *Calendas* Septembris, *Anno Salutis Jeſu merito reſtitutæ,* CIↃ. IↃ. XIC. *ex hac peritura ad perennem vitam emigravit.* Cui

*Placidè in Chriſto gentis humanæ ſoſpitatore obdormienti, hoc mortale immortalis amoris Monumentum Conjux mæſtiſſimus poſuit.*

On the South ſide of the Church, on the Wall adjoyning to the Veſtry, is an antient Monument, in the memory of *Chriſtopher Hawes,* Mercer and Alderman of *London,* who dyed the 25 of *October,* 1508. and is interred in a Vault under the Foundation of the Church.]

*J. S.* Here follow the Names and Inſcriptions of divers others that had Monuments here; and the repetition of ſome already mentioned, for the ſake of their Inſcriptions, that ſhall be added.

Alice, *Wife of* Thomas Glouceſter, *Painter. Qui obiit die Dominica in Feſto* Carnipr. *An.* 1400. *Et* Johan. *filius ejus. Quorum animabus, &c.*

*Hic jacet* Johannes Spoore, *qui obiit* 21 Maii, 1429. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.* Amen.

*Hic jacet* Thomas Oſtrige, *Haberdaſher* London, *& Mercator Stabulæ* Calis. *Et* Anna *uxor ejus. Qui* Thomas *obiit* 16 Mar. *An. Dom.* 1483.

The Arms on the dexter ſide, is a Chevron charged with three Catharin Wheels, between as many Bruſhes with Handles.

*Hic jacet* Johan. Thomas, *Cives & Mercerus* Lond. & Elizabetha *Uxor ejus. Qui* Johannes *obiit* 15 *D.* Febr. 1485. *Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.* Amen.

*Thomas Lovet,* of *Northamptonſhire,* Eſq; died 16 *Febr.* 1491. *Cujus Animæ,* &c.

*William White. Alice* and *Ellyn* his Wives. Which *William ob.* 9 *April* 1504.

*Chalton* and *Johanna* Uxor ejus.

*John Trusbut,* Mercer, *London.*

*Orate pro anima* Willielmi Skarburgh, *Civis & Vinitarii* London; *& uxorum ejus, & filiorum & filiarum, Benefactorum,* &c.

*Thomas Muſche.*

*Pray for the Soul of* Chriſtopher Hawes, *Mercer, and Alderman of* London, *and Merchant of the Staple. Dyed* 15 *of October,* Anno Dom. 1508. *And* Alys *his Wife. Four Sons and ſeven Daughters.*

On the dexter ſide his Coat. Vaire, on a Chief a Lion paſſant gardant. On the ſiniſter, the Coat of Arms of the Mercers.

*Here lyes* Edward Wotton, *Doctor af Phyſick. Obiit* 5 Oct. 1555.

Round about a Graveſtone.

- - - - - - *Mercatoris Stapulæ,* & Katharinæ, Caliſie & Agnetis *Uxorum ejus.* - - *Quæ Uxor* - - - *ob.* 1558. Agnes *vero obiit* 26 Aug. 1559. *Quorum animabus,* &c.

An Inſcription upon a Pillar, not legible.

Over it were theſe Coats. Baron and Femme. The Baron bearing quarterly. 1. A Feſſe Or. between three Saraſins Heads, couped at the Breaſt; a Handkerchief wreathed about the Necks. 2. Three Spear Heads. 3. Three Cheſſe rooks. 4. A Feſſe between three Choughs.

The Femme part two Coats impaled. 1. A Cheveron charged with three Libbarts Heads, between as many Croſſes Croſlets. 2. A Chevron between three Martlets.

*Symond de Berking,* & *Lucie ſa feme giſent, &c.*

Upon a Tomb of Sir *William Waads,* a Coat with many quarters. The firſt a Salteir between four Eſcalops.

A Monument of *Skevington,*

A Hatchment of Sir *William Meredith.*

There be a few *Monuments* for Perſons more lately buried here. Late Monuments. *J. S.*

On the North Wall, a Monument for *Benjamin Harvey,* Eſq; Major to the Yellow Regiment of the Trained Bands of this City, By his laſt Will, he gave the white Marble Font: Dyed 1684.

In the Chancel, upon a Pillar or Monument for *Richard Wynne,* Eſq; Citizen and Merchant, 1688, And his Wife *Joyce,* Daughter of *Anthony Biddulph.*

Flat Stones in the Body of the Church, over *Ralph Hutchinſon,* Eſq; 1701.

*Thomas Hartley,* Citizen and Barber Surgeon, 1683. And *Mary* his Wife, 1700.

## *CHARITIES.*

The *Bequeſts* and charitable *Gifts* to this Pariſh, amount to about 20 *l. per Ann.* Of which a Regiſter is kept. A Particular follows. Charitable Gifts.

*Donors.* *Gifts.*

*William Feel,* of *St. Mary Savoy,* Gent, bequeathed, *An.* 1623. an Annuity of 10 *l.* for the uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh.

*Gilbert Keat,* of *London,* Eſq; by Will dated 1657. gave, to put out two young Men Apprentices, *gratis,* 40 *l.*

And ſo from four Years to four Years, giving Security to the Pariſh.

*Suſan Ibel,* by Will dated 16 *Jac.* I. gave 40 *l.* being her Gift, and of her deceaſed Huſbands, *Thomas Roberts,* for three Chaldron and four Sacks of Seacoal, among the honeſt poor People: To each, one Sack of Seacoal, as far as the ſame will extend.

The Churchwardens, with the conſent of the Executors, paid the ſaid 40 *l.* into the Hands of the Myſtery of *Tallow Chandlers*: Who covenanted with the ſaid Pariſh, to deliver to them the ſaid Coals.

*Richard Wynne,* Eſq; *An.* 1677. gave 20 *l.* for ever, to be diſtributed to Eight poor People of the ſaid Pariſh, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece. And the ſaid 20 *l.* is put forth at Intereſt.

*Thomas Savage,* Citizen and Goldſmith, by Will dated 1611. gave a Meſſuage called *The George in Holborn Bridge,* with four other Meſſuages, for the Uſe and Benefit of the Poor. Which Premiſſes, many Years before the Reign of King *Edward* VI. belonged to the Pariſh; but taken away in that King's Reign, by the Statute about *Superſtitious Uſes.* And 8 *Jac.* I. the Title being in Suit between the Pariſh, and one *Robert Pepper,* it was awarded, that *Pepper* and his Son ſhould convey the ſaid Premiſes to the ſaid Pariſh in Fee. Which was done; but upon Condition, that the ſaid Pariſh, or their Truſtees, ſhould grant a Leaſe back to *Pepper,* for 150 Years, at 5 *l. per Ann.*

Rent. [And the ſaid *Savage*, the Donor, purchaſed the Fee of the Premiſſes.]

The Company of Embroiderers pay yearly for Bread, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* being the Gift of Mr. *Londſon.*

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe belonging to this Living, before the great Fire; but burnt down then. The Ground is leaſed out at 4 *l. per Ann.* for 41 Years: And the Premiſes rebuilt into two Houſes.

*Adle ſtreet*

Then is *Adle ſtreet*, the Reaſon of which Name I know not; only that in old Evidences it is written *King Adel ſtreet*; and ſo called from King *Adelſtane* the *Saxon*. At this preſent it is repleniſhed with fair Buildings on both ſides. Amongſt which, there was ſometime the *Pinners* Hall; but that Company being decayed, [and not worth a Pin*,] it is now the *Plaiſterers* Hall.

*Pinners Hall*, now the *Plaiſterers Hall*
* Firſt Edit.

*Brewers* Hall.

Not far from thence is the *Brewers* Hall, a fair Houſe. Which Company of *Brewers* was incorporated by King *Henry* VI. in the 16th of his Reign: And confirmed by the Name of St. *Mary* and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, the 19th of *Edward* IV.

*Curriers* Hall.

From the Weſt end of this *Adle ſtreet*, *Little Woodſtreet* runneth down to *Cripplegate.* And ſomewhat Eaſt (from the *Sun* Tavern, againſt the Wall of the City) is the *Curriers* Hall.

*Huggen lane.*

Now on the Weſt ſide of *Woodſtreet*, have ye *Huggen lane*; ſo called of one *Hugan*, that of old time dwelled there. He was called *Hugan in the Lane*, as I have read in the 34th of *Edward* I. This Lane runneth down by the South ſide of St. *Michaels* Church in *Woodſtreet*; and ſo growing very narrow, by means of late incroachments, to *Guthurons lane.*

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* MICHAEL *in* Woodſtreet.

St. *Michael* in *Woodſtreet.*

The Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* in *Woodſtreet*, is a proper Thing, and lately well repaired; *John Jue* Parſon of this Church, *John Forſter*, Goldſmith, and *Peter Fikelden*, Taylor, gave two Meſſuages and Shops, with Sollars, Cellars, and other Edifices, in the ſame Pariſh and Street, and in *Ladle lane*, to the Reparations of the Church, Chancel, and other Works of Charity; the 16 of *Richard* II.

Repaired.
*R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God, 1620. at the Charges of the Pariſhioners.

*Thomas Wilſon*, } Church-wardens.
*Humfrey Michael*, }

In the Year 1627. the Pariſhioners made a new Door to this Church, through the Head of the North Iſle, being the Chancel end, into *Woodſtreet:* Where, till then, it had only one Door in the middle of the South Iſle, ſtanding in *Huggin lane.*

*Rob. Lucas*, a Benefactor to this Church
*J. Worthing. Regiſt. Teſtam.*

*Rob. Lucas*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, made 2 *September*, 1381. bequeathed to the Fabrick of this Church, 40 *l. Item lego ad emend.* 2 *Capas - - - ad deſerviend. in dicta Eccleſia*, &c. to buy two Copes to ſerve in the ſaid Church, 10 Mark. Alſo to the Monaſtery at *Weſtminſter*, for his Burial there, 20 *l.*

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.
* *Tho. Bamburgh.*
* *Turnel*, firſt Edit.

The *Monuments* here, be of *William Bambrough*, the Son of *Henry Bambrough**, of *Skardborough*, 1392.

*William Turner**, Wax Chandler, 1400.

*John Peke*, Goldſmith, 1441.

*William Taverner**, Girdler, 1454.

*William Mancer**, Ironmonger, 1465.

* *Tavener.*
* *Mauſ*, Eſq;

*John Naſh*, 1466. with an Epitaph.

*John Allen*, Timbermonger, 1441.

*Robert Draper*, 1500. *John Coraunt.*

*John Lambard*, Draper, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs of *London*; who deceaſed 1554. and was Father to my loving Friend, *William Lambard*, Eſq; well known by ſundry learned Books that he hath publiſhed.

*John Medley*, Chamberlain of *London.*

*John Marſh*, Eſq; Mercer, and Common Serjeant of *London*, &c.

*Here lyeth* John Blount, *Citizen and Clothworker of* London; *Eldeſt Son of* W. Blount, *of* Mauggareffield, *in the County of* Glocester, *Eſquire. Who had to Wife* Anne Layton, *of whom he had iſſue ſix Sonnes and eight Daughters; and lived together Man and Wife nine and twenty yeeres, in worſhipfull and good Reputation; and dyed at the age of threeſcore and three yeers, the firſt day of* May, 1599.

A comely ſmall Monument in the Eaſt end of the North Quire, in the Wall.
*A. M.*

*Here lyeth the Body of* Nicholas Waren, *Citizen and Grocer of* London; *borne at* Whitby *in* Yorkſhire. *Who had to Wife* Margaret Crome. *Who lived together married two and twenty yeeres and eleven moneths. He dyed in joy and peace of a faithfull Confeſſion, the tenth day of* April, 1614. *being about the age of two and fifty yeeres.*

A ſmaller Monument in the ſame Iſle and Wall.

JOB 17. Verſe 1.

My breath is corrupt, my days are cut off, the Grave for me.

*The Body of* William Harvie, *Citizen and Grocer of* London; *and Deputy to the Alderman of this Ward of* Creplegate within; *was buried the twentieth day of* March, Anno Domini, 1597. *of the age of* 58 *yeeres.* Maudlin, *his firſt Wife, by whom he had iſſue foure Sonnes and one Daughter; was buried the* 16. *day of* November, 1581. Margaret, *his ſecond Wife, by whom he had iſſue one Son, was buried the 14th of* January, 1593. Joane, *his third Wife, ſurvived.*

A comely Monument in the ſame Wall and Iſle.

Robert Harvie, *his eldeſt Sonne, Citizen and Grocer of* London, *was buried in his Fathers Grave, the ninth of* November, 1608. *out of his Houſe in the* Old Jewry, *being of the age of* 47 *yeeres,* 5 *moneths, and* 10 *dayes; when he had ſerved his Prince, Comptroller of the Cuſtomehouſe, and Warden of the Grocers. Hee had to Wife* Sara Audley, *of whom hee had iſſue, three Sonnes and three Daughters*, &c.]

A Memory on the ſame Monument.

Here was alſo Queen *ELIZABETH'S* Monument, with this Inſcription.

R.

Here lyes her Type, who was of late
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
*Spains* Foile, Faiths Shield, and Queen of [State,
Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance.
In brief, of Women ne'er was ſeen,
So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.

Sith Vertue her Immortal made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her earthly Parts did ſo invade,
As in it wrackt Self-Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirits inſpir'd her Parts,
That She ſtill lives in Loyal Hearts.]

There

*James* IV. King of *Scots*, his Head bu-ied in St. *Mi-chae's* Church in *Woodſtreet.*

There is alſo (but without any outward Monument) the Head of *James*, the fourth King of *Scots* of that Name; ſlain at *Flodden Field*, and buried here by this Occaſion. After the Battle, the Body of the ſaid King being found, was cloſed in Lead, and conveyed from thence to *London*; and ſo to the Monaſtery of *Sheyne* in *Surrey*, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certain. But ſince the diſſolution of that Houſe, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. *Henry Gray*, Duke of *Suffolk*, being lodged and keeping Houſe there; I have been ſhewed the ſame Body, ſo lapped in Lead, cloſe to the Head and Body, was thrown into a waſte Room amongſt the old Timber, Lead, and other Rubble. Since the which time, Workmen there (for their fooliſh pleaſure) hewed off his Head. And *Launcelot Young*, Maſter Glaſier to Queen *Elizabeth*, feeling a ſweet ſavour to come from thence; and ſeeing the ſame dried from moiſture, and yet the Form remaining, with the Hair of the Head and Beard red, brought it to *London*, to his Houſe in *Woodſtreet*; where (for a time) he kept it for the ſweetneſs: But in the end, cauſed the Sexton of that Church, to bury it amongſt other Bones, taken out of their Charnel, *&c.*

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

There be theſe *Monuments* in St. *Michaels Woodſtreeet* Church, ſince the Fire.

Againſt the North Wall, two Monuments for the *Harveys*.

*William Harvey*, ſecond Son of *Rob. Harvey*, and *Sarah Audley* his Wife. He fined for Alderman and Sheriff. Had iſſue three Sons, *Robert*, *Hugh*, and *Benjamin*. Departed *An.* 1677. Alſo *Hugh* his ſecond Son, 1679.

Other antient Monuments of the *Harveys*, ſet up for *William Harvey*, and *Robert*, and their Wives, ſtill remain; or are renewed ſince the firing of this Church.

## CHARITIES.

Legacies.

Legacies of Charity left to this Pariſh, and ſtill enjoyed by it, are theſe.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* L. | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Lady Read, yearly | 00 | 08 | 00 |
| Mr. Hill, yearly - - | 00 | 05 | 00 |
| Both paid by the Goldſmiths Company. | | | |
| Mr. *Longworth Croſs* - - | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| Given for Twenty Years, *Anno* 1704. about expiring. | | | |
| Mr. *Bowman*, paid by Mr. *Dawſon*, yearly - - - - | 01 | 00 | 00 |

There be alſo belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Michael Woodſtreet*, Ground Rents of three Houſes in *Lad lane*, Leaſed to Mr. *Dyos*, at 22 *l.* 4 *s.* yearly, for 61 Years. More Ground Rent of two Houſes in *Hogin lane*, leaſed to Mr. *Flemming*, at 14 *l.* yearly, for 61 Years. Theſe Ground Rents were given to the Pariſh by ſome Aldermen of *London*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. The Deeds ſo defaced by Time, that the particular Uſes cannot be read, to which they are aſſigned. But Cuſtom hath carried it for the Maintenance of the Poor, and diſcharging other Incidents.

Parſonage.

No Parſonage Houſe before the Fire, nor Glebe, belonging to the Miniſtet of this Pariſh. Yet it is found, by the Regiſter of the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1636. that then there was a Parſonage Houſe of 7 *l. per Ann.*

*Black Hall* in *Woodſtreet*, in St. *Michaels* Pariſh. *Wodſtreat, Lond. Pet. le Neve. Nor.*

I read in divers Records, of a Houſe in *Woodſtreet*, then called *Black Hall*; but no Man, at this Day, can tell thereof.

In the time of King *Richard* II. Sir *Henry Percy*, the Son and Heir of *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, had a Houſe in *Wodſtreate* in *London*; (whether this *Black Hall* or no, it is hard to trace) wherein he treated King *Richard*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, the Duke of *York*, the Earl Marſhal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, with others, at Supper.

*Ingene lane*, or *Maiden lane*. Wax Chandlers Hall.

On the North ſide of this St. *Michaels* Church, is *Maiden lane*, now ſo called; but (of old time) *Ingenelane*, or *Inglane*. In this Lane, the Wax Chandlers have their Common Hall, on the South ſide thereof: And the Haberdaſhers have their like Hall on the North ſide, at *Stayning lane* end. This Company of the Haberdaſhers, or Hurrers, of old time ſo called, were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. *Katharine*, the 26th of *Henry* VI. and ſo confirmed by *Henry* VII. the 17th of his Reign: The Cappers and Hatmakers, or Hurrers, being one Company of Haberdaſhers.

Haberdaſhers Hall. Record in the Rolls.

*Silver ſtreet.*

Down lower in *Woodſtreet*, is *Silver ſtreet*, (I think, of Silver-ſmiths dwelling there) in which be divers fair Houſes.

*Monks-well ſtreet.*

And on the North ſide thereof, is *Monkeſwell ſtreet*, ſo called, of a Well at the North end thereof; where the Abbot of *Garendon* had an Houſe or Cell, called St. *James* in the Wall, by *Cripplegate*; and certain Monks of their Houſe, were the Chaplains there. Wherefore the Well (belonging to that Cell or Hermitage) was called *Monkes Well*; and the Street, of the Well, *Monkes-well ſtreet*.

*Arth. Jackſon*, Miniſter of St. *James* in the Wall. *An.* 1625. *J. Bagf.* Regiſtr. *S. Jacob.*

Upon the 8th of *July*, 1625. I *Arthur Jackſon*, Rector of St. *Michael Hogen lane*, *Woodſtreet*, was choſen by the Worſhipful Company of *Clothworkers*, to be Miniſter of this Church or Chapel of St. *James* on the Wall; commonly called *Lambes Chapel*. This *J. Bagford* tranſcribed out of the Regiſter Book of the Pariſh Church or Chapel of St. *James on the Wall*; with this that follows.

*Marriages.* 1586. 18 of *Auguſt*, (being the firſt Regiſter) *Nicolas Beſtney*, of *Gray's* Inn in *Holborne*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; and *Bridget Mitchel*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *John Mitchel*, of *Warham*, in the County of *Suſſex*.

The 28th of *July*, 1608. *Henry Hudſon*, of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Gent. and *Sibyll Beſtney*, &c.

Thus far theſe Marriages were taken out of ſeveral Paper Regiſters, by me *Arthur Jackſon*. And then from this Mr. *Jackſon's* Regiſter Book, were entred the Marriages in that Chappel celebrated, unto the Year 1632. and no further.]

Burials entred in the ſame Regiſter.

1592. *Eleonor Beſtncy*, Daughter of *Nicolas Beſtney*, and *Bridget* his Wife.

1604. *May* 29. *Katharine Beſtney*, Daughter of *Nicolas Beſtney*, Eſq; and *Bridget* his Wife, *Auguſt* 29. *Urſula Beſtney*, Daughter of the ſaid *Nicolas* and *Bridget*, &c.

1632. *March* 22. Mrs. *Bridget Beſtney*, Widow, late Wife of Mr. *Nicolas Beſtney*, Eſq;

The Eaſt ſide of this Street, down againſt *London* Wall; and the South ſide thereof to *Cripplegate*, be of *Cripplegate* Ward, as is afore ſhewed.

*Bowyers Hall.*

In this Street, by the corner of *Monks-well ſtreet*, is the *Bowyers* Hall.

Alms houſes in *Monkes-well ſtreet.*

On the ſaid Eaſt ſide of *Monks-well ſtreet*, be proper Alms-houſes, Twelve in numbec, founded by Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, Salter, Maior, 1575. Wherein he placed Twelve poor and aged People Rent free; having each of them 7 Pence the Week, and once the Year, each of them five Sacks of Charcoals, and one quarter of an Hundred of Faggots, of his Gift for ever.

More Almſhouſes hereabouts. *A. M.*

On the North ſide of the way, turning towards *Cripplcgate*; and even upon, or cloſe to *London* Wall, (as it were) are certain new erected Alms-houſes, ſix in number, of the Coſt and Gift of Mr. *Robert Rogers*, Leatherſeller: And very good Maintenance allowed, for ever, to ſuch People as are appointed to dwell in them.]

Rogers's Alms Houſe. *J. S.*

They ſtand in *Hart ſtreet*; and are for ſix antient Couple; with a Room below, and another above, for each. The Founder, and the Qualifications of ſuch as are admitted, will appear in the Inſcription on the ſaid Houſe; *Viz.*

*The Gift of* Robert Rogers, *Merchant Adventurer, and free of the* Leatherſellers *Company. Who, among other good Deeds, gave* 600 l. *to build and lay out upon theſe Almshouſes; for the Relief of ſuch ſix aged Couples, being Freemen and Free-women, as have no Charge of Children. He died in the Year* 1601. Erected Anno Dom. 1612.

It is in the City Diſpoſal: Each receive 4 *l.* a Year.]

Alms-chambers in little *Woodſtreet.*

Then, in little *Woodſtreet*, be ſeven proper Chambers in an Alley on the Weſt ſide, founded for Seven poor People, therein to dwell Rent free; by *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Maior, 1416.

Thus much for the Monuments of this Ward, within the Walls.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* GILES Cripplegate.

St *Giles* without *Cripplegate.*

Now without the Poſtern of *Cripplegate*, Firſt, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Giles*; a very fair and large Church, lately repaired: After that the ſame was burned, in the Year 1545. the 37th of *Henry* VIII.

Repaired. *R.*

But for the later Reparations of this Church, we begin with the Year 1623. In which all the Roof over the Chancel, was on the outſide repaired, and in the inſide very curiouſly clouded.

To the further Grace and Ornament of this Chancel, there was added, in the ſame Year, the Coſt of a very fair Table of the Commandments; and with theſe, the Church (then) was throughout very worthily beautified.

In the Years of our Lord God, 1624, and 1626. the two ſide Galleries were built very fair and ſpacious.

In the Year of our Lord 1629. the Steeple very much decayed, was repaired; all the four Spires (ſtanding in four Towers at the four Corners of it) taken down, with new and very ſubſtantial Timber Work rebuilt; and with the Lead new caſt, new covered. Every one of theſe Spires inlarged ſomewhat in the compaſs, a great deal in height, but moſt, in their ſtately, eminent, and graceful Appearance.

In the midſt of theſe, where there was none before (gracing, and being graced by them) was a very fair Turret erected; the Head of it (which much overpeers thoſe Spires) covered with Lead, as alſo the props that ſupport it. This, and the Spires, having every one a Croſs, with very fair Vanes upon them.

The Charge of all this I could not certainly get, and would not uncertainly ſpeak it: But the greatneſs of the Things ſpeak the Coſt to be great; all being the ſole Charge of the Pariſhieners.]

This Church was again repaired, the Ground raiſed, new pewed, adorned and beautified; and the old Veſtry taken down, and new built, *An.* 1704.] *J. S.*

### *INTERRMENTS.*

Monuments.

By the Miſchance of the Firing of this Church, *An.* 1545. the Monuments of the Dead, in this Church, are very few. Notwithſtanding, I have read of theſe following to be buried there: To wit.

*Eleanor*, Wife to *John Writh*, Eſq; Daughter to *Thomas Arnald*, Eſq; Siſter and Heir to *Richard Arnald*, Eſquire. *John* her Son and Heir, *Margaret Writh*, her Daughter; *John Brigget*, *Thomas Ruſton*, Gent. *John Talbot*, Eſq; and *Katharine* his Wife. *Thomas Warfle*, and *Iſabel* his Wife. *Thomas Lucie*, Gent. 1447. *Raph Rochford*, Kt. 1439. *Edmond Watar*, Eſquire. *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Richard Barnes*, Siſter and Heir to *Richard Malgrave*, Eſq; of *Eſſex*. *Richard Gowre*, Eſq; *John Gowre*, Eſquire. *Frauncis Baromi*, of *Milain*, 1546. Sir *Henry Grey*, Kt. Son and Heir to *George-Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, 1562. *Reginald Grey*, Earl of *Kent*. *Richard Choppin*, Tallow Chandler, one of the Sheriffs, 1530. *John Hamber*, Eſq; 1573. *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarenciaux*, King at Arms. *Thomas Buſby*, Cooper, who gave the Queens Head Tavern to the Relief of the Poor in the Pariſh, 1575. *John Whelar*, Goldſmith, 1575. *Richard Bolene*, 1583. *William Bolene*, 1575. *William Bolene*, Phyſician, 1587. *Robert Crowley*, Vicar and Preacher there. All theſe Four under one old Stone in the Quire. The Learned *John Fox*, Writer of the Acts and Monuments of the *Engliſh* Church, 1587. The skilful *Robert Glover*, alias, *Somerſet Herald*, 1588.

Theſe added in the ſecond Edition. *J. S.*

*Alice*, *William*, and *John*, Wife, and Sons of *Thomas Clarel*; and *Maud*, Daughter of *Thomas Clarel*; and *Margaret* his Siſter.

*Thomas Kyngſton*, *Agnes*, Wife of *Robert*, Eſquire.]

*Agnes*, Daughter to *Thomas Niter*, Gent. *William Attewel*. *Felice*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Giſors*, and Wife to *Thomas Travars*. *Thomas Travars*. *Thomas Maſon*, Eſq;. *Edmond Wartar*, Eſq. *Joan*, Wife to *John Chamberlain*, Eſq; Daughter to *Roger Lewknor*, Eſq; *William Frere*.

*John Hamberger*, Eſq.

*Hugh Moreſbye*, Eſq.

*Gilbert Prince*, Alderman of *London*.

*Oliver Cherley*, Gentleman.

Sir *John Writhe*, or *Writheſley*, alias, *Garter*, King at Arms.

*Joan**, Wife to *Thomas Writheſley*, Son to Sir *John Writheſley*, Garter, Daughter and Heir to *William Hall**, Eſq; at the Steps before the high Altar.

* *Jane.*

* *Hawl.*

*John Writheſley*, the younger, Son to Sir *John Writheſley*, and *Eleanor*.

*John Writheſley*, Son of *Thomas*. *J. S.*

*Agnes Arnold*, who was firſt married to *William Writheſley*, Daughter of *Richard Warmfeld*.

*Barbara Hungerford*, Daughter of Sir *John Writheſley*, Wife to *Anthony Hungerford*, Son of

Sir *Thomas Hungerford*, of *Downampney*, in *Glouceſterſhire.*]

### *MONUMENTS.*

An ancient marble Tomb on the North ſide of the Chancel

*A. M.*

Johannis Hamberi, *Armigeri caro hoc in Tumulo repulvereſcit, ſicut &* Ianæ *chariſſimæ Conjugis. Qui dum vixit,* Edovardo *ſexto,* Mariæ *&* Elizabethæ Angliæ *Regibus, in variis calculorum & rationum generibus, tam præſtitorum & exterorum, quam Decimarum & Primitiarum, ratiocinator digniſſimus extiterat. Obiit autem* Johannes 8 *Calend.* Aprilis, *Anno Salutis à Chriſto,* 1573. *Quem* Jana *ſecundo poſt menſe inſequuta eſt,* 16. *ſcilicet Calend.* Junii. *Quorum ſpiritus ad Cœlum reverſi reaſſumptionem carnis expectant.*

Another fair marble Tomb cloſe adjoining.

Franciſco Borono, *Nobiliſſimo Mediolanenſi, &* Annæ Baptiſtæ Baroni *uxori, necnon & filio*; *Quorum oſſa hoc clauduntur Tumulo*; *Idem* Baptiſta Baronus, Franciſci *frater, ac* Annæ *maritus, in eorum memoriam hanc poſuit ſcriptionem. Obiit* Franciſcus Londinenſis, 16 *die* Aprilis, *Anno Domini,* MDXXXIII. *Ætatis ſuæ,* XXXI. Anna *vero & filius, ultimo die* Octobris, MDXLVI.

A ſmall Monument at the South Wall of the Chancel.

*Hic jacet* Henricus Giffard, *filius tertiogenitus* Johannis Giffard, *nuper de* North-hall, *in Comitatu* Middleſſ. *Armigeri. Qui cum corporis caſtitatem quadraginta trium annorum cœlibatu comprobaſſet, Animam Sponſo ſuo Jeſu Chriſto piam ſanctamq; tradidit,* 15 *die* Julii, *Anno Domini,* 1602.

Chriſto S. S.

A very fair marble Stone ſet up on end in the ſame Wall.

Johanni Foxo, *Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ *Martyrologo fideliſſimo, Antiquitatis Hiſtoricæ Indagatori ſagaciſſimo, Evangelicæ veritatis propugnatori acerrimo, Thaumaturgo admirabili*; *Qui Martyres Marianos, tanquam Phœnices, ex cineribus redivivos præſtitit: Patri ſuo omni pietatis officio imprimis colendo,* Samuel Foxus *illius primogenitus, hoc Monumentum poſuit, non ſine lachrymis.*

Obiit die 18 Menſ. April. An. Dom. 1587. jam ſeptuagenarius.

Vita vitæ mortalis eſt, Spes vitæ immortalis.

A fair plated Stone on the Ground in the Chancel.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Robert Crowley, *Clerk, late Vicar of this Pariſh*; *who departed this Life the* 18 *day of* June, An. Dom. 1588.

A Plate engraven on a fair Stone, near to the other.

Sacra ſub hoc ſaxo
tria corpora miſta quieſcunt,
*Gulielmi Bullen*,
Medici, Fratriſque *Richardi*,
Ac *Johannis Foxi*:
qui tres mihi crede fuerunt
Doctrina clari,
rari & pietatis alumni.
*Gulielmus Bullen*
Medicamina ſemper habebat,
Æquè pauperibus danda,
ac locupletibus æquè.
Sicque *Richardus* erat
benefacere & ipſe paratus,
Omnibus ex æquo
quibus ipſe prodeſſe valebat.
At *Foxus* noſter
per multas hos paraſangas,
Vita præcurrit,
ſtudiiſque accedimus omnes.
Extant quæ ſcripſit
tormenta cruenta piorum,
Extant perdoctè
permulta volumina ſcripta,
Quæ ſcripſit *Foxus*:
nulli fuit ipſe ſecundus.

Obiit An. Dom. 1587. *April* 16.

On the ſame Stone.

*Here lyeth buried* William Bullen, *who dyed the ſeventh day of* January, 1576.

This Man writ a Book of Surgery.]

*J. S.*

*Under this Stone ſleepeth the Body of* Richard Bullen, *a faithfull Servant and Preacher of Jeſus Chriſt: And was buried the ſixteenth day of* October, Anno Domini, 1563.

Another plated Stone in the Chancel.

*Here lieth the body of* Richard Weſterne, *one of the Sonnes of* Richard Weſterne, *of London, Grocer. Who being aged* 25 *yeeres, deceaſed the* 15*th day of* December, Anno Domini, 1602.

Chriſtus mihi vita, Mors mihi lucrum.

A fair Tomb in the South Iſle of the Quire.

*Heere lyeth buried Sir* Henry Grey, *Knight, Sonne and heire to* George *Lord* Grey, *of* Ruthen, *and Earle of* Kent. *The which Sir* Henry Grey *departed this life the* 24 *day of* September, *in the yeere of Chriſt,* 1562.

A fair plated Stone in the ſame Iſle.

*Anna Thomæ* Tumulo
jacet hoc uxorcula *Strange*,
Quæ quia bella fuit,
placuitq; marita marito,
Marmore ſic texit,
dulci devictus amore.

Obiit Anno Salutis, 1573. Ætatis ſuæ 19.
Februarii viceſimo quarto.

Tolerandum, Sperandum.

A comely Monument in the South Wall of the Quire.

Roberto Glovero, *alias* Somerſet, *Feciali celeberrimo: Heraldicæ Scientiæ, & veritatis antiquæ vindici acerrimo: ſummam laudem & benevolentiam ob præclarum ingenium, peracre judicium*; *ex multa veterum ſcriptorum (labore indefeſſo) perſcrutatione*; *ob morum facilitatem, vitæque innocuæ ſanctimoniam, apud omnes conſecuto*; *Avunculo chariſſ.* Thomas Milles *Nepos, amoris hoc Monumentum mœrens poſuit.*

*Robertus* iſte, natus *Aſhfordiæ Cantii* emporio, parentibus ingenuis, liberaliter educatus, in multis apprimè verſatus, Heraldicæ unicè peritiſſimus evaſit. Fratrem unicum *Gulielmum* ex *Thoma* & *Mildreda* P. P. Sorores autem 5 habuit. Ex *Elizabetha Flower* Conjuge, 5. tantum ſuperſtites reliquit liberos, filios ſcilicet 3. filiaſq; 2. Tandem cum jam Patriæ orbiq; poſt varia exantlata ſtudia acuminis, peritiæ, & diligentiæ ſtupendæ guſtum inſignem præbere, atq; Principi Sereniſſ. ſuis meritis gratiſſimus eſſe ceperit, 10 *April*, 1588. ætat. ſuæ 45. vitam ærumnoſam cum morte piè & placidè in uno Chriſto commutavit. Idque omnium cum doctiſſimorum, tum optimorum undique pro tanto literarum pietatis & virtutis alumno dolore ac gemitu; utpote, Quem fata tantum terris oſtendiſſe videantur, nec amplius eſſe ſinant.

*R: G. moriens ut vixerat, vixit ut moriturus.*

In the North Iſle of the Quire, hangeth up the Enſigns of Arms belonging to *Thomas Hawley*, alias, *Clarentiaulx*, King at Arms; buried 1573*. but no other Monument there made for him.

* 1557. *Aug.* 22. So the Heralds Books ſhew.

Roger Maſon, *of this Pariſh, Citizen and Vintner of* London, *gave to the Poore of the Freedome of this Pariſh*, 200 *Pounds, wherewith an yeerely Rent of* 16 *Pounds, or thereabout, is purchaſed for ever; to be beſtowed on ten Gownes of blacke Cloth, lined; to be diſtributed yeerely upon tenne poore Men of the Freedome of this Pariſh, upon* All Saints day, *at the diſcretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens, for the time being. He died the* 3*d day of* September, 1603. Ætatis ſuæ, 37. *Leaving his Wife* Jane, *by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, whereof one only now liveth, named* Katharine. *Which* Jane *truly paid the above mentioned two hundred Pound; and joined the erection of this Monument, ſet up*, An. Domini 1606. May *the* 8*th day*. John Buckeridge, *Doctor of Divinity, being Vicar*; Edward Sickling, Richard May, David Jones, *and* Roger Webbe, *then Churchwardens.*

Another ſmall Monument in the Wall of the ſame Iſle in the Quire.

William Day, *Citizen and Vintner of* London, *the Sonne of* Thomas Day, *of* Boſeham *in* Suſſex, *Gentleman, and* Elizabeth *his Wife, gave to the Poore of this Pariſh* 80 *Pounds, which was payed by his Brother* George Day. *Wherewith an yeerely Rent of ſixe Pounds, or thereabout, is purchaſed for ever. To be beſtowed on twelve Coats of greene Cloth, to be diſtributed yearly upon twelve poore Orphans, upon* All Saints day; *at the diſcretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being. He lyeth buried in his Pariſh Church of* St. Michael *in* Cornhill; *and dyed the* 22*d day of* September, 1603. Ætatis ſuæ 32. *Set up* Anno Domini, 1606. May *the* 8*th day*. John Buckeridge, *Doctor of Divinity, being Vicar, and the foure remembred Churchwardens.*

A very fair Monument in the North Wall of this Iſle.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Edward Harviſt, *Citizen and Brewer of* London; *Aldermans Deputy of this Pariſh, and one of His Majeſty's Gunners; and* Anne *his beloved Wife. They were both very charitable Perſons; as in giving Land to this Pariſh perpetually, for the Reliefe of poore Widdows; as alſo, Land to the Company whereof he was free, for mending of the High way between* Edgeworth *and* Paddington. *He gave great Legacies to his poor Kindred; and departed this life the fourteenth day of* March, 1610. *Shee departed this life the foure and twentieth day of* May, Anno Domini, 1610. *Expecting both a glorious Reſurrection in Jeſus Chriſt.*

*A* Remembrance *of* Thomas Busbie, *Citizen and Cooper of* London: *who departed this Life in the year* 1575. *and was buried the* 11 *day of* July,

A comely Monument by the other.

This *Busbie*, willing to relieve the poore,
with Fire and with Bread,
Did give the Houſe wherein he dwelt,
then called the *Queenes Head*.
Foure full Loads of the beſt Charcoales
he would have bought each yeere,
And forty dozen of Wheaten Bread,
for poore Houſeholders here.
To ſee theſe Things diſtributed,
this *Buſbie* put in truſt
The Vicar and Churchwardens,
thinking them to be juſt.
God grant that poore Houſeholders here,
may thankfull be for ſuch;
So God will move the Minds of more,
to do for them as much:
And let this good Example move
ſuch Men as God hath bleſt,
To doe the like, before they goe,
with *Buſbie* to their reſt.
Within this Chappel, *Buſbies* bones,
in Duſt a while muſt ſtay,
Till he that made them, raiſe them up,
to live with Chriſt for aye.

*A* REMEMBRANCE *of Maſter* Richard Roper, *&c.*

An engraven Plate fixed in the Wall.

If you on Earth that live, did know
what Reſt the Dead poſſeſſe,
You would not wiſh to wander here,
in Vale of *wretchedneſſe*.
Good *Helen*, Wife to me that was,
prepare thy ſelfe with ſpeed,
That Thou and I, with this yong Maid,
a Plant of both our Seed,
May reſt in One, and riſe in Three,
by Power of Godheads might,
When we with Angels ſhall aſſemble,
to everlaſting light.

Richard Roper *lived* 70 *yeeres, and dyed the* 28 *day of* September, Anno Domini, 1578.
Helen Roper *lived* 65 *yeeres.*
Joane Roper *lived the age of two yeeres.*

*Within this Iſle lyeth buried the Body of* Charles Langley, *ſometime of this Pariſh, Ale-Brewer, who was buried the eighth day of* June, Anno Domini 1602. *And did give bountifully to the Poore of this Pariſh.*

A comely Monument in the Wall beneath the Quire.

If *Langleys* Life you liſt to know,
read on and take a view,
Of *Faith* and *Hope* I will not ſpeake,
his *Workes* ſhall ſhew them true:
Who whilſt he liv'd, with Counſell grave,
the better Sort did guide,
A Stay to Weake, a Staffe to Poore,
without Backbite or Pride:
And when he dyed, he gave his Mite,
all that did him befall,
For ever (once a yeere) to cloath
St. *Giles* his Poore withall.
*All Saints* he pointed for the day,
Gownes twenty ready made,
With twenty Shirts, and twenty Smocks,
as they may beſt be had.
A Sermon eke he hath ordain'd,
that God may have his praiſe,
And others might be won thereby,
to follow *Langleys* wayes.
On Vicar and Churchwardens then,
his truſt he hath repos'd,
As they will anſwer him one day,
when all ſhall be diſclos'd.
Thus being dead, yet ſtill he lives,
lives, never for to dye,
In Heavens bliſſe, in the Worlds fame;
and ſo I truſt ſhall I.

*Lancelot Andrews*, Vicar.
*John Taylor*,
*William Hewet*,
*Edward Sickling*, } Churchwardens.
*Richard May*,

A very

R. A very fair Table, with a rich Coat of Arms hanging upon a Pillar in the middle Iſle, about it this Inſcription.

*The ſacred Corps of* Sarah, *Wife of* Henry Goodericke, *Daughter of* William Bodenham, *Knight, was interred at the South end of this Seat, towards the Pulpit.*

Within it thus:

*Buried the 6 of* June, Anno 1616.

The Bearers ſorrow,
ſable Lions ſhew,
Like to that Lion
which did overthrow
The Man of God:
And charg'd alike, doe ſtand,
Grand Guardants here,
to checke the upheav'd hand,
Unweeting wights,
or ignorant, ſhall lay
Upon her hallowed Corps,
that here did pray.
A ſacred Temple 'twas,
wherein did ſhine
Her Makers Glory,
Humane and Divine.
Sweet Commerce, ſanctify'd
with Zeal, mov'd there,
In Beauties Fabric,
its own proper Sphere;
For which it tow'rs
above the ſight of Ey,
Gods Temples muſt ly low,
that tower ſo high.

Under, two Hands joined, one out of a Cloud, the other out of a Globe: Theſe Words,

*TILL THEN, FAREWELL.*

A fair Marble Stone in the South Iſle.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Ellen Monyns. *Who dyed the 29th of* April, *in the Year of our Lord*, 1632.

*Here alſo lyeth buried the Body of her Siſter, Mrs.* Frances Monyns; *who dyed the 17th of* June, *in the ſame Year.*

*They were the Daughters of Sir* William Monyns, *of* Walderſhaw, *in the County of* Kent, *Bar. and of the Lady* Jane *his Wife; the Daughter of* Roger Twiſden, *of* Royden Hall, *in the ſame County, Eſquire. They lived religious and vertuous Lives, and in their Youths departed this Life in the true Faith of Jeſus Chriſt.*

*Here lyeth the Body of* Matthew Palmer, *Eſq; who dyed the* 18. *of* May, 1605. *together with* Anne *his Wife; who dyed the laſt of* June, 1630. *By whom he had four Sons and one Daughter.* Viz. Thomas Palmer, *his eldeſt Son, deceaſed the* 5. *of* May, 1631. *and here alſo buried.* Elizabeth, Edward, Andrew, *and* Ralfe. *Who when it ſo pleaſeth God, deſire this Place for the Cuſtody of their Bodies likewiſe, till their aſſured and glorious Reſurrection.*

[To which lately is added as followeth.]

Dr Benet, Vic.

*This is a very antient Family, and originally of* Winthorpe *in* Lincolnſhire; *bearing for their Arms, Argent.* 3 *Pilgrims Staves, Sable; the Heads and Points, Or. For their Creſt, being placed above an Helmet, a Mans Arme couped, the Sleeve, Azure, Cuff. Argent, and Hand, proper: Holding a Palmers Staff, Sable, garniſhed, Or.*

He whoſe Monument this is, was of *Cotes* in *Nottinghamſhire*; and had an honourable Imployment in the Exchequer. His Wife was *Anne*, the Daughter of *Roger Raven*, Eſq; whoſe Arms were Argent, a Raven riſing, proper. By whom he had iſſue the Children above mentioned. *Edward* lies here interred, as alſo does *Matthew Palmer*, Eſq; of the middle Temple, the Son of that *Edward*. *Andrew Palmer*, Eſq; (a Perſon of approved Loyalty) of *Hertford*, was buried here too. Who by *Elizabeth*, Siſter to *Baldwin Hamey*, M. D. left one Son, *Ralph Palmer*, Eſq; of *Little Chelſey*, in the County of *Middleſex*. Who, by *Alice White* (of the Family of that Learned Prelate, Dr. *Francis White*, ſometime Lord Biſhop of *Ely*) had iſſue *Ralph Palmer*, Eſq; of the Middle Temple. Who repaired this Monument of his Anceſtors, *An. Dom.* 1712. having at that time a Son born. *Ralph Palmer*, by *Catharine* ſole Iſſue of Sir *John Ernle*, Kt. (ſometime Chancellor of the Exchequer) by his ſecond Lady *Elizabeth*, Relict of *Charles* Lord *Seymour*. His youngeſt Son, *Ralph Palmer*, died a Batchelor, and lies interred in a Porch of his own erecting, at *Broxborn* Church, in the County of *Hertford*.]

P. M. S.

*Virtute, Prudentia, Generis Nobilitate Inclytus, Clarus, Illuſtris, hic Jacet,* HENRICUS STAPLETONUS, *è Diæceſi* Eboracenſi, *Agri* Wighilnenſis *olim Dominus, Ætatis ſuæ* 56. *ab incarnato Verbo* 1630. *decimò ſexto die Menſis* Febr. *vitam morte, Mortem immortali Gloria commutavit, atq; ſtipante Amicorum Syrmate collacrymantis Patriæ ferentium vices in hac Æde elatus de* Andreæ* *Terra, mandatus eſt.*

* Forte *Flandria.*

MARIA, Johannis Foſteri, *Equitis Aurati, mediorum* Angliæ *finium Borealium Cuſtodis Filia, mæſtiſſima hoc funere Vidua, tanti Conjugii memor,* Artemiſianæ *Pietatis æmula, non Magnificentiæ, hoc perpetuum tam Meritorum ejus, quam ſuperſtitis Amoris ſui, Monumentum Erigit, Conſecrat, Dicat.*

By his Honourer and Kinſman *Robert Stapleton.*

There are 13 Eſcotcheons of Arms.]

Piæ Memoriæ chariſſimorum Parentum:

*R.* On the South ſide of the Chancel.

JOHANNIS SPEED *Civis* Londinenſis, *Mercatorum ſciſſorum Fratris, Servi Fideliſſimi Regiarum Majeſtatum,* ELIZABETHÆ, JACOBI, & CAROLI *nunc ſuperſtitis. Terrarum noſtrarum Geographi accurati, & fidi Antiquitatis* Britannicæ *Hiſtoriographi, Genealogiæ Sacræ elegantiſſimi Delineatoris. Qui poſtquam annos* 77 *ſuperaverat, non tam morbo confectus, quam mortalitatis tædio laſſatus, Corpore ſe levavit* Julii 28. 1629. *& jucundiſſimo Redemptoris ſui deſiderio ſurſum elatus, carnem hic in Cuſtodia poſuit, denuo, cum Chriſtus venerit, recepturus.*

On the other ſide of him.

SUSANNÆ *ſuæ ſuaviſſimæ, quæ poſtquam duodecim illi filios, & ſex filias pepererat quinquaginta ſeptem annos junctis utrinſq; ſolatiis, cum illo vixerat; liberos gravi & frequenti hortamine, ad Dei cultum ſolicitaverat; Pietatis & Charitatis Opere quotidiano præluxerat,*

*rat, emori demum erudiit ſuo exemplo. Quæ ſeptuagenaria placide in Chriſto obdormivit, & Fidei ſuæ mercedem habuit,* Martii *vigeſimo octavo, Anno Domini* MDCXXVIII.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

*Hic jacet* ROBERTUS GAGE, *Armiger, omnium Literarum homo; Vita integer, Morte Chriſtianus: necdum mortuus. Nam in memoria æterna erit juſtus.*

On the North ſide of the Quire.

*Solus Chriſtus*
*Mihi ſola Salus.*
*Anno Domini* 1625.

*To the Memory*

On the South ſide of the Quire.

*Of* CONSTANCE WHITNEY, *eldeſt Daughter to Sir* Robert Whitney, *the proper Poſſeſſion of him and his Anceſtors, in* Herefordſhire, *for above* 500 *yeeres paſt. Her Mother was the fourth Daughter of Sir* Thomas Lucy, *of* Charlecote *in* Warwickſhire; *by* Conſtance Kingſmell, *Daughter and Heire of* Richard Kingſmell, *Surveyor of the Court of Wards. This Lady* Lucy, *her Grandmother, ſo bred her ſince ſhe was eight yeeres old;*

Thus far written upon the figure or reſemblance of a Coffin.

*As ſhe excell'd in all noble qualities, becoming a Virgin of ſo ſweet proportion of Beauty, and harmony of Parts, ſhe had all ſweetneſſe of Manners anſwerable:*
*A delightfull ſharpneſſe of Wit;*
*An offenceleſſe modeſty of Converſation;*
*A ſingular reſpect and piety to her Parents; but Religious even to example.*
*She departed this life moſt Chriſtianly, at Seventeen; dying the Grief of all, but to her Grandmother an unrecoverable Loſs; ſave in her expectation, ſhe ſhall not ſtay long after her; and the Comfort of knowing, who ſhe is, and where, in the Reſurrection, to meet her.*]

## Late *MONUMENTS.*

J. S.

Later *Monuments* in St. *Giles* Church, have been ſet up for theſe Perſons, with the reſpective Inſcriptions.

In the Chancel againſt the North Wall, for *Margaret Lucy*; thus inſcribed.

*Here lies* Margaret Lucy, *the ſecond Daughter of Sir* Thomas Lucy, *of* Charlecot, *in the County of* Warwick, (*the Third by immediate deſcent of the Name of* Thomas) *by* Alice, *ſole Daughter and Heir of* Thomas Spenſer, *of* Clarendon, *in the ſame County, Eſq;* and Cuſtos Brevium *of the Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter. *Who departed this life the* 18th *of* November, 1634. *and about the* 19*th year of her Age.*

Dr. *Benet.* Vic.

*For diſcretion and ſweetneſs of Converſation, not many excelled, and for Pietie and Patience in her Sickneſs and Death, few equalled her. Which is the Comfort of her neereſt Friends; to every of whom ſhe was very dear, but eſpecially to her old Grandmother, the Lady* Conſtance Lucy; *under whoſe Government ſhe dyed. Who having long expected, every day, to have gone before her, doth now truſt by Faith and Hope in the precious Bloud of Chriſt Jeſus, ſhortly to follow after; and be made Partaker, together with her and others, of the unſpeakable and eternal Joys in his bleſſed Kingdom. To whom be all Honour, and Laud, and Praiſe, now and ever,* Amen.

*Piæ Memoriæ* Willielmi Staple, *in Artibus Magiſtri; Viri admodum docti & religioſi. Qui obiit* 3°. Sept. 1650.

Quod cum cœlicolis habitas, pars altera noſtri,
Non dolet; hic tantum me ſupereſſe dolet.

*Sara* uxor ejus mœſtiſſima poſuit.

J. S.

On the ſecond Pillar, North of the middle Iſle, is a Monument for Mr. *Richard Smith*, a very learned Antiquarian: Who left a moſt noble Collection of choice Books and MSS. behind him.

His Wife alſo hath this Inſcription.

Dr. *Benet.*

*Neer this Place lyes interred Mrs.* Elizabeth Smith, *the Wife of Mr.* Richard Smith, *ſometime Secondary of the* Poultry Compter. *By whom ſhe had five Sons and three Daughters: whereof two only ſurvived her. Her Life was pious and religious toward God, blameleſs toward Men, exceeding pitiful and charitable to the Poor and Diſtreſſed: Prudent and Provident in the ordering her Family. Having a great Care and tender Affection to her Huſband, and to the Inſtruction of her Children, and Childrens Children, in the Fear of the Lord. She dyed the* 25*th of* May, 1664. *Aged* 64.

*Here alſo ly buried two of her Sons,* John Smith, *the eldeſt; beloved of all Men for his affable Deportment: Admired for his more than ordinary Gifts of Nature. He dyed (to the great Grief of his Parents and Friends) the* 6*th of* May, 1655. *Aged* 32 *years. And* Richard, *the younger, by him, in the* 17*th year of his Age, the* 10*th of* Auguſt, 1653. *In Commemoration of whom, their tender and loving Mother, willed this Monument to be erected. Which after her Death, was, by her Appointment, at her own pious Coſt, (by her Friends) performed.*

South Iſle of the Chancel againſt the Wall.

*In memory of* Mary, *the Daughter of* Robert Compton, *of* Elveſtoe, *in the County of* Bedford, *Eſq; the pious, charitable, chaſt, and moſt beloved Wife of Captain* John Pery, *of this Pariſh. She was born the* 20*th of* November, 1651. *dyed the* 21*ſt of* February, 1676. *She had two Daughters,* Margaret *and* Mary, *both here buried in their Infancy. Whoſe Death ſhe too much lamenting, haſtened her own.*

Here to the Word of God ſhe did attend:
Hence at the Call of God ſhe ſhall aſcend.
Parents, take heed, whilſt ye your Children [love,
You do not him forget, who is above, *&c.*

*Neer this Pillar lyes interred the Body of* Edmund Harriſon, *Eſq; late of this Pariſh. Who (having lived about* 40 *Years a Batchelour) had to Wife* Jane, *the eldeſt Daughter of* Thomas Godfrey, *late of* Hodiford, *in the County of* Kent, *Eſquire. By whom he had iſſue* 12 *Sons and* 9 *Daughters. Of which, at the time of his Death, were only living* 3 *Sons,* Godfrey, Edmund, *and* Peter. *And* 2 *Daughters,* Sarah *and* Jane.

*He was Embroiderer to three Kings, viz. King* James I. *King* Charles I. *and King* Charles II. *Left the Troubles of this World, the* 9*th of* January, 1666. *in the* 77*th year of his Age; in a Chriſtian Aſſurance of a Reſurrection* *unto Life eternal. To whoſe Memory his eldeſt* Son Godfrey *erected this Monument.*

*Suis & ſibi conſtans. Deo, Regi & Legi fidus obtemperator. Ætate Civis & Prudentia verè venerandus: Prole multa ſpei numeroſa, ut cunjugio felix, dives rem ſuis benè partam & liberam reliquit. Patria non minus indulgens, quàm Familia. Pater Senio feſſus & confectus tandem occubuit; ut refectus reſurgat.*

*Ex Impenſa* Johannis Harriſon, *Armig. filius prædict.* Godfridi *defunct. decorat.* 1705.

*J. S.* Flat Stones for *Mary Norwich*, 1686. *Rob. Pearſon*, 1699. *Matthew Tyndal*, 1676. *Sarah Stevens*, 1698. and ſeven Sons; and *Joſeph Stevens* her Husband, 1698. a Miniſter of the Goſpel.

Under a Graveſtone at the South ſide of the Chancel, lies *William Whitfield*, D. D. Vicar of this Pariſh. Died the 10th of *March*, 1716.

A fair Monument in the Churchyard, for *John Wythens*, Gent. of an antient Family in *Kent*, 1693. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1701. And *Thomas Wythens* his Son, 1679. And *Will. Row*, Grandſon to *John Wythens*, 1681.

Againſt the Veſtry in the Churchyard, a Stone for *Joue Wilſon*, Wife of Dr. *John Wilſon*, 1624.

The Wall of the City runs along this Churchyard; being chiefly now but Ruins.]

## CHARITIES.

Charitities to this Pariſh. *A. M.*

*Charities* to the Poor in the Pariſh of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*.

Thomas Busby, his Gift to the Poor.

Mr. *Thomas Buſby*, Cooper, gave Forty dozen of Wheaten Bread, and four Loads of Charcoals, to be diſtributed yearly, for ever, to the Poor of this Pariſh, in manner following. The Week before *Alhallontide*, one Load of Charcoals, and ten Dozen of Bread. The Week before *Chriſtmas*; the Week before the 25th day of *January*; and the Week before *Eaſter*, the foreſaid proportion of Bread and Coals.

Mr. Blighton, his Gift.

Mr. *Blighton*, Butcher, gave forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and two Load of Charcoals; to be diſtributed at the ſame time, and in the ſame proportion.

Charles Langley, his Gift.

Mr. *Charles Langley*, Brewer, gave twenty Gowns for Men and Women; to be diſtributed; and twenty Shirts for Twenty other Men, and twenty Smocks for twenty other Women, yearly, for ever, at the Feaſt of *All Saints*. And a remainder of Money, to be given amongſt the poor People the ſame Day; and Forty Shillings alſo, that Day, allowed for a Sermon.

Roger Maſon, his Gift.

Mr. *Roger Maſon*, Vintner, gave Two hundred Pounds in Money; with the which Sum, ten Gowns are likewiſe to be provided for Ten poor Men or Women, on the ſame Feaſt day of *All Saints*, for ever.

William Day, his Gift.

Mr. *William Day*, Vinter, gave Fourſcore Pounds; with the which Sum are to be provided twelve Coats, for twelve poor Mens Children, for ever yearly; and to be diſtributed at the ſaid Feaſt of *All Saints*.

Anne Harviſt, her Gift.

Mrs. *Anne Harviſt* gave four Tenements in *Monkeſwell ſtreet*, near *Cripplegate*, amounting to the yearly Rent of Twenty Pounds; to be diſtributed quarterly to Twenty poor Widows; to each of them five Shillings the quarter.

Robert Smith, his Gift.

Mr. *Robert Smith* hath given four Bibles in *Octavo*, well buffed and boſſed, to four poor Mens Children, ſuch as can beſt deſerve them by reading; to be diſtributed yearly for ever, at *Eaſter*. And alſo two and fifty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, every Week one Dozen, for ever.

Richard Hanbury and Richard Budd, their Gift.

Mr. *Richard Handbury*, and Mr. *Richard Budd*, have given ſix new Books of Common Prayer, in *Quarto*, well buffed and boſſed; to be given yearly, for ever, at *Eaſter*, to ſix poor Mens Children, ſuch as can beſt deſerve them by reading. And alſo Fifty two Dozen of Wheaten Bread, to be given every Week for ever.

Roger Bellow, his Gift.

Mr. *Roger Bellow*, Brewer, hath given the Leaſe of an Houſe in *Moor lane*, called the Sign of the *Cock*; the yearly Rent whereof is Twenty Pounds. Out of the which Sum, ten Pounds is yearly to be given to the Poor, at the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*. And the remainder, (except Twenty Shillings, otherwiſe by his Will diſpoſed) is yearly to be reſerved, for the purchaſing of ſome parcel of Land, towards the Relief of the Poor.

Add hereunto, theſe Gifts ſince. *J. S.*

*Margaret Aſtel* gave for ever, four Copyhold Tenements, and a piece of Ground lying at *Mile-end*; for the cloathing of poor Girls at the Feaſt of *All Saints*, with Quoifs, Neckcloths, and Smocks, Hoſe and Shoes, Under Coats of green Cotton, and Upper Coats of Grey Cloth; marked with *M. A.* on the Breaſt.

*Throckmorton Trotman* gave to this Pariſh as followeth:

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Poor; at his Interrement - - - - - - | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| And to the Poor, yearly, for ever - - - - | 16 | 00 | 08 |
| Alſo to maintain two Lectures, weekly, for ever - - | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| And to the Clerk and Sexton, for their Attendance, yearly, for ever - - - - - - | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| To buy Candles for the Winter Seaſon, yearly, - | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| Likewiſe to purchaſe a piece of Ground, to erect a Free School thereon - - - - | 400 | 00 | 00 |
| And for the Maintenance thereof, yearly, - - | 80 | 00 | 00 |

This School is for the Education of the Youth of this Pariſh for ever: Erected in *Bunhil Fields* in this Pariſh.]

### *The Circuit of the Pariſh of St.* Giles *without* Cripplegate.

*A. M.*

THE Pariſhioners, in their Perambulation, firſt ſtrike down the Alley (which hath ſometime been part of their Churchyard) cloſe by St. *Giles* his Well; and croſſing the Town ditch, keep along by the City Wall, almoſt to *Alderſgate*. Where they ſhould croſs the Ditch again, and take in certain Gardenhouſes, which ſtand near the Ditch; and ſo coming down a little Garden Alley, (through which ſometime hath been a way into *Alderſgate ſtreet*) return again by St. *Giles* his Well, the ſame way they went in.

Then walking up the Weſt ſide of *Redcroſs ſtreet*, and the South ſide of *Barbican*, till they come toward the farther end thereof, over againſt the Sign of the *Boars head*, they ſet up their Marks upon a great Poſt, (as it ſeemeth, ſet there for the ſame purpoſe) where they ſhould croſs over to the North ſide, right over againſt the ſaid Bound, thorow certain Garden-

Alleys, lying on the Weſt ſide of *Willoughby* Houſe. But by reaſon of ſome Contention, that Courſe is of late denied them: So that they paſs through *Barbican*, and turn up *Goſwell ſtreet*, (being part of St. *Botolph* Pariſh) until they come a little beyond the Bars, where they enter their own Bounds again; and ſetting up their Marks, paſs along the Right ſide of the Kings High way, leading to *Iſlington*. And leaving the Mount Mill upon their Right hand, they proceed on, till they come within three Rods of a little Bridge, (at the lower end of the Cloſe next unto *Iſlington*; over which lyeth a Foot-path toward *Newington Green*.) Where they dig a Way over the Ditch, and ſo keep upon the Ditch Bank, all the breadth of the lower end of the ſaid Cloſe. Where they turn again South-eaſt, and taking in all the Lay-ſtalls, and low Grounds, where Brick hath been made, ſtrike over between thoſe low Grounds and the Brickhills, that now are adjoining to the Foot path, leading from the *Peſthouſe* to *Iſlington*; which they leave on the left ſide. In the South end of which Brickhill, there is a Stone ſet, now almoſt digged down. From the which Stone, they come ſtrait South, till they come over a Bridge, which is laid purpoſely for them, and after removed. Which as ſoon as they have paſt, they ſtrike down by the ſaid Ditch ſide, Eaſtward, to the fartheſt Conduit Head, where they give the Children *Points*.

From whence they keep a ſtrait Courſe into the Kings High way, to Dame *Anne de Clare*; upon the right ſide of which Way they keep, till they come to the Butts; where a Plank is purpoſely laid for them; over which they paſs into *Holywell* Cloſe, and ſo keep directly to the fartheſt of the ſix Miles, next unto *Holywell*, which they leave on their Left hand; and ſo paſſing over the High way, keep a ſtrait Courſe over the Walks, to the fartheſt Wall, South of the middle Walk, (leaving the Butchers Cloſe, and the lower Gardens, ſome three Rods on the Left hand,) in the which Wall there is a Mark or Bound. From thence (not entring the loweſt Walk at all) they turn full Weſt, over the high way leading from *Moorgate*; and coming into *Little Moorefields*, (as we call it) they keep cloſe to the Pales and Tentors, (for they have not paſſing eight or ten Foot of Ground from the Pails) till they come to the Poſtern, where they ſet up their Mark. And ſo through the Poſtern they make their return, *&c.*]

Brotherhood in St. *Giles's* Church.

There was in this Church, of old time, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our bleſſed Lady, or *Corpus Chriſti*, and St. *Giles*; founded by *John Belancer*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. the 35th Year of his Reign.

Water Conduit without *Cripplegate*.

Some ſmall diſtance from the Eaſt end of this Church, is a Water Conduit, brought in Pipes of Lead from *Highbery*, by *John Middleton*, one of the Executors to Sir *William Eaſtfield*, and of his Goods. The Inhabitants adjoining, caſtellated it of their own Coſts and Charges, about the Year 1483.

The common Well at St. *Giles*, to be covered.
*R.*

At a Common Council held *April* in the Year it was agreed, That the Chamberlain ſhould, at the Coſts of the Chamber, cauſe the common Well and Spring at St. *Giles*, to be covered with a Houſe of Brick.]

Boſs in the Wall of St. *Giles* Churchyard.

There was alſo a Boſs of clear Water, in the Wall of the Churchyard, made at the Charges of *Richard Whitington*, ſometimes Maior, and was like to that of *Belinſgate*. Of late, the ſame was turned into an evil Pump, and ſo is clean decayed.

Pool of Spring Water.

There was alſo a fair Pool of clear Water, near unto the Parſonage, on the Weſt ſide thereof; which was filled up in the Reign of *Henry* VI. The Spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard Stone; and Stairs of Stone to go down to the Spring, on the Bank of the Town Ditch. And this was alſo done of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Whitington*.

*Whitecroſs ſtreet.*

Hoſpital of the *French* Order.

*Pat R.* 2. 15. year.

In *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, King *Henry* V. builded one fair Houſe; and founded there a Brotherhood of St. *Giles*, to be kept. Which Houſe, had ſometime been an Hoſpital of the *French* Order, by the Name of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. The King having the Juriſdiction, and appointing a *Cuſtos* thereof, for the Precinct of St. *Giles*, *&c.* Which Hoſpital being ſuppreſſed, the Lands were given to the Brotherhood, for relief of the Poor.

A Stone Arch in *Whitecroſs ſtreet*
*J. S.*

In this Street was a *White croſs*; and near it was built an Arch of Stone, under which ran a Courſe of Water down to the Moor, called now *Moorfields*. Which being too narrow for the free Courſe of the Water, and ſo an annoyance to the Inhabitants, the twelve Men preſented it at an Inquiſition of the Kings Juſtices, 3 *Ed.* I. And they preſented the Abbot of *Ramſey*, and the Prior of St. *Trinity*; whoſe Predeceſſors, ſix Years paſt, had built (as the Inquiſition ran) a certain Stone Arch at *Whyte croyſe*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*; beyond the Courſe of a certain Water coming down from *Smethfeld del Barbican*, in that Ward, towards the *Moor*. Which Arch the foreſaid Abbot and Prior, and their Succeſſors, ought to maintain and repair. And which was ſo ſtrait, that the Water there could not have its full Courſe, to the Annoyance of the Inhabitants. Hereupon it was commanded the Sheriffs, to diſtrain the ſaid Abbot and Convent, to mend the ſaid Arch.]

One Alley, of divers Tenements, over againſt the North Wall of St. *Giles* Churchyard, was appointed to be Almſhouſes for the Poor, wherein they dwelled Rent free, and otherwiſe were relieved: But the ſaid Brotherhood was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* VIII. Since which time, Sir *John Greſham*, Maior, purchaſed the Lands thereof, and gave it to the maintenance of a Free School; which he had founded at *Holt*, a Market Town in *Norfolk*.

*Redcroſs ſtreet.*

*Liber. S. Botolph.*

The *Jews Garden*, or Place to bury their Dead.

In *Redcroſs ſtreet*, on the Weſt ſide from St. *Giles* Churchyard, up to the ſaid Croſs, be many fair Houſes builded outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large plot of Ground, of old time called the *Jews Garden*; as being the only place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their Dead. Till the Year 1177. the 24th of *Henry* II. that it was permitted them (after long ſuit to the King and Parliament at *Oxford*) to have ſpecial Place aſſigned them, in every quarter where they dwelled.

*Jewen Garden. Regiſt. Lond.*
*E. A.*

*Tenementum & Terras, ſituat. in Parochia S ti* Bothi. *extra* Aldrichgate, *int. Tenement. nuper* Rici. Odiham *ex parte auſtrali, ac Gardinum vocat.* Jewyn Garden *ex parte orien.*]

The plot of Ground remained to the ſaid *Jews*, till the time of their final Baniſhment out of *England*, and is now turned into fair Garden Plots, and Summer Houſes for pleaſure.

*Jewen Street*, antiently *Leyre Stowe*. *Rec. Turr.* 19. 2. *Ed.* 1 m. 1.
*J. S.*

It is now called *Jewen Street*, being a continued Street of contiguous Houſes on each ſide of the way, and leadeth out into *Alderſgate ſtreet*. This Place, with the Appurtinences, was antiently called *Leyreſtowe*; which King *Edward* I. granted to *William de Monte forte*, Dean of St. *Pauls London.* Being a Place, (as it is expreſſed in a Record) *without* Cripelgate, *and the Suburbs of* London, *called* Leyreſtowe: *And which was the burying Place of the* Jews *of* London; *which was valued at* 40 s. *per Ann.*

One Pottier, a Servant to *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, liv'd here.

In this *Red Croſs ſtreet* lived one *Pottier*, that was a Servant of *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, (afterwards King *Richard* III.) of whom Sir *Thomas More* relates this Paſſage; as if it had been for ſome time before the Deſign of that Duke, to make way to uſurp the Kingdom after his Brother *Edward* IV. his death: *Viz.* That the ſame Night in which that King died, (as he learned by credible Information) one *Miſtlebrook*, early in the Morning, came in great haſte to this *Pottiers* Houſe; and haſtily rapping at the Door, was ſoon let in. Whoſe Buſineſs was, to let him know the News, that King *Edward* was departed. To which *Pottier* replied, *By my Truth, Man! then will my Maſter, the Duke of* Glouceſter, *be King.*]

*Beech lane.*

On the Eaſt ſide of this *Redcroſs ſtreet*, be alſo divers fair Houſes, up to the Croſs. And there is *Beech lane*, peradventure ſo called of *Nicholas de la Beech*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; put out of that Office in the 13th of *Edward* III. This Lane ſtretcheth from the *Redcroſs ſtreet* to *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, and is repleniſhed, not with *Beech* Trees, but with beautiful Houſes of Stone, Brick, and Timber. Amongſt the which was (of old time) a great Houſe, pertaining to the Abbot of *Ramſey*, for his Lodging, when he repaired to the City. It is now called *Drewrie Houſe*, of Sir *Drew Drewrie*, a Worſhipful Owner thereof.

The Abbot of *Ramſey*, his Inn.

On the North ſide of this *Beech lane*, towards *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, the Drapers of *London* have lately builded Eight Almeſhouſes of Brick and Timber, for Eight poor Widows of their own Company; whom they have placed there Rent free, according to the Gift of the Lady *Askew*, Widow to Sir *Chriſtopher Askew*, ſometime Draper, and Maior, 1533.

Almſhouſes in *Beech lane.*

Then in *Golden lane*, *Richard Gallard*, of *Iſlington*, Eſq; Citizen and Painter Stainer of *London*, founded Thirteen Almſhouſes, for ſo many poor People placed in them Rent free. He gave to the Poor of the ſame Almſhouſes, 2 *d.* the piece, Weekly; and a Load of Charcoal amongſt them, yearly, for ever. He left fair Lands about *Iſlington*, to maintain his Foundation.

*Golden lane.* Alms People there.

*Thomas Hayes*, ſometime Chamberlain of *London*, in the latter time of *Henry* VIII. married *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir. Which *Hayes* and *Elizabeth*, had a Daughter named *Elizabeth*, married to *John Ironmonger*, of *London*, Mercer; who now hath the Order of the Alms people.

*Burghkenning*, or *Barbican.*

On the Weſt ſide of *Redcroſs ſtreet*, is a Street called the *Barbican*; becauſe, ſometime, there ſtood on the North ſide thereof, a *Burghkenning*, or Watch Tower of the City; called in ſome Language, a *Barbican*; as a *Bikening* is called a *Beacon*. This *Burghkenning*, by the Name of the Manour of *Baſe Court*, was given by *Edward* III. to *Rob. Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and was, lately, pertaining to *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Ereſby*.

A Place without *Barbican* encloſed, and preſented. *J. S.*

* I find, that this *Barbican*, and ſome Land about it, belonged to the Crown, in *Edward* I. his time. For in an Inquiſition made 3 *Edward* I. concerning Purpreſtures in the City, one *Thomas Juvenal*, about 12 Years before, appropriated to himſelf of the Kings Soil, without *Le Barbekan*, a certain Place, containing Forty Foot in length, and four Foot in breadth, and incloſed the ſame place with an Earth Wall: And Maſter *Nicolas Brabanzoun* then held it. Upon this Preſentment made by the Jurates, the Kings Juſtices commanded the Sheriffs of *London*, to ſummon him the ſaid *Nicolas*. Who ſaid, that he had nothing to do with, nor laid any claim to the ſaid Purpreſture; but that he was Tenant to *Thomas Fitz Simon de Burgh*. He, the ſaid *Thomas*, came and prayed that he might arrent the ſame of the King, for 3 *d. per Ann.* which was granted, becauſe the Twelve ſworn Men witneſſed, that the ſaid Incloſure was no Annoyance. And it was adjudged, that the King might recover the Arrearages of the ſaid Purpreſture; to wit, 3 *s.* But no Forfeiture, becauſe it was not of the ſaid *Thomas* his doing.]

*Garter Houſe*, or Place.

Next adjoining to this, is one other great Houſe, called *Garter Houſe* [or *Place*.] Sometime builded by Sir *Thomas Writhe*, or *Writheſley*, Kt. *alias*, *GARTER*, Principal King of Arms; ſecond Son of Sir *John Writhe*, Kt. *alias*, *GARTER*; and was Uncle to the firſt *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellour of *England*. He built this Houſe; and in the top thereof, a Chappel, which he dedicated by the Name of S. *Trinitatis in Alto*.

Thus much for that part of *Cripplegate* Ward without the Wall; whereof more ſhall be ſpoken in the Suburb of that Part.

Now we proceed to give an Account of the preſent State of this Ward.

Its Parts and Streets within the Wall. *R. B.*

The part of this Ward within the Wall, by which it is ſevered from that without, contains ſeveral Streets and Lanes, ſome in whole, others in part; *viz. Milkſtreet*, on both ſides, and the greater part of *Hony lane* Market; *Catteaten ſtreet*, ſo far as to St. *Laurence* Church, *Lad lane*, *Aldermanbury*, *Love lane*, *Adel ſtreet*, *London wall ſtreet*, from *Little Woodſtreet*, to beyond the Poſtern. *Philip lane*, *Great Woodſtreet*, all but about 70 Foot on the Weſt ſide, towards *Cheapſide*; *Little Woodſtreet*, *Hart ſtreet* the South ſide thereof, *Mugwel ſtreet* the Eaſt ſide, *Fel ſtreet*, *Silver ſtreet*, all but St. *Olaves* Church; *Maiden lane*, the Eaſt part thereof; *Huggen lane*, *Goldſmiths ſtreet*, the whole, except 25 Foot on the Weſt ſide; *Gutter lane*, the Weſt ſide from *Maiden lane*, to over againſt the end of *Carey ſtreet*, on the Eaſt ſide of the way only; and *Cheapſide*, on the North ſide, 170 Foot from the corner of *Woodſtreet* Eaſtwards. In all which ſaid Places, are ſeveral Courts and Places of Name.

Parts without the Wall.

Likewiſe the Places in this Ward, without the Wall, are *Foreſtreet*, and the Poſtern leading to *Moorfields*; *Back ſtreet* in the little *Moorfields*; *Moor lane*, *Grub ſtreet*, the South part to the Poſts and Chain; *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, the South ſide, ſo far as the Poſts and Chain; *Redcroſs ſtreet*, about 450 Foot on both ſides; *Beach lane*, *Golden lane*, the South part to the Poſts and Chain; *Barbican*, the Eaſt part thereof, on both ſides, for about 450 Foot from the corner of *Golden lane*; *Jewen ſtreet*, the Eaſt part thereof, and on both ſides to *Redcroſs ſtreet*, for about 450 Foot; *Brackley ſtreet*, *Bridgwater ſtreet*, and *Letton ſtreet*; all of them built in the place where *Bridgwater* Houſe ſtood; before let to be thus built into Tenements.

And of theſe Places in Order; and firſt, for thoſe within the Wall.

*Milkſtreet.*

*Milkſtreet*, comes out of *Cheapſide*, and falleth into *Lad lane*. This Street is well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Traders; and that part that lieth open to *Hony lane* Market, is the beſt.

St. *Maudlins Milkſtreet* Church.

Here, in this Street, toward *Cheapſide*, ſtood the Pariſh Church of St. *Maudlins Milkſtreet*.

Alleys, lying on the Weſt ſide of ***Willoughby*** Houſe. But by reaſon of ſome Contention, that Courſe is of late denied them: So that they paſs through *Barbican*, and turn up *Goſwell ſtreet*, (being part of St. *Botolph* Pariſh) until they come a little beyond the Bars, where they enter their own Bounds again; and ſetting up their Marks, paſs along the Right ſide of the Kings High way, leading to *Iſlington*. And leaving the Mount Mill upon their Right hand, they proceed on, till they come within three Rods of a little Bridge, (at the lower end of the Cloſe next unto *Iſlington*; over which lyeth a Foot-path toward *Newington Green*.) Where they dig a Way over the Ditch, and ſo keep upon the Ditch Bank, all the breadth of the lower end of the ſaid Cloſe. Where they turn again South-eaſt, and taking in all the Lay-ſtalls, and low Grounds, where Brick hath been made, ſtrike over between thoſe low Grounds and the Brickhills, that now are adjoining to the Foot path, leading from the *Peſthouſe* to *Iſlington*; which they leave on the left ſide. In the South end of which Brickhill, there is a Stone ſet, now almoſt digged down. From the which Stone, they come ſtrait South, till they come over a Bridge, which is laid purpoſely for them, and after removed. Which as ſoon as they have paſt, they ſtrike down by the ſaid Ditch ſide, Eaſtward, to the fartheſt Conduit Head, where they give the Children *Points*.

From whence they keep a ſtrait Courſe into the Kings High way, to Dame *Anne de Clare*; upon the right ſide of which Way they keep, till they come to the Butts; where a Plank is purpoſely laid for them; over which they paſs into *Holywell* Cloſe, and ſo keep directly to the fartheſt of the ſix Miles, next unto *Holywell*, which they leave on their Left hand; and ſo paſſing over the High way, keep a ſtrait Courſe over the Walks, to the fartheſt Wall, South of the middle Walk, (leaving the Butchers Cloſe, and the lower Gardens, ſome three Rods on the Left hand,) in the which Wall there is a Mark or Bound. From thence (not entring the loweſt Walk at all) they turn full Weſt, over the high way leading from *Moorgate*; and coming into *Little Moorefields*, (as we call it) they keep cloſe to the Pales and Tentors, (for they have not paſſing eight or ten Foot of Ground from the Pails) till they come to the Poſtern, where they ſet up their Mark. And ſo through the Poſtern they make their return, *&c*.]

Brotherhood in St. *Giles*'s Church.

There was in this Church, of old time, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our bleſſed Lady, or *Corpus Chriſti*, and St. *Giles*; founded by *John Belancer*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. the 35th Year of his Reign.

Water Conduit without *Cripplegate*.

Some ſmall diſtance from the Eaſt end of this Church, is a Water Conduit, brought in Pipes of Lead from *Highbery*, by *John Middleton*, one of the Executors to Sir *William Eaſtfield*, and of his Goods. The Inhabitants adjoining, caſtellated it of their own Coſts and Charges, about the Year 1483.

The common Well at St. *Giles*, to be covered.
*R.*

At a Common Council held *April*   in the Year   it was agreed, That the Chamberlain ſhould, at the Coſts of the Chamber, cauſe the common Well and Spring at St. *Giles*, to be covered with a Houſe of Brick.]

Boſs in the Wall of St. *Giles* Churchyard.

There was alſo a Boſs of clear Water, in the Wall of the Churchyard, made at the Charges of *Richard Whitington*, ſometimes Maior, and was like to that of *Belinſgate*. Of late, the ſame was turned into an evil Pump, and ſo is clean decayed.

Pool of Spring Water.

There was alſo a fair Pool of clear Water, near unto the Parſonage, on the Weſt ſide thereof; which was filled up in the Reign of *Henry* VI. The Spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard Stone; and Stairs of Stone to go down to the Spring, on the Bank of the Town Ditch. And this was alſo done of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Whitington*.

*Whitecroſs ſtreet.*

In *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, King *Henry* V. builded one fair Houſe; and founded there a Brotherhood of St. *Giles*, to be kept. Which Houſe, had ſometime been an Hoſpital of the *French* Order, by the Name of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. The King having the Juriſdiction, and appointing a *Cuſtos* thereof, for the Precinct of St. *Giles*, *&c*. Which Hoſpital being ſuppreſſed, the Lands were given to the Brotherhood, for relief of the Poor.

Hoſpital of the *French* Order.

Pat R. 2. 15 year.

A Stone Arch in *Whitecroſs ſtreet*
*J. S.*

In this Street was a *White croſs*; and near it was built an Arch of Stone, under which ran a Courſe of Water down to the Moor, called now *Moorfields*. Which being too narrow for the free Courſe of the Water, and ſo an annoyance to the Inhabitants, the twelve Men preſented it at an Inquiſition of the Kings Juſtices, 3 *Ed*. I. And they preſented the Abbot of *Ramſey*, and the Prior of St. *Trinity*; whoſe Predeceſſors, ſix Years paſt, had built (as the Inquiſition ran) a certain Stone Arch at *Whyte croyſe*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*; beyond the Courſe of a certain Water coming down from *Smethſeld del Barbican*, in that Ward, towards the *Moor*. Which Arch the foreſaid Abbot and Prior, and their Succeſſors, ought to maintain and repair. And which was ſo ſtrait, that the Water there could not have its full Courſe, to the Annoyance of the Inhabitants. Hereupon it was commanded the Sheriffs, to diſtrain the ſaid Abbot and Convent, to mend the ſaid Arch.]

One Alley, of divers Tenements, over againſt the North Wall of St. *Giles* Churchyard, was appointed to be Almſhouſes for the Poor, wherein they dwelled Rent free, and otherwiſe were relieved: But the ſaid Brotherhood was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* VIII. Since which time, Sir *John Greſham*, Maior, purchaſed the Lands thereof, and gave it to the maintenance of a Free School; which he had founded at *Holt*, a Market Town in *Norfolk*.

*Redcroſs ſtreet.*

In *Redcroſs ſtreet*, on the Weſt ſide from St. *Giles* Churchyard, up to the ſaid Croſs, be many fair Houſes builded outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large plot of Ground, of old time called the *Jews Garden*; as being the only place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their Dead. Till the Year 1177. the 24th of *Henry* II. that it was permitted them (after long ſuit to the King and Parliament at *Oxford*) to have ſpecial Place aſſigned them, in every quarter where they dwelled.

*Liber. S. Butolph.*

The *Jews Garden*, or Place to bury their Dead.

*Jewen Garden.* Regiſt. *Lond.*
*E. A.*

*Tenementum & Terras, ſituat. in Parochia S ti* Bothi. *extra* Aldrichgate, *int. Tenement. nuper* Rici. Odiham *ex parte auſtrali, ac Gardinum vocat.* Jewyn Garden *ex parte orien.*]

The plot of Ground remained to the ſaid *Jews*, till the time of their final Baniſhment out of *England*, and is now turned into fair Garden Plots, and Summer Houſes for pleaſure.

*Jewen Street*, antiently *Leyre Stowe.*
*Rec. Turr.* 19. 2. *Ed.* 1 *m.* 1.
*J. S.*

It is now called ***Jewen Street***, being a continued Street of contiguous Houſes on each ſide of the way, and leadeth out into ***Alderſgate ſtreet***. This Place, with the Appurtinences, was antiently called ***Leyreſtowe***; which King ***Edward* I.** granted to ***William de Monte forte***, Dean of St. *Pauls London.* Being a Place, (as it is expreſſed in a Record) *without* Cripelgate, *and the Suburbs of* London, *called* Leyreſtowe: *And which was the burying Place of the* Jews *of* London; *which was valued at* 40 s. *per Ann.*

One *Pottier*, a Servant to *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, liv'd here.

In this *Red Croſs ſtreet* lived one *Pottier*, that was a Servant of *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, (afterwards King *Richard* III.) of whom Sir *Thomas More* relates this Paſſage; as if it had been for ſome time before the Deſign of that Duke, to make way to uſurp the Kingdom after his Brother *Edward* IV. his death: *Viz.* That the ſame Night in which that King died, (as he learned by credible Information) one *Miſtlebrook*, early in the Morning, came in great haſte to this *Pottiers* Houſe; and haſtily rapping at the Door, was ſoon let in. Whoſe Buſineſs was, to let him know the News, that King *Edward* was departed. To which *Pottier* replied, *By my Truth, Man! then will my Maſter, the Duke of* Glouceſter, *be King.*]

*Beech lane.*

On the Eaſt ſide of this *Redcroſs ſtreet*, be alſo divers fair Houſes, up to the Croſs. And there is *Beech lane*, peradventure ſo called of *Nicholas de la Beech*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; put out of that Office in the 13th of *Edward* III. This Lane ſtretcheth from the *Redcroſs ſtreet* to *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, and is repleniſhed, not with *Beech* Trees, but with beautiful Houſes of Stone, Brick, and Timber. Amongſt the which was (of old time) a great Houſe, pertaining to the Abbot of *Ramſey*, for his Lodging, when he repaired to the City. It is now called *Drewrie Houſe*, of Sir *Drew Drewrie*, a Worſhipful Owner thereof.

The Abbot of *Ramſey*, his Inn.

Almſhouſes in *Beech lane.*

On the North ſide of this *Beech lane*, towards *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, the Drapers of *London* have lately builded Eight Almeſhouſes of Brick and Timber, for Eight poor Widows of their own Company; whom they have placed there Rent free, according to the Gift of the Lady *Askew*, Widow to Sir *Chriſtopher Askew*, ſometime Draper, and Maior, 1533.

*Golden lane.* Alms People there.

Then in *Golden lane*, *Richard Gallard*, of *Iſlington*, Eſq; Citizen and Painter Stainer of *London*, founded Thirteen Almſhouſes, for ſo many poor People placed in them Rent free. He gave to the Poor of the ſame Almſhouſes, 2 *d.* the piece, Weekly; and a Load of Charcoal amongſt them, yearly, for ever. He left fair Lands about *Iſlington*, to maintain his Foundation.

*Thomas Hayes*, ſometime Chamberlain of *London*, in the latter time of *Henry* VIII. married *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir. Which *Hayes* and *Elizabeth*, had a Daughter named *Elizabeth*, married to *John Ironmonger*, of *London*, Mercer; who now hath the Order of the Alms people.

*Burghkenning*, or *Barbican.*

On the Weſt ſide of *Redcroſs ſtreet*, is a Street called the *Barbican*; becauſe, ſometime, there ſtood on the North ſide thereof, a *Burghkenning*, or Watch Tower of the City; called in ſome Language, a *Barbican*; as a *Bikening* is called a *Beacon.* This *Burghkenning*, by the Name of the Manour of *Baſe Court*, was given by *Edward* III. to *Rob. Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and was, lately, pertaining to *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Ereſby*.

A Place without *Barbican* encloſed, and preſented. *J. S.*

• I find, that this *Barbican*, and ſome Land about it, belonged to the Crown, in *Edward* I. his time. For in an Inquiſition made 3 *Edward* I. concerning Purpreſtures in the City, one *Thomas Juvenal*, about 12 Years before, appropriated to himſelf of the Kings Soil, without *Le Barbekan*, a certain Place, containing Forty Foot in length, and four Foot in breadth, and incloſed the ſame place with an Earth Wall: And Maſter *Nicolas Brabanzoun* then held it. Upon this Preſentment made by the Jurates, the Kings Juſtices commanded the Sheriffs of *London*, to ſummon him the ſaid *Nicolas.* Who ſaid, that he had nothing to do with, nor laid any claim to the ſaid Purpreſture; but that he was Tenant to *Thomas Fitz Simon de Burgh.* He, the ſaid *Thomas*, came and prayed that he might arrent the ſame of the King, for 3 *d. per Ann.* which was granted, becauſe the Twelve ſworn Men witneſſed, that the ſaid Incloſure was no Annoyance. And it was adjudged, that the King might recover the Arrearages of the ſaid Purpreſture; to wit, 3 *s.* But no Forfeiture, becauſe it was not of the ſaid *Thomas* his doing.]

*Garter Houſe*, or Place.

Next adjoining to this, is one other great Houſe, called *Garter Houſe* [or *Place.*] Sometime builded by Sir *Thomas Writhe*, or *Writheſley*, Kt. *alias*, *GARTER*, Principal King of Arms; ſecond Son of Sir *John Writhe*, Kt. *alias*, *GARTER*; and was Uncle to the firſt *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellour of *England.* He built this Houſe; and in the top thereof, a Chappel, which he dedicated by the Name of S. *Trinitatis in Alto.*

Thus much for that part of *Cripplegate* Ward without the Wall; whereof more ſhall be ſpoken in the Suburb of that Part.

Now we proceed to give an Account of the preſent State of this Ward.

Its Parts and Streets within the Wall. *R. B.*

The part of this Ward within the Wall, by which it is ſevered from that without, contains ſeveral Streets and Lanes, ſome in whole, others in part; *viz. Milkſtreet*, on both ſides, and the greater part of *Hony lane* Market; *Catteaten ſtreet*, ſo far as to St. *Laurence* Church, *Lad lane*, *Aldermanbury*, *Love lane*, *Adel ſtreet*, *London wall ſtreet*, from *Little Woodſtreet*, to beyond the Poſtern. *Philip lane*, *Great Woodſtreet*, all but about 70 Foot on the Weſt ſide, towards *Cheapſide*; *Little Woodſtreet*, *Hart ſtreet* the South ſide thereof, *Mugwel ſtreet* the Eaſt ſide, *Fel ſtreet*, *Silver ſtreet*, all but St. *Olaves* Church; *Maiden lane*, the Eaſt part thereof; *Huggen lane*, *Goldſmiths ſtreet*, the whole, except 25 Foot on the Weſt ſide; *Gutter lane*, the Weſt ſide from *Maiden lane*, to over againſt the end of *Carey ſtreet*, on the Eaſt ſide of the way only; and *Cheapſide*, on the North ſide, 170 Foot from the corner of *Woodſtreet* Eaſtwards. In all which ſaid Places, are ſeveral Courts and Places of Name.

Parts without the Wall.

Likewiſe the Places in this Ward, without the Wall, are *Foreſtreet*, and the Poſtern leading to *Moorfields*; *Back ſtreet* in the little *Moorfields*; *Moor lane*, *Grub ſtreet*, the South part to the Poſts and Chain; *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, the South ſide, ſo far as the Poſts and Chain; *Redcroſs ſtreet*, about 450 Foot on both ſides; *Beach lane*, *Golden lane*, the South part to the Poſts and Chain; *Barbican*, the Eaſt part thereof, on both ſides, for about 450 Foot from the corner of *Golden lane*; *Jewen ſtreet*, the Eaſt part thereof, and on both ſides to *Redcroſs ſtreet*, for about 450 Foot; *Brackley ſtreet*, *Bridgwater ſtreet*, and *Letton ſtreet*; all of them built in the place where *Bridgwater* Houſe ſtood; before let to be thus built into Tenements.

And of theſe Places in Order; and firſt, for thoſe within the Wall.

*Milkſtreet.*

*Milkſtreet*, comes out of *Cheapſide*, and falleth into *Lad lane.* This Street is well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Traders; and that part that lieth open to *Hony lane* Market, is the beſt.

St. *Maudlins Milkſtreet* Church.

Here, in this Street, toward *Cheapſide*, ſtood the Pariſh Church of St. *Maudlins Milkſtreet.*

It was deſtroyed in the dreadful Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Pariſh is united unto St. *Laurence Jewry*, and the Ground converted into the Market.

*Caſtle Tavern Court.* *Feathers Court.* *Robin hood Alley.* *Crown Court.* *Caſtle Court, or Alley.* *Fryers Court.*

The Courts and Alleys in this Street, are, *Caſtle Tavern Court*, ſo called from the Caſtle Tavern therein ſeated. It hath a narrow paſſage into *Woodſtreet*. *Feathers Court*, pretty long and open, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Robin Hood Alley*, hath a paſſage into *Honey lane* Market. *Crown Court*, but ſmall. *Mumfords Court*, a good large Place, well built, with a Free ſtone Pavement. About the middle, is a paſſage into *Caſtle Court*, or *Alley*; which is likewiſe long, falling into St. *Laurence lane*, and well inhabited. *Clement Court*, a very handſome open Place, with good Houſes; and hath a Paſſage up Steps into *Fryers Court*, which leads into *Woodſtreet*.

*Catteaten ſtreet.*

*Catteaten ſtreet*, hath but a very ſmall part in this Ward; *viz.* from the corner of *Aldermanbury* unto St. *Laurence Jewry* Church; the reſt is in *Cheap* Ward, and is a Street of a good Trade.

*Lad lane.* *Swan Inn* with two Necks.

*Lad lane*, lyeth betwixt *Woodſtreet* in the Weſt, and *Milkſtreet*, and *Aldermanbury* in the Eaſt. It is likewiſe a Street of a good Trade, and well inhabited. Here is the *Swan Inn* with two Necks; which is large, and of a conſiderable Trade for Northern Carriers. More towards *Woodſtreet*, are two ſmall Courts or Alleys, but without Name.

*Aldermanbury.*

*Aldermanbury*, an open handſome Street, graced with good Buildings; which are very well inhabited by Merchants, wholeſale Dealers, *&c.*

*Fountain Court.*

In this Street are theſe Courts, *viz. Fountain Court*, on the Eaſt ſide, a large ſquare Place, well inhabited and built; hath a Paſſage into St. *Laurence* Church Alley, which leads into *Catteaten ſtreet*; as alſo to *Guild Hall Court*, or *Yard*. This Court was built out of a large Houſe, formerly the Seat of Sir *Eraſmus de la Fountaine*, Kt. deceaſed.

*Dyers Court.* *Carpenters Court.*

*Dyers Court*, very large, and well inhabited by Perſons of repute; having an open entrance for Coach or Cart. *Carpenters Court*, a very handſome fine Place, with a Free ſtone Pavement, well inhabited.

St *Mary Aldermanbury* Church.

St. *Mary Aldermanbury* Church, a large and graceful Building, with a good Front; adjoining to which, is a very neat Churchyard, adorned with Trees, within ſide of the Wall.

*Hadley's Court.* *Church Alley.* *Axe Inn.* *George Inn.* *Millers Court.*

Near unto this Church, on the South ſide, is a handſome Conduit, built Tower wiſe; and on the North ſide, is *Hadleys Court*, but ſmall, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Church Alley*, hath a paſſage into *Baſinghall ſtreet*, by the Church. *Axe Inn*, of a pretty good Trade. *George Inn*, pretty large, chiefly for Stabling and Coaches. *Millers Court*, indifferent large, but with a narrow Paſſage.

*Love lane.* *Berry Court.*

*Love lane*, comes out of *Aldermanbury*, and falls into *Woodſtreet*, by St. *Albans Woodſtreet* Church; where it divides, and one part incompaſſeth the Church, except the Front in *Woodſtreet*. In this Lane is *Berry Court*, which is handſome, and well built.

*Adle ſtreet.* *Plaiſterers Hall.* *Brewers Hall.*

*Adle ſtreet*, which alſo lieth betwixt *Aldermanbury* and *Woodſtreet*; is yet much inhabited by Joiners, for the making of Bedſteds, Cheſts of Drawers, Scritores, Tables, and ſuch like Joinery Wares. Here is the Plaiſterers Hall, a pretty handſome Building. Not far from this Hall, and on the ſame ſide of the way, is *Brewers* Hall; which is a large and handſome Building, with a graceful Entrance into a large Court; the Pavement of Free ſtone, cloiſtered, and the Building over it, ſuſtained by handſome Pillars.

*London Wall.* *Checker Inn.* *Fox and Gooſe Inn.* *Katharine Wheel Inn.*

*London Wall*, is a long Street, coming out of *Little Woodſtreet*, by *Cripplegate*, and runs Eaſtward, as far as *Wincheſter ſtreet*; but goeth no further in this Ward, than the *Checker Inn*, which is a little beyond *Coleman ſtreet*. This Street is but of little Trade, and chiefly for Curriers, and the Buildings old and ordinary; the North ſide having only the City Wall, which gives a paſſage into *Moorfields*, and the parts adjacent by *Moorgate*; and two Poſterns, of each ſide of the Gate one. The Places of Name in that part of this Street within this Ward, are *Checker Inn*, *Fox and Gooſe Inn*, *Katharine Wheel Inn*, all three of ſmall Account, only for Stablings.

St. *Alphage* Church.

St. *Alphage* Church, very old, ſeated over againſt *London Wall*; and in the Street, at the upper end of *Aldermanbury*, called *Giltſpur ſtreet*. This Church was not burnt in the late Fire of *London*.

*Sion College.*

Near to this Church, ſomewhat more Weſtwards over againſt *London Wall*, is ſeated *Sion College*, a very handſome Building, erected for the Clergy of this City, and Liberties; where there is a conſiderable Library of excellent Books, for their uſe; and a long Library Room to keep them in, one Story high. Having underneath it, 20 Rooms or Chambers, for ſo many poor People; of which, Ten within the College are for ſo many Men; and Ten without, which have their Doors in *Philip lane*, for ſo many poor Women. But of this College, Notice hath been taken already.

*Philip lane.* *Sion Court.* *Burges Court.* *Cock Court.* *Currier Court.* *Curriers Hall.*

More Weſtwards of this *College*, is *Philip lane*; which goes from *London Wall*, and falls into *Adle ſtreet*, a Place indifferently built and inhabited. In this Place, are *Sion Court*, pretty large, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Burges Court*, hath a paſſage into *Woodſtreet*; the middle part is pretty open, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Cock Court*, but ſmall, alſo with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Hand Alley*, ſmall and narrow. *Curriers Court*, ſeated in *London Wall ſtreet*, Weſtwards of *Sion College*; a Place but ordinary. At the upper end of which, is *Curriers Hall*, a pretty good Building, with a handſome coming to it, with Free ſtone.

*Hart Street.* City Almſhouſes. *Bowyers Court.*

*Hart ſtreet*, adjoining to *Cripplegate*, falls into *Mugwel ſtreet*, a Place but of mean Account. The North ſide of this Street, as alſo the Weſt ſide of *Mugwel ſtreet*, belongs to *Faringdon* Ward within. On the North ſide of *Hart ſtreet*, are the City Almſhouſes, for ſix poor Women. On the South ſide is *Bowyers Court*, which is but ſmall; and here was, formerly, *Bowyers Hall*.

*J. S.*

This Street where *Lambs Chappel*, and the *Barber Surgeons* Hall ſtand, *Stow* placeth in *Farrendon* Ward within.

*Mugwel ſtreet.* *Lambs Chappel Court.* *Lambs Alley.* *Gilberts Court.* *Dobins Court.* *Windſor Court.* *Wincheſter Court.*

*Mugwel ſtreet*. This Street is of no Trade, but indifferently well built, and inhabited by private Houſekeepers. The Courts and Places of Name, are *Lambs Chappel Court*, pretty large, and well built. Adjoining to which, is *Lambs Alley*, which is large, narrow, and but ordinary. *Gilberts Court*, ſmall and mean. *Dobins Court*, but ordinary. *Windſor Court*, but ordinary. *Wincheſter Court*, a good large open Place, and well built.

*Barber Surgeons Hall.*

*Barber Surgeons Hall*, a very handſome Building, with a Court paved with Free ſtone; and the Hall or Room where the chief of the Surgeons aſſemble, to anatomiſe or diſſect the Bodies of dead Perſons, is worth the ſeeing; for the great Curioſity of the Skeletons, the Skins, *&c.*

At

*Lambs Chappel.*

At the North corner of this Street, on the ſame ſide as this Hall of the Surgeons is, ſtands *Lambs Chappel*, founded by one *Lamb*, a Clothworker.

Gifts belonging thereunto. *Lyborn.*

In this Chappel, the Worſhipful Company of *Clothworkers* have Four Sermons preached to them, upon four principal Feſtivals in the Year; *viz.* Upon the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, *March* 25. On the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, *June* 24. On the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, *September* 29. And on the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, *December* 21. Upon which Days, the Maſter, Wardens, and Livery of the Company, meet at ſome convenient Church, near unto the Chappel, whence they go in their Gowns and Hoods to the Chappel, and hear a Sermon. After which, they relieve Twelve poor Men, and as many Women, with 12 *d.* apiece in Money; and once a Year, *viz.* at *Michaelmas*, to each of them a Frieze Gown, a Lockeram Shift, and a good pair of Winter Shoes; all ready made, fit for their wearing.

This Chappel is, now, commonly called *Lambs Chappel*; and the Inhabitants of the Tenements belonging to the ſaid Chappel, have, till within theſe 35 Years laſt paſt, namely, till the Year 1660. ſtood in competition with the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh of St. *Olaves Silverſtreet*, who would have had thoſe Inhabitants to have been of their Pariſh; which indeed they are, as may appear by this following Deed.

## A *very antient* DEED, *to prove* LAMBS CHAPPEL, *to have antiently been in the Pariſh of St.* Olave Silverſtreet.

An antient Deed.

‘KNOW all Men preſent and to come, That I *Laurence de Frowik*, have granted and dimiſſed, and by this preſent Charter of mine, have confirmed unto *Richard* of *Clerkenwell*, Chaplain, all that Land of mine, with the Houſes, Buildings, and Appurtenances, which I have in *London*, in *Muckwell ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olaves*; lying between that Land which *William Throtegos* held of me, towards the South, and the Land of the *Fryers* of the new *Hoſtell*, towards the North; and which extendeth it ſelf in length, from the King's High way, even unto the Wall of the City, towards the Weſt, &c. He paying me Twenty Shillings a Year, &c. and giving unto the Church of St. *Olaves* aforeſaid, one Wax Candle, of a Pound weight, at the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, yearly. And unto the Chappel *(de incluſorio)* in the Cloſe or Cloiſter within *Creplegate*, at the upper end of *Muckwell ſtreet*, towards the North, one other Wax Taper, of Three quarters Weight, upon the Feaſt of St. *James*, yearly, &c.

Witneſs, *Nicholas Bat*, then Maior of *London*.
*John* of *Northampton*, and
*Richard Pycard*, then Sheriffs, &c.
[*Anno* 1253.

### *Notes upon this* DEED.

Out of this ſo antient a Deed, may we obſerve,

1. That by the bounding of the Land, between the Street and the City Wall, towards the Weſt, that this is the Ground which is now *Lambs Chappel Yard*.

2. By the aſſigning the latter Candle to be paid to the Chappel upon St. *James* his Day, that it was meant to this *Lambs Chappel*; which was antiently called, *The Chappel of St.* James *in the Wall*; upon whoſe Feſtival this Chappel ſeems to have been dedicated. And to honour the Solemnity of which, *Frowick*, the Gentleman, directed this Candle to be yearly paid.

The Original of this Deed in *Latin*, is in the Hands of that moſt learned Antiquary of our Days, Sir *Henry Spelman*, Kt.]

*Fell Street.* R. B. *Fell Court.* *Black Horſe and Hare Inn.*

*Fell ſtreet*, ſeated betwixt *Mugwel ſtreet* and *Little Woodſtreet*; a Place of no great Account, and but narrow. Here is *Fell Court*, pretty ſquare, and well built; but hath a narrow paſſage into it. *Black Horſe* and *Hare Inn*, only for Stabling.

*Silver ſtreet.*

*Silver ſtreet*, goes from *Little Woodſtreet* unto *Noble ſtreet*; a handſome broad Street, with well built Houſes; ſuppoſed to be ſo called, from the *Silverſmiths* then there dwelling; which are now removed into *Foſter lane*, and other Places.

*Winton Court.* *Red Lion Court.* A Presbyterian Meeting Houſe.

In this Street are theſe Places, *Winton Court*, pretty handſome, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Red Lyon Court*, indifferent good and large; over againſt which, is a large Presbyterian Meeting Houſe; being a very good Building in a Yard.

*Weſtmoreland Court.*

*Weſtmoreland Court*, an open large Place, but ordinary built; and fronts *Noble ſtreet*.

*Woodſtreet.* *Woodſtreet* Cakes.

*Woodſtreet*, of which there is the Great and the Little; *Great Woodſtreet* beginning on the South, at *Cheapſide*, and falling into *Little Woodſtreet*, runs up to *Cripplegate*. Both Streets in this Ward, except a ſmall part next to *Cheapſide*, as already taken Notice of. *Great Woodſtreet* is a Street well built and inhabited, and noted for the good Cakes here made; which are wont to be bought here for Weddings, Chriſtnings, and Twelfthnights.

*Woodſtreet* Compter.

On the Eaſt ſide of *Great Woodſtreet*, is one of the Priſons belonging to the Sheriffs, and called *Woodſtreet Compter*. Near unto *Woodſtreet Compter*, is *Lad lane*, which falleth into *Catteaten ſtreet*, betwixt *Aldermanbury*, on the North ſide, and *Milkſtreet* on the South.

In *Woodſtreet* are a great many Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name; I ſhall begin next to *Cheapſide*.

*Croſs keys Inn.* *Goldſmiths Streat.* *Pauls Alley.* *Caſtle Tavern.*

*Croſs Keys Inn*, pretty large, and of a good Trade. *Goldſmiths ſtreet*, pretty good, falls in to *Foſter lane*; hath ſome part in the Ward of *Faringdon* within, where it is mentioned. *Pauls Alley*, pretty good, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Caſtle Tavern*, of a conſiderable Trade; and ſo much the more, as being near the Compter: Such a Trade hath the *Mitre* alſo.

*Fryers Alley.* *Clements Court* *Shovel Alley.*

*Fryers Alley*, or *Court*, but ordinary; hath a paſſage into *Clements Court*, which leads into *Milkſtreet*. *Shovel Alley*, pretty good, with a Free ſtone Pavement.

St. *Michael Woodſtreet* Church.

St. *Michael Woodſtreet* Church, ſeated at the corner of *Huggen lane*, againſt *Lad lane*, a good handſome Free ſtone Building, ſince its being burnt in the Fire of *London*, and built again. To which Church, is now united the Pariſh of St. *Mary Staining*, having loſt its Church by that Fire.

*Huggen lane.*

*Huggen lane*. This Lane comes out of *Woodſtreet*, by the South ſide of St. *Michaels* Church, where it is pretty broad, well built, and inhabited. But further, where it runneth into *Gutter lane*, through the encroachments of Buildings, it becomes very narrow, and but ordinary.

*Caſtle Inn.* *Coach* and *Horſes Inn.*

Other Courts and Places in *Woodſtreet*. *Caſtle Inn*, very large, and of a great Reſort and Trade. *Coach* and *Horſes Inn* or *Yard*, large, but taken up for Livery Stables and Coaches.

*Maiden head Court.*
*Paved Alley.*

*Maidenhead Court*, a handſome ſquare open Place, with good Buildings; having a wide entrance for Cart or Coach, with a Gate to ſhut up a Nights. Nigh to this Court, is a large Yard for Livery Horſes. *Paved Alley*, long and ordinary, runs up into *Staining ſtreet*, by the Churchyard Wall of *Staining* Church; and thence into *Lilly pot lane*, which leads into *Noble ſtreet*.

St. *Albans Woodſtreet* Church.

On the Eaſt ſide of the Street, is St. *Albans Woodſtreet* Church, fronting the Street; but all the Body of it is in *Love lane*, which incompaſſeth the other three ſides; and on the North ſide is the Church Yard. It was burnt in the Fire of *London*, and now rebuilt very handſome of Free ſtone, and a graceful coming unto it. The Steeple was lately taken down, and built up again.

To this Church, is now united the Pariſh of St. *Olaves Silverſtreet*, burnt, but not rebuilt.

*Frying Pan Alley.*
*Bell Inn.*
*Clerks* Hall.
*Livery ſtable Yard.*
*Birds Court.*

*Frying Pan Alley*, but indifferent, and hath a turning Paſſage into *Paved Alley*. *Bell Inn*, large, and well reſorted unto. *Clerks Hall*, a pretty good Building. *Livery Stable Yard*, a pretty handſome Place, well built, but ſmall for that uſe. *Birds*, or *Burges Court*, pretty good, the middle being more open, with a Free ſtone Pavement, and hath a paſſage into *Philip lane*.

In *Little Woodſtreet*, in an Alley, are ſeven Rooms, for ſo many poor People to live Rent free; the Gift of *Henry Barton*, Skinner, and Maior, 1516.

*Maiden lane*
*Haberdaſhers* Hall.
*Flying horſe Court.*
*Mutton Court.*

*Maiden lane*, a Street well inhabited and built; it comes out of *Woodſtreet*, and falls into *Foſter lane*; but the part in this Ward, goeth but to *Staining lane*. Here is *Haberdaſhers* Hall, a large and well built Houſe, with a good Court before the Hall; and a Free ſtone Pavement. In this Street is *Flying horſe Court*, which is but ordinary; and *Mutton Court*, likewiſe narrow and mean.

*Gutter Lane.*

*Gutter lane*, hath ſome part in this Ward.

### *Cripplegate Ward without the Wall.*

This is a large Tract of Ground, containing ſeveral Streets, and all crowded with Courts and Alleys. The chief are *Foreſtreet*, the *Poſtern ſtreet*, *Backſtreet* in little *Moorfields*; *Moor lane*, *Grub ſtreet*, *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, *Redcroſs ſtreet*, *Beech lane*, *Golden lane*, *Barbican*, and *Jewen ſtreet*. Of theſe in Order.

*Foreſtreet.*
*White horſe Inn.*

*Foreſtreet*, pretty broad, and well inhabited, runneth from the North end of St. *Giles Cripplegate* Church, unto *Moorlane*, Eaſtwards; and then it falls into *Poſtern ſtreet*, which leadeth to *Little Moorfields*, againſt new *Bethlem*. And about the middle of this Street, is a Paſſage through *Cripplegate*; in which is a ſhort Street, well built and inhabited: Where is *White Horſe Inn*, pretty good.

In this Street are a great many Courts and Alleys, which I ſhall take notice of, beginning next to St. *Giles* Church.

St. *Giles Cripplegate* Church.

St. *Giles Cripplegate* Church, ſeated oppoſite to *Redcroſs ſtreet*, and in *Foreſtreet*. The Church is very large, as indeed it ought to be, as belonging to ſo large and populous a Pariſh; with a ſpacious Church yard adjoining unto it. It hath a very handſome Towred Steeple, with Spires at each corner, and a Lanthorn in the midſt; with a good Ring of Bells.

*Cripplegate* Conduit

Some ſmall diſtance from this Church, Eaſtwards, and oppoſite to *Cripplegate*, is a Water Conduit.

*Little Cock Alley.*
*Great Cock Alley.*
*Graſhopper Alley.*
*White hart Inn.*
*Crown Tavern.*
*Three Dagger Court.*
*Black horſe Alley.*
*Red hart Court.*
*Day's Court.*
*Founders Court.*
*Aldermanbury Poſtern.*

*Little Cock Alley*, very ordinary. *Great Cock Alley* or *Yard*, a good large Place, indifferent Building, and hath a paſſage into *Whitecroſs ſtreet*. *Graſhopper Alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *White Hart Inn*, pretty good, chiefly for Livery Stables. Adjoining to this Inn, is the *Crown Tavern*, of a pretty good Reſort and Trade. *Three Dagger Court*, both ordinary and meanly inhabited. *Black Horſe Alley*, long, but very mean. *Unicorne Alley*, long and ordinary. Betwixt this and *Black Horſe Alley*, is an ordinary Court, only for the Pariſh Alms People. *Red Hart Court*, pretty handſome, with new built Houſes, and a Free ſtone Pavement; pretty well inhabited. *Days Court*, indifferent good: Oppoſite to this Court, are two pretty long Carpenters, or Timber Yards. *Founders Court*, but ordinary. *Red Bull Court*, pretty good. *Aldermanbury Poſtern*, a pretty handſome ſhort Street, well built, and inhabited; hath a paſſage through *London Wall*, over againſt *Aldermanbury*, and therefore ſo called.

*Mauls* Court.
The *Poſtern.*
*Lorimers*Hall.
The *Green Yard.*
*Cradle* Court.
*Moor's* Court.

The *Poſtern ſtreet* begins at the corner of *Moor lane*, and runs into *Little Moorfields*; a Place pretty well built and inhabited, and of ſome Trade. *Mauls Court*, a pretty handſome neat Place, with Garden Plots before the Houſes. The *Poſtern*, a good well built and inhabited Street; hath a paſſage into *London Wall ſtreet*. Here is *Lorimers Hall*, a pretty neat Building, adjoining to *London Wall*. The *Green Yard*, which is large, and made uſe of by the City as a Pound, for ſuch Cars and Coaches, whoſe Drivers commit any Offence in the Streets, contrary to Orders or Rules to be obſerved by them. *Cradle Court*, indifferent good; nigh unto which is a Carpenters Yard. *Moor Court*, ſmall and ordinary.

*Little Moorfields*, or *Back ſtreet.*
*Fore ſtreet.*
*Crown Court.*
*Hind Alley.*
*Half Moon Alley.*
*Vine Court.*
*Angel Alley.*
*Harts horn Alley.*
*Butchers Alley.*
*Oyſterſhell Court.*
*Gun Alley.*
*White's Alley.*
*Ropemakers Alley.*

*Little Moorfields*, or the *Back ſtreet*, now ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from the new double Row of Houſes, now finiſhed; which is called the *Foreſtreet*. Which ſaid new Row of Buildings is in *Coleman ſtreet* Ward: Which ſaid Buildings are good, and well inhabited. Out of this *Back ſtreet*, are ſeveral Courts and Alleys, *viz. Crown Court*, long, and indifferent good. *Hind Alley*, likewiſe long, and pretty good. *Half Moon Alley*, long and narrow, and but indifferently built and inhabited; as are moſt of theſe Alleys. At the upper end it divides it ſelf into two parts, one of which falls into *Vine Court*, and the other into *Angel Alley*, and thence into *Moor lane*. *Angel Alley* is long, and pretty good; and at the upper end, falls into *Moor lane*; and hath a paſſage into *Half Moon Alley*. *Hartſhorn Alley*, likewiſe long and mean, running into *Moor lane*; and lieth open, in ſome part, to *Angel Alley*; the partition Pale being broken down. *Butlers Alley*, long, and narrow, but indifferent good; alſo falls into *Moor lane*, where it is broadeſt. And about the upper end, on the South ſide, is *Oyſterſhel Court*, which is pretty good. *Gun Alley*, narrow, but pretty well built; at the upper end falls into *Sugar loaf Court*, and ſo into *Moor lane*. *Whites Alley*, a good handſome open Place, well built; ſome of the Houſes having Gardens unto them. *Ropemakers Alley*, pretty broad, with ſeveral Garden Houſes; which are well built and inhabited. This Alley falls into *Butlers Alley*, which, with ſeveral turnings, falls into *Grubſtreet*.

*More lane.*
*Back Alley.*
*Rams head Court.*

*Moor lane*, for the generality, but meanly built and inhabited; eſpecially the upper end, which is narrow, and leadeth into a place called *Back Alley*, very mean; having a paſſage upon Sufferance into *Ropemakers Alley*; likewiſe another paſſage into *Butlers Alley*, and ſo into *Grubſtreet*. *Rams head Court*, but very ordinary, *Sugarloaf Court. Seven Star Court. Sugarloaf Alley. Car Yard. Cock Alley. Vine Court. Maiden head Court.*

ordinary, taken up by Carmen, for Stabling for their Horſes. *Sugar loaf Court*, long and ordinary; hath a paſſage into *Gun Alley*, and ſo into *Little Moorfields*. *Seven Star Court*, very mean. *Sugar loaf Alley*, ſmall and ordinary. *Butlers Alley*, leadeth into *Moorfields*, already treated of. *Car Yard*, a pretty large place for Stabling. *Cock Alley*, very ſmall and mean. *Vine Court*, and *Maidenhead Court*, both which are lately built with pretty good Houſes; having each a paſſage into *Little Moorfields*, through *Half Moon Alley*.

*Grub ſtreet.*

*Grubſtreet*, very long, coming out of *Foreſtreet*, and running, Northwards, into *Chiſwel ſtreet*; but ſome ſmall part, to wit, from *Sun Alley* to *Chiſwel ſtreet*, is not in the Ward, but in the Liberty of *Finſbury*. This Street, taking in the whole, is but indifferent, as to its Houſes and Inhabitants; and ſufficiently peſtered with Courts and Alleys, the Names of which are as followeth.

*Lund's Alley. Flower de lis Court. Flying horſe Court. George Inn. Nags head Inn.*

*Lunds Alley*, long and ordinary, falls into *Moor lane*. *Honyſuckle Court*, pretty good, with new built Houſes. *Flower de lis Court*, very ſmall and ordinary. *Little Bell Alley*, but mean. *Flying Horſe Court*, long, but ordinary built; and, by conſequence, the Inhabitants anſwerable. *George Inn*, for Livery Horſes. *Nags Head Inn*, lately rebuilt, and fitted up handſome; with good Stables, both for Livery Horſes, and a Horſe Courſer; being built out of a Place called *Soldiers Court*, which was before old and decayed.

*Oakley Court. Butler's Alley. Croſs keys Court. Great Bell Alley. Haberdaſhers Square. Sun Alley.*

Over againſt the Pump, is a pretty good Court, without a Name. *Oakley Court* large and open; the greateſt part, at preſent, unbuilt, and lying waſt. *Butlers Alley*, narrow and ordinary; giving a paſſage into *Moor lane*, where it is pretty broad. *Croſs Keys Court*, indifferent large, and old built; leads into *Halfmoon Alley*, and ſo into *Whitecroſs ſtreet*. *Maidenhead Court*, pretty handſome, and indifferent well built and inhabited. *Great Bell Alley*, ſmall, but indifferent good. *Haberdaſhers Square*, very genteel, with new well built Houſes. The Court is ſquare, and incloſed in with Paliſade Pales, except a handſome paſſage to the Houſes round about; and in the midſt is a Dial. This Court was made out of two old ones, *viz. Paviers Court*, and *Robin Hood Court*. *Sun Alley*, but ſmall.

*White croſs ſtreet.*

*Whitecroſs ſtreet*, a good Place, pretty well built and inhabited. It begins in *Foreſtreet*, and runs Northwards into *Oldſtreet*; which is of a very great length. But the part within the Ward, goeth but a little beyond *Beech lane*, where the City Poſts are ſet up; as they are in *Grubſtreet*, and in *Golden lane*, being the Circuits of the Freedom.

*Croſs keys Inn. Cock Alley. Three Leg Court. Kings Arms Yard. Kings head Court. Croſs keys Court. Half Moon Alley. Horſe-ſhoe Alley. Bowling Alley. George Yard. Cradle Court. Anabaptiſt Court. Caſtle Court. Red Roſe Court. White Roſe Court. Ferns Yard.*

In this Street are theſe Courts and Alleys, *viz. Croſs Keys Inn*, pretty large, and of an indifferent Trade, with ſome private Houſes in it. *Cock Alley*, leads into *Redcroſs ſtreet*, as alſo into *Fore ſtreet*; where it is mentioned under the Name of *Great Cock Alley*. *Three Leg Court*, or *Yard*, being long and open, with good Houſes. *Kings Arms Yard*, pretty large, with ordinary old Buildings, chiefly for Car Men. *Peacock Brewhouſe*, a good handſome convenient Building, and of a conſiderable Trade. *Kings Head Court*, pretty well built, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Croſs Keys Court*, pretty large, and falls into *Grubſtreet*, where it is ſpoken of. *Half Moon Alley*, but ordinary; falls into *Croſs Keys Court*, and thence into *Grubſtreet*, by a paſſage newly made by the Conſent of the Landlords. This Alley alſo falls into *Horſeſhooe Alley*, which is alſo very mean. *Bowling Alley*, a pretty good and open Place, containing ſome Courts within it; as *George Yard*, &c. which is but mean. And this Alley, by a paſſage newly made, falls into *Cradle Court*, ſeated in *Redcroſs ſtreet*. *Anabaptiſt Court*, long, but ordinary. *Caſtle Court*, a pretty Yard, but ſmall. *Red Roſe Court*, indifferently large, but mean. *White Roſe Court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Fern's Yard*, a Place only for refining of Lead.

*Beech Lane.*

*Beech lane*, comes out of *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, and falls into *Redcroſs ſtreet*, over againſt *Barbican*; a Place of ſlender Account as to Trade or Reſort, and but indifferent as to its Inhabitants.

*Ship Yard. Glovers hall Court. Kings head Court.*

*Ship Yard*, but ordinary; having a long paſſage into a ſmall Court. *Glovers Hall Court*, a pretty large Place. *Kings Head Court*, pretty large, and well built; hath a paſſage into *Red Lyon Court*, lying in the Manour of *Finſbury*.

*Golden Lane.*

*Golden lane*, of no great Account, either for Buildings or Inhabitants. It comes out of *Redcroſs ſtreet*, and runs up into *Oldſtreet*; but the part in this Ward, goeth no further than *Angel Alley*, which is by the City Poſts.

*Jacobs Well Alley. Cocks head Court. Black Raven Court. Crown Court. Sun Court. Red Lion Market. Sun Brewhouſe. Three Arrows Brewhouſe. Dixon's Rents. Vine Court.*

The Courts and Alleys in this Lane, are, *Jacob's Well Alley*, very mean. *Cocks head Court*, pretty large, and well built; hath a Door and Paſſage, by ſufferance, into the *Redcroſs Tavern* in *Barbican*. *Black Raven Court*, pretty handſome, but ſmall. *Crown Court*, a good open Place. *Sun Court*, long, and in ſome places pretty broad: It runs into *Red Lion Market*, which is in the Lordſhip. Near to this Place is the *Sun* Brewhouſe; as alſo *Three Arrows* Brewhouſe, both of a good Trade. *Dixon's Rents*, very ſmall and ordinary. *Vine Court*, indifferent good.

*Litton ſtreet. Brackley ſtreet. Bridgwater ſtreet. Bell Alley.*

*Litton ſtreet*, a pretty good Place, not long built; being made out of *Bridgwater* Houſe and Garden. Which ſaid Street runs into *Brackley ſtreet*, and thence into *Bridgwater ſtreet*; all built out of *Bridgwater* Houſe and Ground. *Bell Alley*, very ordinary.

*Barbican. The Tower of Burghkenning.*

*Barbican*, a good broad Street, well inhabited by Tradeſmen, eſpecially Saleſmen for Apparel, both new and old. It comes out of *Alderſgateſtreet*, againſt *Long lane*, and falls into *Redcroſs ſtreet*; but the part in this Ward, goeth but to the City Poſts. And fronting *Redcroſs ſtreet*, is the Watch houſe, where formerly ſtood a Watch Tower, called *Burghkenning*, i. e. *Barbican*, for the ſecurity of the City in thoſe parts.

*Garter Court. Bridgwater Square. Charles ſtreet. Silver ſtreet.*

In this Street are theſe Places of Name, *Garter Court*, pretty large, containing two Courts, and both ſo called; which are indifferent good. *Bridgwater Square*, a very handſome open Place, with very good Buildings, well inhabited. The middle is neatly incloſed with Paliſado Pales, and ſet round with Trees; which renders the Place very delightful. At the North Weſt corner, is a paſſage into *Bridgwater ſtreet*; and in the South Eaſt corner of the Square, is another paſſage into *Charles ſtreet*; and from thence into *Brackley ſtreet*: Out of which Place, is a paſſage through *Litton ſtreet*, into *Golden lane*. And on the Eaſt ſide of *Charles ſtreet*, is a ſhort Street, which has the Name of *Silver ſtreet*; being a Place of no great Account. And where this Square is, ſtood the Houſe of the Earl of *Bridgwater*.

*Three Pigeons Court. Plow Alley. Blue Boars head Court. Fox and Crown Court. Figtree Court. Playhouſe Yard.*

*Three Pigeons Court*, both ſmall and ordinary. *Plough Alley*, long and mean. *Blue Boars head Court*, alſo long and ordinary. *Fox and Crown Court*, long and mean. *Figtree Court*, pretty good, and well inhabited. *Play Houſe Yard*, long, with old Buildings; ſo called, for that here was a Play Houſe in former Days.

*Redcroſs ſtreet.*

*Redcroſs ſtreet*, wide, well built and inhabited; it comes out of *Barbican*, and runs up to *Cripplegate* Church. Beſides the Courts and Alleys hereafter named, here are ſeveral large Brewhouſes, which, by the Map, ſeem to be Courts. *Three Herring Court*, pretty large, but ordinary. *Red Lyon* and *Axe Inn*, but indifferent. *Three Faulcon Court*, very good, and well built, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Cradle Court*, pretty large and good, falls into *Bowling Alley* in *Whitecroſs ſtreet*. *Pauls Alley*, very long, with ſome pretty handſome Houſes, fit for good Inhabitants; and runs into *Alderſgate ſtreet*, by the *Half Moon Tavern*. The *Crown* Brewhouſe, of a conſiderable Trade. *Bear* and *Ragged Staff Alley*, very ordinary. *Frying Pan Alley*, very mean. *Ship Yard*, but ordinary. *Jewen ſtreet*, comes out of *Redcroſs ſtreet*, and falls into *Alderſgate ſtreet*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of ſome Trade for *Button mould Makers*.

*Hering Court.*
*Red Lyon* and *Axe Inn*
*Three Faulcon Court.*
*Cradle Court.*
*Pauls Alley.*
*Crown Brewhouſe.*
*Bear* and *Raged ſtaff Alley.*
*Frying Pan Alley.*
*Ship Yard.*
*Jewen ſtreet.*

*Crowders well Alley.*

In this Street are theſe Places; *Crowder's Well Alley*, very long, running into *Alderſgate ſtreet*, through an Inn Yard. It hath pretty good Buildings, which are well inhabited. This Place is of ſome Note for its Well, which gives Name to the Alley, The Water of this Well is eſteemed very good for ſore Eyes, to waſh them with; and is ſaid to be alſo very good to drink, for ſeveral Diſtempers: And ſome ſay, it is very good for Men in Drink to take of this Water, for it will allay the Fumes, and bring them to be ſober.

*Crowder's Well.*

*Bull head Court.*

*Bull head Court*, a handſome Place, with good Buildings, and well inhabited. *Redcroſs Alley*, very long, but ſomewhat narrow, with pretty good Houſes; to many of which are Gardens, which occaſions the Place to be the better inhabited. *Three Pigeon Court*, ſquare, and pretty good. *Cockpit Court*, but ordinary, and leads into *Horn Alley*; but this is in *Alderſgate ſtreet* Ward. *Lauderdale Court*, a good large Place, well built and inhabited; being built out of the Garden belonging to *Lauderdale* Houſe, ſeated in *Alderſgate ſtreet*; but ſome of the Ground lieth yet unbuilt. And on the Eaſt ſide of the Entrance into this Court, going up Steps, is *Goldſmiths Court*, which is but ordinary.

*Red croſs Alley.*
*Three Pigeon Court.*
*Cockpit Court.*
*Lauderdale Court.*
*Goldſmiths Court.*

The Watch.

There are to watch at *Cripplegate*, and at ſeveral other Stands, in divers places of this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and Forty Watchmen, within the Walls; and One Conſtable, a Beadle, and Ninety Watchmen, in ſeveral places without the Walls; being for the whole Ward, 130.

The Jury.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in the *Guildhall*, in the Month of *March*.]

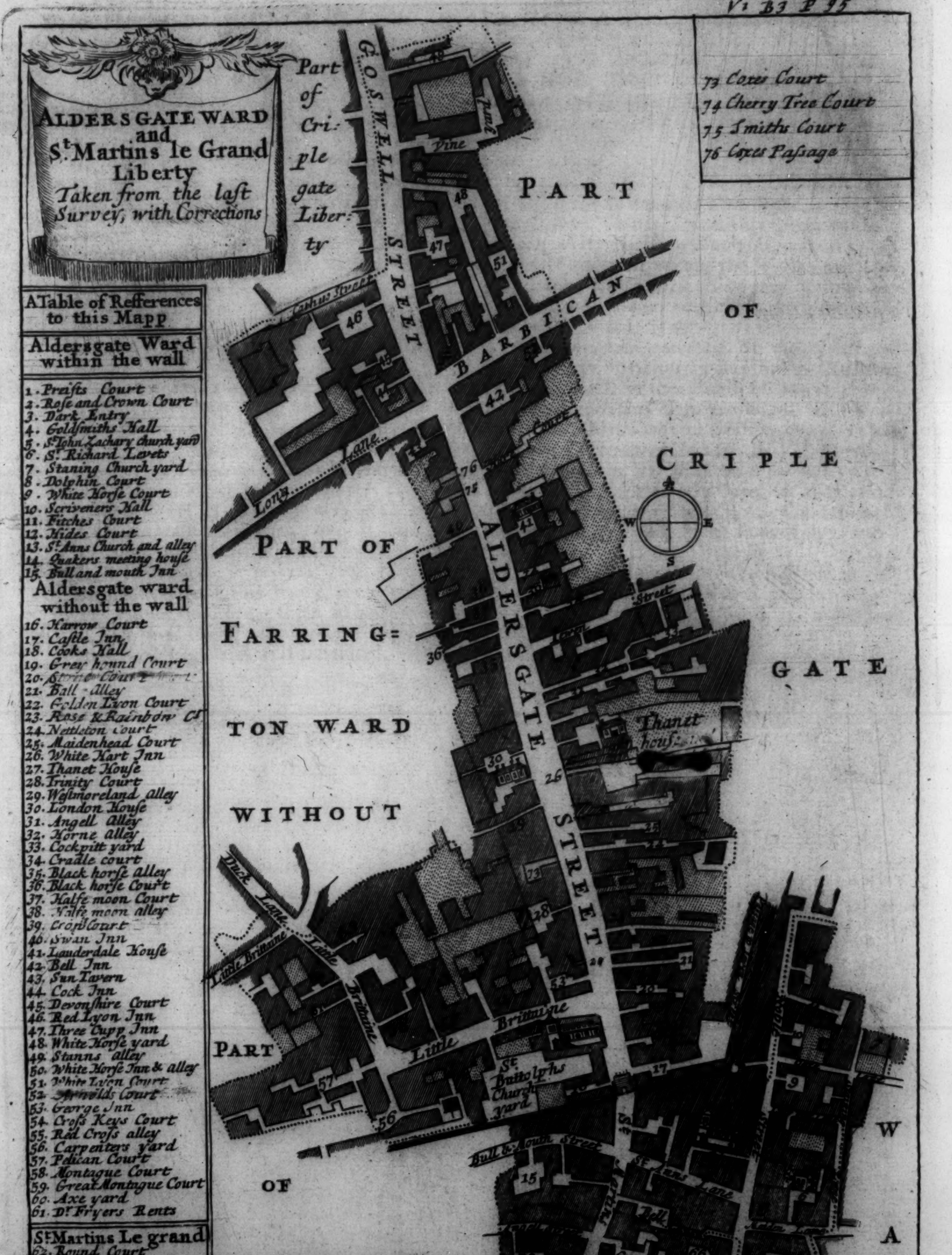
The Government of this Ward.

Thus much for *Cripplegate* Ward. This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy; within the Gate, Common Councel, 8. Conſtables 9. Scavengers 12. For Wardmote Inqueſt 15. and a Beadle. Without the Gate, it hath alſo a Deputy, Common Council, 2. Conſtables, 4. Scavengers, 4. Wardmote Inqueſt, 17. and a Beadle.

It is taxed in *London*, to the Fifteen, at 40 *l.* And in the *Exchequer*, at 39 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward, is Sir *William Stewart*, Kt.

V1 B3 P 95


Aldersgate Ward and St. Martins le Grand Liberty
Taken from the laſt Survey, with Corrections
A Table of Refferences to this Mapp
Aldersgate Ward within the wall
1. Preiſts Court
2. Roſe and Crown Court
3. Dark Entry
4. Goldſmiths Hall
5. St. John Zachary church yard
6. St. Richard Levets
7. Staning Church yard
8. Dolphin Court
9. White Horſe Court
10. Scriveners Hall
11. Fitches Court
12. Hides Court
13. St. Anns Church and alley
14. Quakers meeting houſe
15. Bull and mouth Inn
Aldersgate ward without the wall
16. Harrow Court
17. Caſtle Inn
18. Cooks Hall
19. Grey hound Court
20. [illegible] Court
21. Ball alley
22. Golden Lyon Court
23. Roſe & Rainbow Ct
24. Nettleton court
25. Maidenhead Court
26. White Hart Inn
27. Thanet Houſe
28. Trinity Court
29. Weſtmoreland alley
30. London Houſe
31. Angell Alley
32. Horne alley
33. Cockpitt yard
34. Cradle court
35. Black horſe alley
36. Black horſe Court
37. Halfe moon Court
38. Halfe moon alley
39. Croſs Court
40. Swan Inn
41. Lauderdale Houſe
42. Bell Inn
43. Sun Tavern
44. Cock Inn
45. Devonſhire Court
46. Red Lyon Inn
47. Three Cupp Inn
48. White Horſe yard
49. Stanns alley
50. White Horſe Inn & alley
51. White Lyon Court
52. Arnolds Court
53. George Inn
54. Croſs Keys Court
55. Red Croſs alley
56. Carpenters yard
57. Pelican Court
58. Montague Court
59. Great Montague Court
60. Axe yard
61. Dr. Fryers Rents
St. Martins Le grand
62. Round Court
63. Mould makers Rents
64. New Rents
65. Great Deans Court
66. Three Crown Court
67. George Street
68. St. Johns alley
69. Cock alley
70. Chriſtophers alley
71. Four Dove Court
72. Kings head Court
73 Coxes Court
74 Cherry Tree Court
75 Smiths Court
76 Coxes Paſsage
A Scale of 600 Feet
100 200 300 400 500 600
Part of Criplegate Liberty
GOSWELL STREET
Vine
PART OF CRIPLEGATE WARD
BARBICAN
ALDERSGATE STREET
Long Lane
PART OF FARRINGTON WARD WITHOUT
PART OF FARRINGTON WARD WITHIN
Thanet houſe
Duck Lane
Little Brittaine
Little Brittaine
St. Butolphs Church yard
Bull & Mouth Street
St. Anns Lane
W
E
S

# CHAP. VII.

ALDERSGATE WARD. *The Bounds within and without.* St. Mary Staining. *St.* John Zachary. Goldſmiths Hall. *Principal* Goldſmiths. *St.* Olaves *in* Silverſtreet. *St.* Leonard Foſter Lane. *St.* Anne *in the* Willows. *St.* Martins le Grand. *St.* Buttolph Alderſgate. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Alderſgate* Ward. The Bounds thereof within.

Oate lane.

Noble ſtreet.

THE next is *Alderſgate* Ward, taking Name of that North Gate of the City: This Ward alſo conſiſteth of divers Streets and Lanes, lying as well within the Gate and Wall, as without: And firſt, to ſpeak of that part within the Gate, thus it is. The Eaſt part thereof joineth unto the Weſt part of *Cripplegate* Ward, in *Engain lane* or *Maiden lane.* It beginneth on the North ſide of that Lane, at *Staining lane* end; and runneth up that Lane, from the *Haberdaſhers Hall*, to St. *Mary Staining* Church: And by the Church, Eaſt, winding almoſt to *Woodſtreet.* And Weſt, through *Oat lane*; and then by the South ſide of *Bacon Houſe* to *Noble ſtreet*; and back again by *Lilypot lane*, (which is alſo of that Ward) to *Maiden lane*: And ſo on that North ſide, Weſt to St. *John Zacharies* Church, and to *Foſter lane.*

Now on the South ſide of *Engain* or *Maiden lane*, is the Weſt ſide of *Gutheruns lane*, to *Kery lane*; and *Kery lane* it ſelf (which is of this Ward) and back again into *Engaine lane*, by the North ſide of the Goldſmiths Hall, to *Foſter lane.* And this is the Eaſt Wing of this Ward. Then is *Foſter lane*, almoſt wholly in this Ward: And beginneth in the South toward *Cheape*, on the Eaſt ſide, by the North ſide of St. *Foſters* Church; and runneth down Northweſt by the Weſt end of *Engain lane*, by *Lilypot lane*, and *Oat lane*, to *Noble ſtreet*; and through that, by *Shelly Houſe*, (of old time ſo called, as belonging to the *Shellies.*) For Sir *Thomas Shelley*, Kt. was Owner thereof in the 1ſt of *Henry* IV. It is now called *Bacon Houſe*, becauſe the ſame was new builded by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Down on that ſide, by the Lane by Serjeant *Fleetwood*'s Houſe, Recorder of *London*, (who alſo new builded it) to St. *Olaves* Church in *Silver ſtreet*; which is by the North-weſt end of this *Noble ſtreet.*

*Shelley*'s Houſe, now *Bacon* Houſe.

Recorder *Fleetwood*'s Houſe.

Then again in *Foſter lane*, this Ward beginneth on the Weſt ſide thereof, over againſt the South-weſt corner of St. *Foſters* Church; and runneth down by St. *Leonards* Church, by *Pope lane* end, and by St. *Annes lane* end; which Lane is alſo of this Ward, North to the Stone Wall, by the Wall of the City, over againſt *Bacon Houſe*, which is alſo of this Ward. Which Stone Wall, and ſo down North to *Cripplegate*, on that ſide, is of *Faringdon* Ward.

St *Martins lane.*

Then have ye the main Street of this Ward, which is called St. *Martins lane*; which includeth St. *Martin* on the Eaſt ſide thereof, and ſo down on both the ſides to *Alderſgate.* And theſe be the Bounds of this Ward within the Wall and Gate.

The Gate it ſelf

*A. M.*

Now, before we ſpeak of that part of the Wall without, let us ſay ſomething of the Gate it ſelf. *Alderſgate* being very old, ruinous, and in danger of ſome further Decay, the Lord Maior and his Brethren, with the Advice of the Commoners, determined to have it taken down, and build it again in beautiful manner. For the more haſtening of which Intention, a worthy Citizen, Maſter *William Parker*, (of whoſe Chriſtian and Liberal Charities, we have in brief manner ſpoken before) out of his own bountiful Diſpoſition, gave the Sum of 3000 *l.* toward the furtherance of ſo good a Work, in new re-edifying and building the Gate; requiring and appointing (by his Will) that it ſhould be new builded within the ſpace of three Years after his deceaſe. And the Money to be paid (by his Executor) to the Lord Maior of *London*, and the Aldermen his Brethren, (for the time being) for the ſaid uſe of new building the ſame Gate, in manner and form following.

Mr. *William Parker.* Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, gave 3000 *l.* towards the new building of *Alderſgate.*

The manner and form of paying the ſaid Money. The firſt Tile was taken down the laſt day of *March*, 1617.

That is to ſay, 200 *l.* thereof, at the taking down of the firſt Tile. Other 200 *l.* thereof, at the laying of the firſt Stone; which was laid by the Right Worſhipful Sir *William Cravon*, Kt. and Alderman of the City of *London*, on *Monday* the 26th day of *May*, 1617. Other 200 *l.* thereof, when the new Building ſhould be a Yard in height above the Ground. Other 200 *l.* thereof, when the new Building ſhould be arched over the Gate. And the other 200 *l.* in full payment, when the ſaid Building ſhould be fully finiſhed. Maſter *Richard Foxe*, Citizen and Clothworker of *London*, a moſt painful and induſtrious Gentleman, having the Overſight, Direction, and Ordering of the ſaid Building.]

*Alderſgate* Ward without.

Without the Gate, the main Street, called *Alderſgate ſtreet*, runneth up North, on the Eaſt ſide, to the Weſt end of *Hounſditch*, or *Barbican ſtreet*: A part of which Street is alſo of this Ward. And on the Weſt ſide to *Long lane*, a part whereof is likewiſe of this Ward. Beyond the which *Alderſgate*, is *Goſewel ſtreet*, up to the Bars.

*Goſewell ſtreet.*

*Briton ſtreet*

And on this Weſt ſide of *Alderſgate ſtreet*, by St. *Buttolphs* Church, is *Briton ſtreet*; which runneth Weſt to a Pump, and then North to the Gate, which entreth the Church-yard, ſometime pertaining to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*, on the Eaſt ſide. And on the Weſt ſide, towards St *Bartholomew*'s *Spittle*, to a pair of Poſts there fixed. And theſe be the Bounds of this *Alderſgate* Ward without.

Antiquities. *Staining lane.*

The Antiquities be theſe: Firſt, in *Staining lane*, of old time ſo called, as may be ſuppoſed, of *Painterſtainers* dwelling there.

Almſhouſes there.

On the Eaſt ſide thereof, adjoining to the *Haberdaſhers* Hall, be Ten Almſhouſes, pertaining to the Haberdaſhers; wherein be placed Ten Alms People of that Company; every of them having 8 *d.* the piece, every *Friday*, for ever. By the Gift of *Thomas Huntlow*, Haberdaſher; one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1539.

And Sir *George Baron*, [*Barne*] gave them ten Pounds by the Year, for ever.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY STAINING.

St, *Mary Staining.*

Then is the ſmall Pariſh Church of St. *Mary*, called *Staining*, becauſe it ſtandeth at the North end of *Staining lane.*

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1630. *Auguſt* 23.

*Charles Medows*, } Churchwardens.
*Thomas Francis*, }

In the which, being but newly builded, there remain no Monuments worth the noting, but one lately erected, *viz.*

### *MONUMENTS.*

A goodly Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel.

*Here lieth the Body of* George Smithes, *Goldſmith, and Alderman of* London. *Who took to Wife*, Sarah, *the Daughter of* Anthony Wolhouſe, *Citizen and Haberdaſher of* London; *by whom hee had iſſue foure Sonnes and five Daughters. He departed this Life the eleventh day of* July, Anno Domini, 1615. *being 52 yeers of Age.*

To whoſe Memory, *Sarah* his Wife, being ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament, at her own proper Coſt and Charges, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

There be alſo the Armorial Atchievements of Sir *Arthur Savage*, Kt. and this Inſcription.

*R.*

*In the Vault underneath lyeth the Body of the Honourable Sir* ARTHUR SAVAGE, *Knighted at* Cadiz *in* Spain, 1596. *General of her Majeſties Forces in the Kingdom of* France, *at the Siege of* Amiens, *the* 39 *of Queen* Elizabeth: *Collonel, Vice-treaſurer, Receiver General, and Counſellour of Eſtate in* Ireland. *He had iſſue by his ſecond Wife*, Sarah, *Daughter of* Anthony Woolhouſe, *of* Chapwel, *in the County of* Darby, (*Widow of* George Smithes, *Sheriff and Alderman of* London, 1611.) *one onely Daughter, named* Jane. *He dyed the* 13 *of* March, 1632.

This Pariſh is now united to St. *Michael Woodſtreet*; and the Church burnt down in the great Fire, unbuilt.

Parſonage. *J. S.*

There was a Parſonage Houſe belonging to it, before the ſaid Fire. One Houſe is built on the Ground thereof, being leaſed out for Forty Years, to one *Taylor*, at 20 *s.* Ground Rent.

Glebe.

And no other Glebe appeared at the laſt Parochial Viſitation. Though in the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1626. there was 8 *l.* 10 *s.* Glebe, *per Ann.*

### *BENEFACTORS.*

Legacies.

*Legacies* to this Pariſh, are theſe, payable yearly.

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lady *Read*, and Mr. *Hill*, to be paid by the Goldſmiths, yearly, - - - | 00 | 15 | 06 |
| Mr. *Lawne*, paid by *Chriſtschurch.* - - - | 01 | 04 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Dean.* - - | 00 | 01 | 06 |

A Tenement of King *Edward* II. *Rec. Tower.*

I find a certain Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Staining lane*, pertaining to King *Edward* II. ſituate in breadth, between the Land of *Rob. Burideine*, on the South, and a Lane, which leads from the ſaid Church, unto the King's Street of *Woodſtreet.* This Houſe, the King granted formerly to *C. de Burgalia*; and afterwards, in the 14th of his Reign, *An.* 1320. to *Raſe Baſſet de Draiton.*

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* JOHN ZACHARY,

St. *John Zachary.*

Then is *Engaine lane*, or *Maiden lane*, and at the North-weſt corner thereof, the Pariſh Church of St. *John Zachary*; a fair Church, which, within the time of Twelve Years, had theſe many Repairs and Charges laid out upon it. In the Year 1616. 44 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Year 1619. 32 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Year 1625. 30 *l.* In the Year 1629. 76 *l.* 10 *s.* In the Year 1631. 27 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* The whole Coſt of theſe Repairs amounting to 120 *l.* 11 *s.*

Repaired. *R.*

### *INTERRMENTS.*

Monuments of Benefactors, and others.

The Monuments in this Church are well preſerved, of *Thomas Litchfield*, who founded a Chauntry in 14 *Ed.* II. of Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, Goldſmith, Maior 1388. and Dame *Margery* his Wife. Of whoſe Goods the Church was made and new builded; with a Tomb for them, and others of their Race, 1390.

Legacies given by this Maior. *Libr Court.* *E. A.*

This Sir *Nicholas Twyford*, was buried in St. *John Zacharies*, between the two South Pillars next the high Altar. His laſt Will was proved *December*, 1390. wherein he bequeathed certain Legacies, to his Sword bearer, &c. in theſe Words. *Item, Lego Armigero meo, bajulanti Gladium meum, Clerico meo de ſervientibus, Clavas bajulantibus, & ad Perſonam & Domum ſive Hoſpitium meos attendent. ſive ſpeectantib. tempore Majoratus mei*, xiii *s.* iv *d.*]

*Hen. de Spondon*, Rector of this Church. *J. Worthingt.*

*Henry de Spondon*, Rector of the Church of St. *John Zachary, Lond.* by his Will made 12 *Dec.* 1382. ordered that his Body ſhould be buried in the middle of the Church aforeſaid; and a Marble Stone laid over his Grave, with his Image thereon of Braſs, from the Breaſt upwards; and the following Inſcription.

*Hic jacet* Henricus de Spondon, *quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ; qui plura bona contulit iſti Eccleſiæ. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.* Amen.]

*Drugo Barentine*, Maior, 1398. He gave fair Lands to the Goldſmiths: He dwelled right againſt the Goldſmiths Hall. Between the which Hall, and his dwelling Houſe, he builded a Gallery thwarting the Street, whereby he might go from the one to the other. He was buried in this Church, and *Chriſtian* his Wife, 1427. *John Adis*, Goldſmith, 1400*. and *Margaret* his Wife. *John Frauncis*, Goldſmith, Maior, 1400. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1450. *John Sutton*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1413. *Bartholomew Seman*, Goldbeater, Maſter of the Kings Mints, within the Tower of *London*, and the Town of *Calice*, 1430. *John Hewet*, Eſq; 1500. *William Breakſpeare*, Goldſmith, 1461. *Chriſtopher Eliot*, Goldſmith, 1505. *Bartholomew Read*, Goldſmith, Maior, 1502. was buried in the *Charter-houſe*, and gave to this his Pariſh, 100 *l.* His Wife was buried here with a fair Monument, her Picture in habit of a Widow. *Thomas Keyton*, Citizen and Lorimer, 1522. *William Potken*, Eſq; 1537. *John Corniſh*, with an Epitaph,

* Al. 1470.

Epitaph, 1470. *Robert Fenruther*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1512.

## *MONUMENTS.*

Theſe Words are engraven on an ancient Plate in the Chancel. *A. M.*

*Here under lieth buried Sir* Nicholas Twiford, *Knight, ſometime Lord Maior of this City, and Dame* Margaret *his Wife: Of whoſe Goods, this Church was made a Tomb for themſelves, and for many other more. He died in* Anno Domini, 1390.

A fair plated Stone in the South Iſle of the Quire.

Hic jacet *Johannes Adys*, Civis & Aurifaber *London*, & *Margareta* uxor ejus. Obiit ultimo die *Februarii*, 1461. Et *Margareta*, *&c.*

The like Stone cloſe by it.

*Here lieth* John Hewet, *of* London, *Eſquire, the which* John *deceaſed the firſt day of* May, *in the yeere of our Lord God* 1500. *and in the fifteenth yeere of the Reigne of King* Henry *the ſeventh*, &c.

The like Stone, and in the ſame Iſle.

*Here lieth the Body of* John Sutton, *Citizen, Goldſmith, and Alderman of* London, *who died the 6. day of* July, 1450.

A ſmall Plate with his Arms in the South Wall.

*Here lieth buried before this Place, the Body of* John Strelly, *Eſquire, who deceaſed the ninth day of* December, 1595. *being about 86 yeeres of age.*

A comely Monument in the Eaſt end of the South Iſle.

*Here lieth buried within this Iſle, the Bodies of* John Greenwood, *Citizen and Painter Stainer of* London. *Who deſcended of a younger houſe of* Greenwood, *of* Greenwodley *in* Yorkſhire, *And* Elizabeth *his Wife. By whom he had many Children; but at the time of their death, left only one Sonne and a Daughter*, Robert *and* Joane. *Which* Robert, *after many yeeres ſpent in this Pariſh, was laid by his Father and Mother, the 23. of* June, 1585. *In memory of whom, this Monument was erected by his Siſters Sonne*, Samuel Thomſon, *the ſixth of* September, Anno 1602.

A fair Stone within the Chancel Door.

Hic jacet Dominus *Thomas Randolf*, Capellanus. Qui obiit 30. die Novembris, Anno Domini, 1459. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

A very fair plated Stone by the Communion Table.

Hic jacet *Joannes Fraunceis*, Civis, & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior *London*. Qui obiit 16 die *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1405. Cujus, *&c.*

Hic jacet *Elizabeth.* uxor dicti *Joannis.* Qui obiit 11. Menſis *Octobris*, An. Dom. 1432. Cujus, *&c.*

The like fair plated Stone cloſe by the other.

Hic jacet *Drugo Barantine*, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior *London.* Qui obiit 15. die Menſis *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1415. Cujus, *&c.*

Hic jacet *Chriſtiana*, uxor dicti *Drugonis.* Quæ obiit 11. die Menſis *Martii*, An. Dom. 1427. Cujus, *&c.*

*J. S.*

Add the Monuments of theſe, and theſe Inſcriptions, formerly belonging to this Church.

MS. *Dris Hutton*, in Offic. Arm. *J. S.*

*John Sutton*, Goldſmith, and Alderman; aforementioned. This engraven about his Monumental Stone.

*Quid tumulum cernis? Cur non mortalia ſpernis?*
*Tali námq; domo clauditur omnis homo.*
*Quiſquis eris qui tranſieris, ſta, perlege, plora,*
*Sum quod eris, fueramq; quod es; pro me pre-*
[*cor, ora:*

*Joanna*, Wife of *Thomas Thorp*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, *Prolocutoris Parliamenti tent. apud* Reding, *An.* 31 *Hen.* 6. *Ob.* 23 Jun. 1453.

*Here lieth* William Breakſpear, *of* London, *Merchant, with* Margaret *his Daughter; late Wife of* John Sutton, *Goldſmith and Alderman.*

*The Common Weal well attendant, and* Thomas
[*her Son, yet living under God's Tuition;*
*The tenth day of* July *ſhe made her Tranſmigra-*
[*tion.*
*God aſſoyl her Soul; whoſe Sonys reſt under this*
[*Stone,*
*She deceaſed in the Year of Grace of Chriſt's In-*
[*carnation,*
*A thouſand, four hundred, threeſcore years and*
[*one.*

*John Adys*, Goldſmith, and *Margaret* his Wife. *John* died 1470. *Margaret*, 1474. Their Iſſue was 6 Sons, and 10 Daughters.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - et Catharina *uxor ejus Maioriſſa* London, *&* *uxor* Roberti Otteley *nuper Maioris* London, *ac nuper Uxor* - - - - *Quæ* Catharina *ob.* 18 Apr. *milleſſimo quadringenteſſimo.*

*Chriſtopher Eliot*, Goldſmith, upper Warden, and one of the Bridgmaſters; died 1509. and *Philip* his Wife.

*Pray for the Soul of the Right Worſhipful* John Onely, *Eſq, and* Elizabeth *his Wife. Which* John *was one of the Under Sheriffs of* London. *Dyed* Nov. 22. 1537.

The Coats is Baron and Femme, quarterly both. 1. Three Piles in point. On a Canton dexter, a Mullet. 2. Three Stirrops. 3. The third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt.

*Pray for the Soul of* Will. Patkyn, *Eſquire, who dyed* 1537. An. 29. H. VIII.

*Richard Gifford*, and *Jane* his Wife. He dyed Maſter of the Company of *Innholders*, 7 *Feb.* 1540. Left iſſue ſix Sons.

The Inholders Arms impaled with his; a Chevron betwixt three Garbs.

*Richard Fuller*, and *Dionyſia*, and *Iſabella* his Wives.

*Henry Lock*, Lorimer.

*Richard Sutton*, Apprentice unto *Richard Rynager*, Painter, died 1571.]

A very goodly Monument in the Eaſt end in the Chancel.

*This Monument is erected to the memory of Sir* James Pemberton, *Knight; who being Sheriffe of this City at the comming in of King* JAMES, *entertained neere* 40. *Earles and Barons in his Houſe, on the day of the King's being proclaimed. Afterwards*, Ann. 1612. *was elected Maior of this moſt honourable Citie of* London. *Hee erected a Freeſchoole in the Pariſh of* Eleſton *in* Lancaſhire, *ſixteene yeeres before his death; and gave fifty Pounds by the yeere, to the maintaining thereof for ever. Hee gave alſo five hundred Pounds to Chriſts Hoſpital, and two hundred Pounds to the Company of Goldſmiths; beſides many liberal Gifts to the poore of his Kindred, and many other moſt charitable Uſes. He died the eighth day of* September, 1613. *aged 68 yeeres.*

Marble nor Touch,
  nor Alabaſter can
Reveale the Worth of
  the long buried Man:
For oft (we ſee) Mens Goods,
  when they are gone,
Doe pious Deeds, when
  they themſelves did none.
Mine (while I liv'd) my
  Goodneſſe did expreſſe,
'Tis not Inſcriptions make
  them more or leſſe:
In Chriſt I hope to riſe
  amongſt the Juſt,
Man is but Graſſe, all muſt
  to Wormes and Duſt.

Vertue *and* Death *being*
  *both enamoured*
*On worthy* PEMBERTON,
  *in heat of Love*;
*To be poſſeſt of*
  *that each coveted*,
*Thus did they dialogue*,
  *and thus they ſtrove.*

*Vertue.* What Vertue challengeth,
  is but her Right.
*Death.* What Death layes claime to,
  who can contradict?
*Vert.* Vertue, whoſe power
  exceeds all other Might.
*Death.* Where's Vertues Power,
  when Death makes all ſubmit?
*Vert.* I gave him life;
  and therefore he is mine.
*Death.* That life he held
  no longer than I liſt.
*Vert.* I made him more than
  mortall, meere Divine.
*Death.* How hapt he could not
  then Deaths Stroke reſiſt?
*Vert.* Becauſe (by Nature)
  all are borne to dye.
*Death.* Then thine owne Tongue
  yeelds Death the Victory.
*Vert.* No, Death, thou art deceiv'd
  thy envious ſtroke
  Hath given him Life
  immortal, 'gainſt thy Will:
*Death.* What Life can be, but
  vaniſheth as Smoake?
*Vert.* A Life that all thy Darts
  can never kill.
*Death.* Have I not lock'd his
  Body in my Grave?
*Vert.* That was but Duſt, and
  that I pray thee keepe.
*Death.* That is as much
  as I deſire to have,
  His comely Shape in
  my eternal Sleepe.
*Vert.* But where's his honourable
  Life, Renowne, and Fame?
*Death.* They are but Breath,
  them I reſigne to thee.
*Vert.* Them I moſt covet.
*Death.* I preferre my claime,
  his Body mine.
*Vert.* Mine his Eternity.

*And ſo they ceaſt*,
  Death *triumphs o'er his* Grave,
  Vertue *o'er that which*
  *Death can never have.*

And as fair Trophees,
  fit to beautifie
His Hearſe, Vertue hangs
  up theſe Ornaments:
His Juſtice, Wiſedome,
  and Integritie,
His Courage, dreadleſſe
  of what ere events,
His upright Soole
  in that high Dignitie,
Which *London* gives
  her chiefeſt Preſidents.
Free from compare
  with ſuch as went before,
Or ſhould ſucceed.
  It was his ſole deſire
  Truth might report thoſe
  Actions leſſe or more,
Which honeſt Thoughts
  did in his Heart inſpire.
His Care of Learning,
  and his liberal Minde
Unto the Poore;
  Love to his Company,
Kindred and Friends, to
  whom he was moſt kinde,
And whom he dealt with
  truly bounteouſly.
These Graces better doe
  become his Grave,
Than waſtful Words
  of fruitleſſe Flattery;
And their due Merit
  (doubtleſſe) he ſhall have,
Among the Bleſſed
  in Eternity.
Whereto fair *Vertue* now
  hath brought her Son,
Worthily honour'd,
  Sir *James Pemberton.*

*A. M.*]

*Here under lyes interred the Body of* Philip Strelley, *late of* London, *Goldſmith. Who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh*, 40 s. *a year for ever, out of the Revenues of the Manour of* Ulkerthorpe, *lying in the Pariſh of South* Winfield, *in the County of* Derby; *to be paid to them by the Hands of the Warden and Renters of the Worſhipful Company of* Goldſmiths; *whom he left in truſt, to ſee it and other Gifts diſpoſed; as may appear by his Will*, dated September 6. Anno Dom. 1603. *Though this Monument was erected but in the Year* 1630.]

A fair Monument in the South Iſle.
*R.*

In the Incloſure where the Church ſtood, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is an handſome Monument, with two half Figures, for Sir *James Drax*, and his Lady; but very much impaired, by being expoſed to the Weather. His ſaid Wife was named *Meliora*, Daughter to *John Horton*, of *Wolverſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq;. Who brought him ſix Sons and four Daughters; *viz.* Sir *James*, *Henry*, *John*, *Samuel*, - - - - - - and *Joſeph*; *Meliora*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Pelathia*. His ſecond Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter of *Edward Campfield*, of *Hardington*, in the ſame County, Eſq; by whom he had four Sons. He died *March* the 8th, 1661.

Sir *James Drax*'s Monument.
*J. S.*

Here likewiſe was buried *Henry Drax*, his ſecond Son, Eſq; who had two Wives. The firſt, the Lady *Frances Tufton*, Daughter of the Earl of *Thanet*; who died without iſſue. His ſecond, Lady *Dorothy Lovelace*, Daughter to the Lord *Lovelace*, of *Hurley*, in the County of *Berks*; by whom he had four Children. He deceaſed *An.* 1682.

Colonel *Henry Drax*, in his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave the Poor of this Pariſh 20 *l.* And his ſecond Wife, the Lady *Dorothy Drax*, Siſter to the Lord *Lovelace*, in her Life time, gave 20 *l.* more; and 10 *l.* more at her death. The Intereſt of all which, to be given half yearly to the Poor. In grateful memory of which charitable Benefactors, the Pariſh have ſet up this Plate of Braſs, *Decemb.* 10. 1684.

*Charles Harvey,* } Church-wardens, 1685.
*William Lyford,* }

Legacies.

There are ſome ſmall Legacies belonging to this Pariſh, diſpoſed by the Miniſter and Churchwardens. The Donor's Names are regiſtred.

Parſonage.

There is a Parſonage Houſe, which the Rector hath free to himſelf, without paying any Ground Rent.

Glebe.

In the Viſitation, *An.* 1636. was given in by Preſentment, 20 *l.* Glebe, *per Ann*,

One found ſlain in St. *John Zachary's.* *Lib. Alb.* *J. S.*

In this Pariſh happened, in King *Henry* the Third's time, a Murder, which the King's Juſtices examined into, when they came to the Tower, to ſit upon Pleas of the Crown, 25 *H.* III. *An.* 1240. One *Jordan* was found ſlain, in the Pariſh of St. *John Zakarie*, in *Godironni lane*, [*Guttur lane*] unknown who killed him. *Claricia* his Wife was attach'd, but cleared. She was ask'd, if ſhe ſuſpected any one of her Huſband's Death? She ſaid, ſhe ſuſpected *Alan Fitz Simon Maunrel*, and *Laurence* his Brother; who were of the County of *Middleſex*, and not of the City. They come, and put themſelves upon 42 Men of three Aldermanries, next the place where the ſaid *Jordan* was found ſlain. Who came, and were ſworn before the Juſtices to ſpeak the truth. They ſay, upon their Oaths, that the ſaid *Alan* and *Laurence* are not guilty of the ſaid Death; nor in any thing do they ſuſpect them, or any other. Becauſe they knew not how he was ſlain, nor who ſlew him. Therefore *Alan* and *Laurence* are quitted. And the Neighbours are attached for the ſaid Murther. They come, and are not ſuſpected. Hereupon they are alſo quitted.]

The Goldſmiths Hall.

On the Eaſt ſide of this *Forſter lane*, at *Engaine lane* end, is the *Goldſmiths Hall*; a proper Houſe, but not large. And therefore, to ſay that *Bartholomew Read*, Goldſmith, Maior in the Year 1502. kept ſuch a Feaſt in this Hall, as ſome have fabuled, is far incredible, and altogether unpoſſible; conſidering the ſmallneſs of the Hall, and number of the Gueſts; which, as they ſay, were more than 100 Perſons of great Eſtate. For the Meſſes and Diſhes of Meats to them ſerved, the paled Park in the ſame Hall, furniſhed with fruitful Trees, Beaſts of Venery, and other Circumſtances of that pretended Feaſt, well weighed, *Weſtminſter Hall* would hardly have ſufficed. And therefore I will overpaſs it, and note ſomewhat of principal Goldſmiths.

*R. Grafton.*

The firſt Maior of *London* was a Goldſmith. Principal Men of the City, Goldſmiths.

Firſt, I read, that *Leofſtane*, Goldſmith, was Provoſt of this City, in the Reign of *Henry* I. Alſo, that *Henry Fitz Alewin*, *Fitz Leafſtane*, Goldſmith, was Maior of *London* in the 1ſt of *Richard* I. and continued Maior 24 Years. Alſo, that *Gregory Rockſly*, chief Say-Maſter of all the King's Mints within *England*, (and therefore, by my conjecture, a Goldſmith) was Maior in the 3d of *Edward* I. and continued Maior ſeven Years together. Then *William Faringdon*, Goldſmith, Alderman of *Faringdon* Ward, one of the Sheriffs, 1281. the 9th of *Edward* I. Who was a Goldſmith, as appeareth on Record; as ſhall be ſhewed in *Faringdon* Ward. Then *Nicolas Faringdon* his Son, Goldſmith, Alderman of *Faringdon* Ward; four times Maior in the Reign of *Edward* II. *&c.* For the reſt of later time are more manifeſtly known, and therefore I leave them. The Men of this Myſtery were incorporated or confirmed in the 16th of *Richard* II.

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* OLAVE *in* Silverſtreet.

St. *Olave* in *Silver ſtreet.*

Then at the North end of *Noble ſtreet*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Olave* in *Silver ſtreet*, a ſmall Thing.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church being greatly decayed and periſhed, was in the Year of our Lord 1609. new built, and inlarged in the breadth, ſeven Foot and above. In the Year of our Lord 1619. it was again repaired and beautified. And in the Year 1632. inriched with a very fair Gallery; with this Inſcription in the ſeveral Parts or Panes thus:

*Deo* *Patri* *Filio* *Spiritui Sancto*
*Trino* *& uni* *Gloria* *in æternum.*

Richardus Turner, & Johannes Morrel *hanc Porticum ſuis ſumptibus erexcrunt.*]

It is without any note-worthy Monuments, but theſe following.

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments. A fair plated Stone in the Chancel. *A. M.*

*Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of* John Darcy, *ſecond Son to* John *Lord* Darcy *of* Ehie, *who died in* Anno 1593. *aged* 33 *yeeres.*

Another Stone near to it.

*Here lieth* Griſſeilde Windſore, *Daughter of* Henry *Lord* Windſore, *and Lady* Anne *his Wiſe*; *Daughter and Heyre of Sir* Thomas Rivet, *Knight. Who departed this life the ſeven and twentieth day of* June, *and in the yeere of our Lord God*, 1600.

*A* Remembrance *of Maſter* JOHN BANESTER, *Chirurgeon, and Licentiate in Phyſicke.*

GReat Men that ne'er did
Good in all their Dayes,
But at the very inſtant
of their death,
Finde yet no meane
Commenders of their praiſe,
Although it laſts no
longer than a breath.
Shall then good Men,
though leſſer in degree,
Finde none to give
them Right and Equity?

If one ſhall ſay, The great
Man's life was ſuch,
So good, ſo full
of Hoſpitality:
When God doth know,
he ne'er did halfe ſo much,
Though thus he muſt
be grac'd with Flattery:
Shall mean Men then, who
ſuch Workes truly did,
Be nothing ſpoken of?
Oh! God forbid.

Not then, as equalling
 with any Great,
My fatherly good
 Friend, *John Baneſter* :
No more but Truth of
 Thee let me repeate,
A Sonnes Love-teares,
 thy Body to interre.
That ſuch as knew thee
 better farre than I:
May ſay, Thy Vertues
 did not with thee dye.

Thy Skill and Practice,
 that it ſelf commends,
Some of the beſt have
 truly found the ſame;
Nor partially employed
 to wealthy Friends,
But even the pooreſt Wretch,
 the Sick and Lame
Felt of the beſt. Some
 difference there might be:
The Rich payd ſomewhat,
 poore Men had it free.

Thy Care and Coſt layd out
 for common good,
In greater meaſure
 than came in againe :
But that Heavens Bleſſing
 with thy Bounty ſtood,
Hardly had ſtretcht
 ſo many to ſuſtaine.
But it is true : The
 liberal Heart God loves,
And from him ſtill all
 cauſe of Lacke removes.

Thy weekly Charity
 given to the poore
In Bread, beſide, in
 Money from thy Purſe:
Even in the hardeſt Yeeres
 dealt at thy Doore,
When ſome repin'd that
 every Day did worſe;
Makes poor Men ſay :
 Our good Reliefe is gone,
Let them goe to thy
 Find-faults, and have none.

Poor maymed Souldiers
 ſore-ſick hearted Men,
That under Miſeries
 hard Crouch did bow,
Were freely cur'd, me thinkes
 they cry: Lord, When,
Where ſhall we finde
 our good Phyſician now?
I doubt not, but ſome
 others will as much:
Yet (in theſe dayes) we
 find not many ſuch.

Sleepe then, thou happy
 Soule, in endleſſe reſt,
All good Mens groanes
 be powred on thy Grave:
Live thou in *Abraham*'s
 Boſome with the bleſt;
Where Faith and Workes
 due recompence ſhall have.
My Sight growes dimme,
 ſighing my Heart makes ſore,
Tears blot my Paper,
 I can write no more.

### CHARITIES.

The *Charities* that have been given to this Pariſh, are theſe.

*Donors.* *Gifts.*

*Roger James*, Brewer, in Truſt and Confidence repoſed in him by *Jerome Lambroſe*, Teſtator, purchaſed a Meſſuage for 58 *l.* (whereof 8 *l.* was the proper Money of the ſaid Pariſh.) And he the ſaid *James*, in 32 *Eliz.* did grant and enfeoffe unto ſeveral the moſt ſubſtantial Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh, the ſaid Meſſuage, with the Appurtinences, to and for the uſe of the Poor, Lame, and Impotent, of the Pariſh. Charities. *J. S.*

*Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; by his laſt Will, appointed the Company of *Salters*, to pay to the Churchwardens, 5 *l.* 10 *s.* every tenth Year; to be diſtributed to 18 poor Widows.

There was a Parſonage Houſe, burnt down, rebuilt, and leaſed out. In the Year 1636. and before, there was a Parſonage Houſe and Glebe, that went at 15 *l. per ann.*] Parſonage.

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* LEONARDS Foſter Lane.

On the Weſt ſide of *Foſter lane*, is the ſmall Pariſh Church of St. *Leonards*, for them of St. *Martins le graund.* A number of Tenements being lately builded in place of the great Collegiate Church of St. *Martin*, that Pariſh is mightily increaſed. St. *Leonard* in *Foſter lane.*

This Church was repaired and enlarged about the Year 1631. By whom, and the Expences, the Table following will explain. Repaired and inlarged. *R.*

*Incurvate Domino in decore Sanctitatis.*
Pſal. xxix. 2.

*Domine, dilexi decorem Domus tuæ.* Pſal. xxvi. 8.

*Hæc Dei Domus auctior eſt facta, & auguſtior, opere & impenſis Parochianorum Sti* LEONARDI Foſter lane, Londin. *Guardianis Eccleſiæ tunc temporis, exiſtentibus,* Franciſco Aſh, *Cive & Aurifabro, una cum* Richardo Stephano, *Martinienſi*, 1631.

*Unus huic Operi ſuppetias facit majores,* Johannes Trot, *Civis & Mercator, pro ſingulari ſuo in Eccleſiam amore hanc imprimis, quia Patria.*

A very fair Window at the upper end of the Chancel, 1533.

The Charge of this amounting to the Sum of 500 Pounds, and upwards.

### MONUMENTS.

In this Church remain theſe Monuments: First, without the Church, is graven in Stone, on the Eaſt end, *John Broke it well*, an eſpecial Re-edifier or new Builder thereof. Monuments of Perſons deceaſed.

In the Quire graven in Braſs, *Rob. Purſet*, Grocer, 1507.

*Robert Trappis*, Goldſmith, 1526. with this Epitaph.

*When the Bels be merrily rooung,*
*And the Maſſe devoutly ſung :*
*And the Meate merrily eaten,*
*Then ſhall* Robert Trappis *his Wifes and*
*Children be forgetten.*

Sub

A Stone at the entring into the Quire. Sub hoc Marmore requieſcit corpus *Humfredi Barret*, filius *Johannis Barret*, Generoſi. Qui obiit, An. Domini 1501.

Live to Dye.

A fair Stone in the Chancel, nameleſs.

*All Fleſh is Graſſe, and needs muſt fade*
*To Earth againe, whereof 't was made.*

A fair Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel. Felici, piæ, & munificentiſſimæ feminæ, *Jodocæ Frankland* viduatæ, filiæ *Roberti* & *Joannæ Trappes, Londinenſium.* Gratitudinis hoc officii & pietatis Monumentum, adoptione filii *Principalis* & Scholares Collegii de *Braſennoſe* apud *Oxonienſes* exhibuêre.

*Dilecti cineres, non ſic*
*requieſcitis urna*
*In tenui, ut vobis ſola hæc*
*monumenta parantur,*
*Quæ tandem vel ſera*
*dies peſſundare poſſit :*
*Ænea vos monumenta tegunt,*
*vivumque Trophæum*
*(Æternum meruiſtis enim*
*vivumque Trophæum)*
*Vobis veſtra dedit* Jodoca,
*perennius ære,*
*Nos etenim æternumq; omnes,*
*quos poſtera nobis*
*Secla dabunt vobis ſumus*
*immortale Sepulchrum.*

## *CHARITIES.*

Charities. *J. S.* Theſe Charities and Bequeſts belong to St. *Leonard Foſter lane.*

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S:* | *D.* |
| Sir *John* T. for Bread for the Poor, *per Ann.* - - - | 10 | 08 | 00 |
| Mr. *Jenning* - - | 02 | 01 | 08 |
| Lady *Read* - - - | 00 | 02 | 06 |
| - - - *Cheney*, Eſq; - | 00 | 06 | 00 |

Vicarage Houſe. There was a Vicarage Houſe before the Fire; but the Ground neither built on, nor leaſed out; being, before, over a paſſage, and part of the Church.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* ANNE *within* Alderſgate.

Pope lane. Then in *Pope lane*, ſo called of one *Pope* that was Owner thereof; on the North ſide, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Anne in the Willowes*; ſo called, I know not upon what occaſion: But ſome ſay, of Willows growing thereabouts. But now there is no ſuch void Place for Willows to grow, more than the Church yard; wherein did grow ſome high Aſh Trees, and ſtill, certain fair Trees.

St. *Anne in the Willowes.*

This Church, by caſualty of Fire, in the Year 1548. was burnt, ſo far as it was combuſtible; but ſince, newly repaired.

Repaired. *R.* It was repaired again richly, and very worthily beautified, in the Year of our Lord, 1624. In the Years 1629. and 1630. the Steeple, decayed and periſhed, with great Care, and much Coſt, was repaired; a new Turret made for the Saints Bell. Alſo the Walls of the two Church yards, (the greater and the leſs) were raiſed, two fair Arched Doors made in the middle of them, with a very fair arched Entrance to the Church, on the South ſide of it. And the Alley or Paſſage from St. *Anne's Lane* into *Noble ſtreet*, raiſed, levelled, and with Free ſtone very handſomely paved.

*Gabriel Butcher,*
*Robert Dimpleton,* } Churchwardens.

This Church was burnt down, and rebuilt of rubbed Brick; and ſtands in the Church yard, planted before the Church with Limetrees, that flouriſh there. So that as it was formerly called St. *Anne* in the WILLOWES, it may now be named St. *Anne* in the LIMES. St. *John Zacharies* Pariſh is united to this.] Rebuilt. *J. S.*

## *MONUMENTS.*

There remain a few Monuments of Antiquity, of *Thomas Bekhemton*, Clerk of the Pipe, who was buried there, 1429. *Ralph Caldwell*, Gentleman of *Grey's Inn*, 1527. *John* Lord *Sheffeld*, *John Herenden*, Mercer, Eſq; 1572. Monuments.

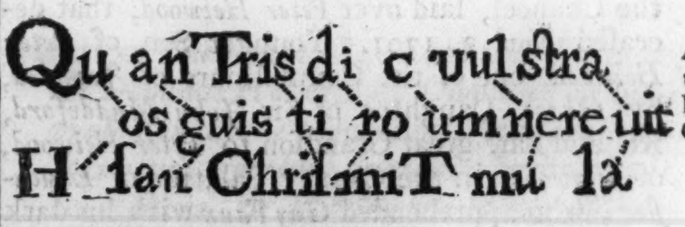
And theſe Verſes are on an ancient Table, hanging in the Quire.

*A. M.*

*Ut tibi præceptis mens*
*conformetur honeſtis,*
*Sex animo ſemper,*
*ſunt repetenda tuo.*
*Principio Deus eſt, noſter*
*ſervator & Author,* *Deus.*
*Hoſtis in oppoſita* *Diabolus.*
*ſtat regione Sathan.*
*Tertia res præſens eſt,* *Vita.*
*vita ſimillima ventis,*
*Mors ſequitur nobis,* *Mors.*
*quæ prope ſemper adeſt.*
*Ordine ſunt quinto,* *Cœlum.*
*Cœli palatia ſummis*
*Tartara ſunt ſexto* *Infernum.*
*conſtituenda loco.*
*Hæc animo tacitè ſecum,*
*qui ſæpe revolvit,*
*Miror, in hoc vitii,*
*ſiquid ineſſe poteſt.*

Gualterus Haddonus.]

Theſe Verſes on an old Stone.


Qu an Tris di c vul stra
os guis ti ro um nere uit
H ſan Chri mi T mu la

A Table in the North Iſle of the Chancel.

*A. M.*

*Corda, manus, oculos,*
*aures, animoſque levemus,*
*Et Domino, voces, ſua ſunt,*
*& ei ſua, demus.*

*Quos amor æterno vivos*
*in fœdere junxit,*
*Concordes tumulo mors*
*ſic conjunxit in uno.*
*Non ſors unanimes, nec*
*mors disjungit amantes,*
*Sed poſt fata vides*
*inviolata manent.*

A handſome ſmall Monument in the North Wall of the Quire. *Here lieth buried the Body of* Edward Herenden, *Eſquire, Citizen and Mercer of* London; *and* Milleſcent *his Wife: Daughter of* Richard Samond, *of* Anſley Woodhouſe, *in the County of* Nottingham, *Eſquire. Who had iſſue then living,* Edmund, Henry, *and* Seymore *their Sonnes:* Frances, Martha, Magdalene, *and* Judith, *their Daughters. Which* Edward Herenden *was Sonne and Heyre of* Richard Herenden, *of* Weſt Farleige, *in the County of* Kent, *Eſq*; An. 1572.

Memorare noviſſima, & in æternum
non peccabis.

*Eccleſ.* 7.

A ſmaller Monument by the other.

*Here lieth the Bodies of* Edmund Herenden, *Gentleman, Sonne and Heyre of* Edward Herenden, *Eſquire, whoſe Monument next adjoineth. Which* Edmund *had to his firſt Wife,* Helen, *Daughter of* William Dunkeyn, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London. *And he had iſſue by her nine Sonnes and foure Daughters. Hee had to his ſecond Wife,* Helen, *Daughter of* John Bird, *Citizen and Draper of* London. Obiit 10 Aprilis, 1590.

A fair plated Stone under the Communion Table.

*Here under this Stone lieth the Body of* Stephen Brakynbury, *Gent. Uſher to King* Henry *the* 8. K. Edward *the* 6. *Queene* Mary, *and Queen* Elizabeth. *And* Joan *his Wife. Which* Stephen *died the* 2. *day of* February, An. 1563. *and* Joane *died,* &c.

Another Stone by the Communion Table.

Orate devotè pro anima Magiſtri *Joannis Pemberton*, utrinſque Juris Baccalaurii, quond. Reſidentiarii Eccleſiæ Cathedralis de *Rippon, Eboracenſis* Dioceſis, hujuſq; alius Eccleſiæ Rectoris. Qui obiit 12. die *Septemb.* An. Dom. 1499. Cujus, *&c.*

*William Gregory*, Skinner, Maior of *London* in the Year 1451. was there buried, and founded a Chauntry; but no Monument of him remaineth.]

In the Chancel.
R.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Francis Spenſer, *eldeſt Son of* Richard Spenſer, *Eſquire. Who departed this Life the* 20. *of* June, 1629.

*Mortis memor ſis. Me ridebat Horula Natum,*
*Renatum, Mortuum.*]

### Late MONUMENTS.

Late Monuments.
*J. S.*

In the late built Church, is one flat Stone in the Chancel, laid over *Peter Heiwood*, that deceaſed *Nov.* 2. 1701. Younger Son of *Peter Heiwood*, one of the Counſellours of *Jamaica*, by *Grace*, Daughter of Sir *John Muddeford*, Kt. and Bar. great Grandſon to *Peter Heiwood*, of *Heywood*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*; who apprehended *Guy Faux* with his dark Lanthorn. And for his zealous Proſecution of Papiſts, as Juſtice of Peace, was ſtabbed in *Weſtminſterhall*, by *John James* a *Dominican* Frier, *An. Dom.* 1640.

*Reader, if not a Papiſt bred,*
*Upon ſuch Aſhes gently tread.*

Upon a Grave ſtone in the North Iſle of the Chancel, this Inſcription for Mr. *Morer*, late Miniſter there.

Mr. *Morer*, Rector.
*J. Worthing.*

*In expectation of a joyful Reſurrection, Here lies all that was mortal of the Rev. Mr.* Thomas Morer, *Rector of this Church for near Twenty Years. He was a tender and loving Huſband, a kind and indulgent Father, a ſincere and hearty Friend, a learned Divine, a conſtant Preacher, a thorough honeſt Man, and a true Chriſtian. Who after a religious Life ſpent in the performance of his Duty, reſigned his Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer; and haſtened to the Reward of his Labours,* Dec. 22. 1715. *Aged* 64.

*Let me dy the Death of the Righteous, and let*
*my laſt end be like his.*

Under a Grave ſtone on the South ſide of the Pulpit, lies *John Loveday. ob. February* 25. 1693. Aged 43.

Other Grave ſtones upon Mr. *Stephen Hamms*, Haberdaſher of *London. October* 18. 1690. Aged 69. And *Thomaſin* his Wife, *May* 25. 1596. And Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, Merchant, and Citizen of *London*; an antient and worthy Inhabitant of this Pariſh. *February* 5. 1705. Aged 59.

Alſo *Anne*, the Relict of the ſaid *Thomas Gouge*, and Daughter of the aboveſaid *Stephen Hamms*. Died 30 *July*, 1709. Aged 59.

In the middle Iſle, a Stone upon *Thomas Huckel*, Son of *Thomas Huckel*, of this Pariſh. *Novemb.* 19. 1714. and *Elizabeth Huckel*, being young Children.

### *BEQUESTS* to the Pariſh of St. *Anne* and *Agnes*, are theſe.

Bequeſts.

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly, from the Company of Ironmongers - - - - | 00 | 03 | 04 |
| From the Company of Goldſmiths, being the Gift of the Lady *Read* and Mrs. *Hill*, - | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| The Gift of Mr. *Peacock* - | 02 | 12 | 00 |
| The Gift of Mr. *Cheyney* - | 00 | 06 | 00 |

*Benefits* to the Rector. Two little Houſes in St. *Annes Lane*; the Rent reſerv'd, is 10*l. per Ann.* All heretofore leaſed out.

Parſonage.

In the Viſitation, *An.* 1636. there was preſented a Parſonage Houſe, let for 14 *l. per ann.* And Glebe, 8*l.* 8*d. per ann.*

Mr. *Minge* giveth 10 *s.* for ever, for a Sermon to be preached on *Newyears day.*]

### *Sa.* MARTINS *le* GRAND.

College of St. *Martins le Graund.*

Then in St. *Martins lane*, was (of old time) a fair and large College, of a Dean and ſecular Canons or Prieſts; which have had great Privilege, both of Sanctuary, and otherwiſe; and was called St. *Martins le graund*, founded by *Ingelricus*, and *Edwardus** his Brother, in the Year of Chriſt, 1056. and confirmed by *William* the Conquerour; as appeareth by his Charter, dated 1068.

Endowments and Liberties thereof.
*J. S.*
*Monaſtic. Anglic.* Vol. 3.

That Endowment this Houſe enjoyed, with all the Lands the Founders gave, was confirmed to it by *William* the Conquerour. Who, himſelf, alſo gave all the *Moor* Land without *Cripplegate*; and freed this Church, and the Canons, from all Diſturbance and Exaction of any Biſhops; Archdeacons, or their Miniſters; and from all Regal Services. And granted them *Soc* and *Sac*, *Tol* and *Theam*, with all thoſe antient Liberties, in the fulleſt manner that any Church in *England* had. That Charter bears date, 1068. the ſecond of his Reign. Confirmed by *John* and *Peter*, Cardinals of *Rome*, and Legats of Pope *Alexander*.

Great Men belonging to this College.

In former times, the Deans and Canons of St. *Martins* were great Men. One *William Mulſe*, in the Reign (I think) of *Edward* III. was Dean of St. *Martins*; who was chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Receiver and Keeper of the Kings Treaſure and Jewels. Then *William Dighton*, a Prebendary of St. *Martins*, was

* *Giraldus Monaſtic. Anglican.*

was Clerk of the Privy Seal. *Peter de Savoy*, was Dean in the Reign of *Edward* I.

Inquiſitions to be taken at St. *Martins le Grand.*

Among other Franchiſes, antiently granted by the Kings of the Realm to the City of *London*, one was, That all Inquiſitions to be taken by Juſtices and Miniſters of the King, of the Citizens of *London*, ſhould be taken at St. *Martins le Grand*, or at the *Guild Hall* of the ſaid City, and not elſewhere: Except Inquiſitions of the Juſtice *in Eyre*, at the Tower of *London*. *Act of Parlam.* 37 H. VIII. *cap.* 5.

A Caſe removed from the *Huſtings* to St. *Martins.*

The 22 *Ed.* I. 1293. when the *Cuſtos* and Sheriffs had removed a Cauſe from the Court *Chriſtian*, about a Will, to their Court of *Huſtings*; that King appointed *Gilbert de Thornton*, his Chief Juſtice, and others, to come at a certain Day, for that purpoſe appointed, unto St. *Martins the Great*, *London*; and there diligently to examine that Record and Proceſs, in the preſence of the foreſaid *Cuſtos* and Sheriff. And ſignifying withal, that he had likewiſe commanded the ſaid *Cuſtos* and Sheriffs, on a certain Day, which they, the Judges, ſhould certify them of, to bring before them that Record and Proceſs, with all Things pertaining to it, at St. *Martins* the Great, *London*.

Kings have ſometimes held their Courts there. *Ex Rot. Clauſ. An.* 1. *Ed.* 1.

Antiently, the Kings of *England* have ſometimes lodged here. A Writ of King *Edward* I. was dated hence. *Thomas de Clirowe de Blechwoth captus & detent. in priſona North. pro Tranſgr. Forreſt. habet Litteras* Rogero de Clifford *Juſtic. Forreſt. citra Trentam, quod ponatur per Ballium. Dat. apud S.* Martinum Magnum, London. 20. *die* Octobris.

*Rot.* Ed. 1. *in Turr. Matt. Hutton.*

*Rex* [*Edw.* I.] granted the Deanery of St. *Martins the Great*, *Lond. Galfrido de Newband*, by the reſignation of *Lodowic de Sabaudia*, 20 *Jan.* 8 Edw. I.

*Peter* of *Savoy*, Dean of St. *Martins.* MSS. *W. Kennet*, S. T. P.

I meet with one *Petrus de Sabaudia*, Dean of St. *Martins London*, in the beginning of King *Edward* II. Who was, in the 2d of that King, preferred to the Archbiſhoprick of *Lions*, in *France*: As appears in a Patent of that King. *Rex* Edw. II. *2do regni ſui cepit Decanatum S.* Martini Lond. *in manum ſuam per preſentation.* Petri de Sabaudia *nuper Decanum in Archie'pum* Lugduni. Oct. 21.

The Exemption of this Church. *Pet. le Neve. Nor. Clauſ.* 9 H. 3. m. 8. *dorſo.*

This Church of St. *Martins*, antiently was free from Epiſcopal Viſitation; nay, and from Papal Exactions: And peculiarly belonged to the King, as appears by the Record. *Eccl'ia S.* Martins le Grand, Lond. *libera ab inſpectione Epali; Spectat Regi; & de juriſdictione papali ib'm amovend. Pro qua Rex appellat papam dicte Exactionis. Exiguntur ab Eccl'ia* Newport *comitat. S - - - quæ pars ejuſdem Decanatus, &c.* And King *Henry* III. brought the Pope into Suit, for taking ſome Payments from the Church of *Newport*, that belonged to this Deanery.

In the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter of old Wills, it is ſtiled a *Pariſh*.

*Martins le Grand, Regiſt. Lond.*

*Arthur Capel*, late of the Pariſh of St. *Martins le Grand*. The Adminiſtration of his Goods granted to his Brother *William Capel*, Anno 1542.

*Nicolas Young*, of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Martins le Grand*, *Anno* 1542.]

*Lib. S. Martin.* Privilege of Sanctuary here.

This College claimed great privileges of Sanctuary, and otherwiſe, as appeareth in a Book written by a Notary of that Houſe, about the Year 1442. the 19th of *Henry* VI. Wherein, amongſt other things, is ſet down and declared; That on the 1ſt of *September*, in the Year aforeſaid, a Soldier, Priſoner in *Newgate*, as he was led by an Officer towards the *Guildhall* of *London*; there came out of *Panyer Alley*, five of his Fellowſhip, and took him from the Officer; brought him into Sanctuary at the Weſt Door of St. *Martins* Church, and took grithe of that place. But the ſame Day *Philip Malpas*, and *Robert Marſhall*, then Sheriffs of *London*, with many others, entred the ſaid Church, and forcibly took out with them the ſaid five Men, thither fled; led them fettered to the *Compter*, and from thence, chained by the Necks, to *Newgate*. Of which violent taking, the Dean and Chapter in large manner complained to the King; and required him, as their Patron, to defend their Privileges, like as his Predeceſſors had done, *&c.* All which Complaint and Suit, the Citizens by their Councel, *Markam*, Serjeant at the Law, *John Carpenter*, late Common Clark of the City, and others, learnedly anſwered; offering to prove, that the ſaid place of St. *Martin* had no ſuch Immunity or Liberty as was pretended: Namely, *Carpenter* offered to looſe his Lifelode, if that Church had more Immunity than the leaſt Church in *London*. Notwithſtanding, after long debating of this Controverſy, by the King's Commandment, and aſſent of his Councel in the Star Chamber, the Chancellour and Treaſurer ſent a Writ unto the Sheriffs of *London*, charging them to bring the ſaid five Perſons, with the cauſe of their taking and withholding, afore the King in his Chancery, on the Vigil of *Allhallowes*. On which Day, the ſaid Sheriffs, with the Recorder, and Council of the City, brought and delivered them accordingly, afore the ſaid Lords; whereas the Chancellour, after he had declared the King's Commandment, ſent them to St. *Martins*, there to abide freely, as in a place having Franchiſes, whiles them liked, *&c.*

Argument againſt Privilege challenged by the Dean of St. *Martins.*

Thus much out of that Book have I noted, concerning the Privilege of that Place, challenged in thoſe Days; ſince the which time, to wit, in the Year 1457. the 36th of the ſaid *Henry* VI. an Ordinance was made by the King and his Council, concerning the ſaid Sanctuary Men in St. *Martins le Graund*; whereof the Articles are ſet down in the Book of *K.* within the Chamber of the *Guild hall*, in the Leaf 299.

*A. M.*

Henricus *Dei gratia*, *Rex* Angliæ *&* Franciæ, *& Dominus* Hyberniæ: *Omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ perveniunt, ſalutem. Inſpeximus tenorem quendam ordinationis, conceſſionis, & ſtabilimenti certorum Articulorum infra Sanctuarium liberæ Capellæ noſtræ, S.* Martini *infra Civitatem noſtram* London. *obſervandum & cuſtodiendum, coram Nobis, & Concilio noſtro,* 5. *die* Februarii *ultimo præterito, apud* Weſtmon. *in Camera Stellata, ordinatorum & ſtabilitorum, Nobis in Cancellar. noſtram de mandato noſtro miſſum factum, in hæc verba.*

Set down according to the *Engliſh* then uſed, and as it ſtandeth in the Record.

‘ THE fifth of *Feverer*, tho yeere of the
‘ Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord, King
‘ *Henry* the 6. thirty fifth: At *Weſtminſter*, in
‘ the *Sterred Chamber*, our ſaid Soveraigne
‘ Lord, calling to his high remembrance, the
‘ good and bleſſed entent that his full Noble
‘ Pregenitours have at all times had, to the
‘ Honour, Worſhip, Conſervation and Wele of
‘ the Free Chappell of Saint *Martins*, within
‘ the Citie of *London*; of the which, the King
‘ our ſaid Soveraign Lord, is Founder and Pa-
‘ tron: Deſiring to doe all that may ſerve to

Offence taken by the City, againſt the indirect Courſes uſed in the Sanctuary.

' th' eaſe and reſtful Roule of the ſame; and conſervation of the Sanctuary, Immunity, Privileges and Liberties, as appertaine to the ſaid Chappell and Place; willing, that hereafter none occaſion be yeven to the breach or hurting them: Remembring alſo, the great complaints, grudging, and diſpleaſure, that his Subjects have taken, and ſpecially the Citizens and Commonalty of the ſaid City of *London*; of the demeaning of miſruled Perſons comming and abiding in the ſaid Place, under umbre and colour of the Sanctuary there; the which have, at divers times, iſſued out of the Sanctuary, and committed many Ryots, Robberies, Manſlaughters, and other Miſchiefes; where-through the ſaid Sanctuary hath be greatly diſlaundered, and (over that) great inconvenience like to enſue:

Order from the King and his Councel to the Dean of the Sanctuary.

' After great deliberation and communication had, as well with Doctors of Divinity, as of Law, Civill and Canonicall; called alſo thereto the Judges of this our Land, and their Advices had in that behalfe; other Men alſo of great Wiſedome and Experience, for the weale and conſervation of the ſaid Sanctuary, and to eſchew the ſaid miſgove nance and miſchiefe, called alſo before our ſaid Soveraigne Lord and his Councell, the Maior and the Aldermen of the ſaid City, and Maſter *Richard Cawdre*, Dean of the ſaid place of St. *Martins*: Our ſaid Soveraigne Lord (by the Advice of his Councell aboveſaid) ordained, granted, and eſtabliſhed certain Articles under written, to bee kept and obſerved within the ſaid Sanctuary, from this time forth, without any interruption of them. Willing and ordaining, that the ſaid D ane that now is, promit by his Oath the obſervance of the ſame, for the time that hee ſhall bee Deane there. And that every Deane after him, in his admiſſion to the ſaid Deanary, be ſworne to keepe the ſaid Articles in ſemblable wiſe, and make them to bee kept within the ſaid Sanctuary: The which Articles beene ſuch as follow.

For Fugitives claiming benefit of the Sanctuary, and the cauſes moving them thereto.

' 1. Firſt, That every Perſon *Fugitive* comming unto the ſaid Sanctuary for tuition, and challenge to enjoy the Immunities and Privileges thereof; at his entrie, as ſoone as hee commodiouſly and reaſonably may, ſhall now preſent himſelfe unto the ſaid Deane, his Commiſſarie, or Depute in that behalfe; and before him declare the cauſe of the feare moving him to come to the ſaid Sanctuary; be it for Treaſon, Felony ſurmiſed upon him, or for other Cauſes. And that the ſaid Declaration and Cauſe bee regiſtred in the common Regiſter, ordained therefore in the ſaid Sanctuary, and the Name of the ſaid Fugitive.

Againſt Armour and Weapons in the Sanctuary.

' 2. *Item*, That hee at his firſt entree, preſent and deliver unto the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, all manner of Weapon and Armour that hee bringeth with him, as well invaſive as defenſive; and that he be not ſuffered to weare or uſe any ſuch Weapon or Armour, or it to have in his keeping within the Sanctuary in any wiſe, except a reaſonable Knife, to kerve withall his Meate, and that the ſaid Knife be pointleſſe.

For Thieves, Felons, Murderers, and infamous Perſons.

' 3. *Item*, That every Erraunt and open Theefe, Robber, Murderer, and Felon, notoriouſly noiſed by the common Fame of the People; or if the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, be credibly informed, or due proofe be yoven or made, that he is ſuch one, repairing to the ſaid Sanctuary, to the intent that hee ſhall not (under colour of the ſaid Sanctuary) intend to doe further Miſchiefe; finde ſufficient ſeurte to bee made unto the King, as well by his own Obligation, as by the Obligations of other, of his good bearing, for the time of his abode within the ſaid Sanctuary, and for a quarter of a yeere after his departing out of the ſame. And that hee bee kept in ward into the time hee have found and made the ſaid Seurte: And if it ſo bee, that it bee complained or ſhewed unto the Kings Highneſſe, that the ſaid Seurte bee not ſufficient, that then, at the commandment of the ſaid Councell, (if it bee thought neceſſary) the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, ſhall take other and better ſecurte; or elſe commit them to ward, unto the time better ſecurte bee found. Foreſeene alway, that if the ſaid Fugitive will depart out of the ſaid Sanctuary, that hee may ſo doe when hee will.

Concerning Security for good Behaviour to be given.

For cloſe keeping the Gates and Poſterns of the Sanctuary nightly.

' 4. *Item*, That all the out-gates, as well Poſternes, Doores, as all other iſſues outward whatſoever they be, of the ſaid Sanctuary, bee ſurely cloſed and ſhut nightly at nine of the Clocke. And ſo remaine ſhut from the ſame houre, unto ſixe of the Clocke in the Morning, from the Feaſt of *Alhallowes*, unto the Feaſt of *Candlemaſſe*. And the remanent of the yeere, nightly, from the ſaid houre of Nine, unto Foure of the Clocke in the Morning, or unto the time that the firſt Maſſe beginneth within the ſaid place. And that all thoſe that been fled to the ſaid Sanctuary, for Treaſon or Felony, be within the cloſure on Nights time.

For bringing ſtoln Goods into the Sanctuary.

' 5. *Item*, If any ſuch Theefe, Murderer, or Felon, reſort to the ſaid Sanctuary for tuition of the ſame, with any manner robbery, or ſtollen Goods, if the party robbed make freſh ſute therefore, and prove by open Evidence, that the ſame Felon hath brought into the ſaid Sanctuary the ſaid Goods ſo ſtolen thence, the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, ſhall put in true devoire, withouten any diſſimulation, fraud, or malengyne, to make full reſtitution unto the Party ſo grieved, of the ſaid ſtolen Goods, if they can bee had. And ſemblably, if any Fugitive come to the ſaid Sanctuary with other Mens Goods, Merchandize, or Things, intending there to live with the ſame; and the Owner of the ſaid Goods, Merchandize, or Things, make proofe that they bee his, and verifie that they bee brought into the ſaid Sanctuary, the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, ſhall put him in full devoire, to make reſtitution to the Party ſo proving that the ſame Goods, Merchandizes, or Things were his. And no Fugitive, nor none dwelling within the ſaid Sanctuary, ſhall receive, conceale, nor buy any ſuch Goods; but that they bee brought to the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, to the intent the Owners may have the ſooner knowlege of them. And if the ſaid Goods, ſo ſtolne and brought to the ſaid Sanctuary, be concealed from the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, and bought by any dwelling in the ſaid Sanctuary; that then the Buyer (abiding there) make reſtitution or ſatisfaction to the Party grieved, proving the ſaid Goods ſo ſtolne to bee his, and ſo ſold in the ſame Sanctuary.

For reſtitution or amends making to the Owners.

For Offences committed by Sanctuary Perſons.

' 6. *Item*, If any Perſon having tuition of the ſaid Sanctuary, from thence iſſue out by Day or by Night, and commit or doe any Robbery, Murder, Treaſon, Felony, or Battery ſo done (withoutenforth) commit the ſame miſdoer to ward, there to remaine as long as he will abide in the ſaid Sanctuary. And if ſo bee hee will depart from thence, he ſhall depart at an Houre to be aſſigned unto him by Day, betwixt Sunne and Sunne.

For Pick-locks, Counterfeiters of divers notorious Crimes.

'7. *Item*, That ſubtle pickers of Lockes, counterfeitours of Keyes, contrivers of Seals, forgers of falſe Evidences, workers of counterfeit Chaines, Beades, Brouches, Ouches, Rings, Cups, Spoones ſilvered, and Plates of Copper gilt, uttered for Gold, unto the common hurt of the People, be not ſuffered in the ſaid Sanctuary. And if any, being within the ſaid Sanctuary, be holden ſuſpect of the Things aboveſaid, let him be committed to Ward, till he find ſufficient Surety, as in the third Article aboveſaid.

For Strumpets, Bawds, and other foul Livers.

'8. *Item*, That common Putuers, Strumpets, and Bawdes, be not ſupported in the Sanctuary: And if they claime the tuition of the ſaid Sanctuary, that they bee ſet in open Ward on day times, till ſhame cauſe them to depart, or to amend their vicious living.

Againſt unlawful Games.

'9. *Item*, That deceitfull Games, as playes at Hazzard, the Dice, the Guek, the Kayelles, the Cloyſh, and other ſuch unleefull and reprovable Games bee not uſed, ſupported nor cheriſhed within the ſaid Sanctuary.

For Artificers dwelling in the Sanctuary.

'10. *Item*, That all Artificers dwelling within the ſaid Sanctuary (as well Barbours as other) keepe holy the Sundayes, and other great Feſtivall Dayes, without breach, or exerciſing of their Craft, in ſuch wiſe as done the Inhabitants of the ſaid City of *London*. And if they doe the contrary, to bee committed to ward, till they finde ſufficient Surety, as in the third Article aboveſaid; to uſe their Crafts in manner and forme as doe the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, and according to the Ordinances of the ſame City.

For ſuch as come to live in the Sanctuary, to take an Oath.

'11. *Item*, That every Perſon comming to the ſaid Sanctuary for immunity and tuition of the ſame, that hee at his admiſſion to the ſaid Sanctuary, be ſworne on a Booke, to obey, keepe, and obſerve the Articles aboveſaid, and every each of them, with their Pains and Rules appertaining to the ſame. And the King, by the Advice aboveſaid, would, granted and ordained, that this Act be exemplified under his Great Seale, and be enrolled in his Chancellary; to the intent, that the Ordinance aboveſaid remaine of Record, and that his Subjects may have knowledge thereof.

*Nos autem tenore præcedentium ad requiſitionem dilecti & fidelis noſtri* Galfridi Boleyne, *Maioris Civitatis noſtræ* London, *& Aldermannorum ejuſdem Civitatis, duximus exemplificandum per præſentes: In cujus rei teſtimonium has Literas noſtras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teſte Meipſo apud* Weſtmon. 24 *die* Novembris, *Anno Regni noſtri*, 36.

*Examinatur per* Johannem Fankes, & } *Clericos.*
Thomam Ive.

By the means and friendly help of Mr. *William Williams*, Clerk of the Chamber of *London*, I prevailed to have the true Copy of the ſaid Articles; and therefore in this manner have here inſerted them.]

St. *Martins*, a Sanctuary for Wickedneſs.
*J. S.*

So that from theſe Regulations and Articles aforementioned, this St. *Martins* appears to have been a Sanctuary for great Diſorders, and a Shelter for the looſeſt Sort of People; Rogues and Ruffians, Thieves, Felons, and Murtherers. From hence uſed to ruſh violent Perſons, Committers of Riots, Robberies, and Manſlaughters: Hither they brought in their Preys and ſtolen Goods, and concealed them here, and ſhared or ſold them to thoſe that dwelt here. Here were alſo harboured Picklocks, Counterfeiters of Keys and Seals, Forgers of falſe Evidences, ſuch as made counterfeit Chains, Beads, Ouches, Plate, Copper gilt for Gold; nay, common Strumpets and Bawds, Gameſters, and Players at Hazard and Dice, and other unlawful Games. And laſtly, Prophaners of *Sundays*, and other Feſtival Days, exerciſing their Crafts thereon.

The Sheriff fined for violating this Sanctuary.

And again, to this Licentiouſneſs was this Sanctuary grown in theſe times, that in *Henry* VII. his Reign, one coming hither for ſanctuary, the Sheriffs took him thence by violence, and brought him away. But obſerve what followed: The Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, (to whom this College now belonged) in the year of *Henry* VII. exhibited a Bill to the King againſt theſe Sheriffs, for arreſting and drawing out with Force, a privileged Perſon, out of the Sanctuary of St. *Martins*, belonging to the ſaid Abby. Which Matter was heard in the Court of *Star Chamber*, before the Lords, and others of the King's Counſel, and *Hody* and *Newton*, Chief Juſtices. Which Juſtices determined, that by Law, the Party ought to enjoy the Privilege of Sanctuary: And the Sheriffs were grievouſly fined by particular Name. Which Sentence the Lord *Dyer* ſaw, as he reported under his own Hand. (And the Lord *Coke* ſaw in MS. not printed) upon a Reference to him and Juſtice *Southcote*, out of the *Star Chamber*, Trin. 11. *Eliz.* concerning the Sanctuary of *Weſtminſter*, for *Hampton* and *Whitacres* being in for Debt.

The Privilege of St. *Martins le Grand.*
*Quo Warranto* Bagg in *Exch.*

Concerning the Patron, Privilege and exempt Juriſdiction of this Church, we may underſtand by an Inquiſition of the King's Juſtices, at the *Tower*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. when the Jury made this Preſentment of it. That the Church of Great St. *Martins*, *London*, was in the donation of the King; and that *Richard de Ellefeld* then held it, and was Dean there; they knew not by what Warrant, Therefore the Sheriff was commanded to cauſe him to appear. Who came, and ſaid, That he held the foreſaid Church of St. *Martins*, as a Free Chappel of the Lord King, by the Donation and Conceſſion of him, the preſent King; exempted from all ordinary Juriſdiction, and free by the Letters of the ſame King. Which he produced, in theſe Words; *Edwardus, Dei gratia*, &c. And by that Warrant he held that Church]

A *Solar* before St. *Martins* Church.
*J. S.*

Before this Church there was a *Solar*, that is, a large airy Room or Chamber, ſomewhat like the Galleries in ſome great Houſes; being Places of Entertainment and Pleaſure. This *Solar* was towards the Street, and had a jetty outwards; which was ſo low, that it annoyed the People paſſing along. It was preſented at the foreſaid Inquiſition, in theſe Words: 'That the Dean and Canons of St. *Martins the Great*, held a certain *Solar* againſt the ſaid Church, containing in length 29 Feet, and in breadth 11 Feet; *Cujus Getticium eſt nimis baſſum de tribus pedibus*: i. e. Whoſe Jetty was too low by 3 Feet.' The Sheriff was commanded to ſummon them. Afterwards the Dean and Canons appeared by their Attorney, and yielded to take away what was Annoyance by the view of the Jury. And therefore it was commanded the Sheriff,

*Ubi ſupra.*

to throw down whatſoever was an Annoyance. But the Dean was not fined, becauſe it was not his proper Deed.

*Curfeu* Bell at St. *Martins.* *J. S.*

Antiently when this College flouriſhed, a *Curfeu* Bell was rung here; as was at *Bow*, St. *Giles Cripplegate*, and *Barkin.* It was ſome great Bell to be heard at a diſtance, to give the Citizens warning of the time of Night; and to keep within Doors. King *Edward* I. in his Reign, in Orders ſent to the City for keeping the Peace, againſt many Miſchiefs and Murders, Robberies, and beating down of People by certain *Hectors*, walking armed in the Streets a-Nights; commanded, that henceforth, none ſhould be ſo hardy to be found wandring in the Streets, after *Coverfeu* Bell ſounded at St. *Martens le Graund.*]

This College was ſurrendered to King *Edward* VI. the 2d of his Reign, in the Year of Chriſt, 1548. And the ſame Year, the College Church pulled down, many Houſes builded, highly priſed, and letten to Strangers born; and ſuch others as claimed benefit of the Privileges granted to the Canons, ſerving God *Day and Night*; (for ſo be the Words in the Charter of *William* the Conqueror) which may hardly be wreſted to Artificers, Buyers and Sellers, otherwiſe than is mentioned in the 21 of St. *Matthews* Goſpel.

*Matth.* 21.

In the Eaſt part, where the College Church ſtood, was afterwards a large Wine Tavern builded: And down to the Weſt, and ſo throughout the whole Precinct of that College, it was new builded upon.]

To ſhew further the Antiquities of this Religious Foundation, here follow Additions out of ſeveral Charters of Kings, *&c.* concerning the antient Liberties, Bounds and Privileges, of St. *Martins le Grand*, in *Alderſgate* Ward.

An abſtract of *William* the Conqueror's Charter for St. *Martins.* R.

WIllimus Conqueſtor *per chartam ſuam corroborat & confirmat, Deo & Eccleſiæ beati* Martini *infra muros* London *Sitæ*; *quodſit quieta ab omni exactione & inquietudine Epiſcoporum, Archidiaconorum,* &c. *Et poſſeſſiones ſuas ab omni regali juriſdictione liberas, & ab exercitus expeditione, pontis reſtauratione, munitione & caſtelli auxilio, quietas habeat; Secuam Sacam, & Toll, & Team, & Infangthefe, Blodwite, Mundbrice, Burghbrice, Meſkenning, Seawing, Alceſting, Faithſorne, Fleamina, Firnithe, Wergeldtheofe, Uthleap, Forfeng, Fyhfeng, Firdwyte, Firthwit, Weardwite, Hengwite, Hamſokne, Forſteal, & ſi quas alias libertates, & conſuetudines aliquas Eccleſiarum regni mei Angliæ meliores habeat. Si quis verò hoc in aliud quam conceſſimus, transferre præſumpſerit, cum Juda proditore Dei luat pœnas. Dat. Anno Domini* 1068. *Annoq; Regni mei ſecundo, die natalis Domini. Et poſtmodum in die Pentecoſtes confirmat. quando* Matilda *conjunx mea in Baſilica Sancti* Petri Weſtmonaſterii, *in Reginam divino nutu eſt conſecrata.*

Subſcript. per ipſum Regem, Reginam, **Richardum* filium Regis, ambos Archiepiſcopos, & diverſos alios.

* *Forte Robertum.*

### King *Henry* III. his ample Charter to St. *Martins le Grand.*

*Liber Horn.* *J. S.*

HEnricus *Dei gratia,* &c. *Dominus* Hiberniæ, *Dux* Normanniæ & Aquitanniæ, *Comes* Audegaven. *Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Abbatib. Priorib. Comitib.* &c.

Charter of King Henry III.

*Noveritis, Nos intuitu Dei, & ſalute animæ nræ. & animarum Anteceſſorum & Heredum nrorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac Carta nra. confirmaſſe, pro nobis & heredib. nris. Deo & Eccleſie Sti* Martini, London. *& dilecto Clerico nro.* Waltero de Kerkham, *Decano ejuſd. Ecclie, quod idem Decanus, & Succeſſores ſui, Decani ejuſd. loci habeant in perpetuum, cum donatione Prebendarum & Eccleſiarum, & cum libera adminiſtratione omnium rerum ad eandem Eccliam. Sti* Martini *pertinentium, omnes Libertates & Quietantias ſubſcriptas, Videl. Soc & Sac. Tol & Theam, & Infangenthef, cum aliis libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus, & quietantiis ſuis, in boſco & plano, in viis & ſemitis, in pratis, paſcuis, paſturis, in aquis & molendinis, in vivariis & ſtagnis, in moris & mariſcis, in grangiis & virgultis, infra burgum & extra, infra civitatem & extra, infra villam & extra; & in omnib. aliis locis, & rebus ad ipſum Decanatum & mentionatam Eccl'iam Sti* Martini *pertinentib. Et quod omnes terræ & omnia dominica, tenementa & omnes homines predict. Ecclie. Sti* Martini, *ſint quieti de ſchiris, hundredis, & de ſectis ſchirarum & hundredarum, & Wapentache, & de pecunia danda pro forisfacto, & de murdro & latrocinio, geldis, danegeldis, hidagiis, aſſiſis, & de operationibus caſtellorum & murorum, foſſarum, parcorum, pontium, calcetarum; & de guardis, reguardis, & de eſſariis & placitis foreſte, & de ferdwica, & de hengwica, & de flemenefriche, & de hamſoca, & de blodwica, & de fliſtwica, & de leirwica; & de hundredis payny, & de wardeſpeny, & de hapeny; & de vigiliis faciendis, & de pontagio, paſſag. tallag. ſtallagio, telonio, ſcutagio, & de omnium ſecularium exactione, & ſervicio & opere ſervili, & de omnib. placitis & querelis, & occaſionibus & conſuetudinib. ſecularibus. Quare volumus & firmiter præcepimus pro nobis, & heredibus nris,* &c. *His Teſtibus,* J. Bathon. R. Dunelm. W. Carliol. *Epiſ.* H. de Burg. *Com. Cantii Juſticiar.* Anglie, Philip de Albemarl. Hug. de Samford. Radulph. *fil.* Nicolai. Johan. *fil.* Philip. Galfrid. de Spencer. Galfrid. de Cant. Wil. Tolecote. Hen. de Capella. *& aliis. Dat. per manum venerab. patris* R. Ciceſtren. *Epiſ. Cancellar. n'ri, ap.* Weſtm. 4 Febr. *Anno Regni n'ri* 15.]

### Notes out of King *Henry* III. his Charter, *Anno Regni* 15.

R.

HE grants to St. *Martins, Secuam, Sak, Thol, & Theam, & Infangentheof; cum omnibus libertatibus, conſuetudinibus & quietanciis ſuis, in boſco & in plano, in viis & in ſemitis, in pratis, paſcuis & paſturis; in aquis, molendinis & vinariis, in ſtagnis & piſcariis, in moris & mareſſis, in grangiis & virgultis, infra burgum, & extra, infra civitatem & extra, infra villam & extra: Et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus, ad ipſum Decanum et memoratam Eccleſiam Sancti* Martini *pertinentibus. Et quod omnes terræ, tenementa, et omnes homines prædicti Eccleſiæ Sancti* Martini, *ſint quieti de Shiris, hundredis, et de ſect. Shirarum et Hundredarum et Wapentakarum: et de pecunia danda pro forisfacturis, et de murdro et latrocinio, et geldis et danegeldis, hidagiis, aſſiſis, et de operationibus Caſtellorum et murorum, foſſarum, parkarum, pontium, calcearum; et de guardis, regardis, et de eſſariis et placitis foreſtæ: et de ferdwyta et hengwyta; et de flemenſfirthe et hainſokd, et de blodwyta et frithwyta, et de leirwyta; et de hundredſpenny, et de wardpenny, et de haverpenny, et de vigiliis faciendis, et de pontagio, paſſagio, laſtagio, tallagio, ſtallagio, the-*

*lonio, ſcutagio, et omni ſecua, examinatione, ſervitio, et ſervili opere; et omnibus placitis et querelis et occaſionibus et conſuetudinibus Sc.*

All this was confirmed in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *Edward* II. with this addition. *Et prohibemus, ne de aliquo ponantur in placitum extra curiam ſuam; niſi coram nobis vel capitulari Juſticiario noſtro: quia conceſſimus eiſdem curiam ſuam, de omnibus hominibus tenentiis ſuis. Me Teſte*, &c. — King *Edward* II.

King *Henry* III. directs his Writ *Vicecomitibus* London, *ne ingrediantur ſeu levent amerciamenta infra libertates Sancti* Martini, *pro tranſgreſſionibus et aliis contractibus, Regi debitis.* — King *Henry* III.

The like was ſent by King *Edward* I. *July* 14. in the 8th Year of his Reign. — King *Edward* I.

Out of a Charter of King *Henry* VI. *Data per manum noſtram apud* Weſtmonaſterium 13 Martii, *Anno Regni* 20. *Per ipſum Regem, ac de dat. predict. authoritate Parliamenti; pro decem marcis ſolutis in Hanaperio.* — King *Henry* VI.

*Ligier* fol. 69. *Concedimus et confirmamus, quod prædicti nunc Decanus et Capitulum et ſucceſſores ſui, virtute et prætextu dictarum chartarum prædictorum Progenitorum noſtrorum, et verborum in iiſdem contentorum, ac vice et nomine eorum quæ in dictis verbis generalibus et obſcuris continentur; in perpetuum habeant curias ſuas et uſum franciplegii, retornas omnium brevium, præceptorum et mandatorum et billarum noſtrorum, ac præceptorum Juſticiariorum noſtrorum et hæredum noſtrorum itinerantium, tam ad placita foreſtæ, quam ad communia placita, et placita coronæ, et aliorum Juſticiariorum quorumcunque, Necnon attachimenta tam placitorum coronæ, quam aliorum placitorum quorumcunque; de et in omnibus terris, tenementis, et feodis dictorum nunc Decani et Capituli et ſucceſſorum ſuorum; qui per ſe et per Ballivos et miniſtros ſuos, habeant in iiſdem tenementis, terris, et feodis, executiones eorundem brevium, præceptorum, et mandatorum, et billarum. Ita quod nullus Vicecomes, Ballivus, vel miniſter noſter aut hæredum noſtrorum, tenementa, terras, et feoda prædicta, pro aliqua executione Brevium, præceptorum, mandatorum et billarum prædictorum, ſeu aliquas alias res hujuſmodi executionem tangentes facienda, ingrediatur: niſi in defectu ipſorum Decani et Capituli et ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſeu miniſtrorum ſuorum.*

*Item, quod habeant bona et catalla forisfacta, ex cauſa quacunque; tam utlegata pro proditione,* &c. *felonia de ſe, et bona forisfacta coram quibuſcunque Juſticiariis et miniſtris Regis.*

Fol. 70. *Item exitus, amerciamenta et forisfacta quæcunque, ratione cujuſcunque ſtatuti.*

*Ibid.* *Item quod dicti Decanus et Capitulum et Canonici, et ſucceſſores ſui, et tenentes, et alii reſidentes, in perpetuum ſint quieti de thelonio, pontagio, paſſagio, et ſtallagio, et carriagio, et picagio, et terragio, in omnibus locis per totum Regnum noſtrum, tam per terram quam per aquam.*

Fol. 71. *Fines et forisfacta quæcunque; quaſcunque forisfacturas, annum, diem et eſtreppamentum; et quicquid ad nos vel hæredes noſtros pertinere poterit, de anno, die, vaſto, et eſtreppamento.*

Fol. 72. *Nec Seneſchallus, mariſchallus neque coronator Curiæ Mariſchalciæ hoſpitii noſtri vel hæredum noſtrorum, nec eorum aliquis miniſter, ſerviens, vel officiarius in præſentia noſtra vel hæredum noſtrorum; in feoda et terras dictorum Decani et Capituli, et ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ad aliqua eorum officia facienda, ingrediantur: ſine ſpeciali licentia dictorum Decani et Capituli et ſucceſſorum ſuorum.*

*Ibid.* *Quod nullus emptor nec proviſor noſter vel hæredum noſtrorum, de ipſis nunc Decano et Capitulo aut ſucceſſoribus ſuis, aut de aliquibus tenentibus eorundem; contra voluntatem ſuam, quicquid capiat in futurum.*

By the ſaid *Ligier Book* it likewiſe appeareth, that the ſaid Deanery of St. *Martins* had alſo privilege of Sanctuary, in the time of the ſaid King *Henry* IV. There be divers Preſentations alſo, and Probates of Wills; from *Page* 81. to the end of the ſaid Ligier Book. — See *Fol.* 78, and 79.

For the expoſition of the Words of Privilege, occurring in the Charters aforeſaid, I have added theſe following Obſervations.

Sok*, *eſt Secta de hominibus in curia veſtra (Sancti* Martini) *ſecundum conſuetudinem regni.*

Sak, *eſt placitum et* Emenda *de tranſgreſſionibus hominum in curia veſtra.* Sok, *idem per quelé acheſon: et* Sak *dicitur pur forfet.*

Tol, *eſt quod vos et homines veſtri, de toto homagio veſtro ſitis quieti, in omnibus mercatis, de toto* tolneto, *de rebus emptis et venditis.*

Tem, *eſt quod habeatis totam generationem villanorum veſtrorum, cum eorum ſectis et catallis, ubicunque in Anglia fuerint inventi. Excepto, quod ſi aliquis nativus, quietus per unum annum et unum diem, in aliqua villa privilegiata manſerit; ita quod in eorum communitatem et guildam, tanquam unus eorum receptus fuerit; eo ipſo à villenagio liberatus eſt.*

Infangtheof, *eſt quod latrones capti in* Dominico *vel feodo veſtro, et de ſuo latrocinio convicti; in curia veſtra judicentur.*

Hangewyte, *eſt quietus de latrone ſuſpenſo; ſine judicio, vel extra cuſtodiam veſtram evaſo.*

Utfangtheof, *eſt quod latrones de terra veſtra, vel de feodo veſtro, extra terram veſtram, vel feodum veſtrum capti cum latrocinio; ad curiam veſtram revertantur, et ibi judicentur.*

Hamſoken, *eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamento pro magiſtro hoſpitiorum, violenter et ſine licentia, et contra pacem: et quod teneatis placita de hujuſmodi tranſgreſſionibus factis, in curia veſtra, et in terra veſtra.*

Grithbrech, *eſt pax Domini Regis fracta.*

Blodwite, *eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamento pro* Medlets: *et quod teneatis placita in curia veſtra: et quod habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia.*

Fliſtwite, *eſt quietum eſſe de contentione et conviciis: et quod habeatis inde placitum in curia veſtra: et quod habeatis inde amerciamenta.*

Fledwite, *eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamento, cum quis utlegatus fugitivus venerit ad pacem domini Regis, ſponte vel licentiatus.*

Flemenefith, *quod habeatis catalla ſive amerciamenta hominis veſtri fugitivi.*

Letherwyte, *eſt quod capiatis emendationem ab ipſo qui corrupit nativam veſtram, ſine licentia veſtra.*

Childwite, *eſt quod capiatis gerſumam de nativa veſtra corrupta & pregnata ſine licentia veſtra.*

Forſtatt, *& quietum eſſe de amerciamento de cattallis arreſtatis, infra terram veſtram: & habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia.*

Scot, *eſt eſſe quietum de quadam conſuetudine; ſicut de tallagio facto ad opus Vicecomitis, vel Ballivorum ejus.*

Geld, *eſt quietum eſſe de conſuetudinibus ſervilibus, quæ quondam dari conſueverunt, et adhuc dantur. Sicut* Hornegeld, *et de aliis ſimilibus.*

Hidage, *et quietum eſſe ſi Dominus Rex talliaverit totam terram per* Hidam.

Caruage, *ſi Dominus Rex talliaverit terram per* Carucas.

Danegeld, *eſt quietum eſſe de quadam conſuetudine, ſive ſolutione; quam quidem* Dani *levaverunt primum in Anglia.*

---

* This Expoſition in *Latin*, ſeems to be antient, and drawn up by ſome learned Lawyer in thoſe times, by the deſire, and for the uſe of the College of St. *Martins. J. S.*

Hornegeld, *eſt quietum eſſe per totam terram de quadam conſuetudine exactam per talliam: ſicut de quacunque beſtia cornuta.*

Leſteage, *eſt quietum eſſe de quadam conſuetudine exactam in nundinis et mercatis, pro rebus cariandis, ut homo vult.*

Stallage, *eſt quietum eſſe de quadam conſuetudine exactam pro placeis captis vel aſſignatis in nundinis vel mercatis.*

*Scawing.*

*Chewyng, *eſt quietum eſſe de attachiamento in aliqua curia, et coram quibuſcunque; de querelis oſtenſis, et non advocat.*

Miskennyng, *eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamento pro querela, coram quibuſcunque; in tranſumptione prolata.*

Burgbruch, *eſt quietum eſſe de tranſgreſſione facta in Civitate vel Burgo, contra pacem.*

Wardwyte, *eſt quietum eſſe de denario dando pro* Ward *facienda.*

Hundred, *eſt quietum eſſe de denario, vel conſuetudine facienda Præpoſito et* Hundredæ.

Bordhalepeny, *eſt quietum eſſe de quadam conſuetudine exactionis, pro tabula levata.*

Brigbote, *eſt quietum eſſe de auxilio dando ad reficiendos pontes.*

Burgbote, *eſt quietum eſſe de auxilio dando ad reficiendum burgum, caſtrum, civitatem, vel muros proſtratos.*

Haverpeny, *eſt quietum eſſe de denariis dandis* Averagio *Domini Regis; cum ſimilibus.*

For a larger and more accurate Expoſition of theſe old Words, I refer the Reader to that moſt elaborate and diligent *Gloſſary* of Sir *Henry Spelman*, Kt. the learnedeſt *Antiquary* of our Nation; yea (and in this kind) of all *Europe*.

This Deanery, together with the Sanctuary and Privileges, was, after, put to the Abbey of St. *Peters* in *Weſtminſter*: As appeareth by what next followeth.

### *A* DECLARATION *of* WILLIAM, *Abbot of the Monaſtery of St.* Peter *of* Weſtminſter, *concerning his Title to the Privilege and Sanctuary of St.* Martins le Grand, *in* London; *with the Precincts, Circuit, and Bounds of the ſame.*

The Privileges of St. *Martins.*

‘ FIrſt, the ſaid *Abbot* ſaith, That the Free Chappel of St. *Martins le Grand* in *London*, and the Precincts of St. *Martins* aforeſaid, is a Place privileged; and was founded and endowed long time before the Conqueſt, as well of Poſſeſſions, as of Immunities, Franchiſes, and Liberties. And corroborate and inlarged by King *William* the Conqueror, like as it appeareth, as well by the Charter of the ſaid King *William* the Conqueror, as by divers other Charters, Writings, and Records.

‘ *Item*, The ſaid King *William* the Conqueror, granted by his Charter to the ſame Place of St. *Martins*, divers Liberties and Franchiſes, by ſpecial and general Words, as well in the *Latin* Tongue, as *Saxon*. And over that, granted to the ſaid Place of St. *Martins*, all other Liberties, Immunities, and Cuſtoms, which any Church of this Realm beſt had. Which Grant importeth, and includeth in himſelf, as great Privileges, Franchiſes, and Immunities, as *Weſtminſter*, *Beverlay*, or any other Place privileged, hath within this Realm. And alſo the ſaid Words in *Saxon*, importeth ſuch Sentence. That the ſaid Place ſhould be franchiſed, privileged, and have tuition and immunities of all thoſe Perſons, which for Treaſon, Felonies, Treſpaſſes, or any other Cauſe, ſhould flee to the ſame, or abide therein. Which Franchiſes, Privilege, Tuition, and Immunities, the ſaid Place hath alway peaceably had and enjoyed, from the ſaid Conqueror's Days, unto this preſent time.

‘ *Item*, The ſaid Franchiſes, Immunities, and Privileges of St. *Martins*, have been corroborate, confirmed, allowed, and inlarged, by King *Henry* I, King *Stephen*, *Henry* II. King *John*, King *Henry* III. King *Edward* II. King *Edward* III. *Richard* II. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. and in all other Kings Times ſince the Conqueſt. As by divers Charters, and Allowances before Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Determiner*, Writings and Records, more plainly at large is ſhewed, and may appear.

‘ *Item*, It appeareth by divers Returns made by the Sheriffs of *London*, as well in the *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, and all other the King's Courts, that the ſaid Place of St. *Martins* is a Place privileged, and Sanctuary. As by the ſame Returns, remaining of Record, more plainly may appear.

The Bounds of it antiently, all which was Sanctuary.

‘ *Item*, The ſaid Abbot ſaith, That the Precinct, Circuit, and Bounds, of the Privilege and Sanctuary aforeſaid, be and extend, as hereafter followeth.

‘ *Imprimis*, Beginning at a Wall lying directly againſt a Poſt that ſtandeth in the midſt of one *Roger Wright*'s, a Grocer's Houſe, which ſtandeth of the Eaſt ſide of the South Gate of St. *Martins*: And from the Wall in the ſaid Grocer's Houſe, with the half deal of the Street, unto the Chanel of the ſame ſide that Houſe ſtandeth upon, Sanctuary. And ſo forth from the Eaſt, Weſtward, unto the midſt of St. *Martin*'s *Lane*, next to the Chappel of St. *Martins*, againſt the Tenement of the *Bull's Head*; which Tenement lieth at the South end of the ſaid Lane, on the Weſt part.

The *Bulls Head.*

‘ *Item*, Half part of the Street of St. *Martin*'s *Lane*, Sanctuary, from the South unto the North, as far forth, as the Houſes appertaining to the *Bull Head* do extend Northwards.

‘ *Item*, From the ſaid Place of the *Bulls Head*, then the whole Lane of St. *Martins*, Sanctuary on both ſides, unto a Poſt or Stoop that ſtandeth of the North ſide, or end of the two Tenements, ſtanding by the great Gate next going into the Deans Court.

‘ *Item*, From the ſaid St. *Martins* Lane, at the aforeſaid *Bulls Head*, turning by a Wall that divideth the ſaid Tenement of the *Bulls Head*, and St. *Martins* Ground. Which Wall turneth and extendeth from the Eaſt, Weſtwards, unto a back Wall that cloſeth in St. *Martins* Ground of the Weſt ſide; all within the ſaid Wall, Sanctuary.

‘ *Item*, Along by the ſame back Wall that cloſeth in the Weſt part of St. *Martins* Ground, from the South end of the ſaid Wall into the North, unto a Wall that divideth my Lord of *Northumberland* s Ground, and St. *Martins* Ground from the South end; all within the aforeſaid Walls, Sanctuary. And ſo forth, from the South ſide, into the North of my Lord of *Northumberland*'s Ground, Sanctuary. Along by a back Wall of the *Grey Fryers*; which back Wall cloſeth in my Lord of *Northumberland*'s Ground of the Weſt part, unto the North part of *Angel Alley*, abutting Northwards, upon the South ſide of *Robert Bowman*'s Houſe, into the Street-wards. And ſo Sanctuary ſtill, from the ſaid back Wall of *Grey Fryers*, along by the *Angel Alley*, and by the South part of the ſaid *Robert Bowman*'s Houſe, from the Weſt unto the Eaſt, until you come to a Poſt or Stoop ſtanding on the North part of the two Tenements next lying on the North ſide of a great Gate entring into the Dean's Court.

‘ *Item*, From the aforeſaid Wall, along from the North, Southward unto *Hugh Payne's* dwelling Houſe; and from thence, by the North ſide of the ſaid *Hugh Payne's* Garden, Sanctuary ſtill; from the Weſt unto the Eaſt part thereof.

‘ *Item*, Again from the North ſide of the above rehearſed *Hugh Payne's* Garden, Southward, unto the Dean's Garden, Sanctuary.

‘ *Item*, Along by the Wall on the North ſide of the Dean's Garden, from the Weſt into the Eaſt thereof, Sanctuary.

‘ *Item*, from the North unto the South, of the aforeſaid Dean's Garden, with St. *Leonards* Church, Sanctuary, as by a Wall it there ſheweth.

‘ *Item*, From the Eaſt end of St. *Leonards* Church, Weſtwards of the South of St. *Martins*, unto the *Bell Alley*, Sanctuary; as appeareth alſo by another Wall there.

‘ *Item*, From the *Bell Alley*, Southwards, unto the Wall ſpoken of at the beginning, which is within the Grocer's Houſe, againſt the Poſt that ſtandeth within the midſt of the ſame Houſe. And ſo forth directly again, unto the Chanel of the High Street, that lyeth before the South Gate of St. *Martins*; all within the Bounds rehearſed, Sanctuary.

St. *Martins* a privileged Place for Debt, Treaſon, and Felony.

‘ *Item*, By a Statute made in the Year of King *Edward* the 3d, it is affirmed, The ſaid Place of St. *Martins* to be a Place franchiſed and privileged, having tuition and immunity, in manner and form as is above rehearſed. And in ſpecial, and for them that come in thither for Debt, Treaſon, and Felony. In proof whereof, the Judge that ſitteth there for the King, as in a Place not of the City, but by Privilege ſeparate, (the Maior not called thereto, as he is to the deliverance of *Newgate*, and other ſuch Acts in the City) to have knowledge there in a Caſe of Treaſon or Felony, hath ever, from Time that no mind is, ſitten in the Gate of the ſaid Sanctuary. And the Perſon Appeached or Indicted of Treaſon and Felony, hath been kept by the Officers on the further ſide of the Street afore him; to the intent that he come not of the other ſide of the Channel, towards the Sanctuary there, to claim the Liberty and Franchiſes of the ſame.

‘ *Item*, Whereas divers Kings of this Land, for Cauſes ſuch as moved them, have ſeized into their Hands the Franchizes and Liberties that the City of *London* had; by reaſon whereof they were not ſuffered to uſe or enjoy the ſaid Franchiſes, for as long as it hath liked unto the ſaid Kings. Yet the ſaid Chappel of St. *Martins le Grand*, in the ſaid City of *London*, with the Precinct of the ſame, at the ſaid times of ſuch ſeazing of the aforeſaid Franchiſes, was afore and ſince always a Place privileged, without any diſturbance, diminiſhing, or taking away by the ſaid Kings, or by their Miniſters. And peaceably uſed and enjoyed their Franchiſes, Liberties, and Immunities, within the Sanctuary and Precinct of St. *Martins*; as in a Place excepted and privileged, and no ways pertaining unto the ſaid City; no parcel thereof, though it be within the ſaid City.

St. *Martins* no ways pertaining unto the City.

‘ And moreover, the ſaid Abbot ſaith, That the ſaid Church or Chappel of St. *Martins*, within the ſaid Sanctuary and Precinct of the ſame; were of late, by the late King of famous memory, King *Henry* the 7th, lawfully annexed and given to the ſaid Monaſtery of St. *Peter* of *Weſtminſter*; at which time, and times without Mind of Man before that, the ſaid Chappel and Precinct, Circuit and Bounds of the ſaid Sanctuary, comprized within the Limits above rehearſed, were uſed, allowed, and taken,; and yet be as Sanctuary.

St. *Martins* given to the Abby of *Weſtminſter* by King *Henry* the 7th.

Thus far the Abbot of *Weſtminſter's* Declaration, at which time (as it appeareth) there fell out ſo much Conteſtation concerning the Precincts of this Sanctuary, that the Matter was fain to be tried by antient ſworn Men depoſed in Court, as Witneſſes. Some of their Depoſitions are come to my Hand, which I here give you; the reſt (and the beginning) have miſcarried.

Depoſitions concerning St. *Martins*.

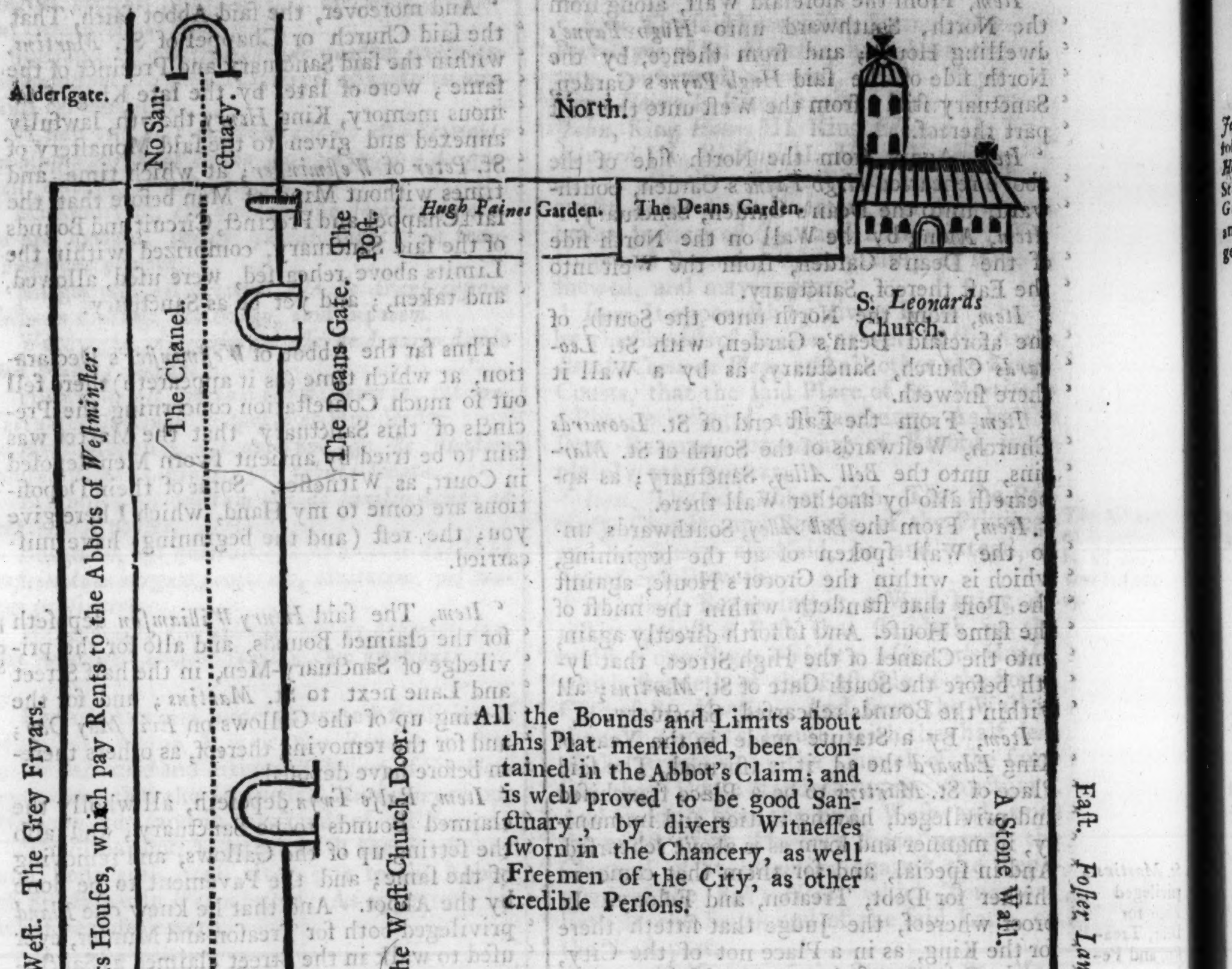
‘ *Item*, The ſaid *Henry Williamſon* depoſeth for the claimed Bounds, and alſo for the priviledge of Sanctuary-Men, in the half Street and Lane next to St. *Martins*; and for the ſetting up of the Gallows on *Evil May Day*; and for the removing thereof, as others therein before have depoſed.

‘ *Item*, *Ralfe Twyn* depoſeth, all wholly the claimed Bounds to be Sanctuary; and alſo the ſetting up of the Gallows, and removing of the ſame; and the Pavement to be done by the Abbot. And that he knew one *Bland* privileged both for Treaſon and Murder, ever uſed to walk in the Street claimed as Sanctuary, without any diſturbance.

‘ *Item*, *William Bayley* depoſeth all the claimed Bounds, and alſo the ſitting of the Juſtices in the South Gate: And that he heard the Juſtices ſay, that half the Street againſt the ſaid Gate was Sanctuary. And that there were Perſons therein arraigned, and others therein depoſed. And that he knew the ſaid *Bland*, privileged for Treaſon and Felony, to dwell in *Angel Alley*. And that the Abbot ought to make the Pavement, as others have depoſed there.

‘ *Item*, *John Smith*, Clerk, depoſeth for all the claimed Bounds: And further ſaith, that he knew Dr. *Morton*, and alſo the Cardinal *Morton*, to lie there; one in *Roger Wright's* Houſe, and the other in *Angel Alley*, they both being privileged for Treaſon. And alſo he ſuppoſeth both *Angel Alley* and *Bland Alley* to be holden of St. *Martins* by certain Rent, as parcel of the Earl of *Northumberland's* Tenements. And alſo for the Pavement, as others before have depoſed.

At this time (I ſuppoſe) was there a *Survey* or *Plat* of the Precinct, exhibited into the Court of Chancery, where it appeareth theſe Witneſſes to have been depoſed. The Figure of which Plat we here exhibit unto you.


Alderſgate.
No Sanctuary.
North.
Hugh Paines Garden.
The Deans Garden.
The Poſt.
St. Leonards Church.
The Deans Gate.
The Chanel.
West. The Grey Fryars.
All this is Shoomakers Houſes, which pay Rents to the Abbots of Weſtminſter.
Sanctuary ever uſed.
S. Martins Lane, and Sanctuary on both ſides.
The Weſt Church Door.
A new Window broken out by Francis Godlike.
Good Sanctuary ever uſed.
The Chanel.
The South Gate.
Good Sanctuary ever uſed.
A Stone Wall.
East. Foſter Lane.
The Poſt in Roger Wright's Houſe.
The Chanel of the South ſide.

All the Bounds and Limits about this Plat mentioned, been contained in the Abbot's Claim; and is well proved to be good Sanctuary, by divers Witneſſes ſworn in the Chancery, as well Freemen of the City, as other credible Perſons.

There

The Cauſe between the City and St. *Martins* in 27 *Hen* VIII. *J. S.*

There was a memorable Cauſe tried about the Liberties, between this Collegiate Church of St. *Martins*, and the City of *London*, in the 27th of *Henry* VIII. which probably the former Declaration of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* refers to. The City then, by her Recorder and Council, penned and exhibited theſe enſuing Articles againſt the Sanctuary of St. *Martins*.

*Journ. Seym.* fol 407. 27 *Hen.* VIII. *St. Martins le Grand* Rights and Privileges, p. 6.

ARTICLES declaring for the Maior and Commonalty of *London*; That the Encloſure and Chyrch of Seynt *Martines le Grande*, the Meſſuages, Houſes, and Lane of Seint *Martines* aforeſayd, be of, and in the Liberty and Juriſdiction of the ſaid City; and that there be, nor by any lawful meane have been, any ſuch Privileges and Immunity, the which may or ought to defend al manner of enorm Enemies of God, the Chyrch, the King, and the Realm, unpuniſhed, as it hath been of long wrongfully accuſtomed. And eſpecially to diſherit our moſt dread Sovereign Lord, and his ſaid City and Chamber of *London*, of ſuch Rights, Juriſdictions, Liberties, and free Cuſtoms, as of long time before the Foundation, and at the Foundation of the ſaid Chyrch, and ever after, peaceably and quietly had uſed; and approved by divers Records, by Authority of Parliament, Letters Patents, and otherwiſe; as followeth.

‘*Firſt*, they ſeyen, that the City of *London* is, and ſince the tyme of Remembrance of Man, hath been the chief City of this Realm; aud above al other Cities and Towns of the ſame, as wel in Honours, Liberties, and free Cuſtoms highly endowed And the which famous City, in the time of Seint *EDWARD*, King, and Confeſſor, and long time before, always hath been of it ſelf one hoole County, and one hoole Juriſdiction and Liberty, by the ſaid Citizens and their Predeceſſors, of the King and his Progenitors holden at Farm.

‘And the ſame Citizens then, and by al the time aforeſeid, by reaſon of their ſeid Juriſdiction and Liberties, among others, have had Liberties and free Cuſtoms, to elect and make of themſelves, yerely, certain principal Officers in the ſaid City, which faithfully ſhudde anſwer the King's Terme: And immediately under him, the People of the ſaid City, and others repairing to the ſame in Peace, Unity, and Juſtice, ſhudde govern after their old Laws and Cuſtoms. And alſo, to ſubſtitute under them other under-Oficers and Miniſters, to help for the ſuſtentation and execution of the Premiſſes, *&c.*

**The Cauſe again in diſpute in the time of *Hen.* VI. Collections relating to the Privilege of the City.**

And before this, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. was this great Cauſe in diſpute, between the City and St. *Martins*, before ſeveral Commiſſioners appointed to hear it. Then the Citizens pleaded, that *William* the Conqueror, before the Foundation of the foreſaid Church, by Authority of his Parliament, and by two Charters, which the Maior and Citizens then produced, he demiſed to the Citizens of *London*, all the ſaid City and Sheriffwick of *London*, with all Appendages, *&c.* And ſo pleading *inter alia*, concluded thus; *All and ſingular which the ſame Maior and Citizens are ready to make good, as well for the ſaid Lord the King, as for themſelves.*

It ſeems that there hath been ſome later differences about a new Door into the Liberties of the Freedom; whereupon a Court being called *December* 20, 1625. this Order was given out, to be enquired upon and certified.

Inqueſt about a new Door into the Liberty of St. *Martins*.

*It is ordered by the Court, that the Foreman of the Inqueſt, with others of the ſame Inqueſt, ſhall view the South Gate and Entry leading from* Bladder ſtreet *into this Liberty: And alſo a Door made by* Thomas Rodes *in the Eaſt ſide of the ſame Entrey; and make their Reports under their Hands in Writing, on* Monday *next after the* Epiphany.

‘According to the direction of the Order aboveſaid, we whoſe Names are under written, being all of the Enqueſt ſworne for this Yeere, having viewed the Gate and Entry, doe find, and accordingly certifie, that *Thomas Rodes*, a Linnen Draper, dwelling in a Houſe next adjoyning to the ſaid Entry, on the Eaſt ſide thereof, (in part of which Houſe *Roger Wright* did dwell) hath of late, without the privity or knowledge of the Inhabitants of this Liberty, taken downe, or cauſed to be taken downe and carried away, a paire of ſtrong, ſufficient, and ſerviceable Gates, in the Night time; which were, and time out of mind have bin, the common South Gate of this Liberty. And in ſtead thereof, hath ſet up a new Gate of Deale, opening all one way, *viz.* towards the Weſt ſide; whereas the former paire of Gates or Leaves did fall open, the one towards the Eaſt ſide, and the other towards the Weſt ſide of the ſaid Entry. Alſo the ſaid *Thomas Rodes* hath broken down the partition Wall on the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid Entry; againſt which, one Leafe of the ſaid old Gate did fall open, as aforeſaid: And hath there made a new Doore (where never any was before, in the memory of Man) of almoſt an Ell in breadth, out of the ſaid Shop, into the ſaid Entry or common Paſſage into this Liberty. Whereby a free and open paſſage is made out of the City of *London*, thorow the Shop of the ſaid *Rodes*, into this Liberty; to the great prejudice of the Lords of the ſame Liberty, and to the great hinderance and damage of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the ſame. In witneſſe whereof wee have hereunto ſubſcribed our Names; dated the 9th Day of *January, Anno Domini* 1625.

*Mathew Jumpar,*
*William Hewes,*
*William Hewes,*
*Richard Mattock,*
*Anthony Johnſon,*
*Timothy Smart,*

[*Edward Napper,*
*Thomas Speare,*
*Henry Knevet,*
*William Hunt,*
*Philip Richard,*
*William Purſe.*]

The State of St. *Martins* in Queen *Elizabeth's* time. *J. S.*

The Liberties of this Place, after the Diſſolution of the College, remained, and were preſerved very cautiouſly from time to time. And to know how the Government, Privileges, and State of it ſtood in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, theſe Matters following may explain in ſome meaſure.

Strangers and Aliens in St. *Martins*.

Becauſe of the Liberty enjoyed by ſuch as lived within theſe Bounds, many Foreigners, *Engliſh* and others, Tradeſmen and Artificers, planted themſelves here. *An.* 1585. A Survey was taken of all the Strangers, being *French, Germains, Dutch*, and *Scots*, inhabiting here, and their Occupations. Many of them were Cordwainers, that is Shoemakers, (which Trade ſtill continues there) Taylors, (hence the Tallymen who ſold Shreds of Cloth; and Button-makers, and Button-mold-makers, that remained there even until the great Fire, in my remembrance.) Here inhabited alſo Strangers, Goldſmiths, Purſemakers, Linen-Drapers, ſome Stationers, ſome Merchants, Silk

Weavers. Here lived alſo two Silk-twiſters, who I ſuppoſe were the firſt Silk-throwers in *London*, and brought the Trade into *England*. And for remembrance ſake, I ſhall ſet down their Names; the one was *John James*, born under the Dominion of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the 19th of *December*, the 10th of the Queen. The other was *Anthony Emerick*, born alſo under the Obedience of King *Philip*, and made Denizon the 1ſt of *January*, *An.* 17 *Regin. Elizabethæ*. There were upon that Survey aboveſaid, found to be of Houſeholders, (Denizons, as well as others) their Wives, Children, and Servants, one Hundred ſixty one in number. Which nevertheleſs was leſs by half than was ſome Years before; for in 1569. their Number was 269.

Diſorders in this Liberty.

There was a Conſtable and a Headborough for this Liberty. But divers Things here wanted providing for; in reſpect whereof, they that lived out of the Liberty, were in better condition. Sundry of the Inhabitants refuſed to watch and ward, when upon Occaſion they were required, as good Subjects and honeſt Neighbours, ſo to do. They refuſed to contribute to ſuch Taxes and Payments as were ſet upon them for her Majeſty's Service, with the reſt of their Neighbours. Several viſited with the Sickneſs, would not obey the Orders appointed in that behalf; that is, they would not keep their Doors and Windows ſhut, nor keep themſelves within their Houſes; but walked forth, and ſtruck out the *Red Croſs* ſet upon their Doors, and threatned to miſchief ſuch as ſhould come to ſet any ſuch Croſſes there. And ſome repaired to the Court with their Wares, a Thing dangerous to the Queen and Nobility. There was no Priſon in the ſaid Liberty to commit ſuch as ſhould be troubleſome and offenſive, but the *Gatehouſe* in *Weſtminſter*; which was in another Shire, and out of the Liberty. And ſo they that were thus committed, commonly brought their Actions againſt thoſe that committed them, and put them to great Trouble.

The Liberty petition the Treaſurer for remedy of Diſorders.

Hence in the Year 1593. the Officers and Inhabitants petitioned the Lord Treaſurer to grant them ſuch good Ordinances for the redreſs of the ſaid Diſorders, and ſufficient Authority for execution of the ſame, for the good Government of the ſaid Liberty, and Conſervation of the People in Peace; as to his Lordſhip's diſcrete Wiſdom ſhould be thought meet. And that they might have a Priſon and Execution of Juſtice within the Precinct of the Liberty. And that he would ſend his Letters to the Conſtable and Headborough, to find out a convenient Place for ſuch purpoſe; and to aſſeſs all the Inhabitants of the Liberty to the Charge thereof. The Lord Treaſurer recommended this Matter to Sergeant *Owen*, and Mr. *Lewis*, Lawyers; who gave their Judgments, that for all Matters for the Service of the Queen, the Inhabitants were compelled to perform the ſame. But for other Matters, they muſt make ſome By-Laws and Orders among themſelves, to bind themſelves to performance. And that ſuch diſordered Perſons, whoſe Houſes were limited within the College, might be puniſhed by Impriſonment; and in that contagious Time very convenient to be executed.

The Treaſurer refers this Matter to Lawyers.

The Maiors Officers infringe their Liberties.

The Inhabitants alſo complained at this time, that the Maior's Officers entred into their Liberty at their pleaſure, and ſearched and viewed all the Wares of the Shoemakers, according to a Statute lately made; not calling the Officer of the Liberty, or making him privy thereto. To this the Judgment of the foreſaid Lawyers was, That the Searcher might enter into the Liberty, and ſearch alone. But, for that the Benefit of the Forfeitures was given to the Liberty, they thought it convenient that the Lord Maior's Officer ſhould be with them. Which they thought might be obtained, if it pleaſed the Treaſurer to write to the Lord Maior in that behalf.]

*Northumberland Houſe*, or Queen *Jane*'s Wardrobe.

Lower down, on the Weſt ſide of St. *Martins Lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Anne*, almoſt by *Alderſgate*, is one great Houſe, commonly called *Northumberland Houſe*; it belonged to *Henry Percy*. King *Henry* IV. in the 7th of his Reign, gave this Houſe, with the Tenements thereunto appertaining, to Queen *Jane* his Wife, and then it was called her *Wardrobe*. It was afterward a Printing-houſe, but now a Tavern.

The part without *Alderſgate*.
*Cooks Hall.*

Now without *Alderſgate*, on the Eaſt ſide of *Alderſgate ſtreet*, is the *Cooks Hall*: Which Cooks (or Paſtelars) were admitted to be a Company, and to have a Maſter and Wardens, in the 22d of *Edward* IV. From thence, along unto *Hounſditch* or *Barbican ſtreet*, be many fair Houſes. On the Weſt ſide alſo be the like fair Buildings, till ye come to *Long lane*, and ſo to *Goſwell ſtreet*.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* BOTOLPH Alderſgate.

*Britten ſtreet.*
St. *Botolph.*
A Brotherhood founded in this Church.

In *Britten ſtreete*, now called *Little Britain*, which took that Name of the Dukes of *Britten* lodging there, is one proper Pariſh Church of St. *Buttolph*. In which Church was ſometime a Brotherhood of St. *Fabian* and *Sebaſtian*, founded in the Year 1377. the 51ſt of *Edward* III. and confirmed by *Henry* IV. in the 6th of his Reign. Then *Henry* VI. in the 24th of his Reign, to the Honour of the *Trinity*, gave Licence to Dame *Joan Aſtley*, ſometime his Nurſe, to *Richard Cawood*, and *Thomas Smith*, to found the ſame a Fraternity, perpetually to have a Maſter and two *Cuſtos*, with Brethren and Siſters, *&c.* This Brotherhood was indowed with Lands, more than 30 *l.* by the Year; and was ſuppreſſed by *Edward* VI.

Guild of the Trinity diſſolved.

This Brotherhood conſiſted of a Meſſuage, Houſe and Tenement, called *Trinity Hall*, otherwiſe *The common Hall of the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Trinity*, founded in the Church of St. *Botolph Alderſgate*, and alſo Eight Meſſuages and Tenements, commonly called *The Trinity*, alſo ſituate beneath *Trinity Hall*. They were in the tenure of *Alexander Chapman*, and coming into King *Edward*'s Hands by an Act of Parliament, he granted them to *William Harris*, alias *Somers*, in his ſecond Year.

*J. S.*

In *Trinity Hall* Chappel.

*Orate pro bono ſtatu* Rogeri Ruſſel, *Civis &* Salter. London, *&* Annæ *Uxoris ejus.*

*Pray for the Soul of* Nic. Achele, *&c.*

In the Windows there, ſtood divers Coats of *Cavendiſh*, *Smith*, *William Purchaſe*, Maior of *London*, *Agard*, *Catton*, *&c.*]

Repaired.
*R.*

The Steeple of this Church of St. *Botolph*, being very much decayed and periſhed, was, ſo far as they found it needful, pulled down, and rebuilded with *Portland* Stone, beautified with new Battlements and a Turret. Some part of the Church repaired, and many of the Pews new made. As alſo, a new Clock and Dial (at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners) in the

Year 1627. The Charge of all this amounting to 415 *l.*

*John Wotton*,
*Anthony Germain*, } Churchwardens.

And but three Years before, *viz. Anno* 1624. was a fair new Pulpit ſet up, the Coſt whereof was 35 *l.*]

## *INTERRMENTS.*

Monuments in this Church.

There lie buried here, *John de Bath*, Weaver, 1390.

*Philipat Vine*, Capper, 1396.

*Benet Gerard*, Brewer, 1403.

*Thomas Bilſington* founded a Chauntry there, and gave to that Church an Houſe, called the *Helmet* upon *Cornhill*.

*John Bradmore*, Chirurgeon, *Margaret* and *Katharine* his Wives, 1411.

*John Michael*, Serjeant at Arms, 1415.

*Allen Bret*, Carpenter, 1425.

*Alderſgate Reg. Lond. E. A.*

*Alyn Johnſon*, Citizen and Copperſmith, by his Will dated *Jun.* 16, 1498. gives his Meſſuage, with the Garden, *&c.* in the Pariſh of St. *Bot. Aldrichgate*, to the Parſon of the Pariſh, and his Succeſſors for ever: Upon condition that he and his Succeſſors, and the Warden of the Ornaments of the Church, keep yearly an *Obit* or Anniverſary, on the Day he departed out of the World, for his Soul, the Soul of his Fader and Moder, *&c.*

*Robert Malton*, 1426.

*John Trigilion*, Brewer, 1417.

*John Maſon*, Brewer, 1431.

*Rob. Cawood*, Clerk of the Pipe in the King's Exchequer, 1466.

*Rich. Emmeſey*, *John Walpole*.

*John Hartſhorne*, Eſq; Servant to the King, 1400. And other of that Family, great Benefactors to that Church.

*W. Marrow*, Grocer, Maior, and *Katharine* his Wife, were buried there about 1468.

Dame *Anne Pakington*, Widdow, late Wife to Sir *John Pakington*, Kt. Chirographer of the Court of Common Pleas. She founded Alms Houſes near unto the *White Friers* Church in *Fleetſtreet*. The Clothworkers in *London* have overſight thereof. [Which Dame *Anne* died the 22 *Aug. Ann. Dom.* 1563.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

An antient Tomb in the South Iſle of the Quire.

*Here lye buried the Bodies of* Richard Downis, *and* Joane *his Wife. Which* Richard *deceaſed the day of* 1500. *and the ſaid* Joane *dyed the* 13. *day of* January, 1519.

In the ſame Iſle a plated Grave ſtone.

Hic jacet *Johannes Rukeby*, nuper Civis & Atturnatus *London*, & *Elizabetha* uxor ejus. Qui quidem *Johan.* obiit 1 die Menſis *Septembris*, 1427.

*J. S.* MSS. *Hutton, in Offic. Armor.*

Hic jacet *Catarina Cavendiſh*, quondam Uxor *Wilhelmi Cavendiſh*, nuper de *Cavendiſh* in Com. *Suffolc*, Armigeri. Quæ ob. 12. *Sept. Anno Dom.* 1499.

On the dexter ſide of this Inſcription ſtood a Coat impaled Baron and Femme. 1. The *Cavendiſhes* Coat, being Sable, 3 Bucks Heads attired, Arg. 2. Three Stirrops with their Furniture.

Hic jacet *Alicia* nuper Uxor *Thomæ Cavendiſh*, & de Scaccario excellentiſſimi Principis Regis *Henrici* Octavi. Quæ *Alicia* obiit 12 *Novemb.* 1515.

On the dexter ſide was impaled the Coat of *Cavendiſhes*. And Arg. a Chevron Gules, between 3 Croſſes Croſlets.

*Here lyeth buried under this Stone,* Margaret Candiſh, *late Wife unto* William Candiſh. *Which was one of the Sons of the ſaid* Alice. Margaret *deceaſed the* 26. *of* June, 1540.

A Coat of Arms on the dexter ſide of a Monumental Stone; where is the Picture of a Man in Armour between his two Wives; and theſe imperfect Words only remaining.

- - - - - - *Pet.* of *London* - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - *Noli condemnare redemptos*
- - - - - *nunc Chriſti te petimus* - - -
- - - - - - - - *miſerere quæſumus.*

Upon a little Monument in the Wall, a Shield with three Coats impaled. 1. A Pall of the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*. 2. Argent three Choughs, or Birds Sable. This ſeems to be *Thomas Beckets* Coat. 3. Az. (or rather Argent) a Chevron Gules, charged with 3 Tuns, Or. between as many Garbs.

*Here lyes the Corps of* William Burnels *Wife,*

*That* Conſtance *hight, and* Conſtant *was of* [*Mind*;
*Who willingly did leave this mortal Life,*
*With conſtant hope th' immortal Life to find.*
*Aud now is gone the way that we muſt wend,*
*For Death at length of all things is the end.*

12. of *April*, 1562.

This Epitaph hath two Coats of Arms. On the Dexter, within a Bordure, Gules, ſemy of Plates. The Field, - - - a Lion rampant, parted per Feſſe indented Or and Argent. On the ſiniſter, Baron and Femme. 1. The former Coat. 2. Parted per Feſſe and per Pale, a Bendlet.

There were Coats of Arms in ſeveral Places, as in the Windows, *&c.* of this Church, of *Maſterſon*, *Rawlins*, *Apleton*, *Hartſhorn*, and divers others.]

A Graveſtone in the ſame Iſle of the Quire.

*The Corps of* John Milſam *lyeth here,*
*Who lived Fourеſcore and one yeere.*

*Free of the Notaries he was,*
*a friendly Citizen*;
*And eke a long time in* Guild-Hall,
*an Atturney hath been*:
*Who willingly this mortall life*
*did yeeld with conſtant mind,*
*In perfect hope through Chriſt his Blood,*
*th' immortall life to find.*
*And now is gone the way before,*
*that we alſo muſt wend*;
*For Death is due to every Man,*
*by it all things muſt end.*

January *the* 18. *day,* 1567.
*Out of this life he took the way.*

In the ſame Iſle upon a painted Table.

Domina *Margareta à Lichtervelde*, filia *Johannis* ſupremi *Flandriæ* Prætoris, nupta primùm Nobili viro *Johanni Witts*, Toparchæ Bouchardiriæ, & Franconatus apud *Flandros*, Burghi Magiſtro. Peperit ei *Ferdinandum*, *Jacobum*, & *Margaretam*; ſecundò, D.

Domino *Adolpho* à *Meetkerck* Equiti Aurato, & ſummo *Flandriæ*. Ex quo Mater facta eſt *Edovardi*, *Elizabethæ*, & *Salomes*. Matrona excellentiſſimo ingenio, ornatiſſimis moribus, inſigni pietate, aliiſq; ſummis prædita virtutibus. Marito in utraq; fortuna aſſidua comes, Exiliiq; poſtremi fida ſocia. Vixit Ann. 45. Menſ. 7. dies 14. Piè in Deo obdormivit, Idus *Novembris*; CIↃ.IↃ. X C.IIII. *Londini Anglorum.* His additus eſt tumulus Nobilis viri *Pauli Knibbii*, Sereniſſimi *Daniæ* Regis Conſiliarii, Generi ſupradicti *Adolphi* à *Meetkerck*, qui dum apud Sereniſſimam *Ang.* Reginam dicti Regis Legatum agit *Lond.* Piè defunctus eſt, 8. Id. *Octob.* CIↃ.IↃ.XII.

*Civibus hoſce ſuis*
*poſuit* Van Heilus *honores*:
*Digna horum meritis*
*alii Monumenta reponent.*

*Patience Vaincra.*

*J. S.*

The Coat on the Monument for *Litchterveld*, was Argent, a Chief Ermin de 3 tymb.

For *Witz*, Argent a Feſſe Gules, charged with a Mullet, Or, between 3 Bugles garniſhed Sable.

For *Metkirk*, Gules, two Swords in Salteir, Pomel en bas, arg. Hilts, Pomels, Cr.]

DEO.

A Graveſtone in the ſame South Iſle.

*Here reſteth the Body of* William Purde, *Eſq*; *late Clerke of the Pipe and Privie Seale. Which payed the generall Tribute of Nature, divided from the mundane Vexations by natural death, the* 15 *day of* Auguſt, *the* 31 *yeere, in the reigne of King* Henry *the eighth.*

A Graveſtone in the ſame Iſle.

Hic jacet *Petrus Swift*, de *London*, Generoſ. dum vixit Auditor Eccleſ. Cathedrali D. *Pauli London.* Qui obiit 2 die *Septemb.* An. Dom. 1562. Cujus, *&c.*

*Pars Terreſtris.*

A ſmall Monument on a Pillar in the ſame Ile.

*Joannis Coſton*, Regiſtrarii ſedis Archiepiſcopalis *Cantuar.* Principalis, Almæq; Curiæ *Cant.* de Arcubus *Lond.* Procuratorum generalium unius. Sexaginta octo annos cum multa pietate & probitate ſub Polo prætergreſſus, 3. *Julii*, 1614. animam efflavit, Relictis *Simone* & *Anna*, filio & filia unicis in ſacros cineres redact. ſub pedibus, diem novum expectat.

*Heere lyeth* Robert Greene, *Gentleman, who departed this World on* Thurſday *the twelfth of* November, *and was buried in this Church, upon* Saturday *the fourteenth day of the ſame Moneth*, 1590.

An antient Tomb in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Here under this Tombe lyeth the Body of Dame* Anne Pakington, *Widdow, late Wife of Sir* John Pakington, *Knight, late Chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas. Which Dame* Anne *deceaſed the* 22. *day of* Auguſt, *in the yeere of our Lord God*, 1563.

A ſmall Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Johannes Sotherton*, Baro Scaccarii, ſincera fretus in Deum pietate, ſtudioſa in Principem fidelitate, ſpectata in omnes humanitate & benevolentia, annum ætatis ingreſſus octogeſimum, placidè in Chriſto obdormivit, 26. *Octob.* Anno Domini, 1605. & una cum duabus conjugibus, *Franciſca* & *Maria* caſtiſſ. feminis hic ſepultus.

*Franciſca*, filia & hæres *Johannis Smith*, de *Cromer*, *Norf.* Per quam habuit unum filium *Chriſtopherum.* Obiit *Octob.* 1563.

*Maria* filia *Edovardi Woton*, Medicinæ Doctoris, per quam habuit alterum filium *Johannem*, & unicam filiam *Mariam.* Obiit 10 *Junii.*

*Johan.* primogenitus *Franciſcæ*, unigenitus, *Mariæ* privignus, non ingratus *Chriſtopherus Sotherton* poſuit.

*An. Dom.* 1604. *Martii* 31. *Obiit.*

A ſmall Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Michael Crud*, Divini Verbi Concionator, atque hujus Eccleſiæ Paſtor fidelis, poſt vitam piè geſtam, tam in partibus tranſmarinis, quam in natali ſolo, in Anno ætatis ſuæ quinquageſimo, pacificè dormivit in Chriſto, atque juxta tumulatur, impenſis *Margaretæ* ejus relictæ, quæ hoc fieri in fœlicem Mariti memoriam curavit.

*D. O. M.*

A comely Monument in the End of the Chancel.

*Gulielmo Mill*, Armigero, fide, charitate, & in arduis conſtantia celeberrimo, Marito chariſſimo conjunx amantiſſima, in honoris perpetui teſſeram, Monumentum hoc lugubre mœrens poſuit. Ob. 1608. Ætat. 70.

*Gulielmus* iſte *Croydoniæ* (*Surriæ* Comitatus emporio) natus, *Gulielmi Mill*, & *Hawiſiæ Harwell*, ſecundo genitus, ex antiqua *Millorum* de *Horſcombe* (Agri Governienſis) familia oriundus, liberaliter educatus, Graienſis Hoſpitii Alumnus, in literis fœliciter verſatus, Conſilii Sanctioris in Camera quam Stellarum dictitant Amanuenſis prius per annos quinquaginta, deinde Clericus, & Actuarius ſummus, viginti plus minus ibidem ſuis meritis evaſit. Fratres duos *Nicolaum* & *Johannem* innuptos, *Elizabetham*, *Franciſcam*, *Milicentiam*, *Margaretam*, atque *Annam*, uterinas, & *Margaretam* ſororem habuit. *Margaretam*, *Thomæ Greeke*, Fiſci Regii Baronis, filiam, (*Gulielmi Butleri* viduam) in uxorem grandævus duxit. Tandem *Londini* in Carthuſianis 16 die *Julii*, Anno Verbi incarnati, 1608. Ætatis ſuæ 71. (nulla ſuſcepta prole) vitam ærumnoſam ut Chriſto viveret, piè ſed placidè commutavit.

*Non temerè ferimur,*
*nec nos Fortuna gubernat,*
*Sed, Deus, es vita*
*Dux, es & ipſe via.*

*Fraternæ Pietatis Symbolum.*

A ſmall Monument on a Pillar in the Chancel.

*Johannes Mill*, *Gulielmi* Patris Armigeri, de *Croydon*, filius ſecundo genitus, vita integerrima defunctus hic cælebs requieſcit, corpore autem ſub Marmore illic pulvereſcente; Animus in Cœlis ſecundam per Chriſtum Jeſum repurgatæ carnis aſſumptionem expectat. Obiit 27 die Menſis *Auguſti*, An. Domini, 1595. Ætatis ſuæ 57. *Gulielmo* Fratre primævo atque unico (ſanctioris in Camera Stellata Conſilii Clerico) ſuperſtite.

A fair Pyramide erected againſt a Pillar.

***What Epitaph***
***ſhall we afford this Shrine?***
***Words cannot grace***
***this Pyramid of thine:***
***Thy ſweet Perfections,***
***all ſumm'd up, were ſuch,***
***As Heavens (I thinke)***
***for Faith did thinke too much.***

*Religious Zeale*
*did thy pure Heart command,*
*Pitty thine Eye,*
*and Charity thy Hand.*
*Theſe Graces, joyn'd*
*with more of like degree,*
*Make each Man's Word*
*an Epitaph for thee.*
*Calme was thy Death,*
*well-ordered was thy Life,*
*A carefull Mother,*
*and a loving Wiſe.*
*Aſke any, How*
*theſe Vertues in Thee grew?*
*Thou waſt a* Spencer,
*and a* Mountague.

Katharina Mountague *obiit* 7 *die* Decembris, *Anno Domini*, 1612.

A fair Tomb of whiteſtone in the Chancel.

Mortua *Tamworthi*
ſpectas Monumenta, viator?
Quin potius vivus,
diſce, quis ille fuit.
Si proavos quæras,
Generoſo ſanguine ductus,
Uſque per innumeros
invenietur Avos.
Si mores, dicam mores?
nec amantior æqui,
Nec Patriæ quiſquam,
nec probitatis erat.
Si quæ conditio,
(ſi quid ſit laudis in illa)
Vita ſub illuſtri
Principe clara fuit.
Et ſi Principibus
laus eſt placuiſſe probatis,
Laudibus hæc pars eſt
annumeranda ſuis.
Jam volucris ſua luſtra
novem tranſegerat ætas,
Quum Mors hunc ſæva
falce cruenta metat.
Hæc ſatis hoſpes, abi,
nec vivere differ in horas,
Quæ ſua pars hodie,
cras tua forſan erit.

*Obiit* 19 *die* Aprilis, 1569.

Another beautiful Piramide directly oppoſite to the other.

*Johanni Morleio*, Armigero, & *Elizabethæ Wotton* Conjugi, parentibus chariſſimis, *Johannes Morleius* de *Halnaker*, in Comitatu *Suſſexiæ*, Miles, & *Edwardus* filii, pietatis & memoriæ ergo hoc poſuerunt.

Vixerunt Conjuges annos 16. Ille obiit die 20 *Novembris*, 1587. Illa, die 7 *Novemb.* 1603. Tres filios totidemq; filias ſuperſtites reliquerunt: *Johannem, Edwardum, Willielmum, Mariam, Elizabetham*, & *Magdalenam.*

A fair plated Stone under the Communion Table.

*Here under lyeth buried in the Mercy of God, the Body of* Thomas Goodwin, *Eſquire, who married* Anne *the Daughter of* Thomas Peacocke, *by whom hee had iſſue one Daughter, named* Anne. *Which* Thomas *deceaſed the* 27 *day of* January, Anno Dom. 1565.

A fair Graveſtone by the ſaid Table.

Hoc latet in Tumulo
præſtanti corpore Nympha
*Margareta* quidem
repſque parente ſata,
Cenſor erat genitor,
Sponſus venerabilis extat.
*Woodhouſe*; bis decies
quinaque ariſta tulit.
Siſte pedes igitur
ſternis qui buſta prophanus,
Nam Chriſti cupiens;
ſic bonitatis erat.
Vixit & illa piè,
moriens & ſancta vocatur,
Exemplo ſimili
vivere diſce piè.

Another Stone by the ſaid Table.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Frances, *late Wiſe of* John Sotherton, *forraigne Appoſer of the Queenes Majeſties Exchequer; who departed this preſent life in the true faith of Chriſt, the* 20 *of* October, 1563.

Another.

*Barbara Bradburii*
ſimul & *Marianna Someri*,
Progenies pariter
Tumulo conduntur in iſto,
Utraque Conjugio
*Thomæ* conjuncta *Pagetto*,
Una virum moriens
ſeptena in prole reliquit,
Altera fuit ſterilis
parili quoq; tempore conjux.
Ambarum pia vita fuit,
pia morſq; ſecuta eſt.

*Primæ* 24 Februarii, *An. Dom.* 1583.
*Alteræ* Decembris *ultimo*, *Anno* 1598.

A Graveſtone in the North Ile of the Quire.

*Heere lyeth buried the Body of* Thomas Greeke, *one of the Barons of the Queens Majeſties Court of Exchequer; who dyed the* 18 *day of* November, *in the* 20 *yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queene* Elizabeth. *Hee lived* 63 *yeeres.*

Another in the ſame Iſle.

*Here under lyeth buried the Body of* Thomas Neale, *the Sonne of* Francis Neale, *Eſq; one of her Majeſties Auditors of the Exchequer; who deceaſed the* 8. *day of* December, 1597. Ætatis ſuæ 99.

A fair Graveſtone in the ſame North Iſle.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Anne, *Daughter of* John Branche, *Citizen and Draper of* London, *by* Joane *his Wife; Daughter and Heire of* John Wilkinſon, *ſometime Alderman of this Citie. She was married firſt to* Robert Dunne, *and (after his death) to* Richard Stoneley, *Eſquire. By* Dunne *ſhe had three Sonnes; Sir* Daniel Dunne, *Knight, and Doctor of Law, her eldeſt;* Samuel Dunne, *and* William Dunne, *the youngeſt, Doctor of Phyſicke. And by* Stoneley *ſhe had divers Children, whereof two lived to be married;* Dorothie, *to* William Dantrey, *of* Suſſex; Anne, *to* William Higham *of* Eſſex, *Eſquire. Her Life was vertuous and godly, and ſo dyed the eleventh day of* January, An. Dom. 1611. *being of the Age of Fourescore and ſix yeers; having ſeen her Childrens Children, to the fourth Generation. And lyes here buried betweene her Husbands, and among ſome other of her Children, according to her deſire.*

A ſmall Monument in the South Wall in the Body of the Church.

Hic jacet *Suſanna, Andreæ Lionis*, Patria *Garnſeyenſis*, unica filia, uxor *Roberti Creſwell*, alias *Blewmantle*, Proſecutoris ad Arma Sereniſſimæ *Elizabethæ, Angliæ* Reginæ.

*Quæ modo fida Deo,*
*quæ vixit chara marito,*
*Non invita animam*
*Chriſto moribunda reliquit.*

—— 23 Decemb. *Anno Domini*, 1590.

R. A very fair Monument on the South Wall of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

*Viceſſimum tertium ætatis Annum Ingreſſus obiit, viceſſimo quarto die* Novembris, 1616.

Under this, in an Oval, theſe Words.

Percivallo Smalpage, Michaelis *filio* Percivalli *Pronepoti, ex Antiquis Baronum Familiis* Hooe, Wells, & Engane *oriundo, optimæ ſpei Adoleſcenti, Immatura morte ſurrepto, fratri ſuo Chariſſimo, Mæſtiſſima ſoror* Anna *Monumentum hoc amoris & gratitudinis ergo poſuit.*

Upon a Stone in the Chancel is this Inſcription.

*Hic jacet* Jana, *Filia* Arthuri Ducke, *L. L. L. Doctoris, obiit* 1 Aprilis, 1633. *Hi ſequuntur Agnum quocunque ierit.*

On a Stone near to the other, is this Inſcription.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Thomas Gillet, *Gentleman, who deceaſed the* 18 *of* October, 1624.

A very fair Table full of rich Coats of Arms, hanging on a Pillar in the middle Iſle, over againſt the Pulpit, with theſe ſeveral Inſcriptions in it.

1.

Frances Beaumont, *2d Daughter, married to Sir* Woolſton Dyxy, *of the County of* Leiceſter, *Knight.*

2.

Farnham Beaumont, *2d Sonne, married* Luce Dawes, *of* Dawſon *in the County of* Leiceſter.

3.

*Sir* Henry Beaumont, *Knight, eldeſt Sonne, married* Elizabeth, *Daughter of Sir* William Turpin, *of* Knaptoft, *in the County of* Leiceſter, *Knight.*

4.

Thomas Beaumont, *3d Sonne, lives unmarried.*

5.

Anne Beaumont, *3d Daughter, married to Sir* John Dillon *of* Northamptonſhire.

6.

Jane Beaumont, *6th Daughter, married to* William Temple, *of* London, *Merchant.*

7.

Elinor Beaumont, *4th Daughter, lives unmarried.*

8.

Elizabeth Beaumont, *eldeſt Daughter, married to Sir* John Aſhbornham, *of* Aſhbornham *in* Suſſex, *Knight.*

9.

Iſabel Beaumont, *5th Daughter, married to* Hugh Snaſell, *of the County of* Yorke.

10.

Mary Beaumont, *7th Daughter, married to* Richard Paramoure, Eſquire.

*In memory of the religious and vertuous Lady,* Katharine Beaumont, *late Widow of Sir* Thomas Beaumont, *of* Stoughton, *in the County of* Leiceſter, *Knight, Daughter and ſole Heire of* Thomas Farnham, *of* Stoughton *aforeſaid, Eſquire; Who deceaſed on* Aſcenſion day, Anno 1621. *leaving Iſſue, then alive, as above written, three Sonnes and ſeven Daughters.*

*This Table was ſet up out of the Love and true Affection of* Elizabeth, *Lady* Aſhbornham, *Widdow, her eldeſt Daughter,* Anno 1622.

*And* Mary, *one of the Daughters of the aforeſaid Lady* Aſhbornham, *was likewiſe buried in this Church,* November 25. 1619.

A Tomb in the Chancel. *She died a Virgin on* Whitſunday, An. Dom. 1622. *about* 18 *years of Age; and having at her Death a Spiritual Combat with Satan about her Salvation, wherein ſhe prevailing moſt chearfully, departed from Earth to Heaven, to be married to Chriſt Jeſus, the Lord of both.*

At the bottom. The Monument of Mrs. *Judith Plat*, the only Daughter of Sir *Hugh Plat*, Kt. with the Matches of her Anceſtors and near Allies to her Fathers and Mothers ſide. As alſo her Lineal Deſcent from the antient Earls of *Surry, Huntington, Arundel*, and *Cheſter*; and her Spiritual Conqueſt at her Death againſt Satan.

A Tomb in he South Wall. *Neere to this Place lyeth buried the Body of* Pierce Edgecomb, *in the County of* Devon, *Gentleman, who deceaſed the* 8. *day of* July, 1628. *in aſſured hope of a joyful Reſurrection.*

Behold the end of Duſt and Clay,
O thou which liveſt, with living Eye;
Yet doth his Soule for ever raigne
With Chriſt, which he by Faith did gaine.
In Learning he his time did ſpend,
And Vertue was the only end:
So long before his Glaſſe was runne,
With World and Vanity he had done.

*A. E.* Frater ejus.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Chriſtopher Tamworth, *of* Grayes Inne, *in* Holborn, *in the County of* Middleſex, *Eſq;* *3d Son of* Chriſtopher Tamworth, *of* Halſted *in the County of* Leiceſter, *Eſq;* *who died the* 19 *of* Septemb. 1624. *being of the Age of threeſcore and ten yeeres.*

*Tamworth's* great Charity. He having dealt kindly and liberally with his Wife, and many of his Kindred and Friends, and to the Poor of divers Pariſhes, hath alſo by his Will given 20 *l.* of currant Money of *England*, to the Dean and Prebends of the College of St. *Peters* of the City of *Weſtminſter*, in the County of *Middleſex*, to be imployed by them about the Reparations of the ſaid College Church of St. *Peters*.

And 400 Marks, to the intent that with that Money, there ſhould be twenty Marks worth of Lands of Inheritance of yearly Rent to be purchaſed, whereby there may be one in Holy Orders maintained, to ſay Divine Service, ſuch as the Church of *England* ſhall allow of, every work day in the Year, twice perpetually, *viz.* at or about Nine of the Clock in the Morning, and at or about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, in the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolphs* without *Alderſgate, London.*

And 400 *l.* to the end and intent that there would be 20 *l.* of Lands, of annual Revenew of Inheritance by the Year bought with it, to allow perpetually to ſix poor Men, and four poor Widdows paſt labour, dwelling and inhabiting within the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* aforeſaid, 40 Shillings a year apiece, to be paid quarterly, with this limitation, that the ſaid poor People ſhall be bound to repair every work day in the Year, twice a Day, to hear Divine Service in the Pariſh Church aforeſaid, at the Hours and Terms aforeſaid.

And 200 Marks more to purchaſe Lands of Inheritance, of the annual value by the year, of 6 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Maintenance of one within Holy Orders, to ſay Divine Service as aforeſaid, every work day in the Week twice, through the whole year perpetually, in the Pariſh Church of St. *Martens* in *Leiceſter*, in the County of *Leiceſter* aforeſaid, at the Hours and Times afore mentioned.

All which ſaid Sums of Money he willed ſhould be actually and really delivered into the Hands and poſſeſſion of the Dean and Prebends of *Weſtminſter* aforeſaid, within 20 days next immediately after his death, for the performance and uſe afore mentioned, within the ſpace and time of two years at the uttermoſt, after his death.

And having made *Audrey*, one of the Daughters of *Charles Allayne* of the *Mote*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Chriſtopher Allayne*, Kt. his dear and loving Wife, his full Executrix; ſhe faithfully performed the ſame, according to the truſt repoſed on her by her Husband's Will. And in remembrance of him, hath at her own Coſt and Charges erected this Monument.

Perſons buried in St. *Buttolph Alderſgate* Church, of later times, are theſe.

### *Late* INTERRMENTS.

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

In the Chancel. *Francis Bernard*, M. D. a Phyſician in his time of great Fame for Learning. *Ob.* 169$\frac{7}{8}$. Aged 70.

*James Glasbrook*, Eſq; 1655. who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 166 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And *Jane* his Wife, *ob.* 1658.

*Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, of *Honningham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq; *ob.* 1639.

*Thomas Sparrow*, Eſq; *ob.* 1637.

*Elizabeth Puckering*, Widow, late Wife of Sir *Thomas Puckering*, of *Warwickſhire*, Kt. and Bar. *ob.* 1652.

*Elizabeth Kingſland*, Daughter of *Iſaac Kingſland*, Merchant, 1679.

*Iſaac Hodgkin*, Citizen and Vintner, 1686.

*Sarah Stirrop*, Wife of *Nathan Stirrop*, of this Pariſh, 1652. and *Nathan Stirrop*, Eſq; 1656.

*John Coſton*, 1637. and *Frances* his Wife.

*Elizabeth Weſtfield*, Widow of *Thomas Weſtfield*, D. D. late Rector of *Great St. Bartholomew*, *London*, and Biſhop of *Briſtol*; Daughter of Sir *Adolph Meetkirk*, once Preſident of *Flanders*, and *Margaret* his Wife. She died 1653.

At the lower end of the Church, againſt the South Wall, a handſome Monument for Sir *John Micklethwait*, Kt. Phyſician to K. *Charles* II. Preſident of the College of Phyſicians for five Years. Died 1683.

Before the Pulpit, in the middle Ile, is a fair flat Stone, covering the Bodies of *Richard Normanſel*, Son of *Richard Normanſel*, of *London*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife. Who departed the 20th of *July*, 1673. and *Robert Normanſel*, another Son, *Auguſt* the 1675. and *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of the ſame. And *Richard Normanſel*, Eſq; *Nov.* 27. 1694. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *April* the 5th, 1705.

Againſt a Pillar, on a Monument of white Marble, fronting the middle Ile, is this Inſcription.

M. S. *MARIÆ Uxoris* Georgii Buckley, Londinenſis, *quæ poſtquam per univerſam vitam mulieris quietæ; per ſcxennii ſpatium (Amantibus heu! quam breve) Conjugis pientiſſimæ officiis functa eſſet, naſcenti filio Lampada tradidit. Obiit enim puerpera* Julii 20. *Anno Domini* 1677. *Ætatis ſuæ* 35. *Cariſſimæ Uxoris hoc amoris doloriſque non morituri Monumentum* Georgius Buckley, M. P.

Mr. *Richard Chiſwel*, a noted Bookſeller in St. *Pauls* Churchyard, and one of the Proprietors of this Book, lies buried in the North Ile of this Church; and alſo his Father and Mother, *John* and *Margaret Chiſwel*; and his firſt Wife, *Sarah*, Daughter of *John King*. And alſo five Children, who died young; whom he had by *Mary*, Daughter of *Richard Royſton*, Bookſeller, who lies interred in *Chriſt's Church*, *London*. By whom he had likewiſe three Sons more; *John*, who died in *India*, *Richard* and *Royſton*, who ſurvived him. He was born in this Pariſh, *Jan.* 4. 1639. and died *May* 3. 1711. and was a Man worthy of great Praiſe. As a Memorial whereof, his ſaid Son *Richard Chiſwel*, of *London*, Merchant, cauſed a Monument to be erected, which is againſt the Wall in the South Ile.

On the North ſide of the Communion Table.

*Near this Place is depoſited with her Sons and one Daughter, the Body of* Elizabeth, *Wife to Sir* Thomas Richardſon, *of* Honningham, *in the County of* Norfolk, *Kt. eldeſt Daughter of Sir* William Hewitt, *of St.* Martins in the Fields, *in the County of* Middleſex, *Kt. She had* 10 *Children,* 7 *Sons and* 3 *Daughters. She was a fair Pattern for all Women of Honour, Piety, and Religion; Dead, is lamented by all that knew her, principally by her dear Husband, who will ever be ſenſible of ſo irreparable a Loſs. Who hath conſecrated her great Worth to his Memory, and this ſad Monument to the Reader.*

Ob. Jan. 12. 1639. Æt. 32.

Sir *John Micklethwait*'s Monument at the Weſt end of the South Ile, written by *Thomas Flatman*, Eſq.

M. S.

*Heic juxta ſpe plena reſurgendi, ſitum eſt*
*Depoſitum Mortale,*
JOHANNIS MICKLETHWAITE, *Equitis,*
*Sereniſſimo Principi* Carolo II. *à Medicina,*
*Qui cum primis ſolertiſſimus, fidiſſimus, feliciſſimus,*
*In Collegio Medicorum* Londinenſium,
*Luſtrum integrum, & quod excurrit*
Præſidis *Provinciam diligentiſſime ornavit.*
*Et tandem emenſo ætatis tranquillæ ſtadio*
*Pietate ſincera*
*Inconcuſſa vitæ integritate*
*Benignâ morum ſuavitate,*
*Sparſâ paſſim Philanthropiâ*
*Spectabilis;*
*Miſerorum Aſylum,*
*Maritus optimus,*
*Parens indulgentiſſimus,*
*Suorum Luctus,*
*Bonorum omnium Amor & Deliciæ,*
*Septuagenarius Senex,*
*Cœlo maturus,*
*Fato non invitus ceſſit*
*IV. Cal.* Auguſti, *Anno Salutis* MDCLXXXII.
*Cætera loquantur*
*Languentium deploranda ſuſpiria*
*Viduarum ac Orphanorum*
*Propter amiſſum Patronum profundi Gemitus.*
*Pauperumque*
*Nudorum jam atque Eſurientium,*

*Importuna viſcera;*
*Monumenta hoc marmore longe perenniora.*

*Mœrens poſuit pientiſſima Conjux.*

Dr. *Bernard's* Epitaph, on the South ſide of the Communion Table.

*Heic juxta ſitus eſt*
Franciſcus Bernardus, *M. D.*
*Egregium ſui ſeculi Decus,*
*Hujus Civitatis Deliciæ nuper,*
*Nunc Deſiderium;*
*Quippe quæ ſuſpexit vivum,*
*Plorat mortuum;*
*Eum utiq; optimum, & in omni re literaria*
*Verſatiſſimum,*
*Quem ſumma & pene certa*
*Artis medicæ ſcientia,*
*Undique comprobata feliciter,*
*Meritò commendavit omnibus.*
*Obiit ſeptuagenarius*
Feb. 9. 169 .
*Conjunx mœrens poſuit.*

*And alſo* Anne *his Wife*
*Died* April 12. 1708.

In this Church, in a Vault erected for the Interrment of his Family by his Relict, the Lady *Elizabeth Wray*, lies buried the Body of Sir *Daniel Wray*, Kt. who was High Sheriff of *Eſſex*, *A. D.* 1708. He gave yearly, while he liv'd in the Pariſh, Five Pounds to poor Houſekeepers thereof, beſides many private Acts of Beneficence he induſtriouſly concealed; and left 50 *l.* to the Charity Schools. He was a Gentleman of unaffected Piety, invincible Integrity, and extenſive Charity. He died *July* the 2d, 1719. in the 73d year of his Age.

Three Guilds in this Church.
*J. S.*
*H. Trinity.*

There were three Fraternities founded in this Church of St. *Botolph Alderſgate*. One of the Holy Trinity, founded 48 *Ed.* III. 1373. in Honour of the Body of Chriſt, and to maintain 13 Wax Lights burning about the Sepulchre in the time of *Eaſter*, in the ſaid Church; and to find a Chaplain. Their chief Day of Solemnity was on *Trinity* Day, to hear Maſs in honour of the Body of Chriſt, and of the Holy Trinity, and to make their Offerings.

*S. Fabian.*

Another Fraternity founded in this Church, was of St. *Fabian* and *Sebaſtian*. Theſe Brothers and Siſters were to find ſeven round Tapers, of one and twenty Pounds of Wax, to be light all Seven on high Feaſt Days, at all Hours of the Day, in the Worſhip of God and his Mother; and St. *Fabian* and *Sebaſtian*, and of *Alhallows*, and on *Sundays*; and on other ſimple Feaſts two, to be light at the High Maſs.

*S. Katharine.*

The third Brotherhood was of St. *Katharine*. Theſe Brethren were to aſſemble together in this Church, on the Day of St. *Katharine*, and there to hear a Maſs, and offer in the Worſhip of her: and in the Afternoon, or next Sunday following, to chuſe their Maſters for the next Year. They were to find five round Tapers, of twenty pound weight, of Wax, to be light on High Feaſt Days, all five, in all Hours of the Day, in the Worſhip of God, and of his Mother, Maiden *Mary*, and St. *Katharine*, the glorious Virgin and Martyr, and of *All Halwen*, and on Sundays; and on other ſimple Feaſts, two to be light of the Five, at high Maſs.

## *CHARITIES.*

Gifts belonging to this Pariſh.
*J. S.*

The charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh of *Alderſgate*, are theſe that follow; as I tranſcrib'd them from a Book thereof drawn out, and communicated to me by Mr. *Bagford*: Together with the Mention how they are to be diſtributed.

*J. Bagford.*

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
| The Lady *Anne Packington* gave, paid by the Company of Clothworkers, yearly for ever | 13 | 00 | 00 |
| To be diſtributed thus: | | | |
| To five poor needy People, every Sunday in the Year | 04 | 06 | 08 |
| To the Churchwardens and Clark for their pains | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| To the Miniſter, for a Sermon on the Morrow after St. *Bartholomew* Day | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| Then to the Poor of this Pariſh | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| At, or before the Feaſt of the Birth of our Lord, yearly to the ſaid Poor of this Pariſh | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| Then to Twelve poor Children that go to School, or to their Parents | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| *Stephen Scudamore*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave yearly for ever, (paid by the Warden of the Vintners) | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| To buy Fagots in *October* yearly for the Poor. | | | |
| *Robert Cripps*, late Citizen and Brewer of *London*, gave to the Poor for ever (paid by Mr. *Gage* of *Kent*, Mr. *Osbaldſton's* Landlord, and by Mr. *Cripps* in *Kent*) | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| To be given to the Poor of this Pariſh yearly. | | | |
| *Margaret Adams*, late of *London*, Widow, gave to the ſaid Poor for ever (paid by Mrs. *Smith*) | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| To be given at *Chriſtmas* yearly. | | | |
| *Henry Leake*, late of the Borough of *Southwark*, gave yearly | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| To be paid to the Poor of this Pariſh, in or about the Month of *April*, at the diſcretion of the Churchwardens of Saint *Olaves Southwark*, who pay the ſame. | | | |
| *John Morley*, late of this Pariſh, Gent. gave 100 *l.* to the Company of Goldſmiths, *London*, to pay the Churchwardens of this Pariſh yearly for ever | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| To be diſtributed to five poor People every Sunday in the year, 4 *d.* apiece | 00 | 01 | 08 |
| To the Churchwardens and Clerk for their pains | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| To the Miniſter, for a Sermon yearly on *Trinity* Sunday | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| *John Coniers*, late of this Pariſh, Eſq; gave to the Merchant Taylors 100 *l.* to pay yearly to this Pariſh | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| To be diſtributed: | | | |
| To Five poor People, every Sunday, 4 *d.* apiece | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| To the Churchwardens and Clerk for their pains | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| To the Miniſter, for a Sermon on *Rogation* Sunday | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| King *Edward* VI. gave this Pariſh yearly for ever, to be paid out of the Exchequer at *Eaſter* and | | | |

| Donors. | Gifts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | L. | S. | D. |
| St. *Michael* the Archangel, yearly equally | 07 | 00 | 00 |
| *Richard Oſmotherlaw*, late Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, gave yearly to this Pariſh (paid by the Merchant Taylors) | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| To five poor People, every Sunday, 4 *d.* apiece | 00 | 01 | 08 |
| To the Miniſter, for a Sermon the firſt Sunday in *Lent* | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| To the Churchwardens yearly | 00 | 04 | 00 |
| To the Clerk and Sexton, 16 *d.* apiece | 00 | 02 | 08 |
| *Elizabeth Hibbins*, of *London*, Widow, by her laſt Will gave 100 *l.* to this Pariſh, to purchaſe yearly | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| To be given by the diſcretion of the Churchwardens, at *Chriſtmas*, to the Poor of this Pariſh, being Sick or in Diſtreſs. | | | |
| *Jane*, Daughter of *Robert* and *Jane Jenkins*, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh yearly, iſſuing out of the Rents of the Shops | 02 | 13 | 04 |
| To Forty of the ſaid Poor, on *Midſummer* day in the Morning, 12 *d.* apiece | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Miniſter, for a Sermon to be preached | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| To the Clerk and Sexton | 00 | 03 | 04 |
| *William Court*, late of this Pariſh, Gent. gave yearly, iſſuing out of the Rent of five Shops | 00 | 14 | 00 |
| To be paid unto Fourteen poor People on St. *Peter*'s Day, for ever. | | | |
| *Thomas Metcalf*, late of this Pariſh, gave yearly, iſſuing out of the Rents of the five Shops | 00 | 14 | 00 |
| To be paid unto Fourteen poor People upon *All Saints* Day. | | | |
| *William Swaine*, late of this Pariſh, Gent. gave 20 *l.* to pay 26 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly for ever | 01 | 06 | 08 |
| To be diſtributed amongſt the Poor on *All Saints* Day for ever. | | | |
| *Roger Tayler*, of this Pariſh, Gent. gave yearly for ever, iſſuing out of his Houſe in *Alderſgate ſtreet*, where Auditor *Philips* ſometime lived | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Miniſter, for a Sermon on *Maunday Thurſday* | 00 | 07 | 00 |
| To the Clerk and Sexton | 00 | 03 | 00 |
| To Sixty poor People of this Pariſh, that is to ſay, to Twenty of the moſt Needy, 2 *s.* apiece; and to the other Forty, 12 *d.* apiece | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Miniſter and Churchwardens to ſee this performed yearly | 00 | 06 | 00 |
| To the Miniſter and Churchwardens, to be diſtributed as they ſhall think fit | 00 | 04 | 00 |
| *Teddor Roberts*, of this Pariſh, Vintner, gave out of his Houſe in *Alderſgate ſtreeet* | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| To be paid the 17th of *November* to the Poor, by 20 *s.* yearly, till it be beſtowed by the Pariſh Stock, as by Order of Veſtry | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| *Katharine Purdin*, of this Pariſh, gave to the ſaid Poor | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| To be paid the 17th of *November*, to the Poor, by 20 *s.* till it be beſtowed by the Pariſh Stock, as by Order of Veſtry | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| *Margaret Dean* gave to the Poor of this Pariſh, yearly, paid by the Company of Ironmongers | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| To be beſtowed in Faggots to the ſaid Poor, at *Chriſtmas* yearly. | | | |
| *Philip Holman*, of *Broadſtreet*, *London*, gave yearly in his life time, at his pleaſure, to the ſaid Poor | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| To be diſtributed to the Poor of this Pariſh, yearly, about New Years Tide, at the diſcretion of the Churchwardens. | | | |
| *John Wooton*, gave yearly at his pleaſure, in his life time, to the ſaid Poor | 01 | 10 | 00 |
| To be diſtributed to them at Twelfth Tide, at the diſcretion of the Miniſter and Churchwardens. | | | |
| *Humfrey Weſtwood*, Goldſmith, by Will, gave yearly, during the continuance of his Leaſe of the Tenement in *Maidenhead Alley* | 02 | 10 | 00 |
| To be given at *Michaelmas* and *Lady day* to the Poor, during the ſaid Term. | | | |
| *Henry Friar*, Gent. by Will, gave to this Pariſh yearly | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| To be beſtowed on the Poor, at the diſcretion of the Churchwardens, and to be accounted for. | | | |
| *George Allington*, Eſq; by Will gave to this Pariſh | 50 | 00 | 00 |
| To make a Stock for the poor People inhabiting within the ſaid Pariſh. | | | |
| *Richard Budd*, Eſq; by Will, gave to this Pariſh, the Sum of | 30 | 00 | 00 |
| To be a Stock to be yearly paid out for Sea Coals at the beſt hand; and ſo to be ſold again to the Poor of this Pariſh. | | | |
| Sir *Richard Sutton* gave | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| To be beſtowed in the Relief of the Poor of this Pariſh. | | | |
| *Martha Griffin*, Wife of *Chriſtopher Griffin*, by Will, gave yearly | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| To be beſtowed in Coals yearly, for the ſaid Poor for ever. | | | |
| *Richard Gadbury*, late of *Eyworth*, in the County of *Bedford*, Gent. by Will gave yearly, iſſuing out of his Houſe and Land in *Eyworth*, the Sum of | 04 | 06 | 08 |
| To be given to the Miniſter for two Sermons to be preached, one on New years Day, and the other the 26th of *May* yearly | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| To Thirty poor Men and Women of this Pariſh, 12 *d.* apiece upon each of the aforeſaid Days, yearly, after Sermon, at the diſcretion of the Miniſter, Deputy, and Churchwardens | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Clerk, for giving them Notice to be at the ſaid Sermons | 00 | 04 | 00 |
| To the Sexton for tolling the Bell each time | 00 | 02 | 08 |

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
| *Chriſtopher Tamworth*, late of *Grays Inn*, by Will, gave to this Pariſh in Money, to purchaſe Lands - - - - | 33 | 06 | 08 |
| To be given for reading of Divine Service, twice every Week Day, in the Church of St. *Botulph Alderſgate*, by one in Holy Orders - - | 13 | 06 | 08 |
| To ſix poor Men paſt Labour, and to four poor Widows of the ſaid Pariſh, 40 *s.* apiece yearly, amounting to the Sum of 20 *l.* in all - - - - | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| *John Beal*, late of this Pariſh, Printer, gave by Will, for the Benefit of the ſaid Poor - | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| *Henry Smith*, late of *London*, Salter, by Will, and the Procurement of Mr. *Henry Johnſon*, late Deputy of this Pariſh, ſettled on the Poor of this Pariſh, for ever, yearly, out of his Eſtate - | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| *Matthias Kempſter* gave to the ſaid Poor for ever (paid by the Tallow Chaundlers) - | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| A Gentleman unknown, gave to this Pariſh - - | 60 | 00 | 00 |
| To pay to the Poor of this Pariſh, on *Good Friday* - - | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| And for a Sermon on the ſame Day - - - | 01 | 00 | 00 |

A Place in *Alderſgate ſtreet*, called *Trinity Hall*, (formerly, as it ſeems, belonging to the Guild of the *Holy Trinity*) with ſeveral Tenements in *Trinity lane*, belong to this Pariſh; for which they receive divers yearly Rents. And for Seven Inqueſt Men without the Gate, ſitting every Year in *Trinity Hall*, upon the Wardmote Inqueſt, the Pariſh receives 7 *s.* yearly.

Divers conſiderable Rents alſo, for Tenements, Shops, and other yearly Profits iſſuing thereout, belong to this Pariſh. The chiefeſt is the Church Houſe, where ſometime Sir *Henry Martin* dwelt; and after, one Mr. *Hills*: For which 60 *l.* Rent *per Ann.* was paid.]

There be two Tables of *BENEFACTORS* in the South Ile.

*To the Boys School of this Pariſh.*

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *Richard Chiſwel*, late of this City, Bookſeller, beſide his Charity to this School in his Life time, did at his Death give | 25 | 00 | 00 |
| *Thomas Turner*, Gent. of this Pariſh, gave at his Death - | 15 | 00 | 00 |
| *William Bridges*, Eſq; of this Pariſh, gave at his Death | 10 | 00 | 00 |

*To the Girls School of this Pariſh.*

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *Richard Chiſwel*, abovesaid, beſides his Charity to this School in his Life time, did at his Death give - - | 25 | 00 | 00 |
| *Thomas Turner*, Gent. of this Pariſh, gave at his Death - | 15 | 00 | 00 |
| *William Bridges*, Eſq; of this Pariſh, gave at his Death - | 10 | 00 | 00 |

Three other Tables of *BENEFACTORS* in the ſame Ile.

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. *Chriſtopher Almond* gave, *An.* 1706. - - | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Mary Symcotts*, jun. gave, *Febr.* 1707. - - | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Rob. Jones*, of this Pariſh, gave *An.* 1707. - - | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Hannah Jones*, Widow, gave 20 Guineas to the Charity School in this Pariſh, for 50 poor Boys, for Incouragement and Example, *Nov.* 1705. - | 21 | 10 | 00 |
| She alſo gave more, *June* 1706. | 10 | 15 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Hannah Jones*, Widow, gave more *Jan.* 1707. 10 Guineas | 10 | 15 | 00 |
| She alſo gave more at her Death, 1713. - - | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| *William*, Son of Mr. *John Cammel* - - - - - | 05 | 00 | 00] |

Now for the Modern State of this Ward. To begin with the Places within the Wall.

*Foſter lane.* *Adam's Court.* *Prieſt's Alley or Court.* *Roſe and Crown Court.* *St. Leonard Foſter lane* Church.

*Foſter lane*, a Place of a good reſort for Silver Smiths, who forge and work Plate for the Goldſmiths, who ſell it. The South end next unto *Cheapſide*, that is, two Houſes Northwards from St. *Vedaſt*, or St. *Foſters* Church, is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within; and all the reſt of the Weſt ſide, is in the Liberty of St. *Martins le Grand*, as far as *Bell Court*: So that only part of the Eaſt ſide is in this Ward. In this Lane are theſe Places; *Adam*'s *Court*, but ſmall, ſeated over againſt the Church. *Prieſt's Court*, or *Alley*, very long and ordinary, with a paſſage into *Gutter lane*, through the *Half Moon* Tavern. *Roſe and Crown Court*, pretty good, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Dark Entry*, very ordinary, gives a paſſage into St. *Martins le Grand*. On the North ſide of this Entry, was ſeated the Pariſh Church of St. *Leonard Foſter lane*; which being conſumed in the Fire of *London*, is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to *Chriſt Church*; and the Place where it ſtood, is incloſed within a Wall, and ſerveth as a Burial Place for the Inhabitants of the Pariſh.

Three Tenements for the Poor of St. *Martins.*

Sir *John Trott*, of *Laverſtock* in *Flintſhire*, Baronet, gave 200 *l.* towards the rebuilding of three Tenements for the uſe of the Poor of St. *Martins le Grand*, in this Pariſh.

*Carey lane.* *Bell Court.* *Three Crown Court.* *Goldſmiths Hall.*

*Carey lane*, falls into *Gutter lane*, a Place of ſome Trade for Silver Smiths. *Bell Court*, a large open place, with good Houſes, well inhabited; hath a paſſage with a Free ſtone Pavement into St. *Martins le Grand*. *Three Crown Court*, both ſmall and ordinary, ſeated near unto *Bell Court*. *Goldſmiths Hall*, ſeated at the corner of this Lane, turning into *Maiden lane*, the back part being in *Gutter lane*; a very handſome new Brick Building, with an open ſquare Court within. Before its rebuilding it was not ſo large. Over againſt this Hall is a fair large Houſe, now made uſe of for refining of Silver.

*Maiden lane.* St. *John Zacharys* Church.

*Maiden lane*, formerly *Engain lane*, a good handſome well built and inhabited Street; the Eaſt end falleth into *Woodſtreet*, but hath no more in this Ward, than unto *Staining lane*. At the North Weſt Corner, over againſt *Goldſmiths Hall*, ſtood the Pariſh Church of St. *John Zachary*, which ſince the dreadful Fire is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united unto St. *Anns Alderſgate*; and the Ground on which it ſtood, incloſ'd within a Wall, ſerving as a burial Place for the Pariſh.

Near unto this Churchyard, is a curious ſpatious Houſe, with a large Court Yard, handſomely paved with Free ſtone, formerly the Seat of Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Kt. Lord Maior 1666. and now the Seat of *Richard Levet*, Eſq; one of the Deputies of the Ward; Son of Sir *Richard Levet*, Kt. Lord Maior in the Year 1700. in which Houſe, being large enough, he kept his Maioralty. On the ſame ſide, but beyond *Staining lane*, is ſeated *Haberdaſhers Hall*, a large Building; which is in part of this Lane, but in *Cripplegate* Ward.

*Staining lane.*
*St. Mary Staining Church.*

*Staining lane*, the Eaſt ſide, which joineth unto *Haberdaſhers Hall*, is in *Cripplegate* Ward. At the upper end of the Lane, was the Church of St. *Mary Staining*, which Church is not rebuilt ſince the Fire of *London*; but the Pariſh united unto St. *Michael Woodſtreet*, and the Ground incloſed within a Wall, for the burial of the Dead for the Pariſh.

*Gutter lane.*

*Gutter lane* hath the Weſt ſide, from the corner of *Maiden lane*, unto *Carey lane*, in this Ward; and the Eaſt in *Cripplegate* Ward.

*Noble ſtreet.*
*Lillypot lane.*
*Oate lane.*
*White Horſe Court.*
*DolphinCourt.*
*Coachmakers Hall.*
*Fitches Court.*
*Hides Court.*

*Noble ſtreet*, pretty long, and indifferently well inhabited; the end next to *Foſter lane* being eſteemed the beſt. In this Street are theſe Places of Name. *Lilly pot lane*, but ordinary; falls into *Staining lane*, as doth *Oat lane*, alſo but ſmall. Betwixt theſe two Lanes is *White Horſe Court*, pretty open, but ordinary. *Dolphin Court*, very ſmall, ſeated oppoſite to *Oat lane*. A little more Northwards, is *Coachmakers Hall*, a handſome Building. *Fitches Court*, a good handſome broad place, with a Free ſtone Pavement; hath pretty good Houſes, with Inhabitants anſwerable. At the upper end is an old Timber Houſe, where formerly *Titchborn*, ſometime Alderman and Lord Maior, dwelt. This Houſe ſtrangely eſcaped burning in the dreadful Fire of *London*, when all the Houſes round about it were quite conſumed. *Hides Court*, but ſmall.

*St. Olaves Silverſtreet Church.*

St. *Olaves Silverſtreet* Church, was ſeated on the North Weſt Corner of this Street; not rebuilt ſince its burning in the great Fire of *London*; and the Pariſh is united to St. *Albans Woodſtreet*.

*St. Anns lane.*
*St. Anns Alley.*
*St. Anns Church.*

St. *Anns lane*, a place of ſome Trade, lieth betwixt *Foſter lane* and St. *Martins le Grand*, near *Alderſgate*. About the middle of this Lane, on the North ſide, is St. *Anns Alley*, having a Free ſtone Pavement, which leadeth to St. *Anns* Church, and from thence into *Noble ſtreet*, ſevering the Church from the Churchyard. Since the Fire of *London*, in which it was conſumed, it is rebuilt very handſome and neat, the Front facing Southward, all of rubbed Brick: To which is united the Pariſh of St. *John Zachary*.

*St. Martins le Grand.*

*St. Martins le Grand* lies Weſt out of St. *Anns Lane*; now much inhabited by Shoemakers.

It is a Place which yet claimeth Privileges, and belonging to the City of *Weſtminſter*, at the Election of *Burgeſſes* of Parliament for that City, the Inhabitants of *St. Martins* have their Voices; and although within the City of *London*, and Ward of *Alderſgate*, yet it is exempt from their Juriſdiction. In this Liberty they ſtill have a Priſon, and a Bailiff, and keep Courts for mean Actions. Its Bounds and extent appear by the prick'd Lines in the Map, ſevered from the Ward of *Alderſgate*. It contains but one principal Street, and that is called St. *Martins le Grand*; which cometh out of *Blowbladder ſtreet*, by the Weſt end of *Cheapſide*, and runneth to *Alderſgate*. But this Liberty runneth but to *Bell Court*, near unto St. *Anns lane*. And all from *Bell Court* unto *Alderſgate*, is in *Alderſgate* Ward, and out of this Liberty. This Street is a Place of a conſiderable Trade, it is a great Thoroughfare, and its Houſes well built.

*Round Court.*
*Dark Entry.*
*Mould makers Rents.*
*New Rents.*
*Great Deans Court.*
*Little Deans Court.*
*George ſtreet.*
*St. Johns Alley.*
*Chriſtophers Alley.*
*Four Dove Court.*
*Kings Head Court.*
*Angel ſtreet.*

In this Liberty are theſe Courts and Places of Name: *Round Court*, pretty large, with a handſome Free ſtone Pavement, the part towards St. *Martins* being a handſome ſquare Court. It hath a paſſage into *Blow-bladder ſtreet*, which is taken up by Milleners, Sempſtreſſes, and ſuch as ſell a ſort of Copper Lace, called *St. Martins Lace*, for which it is of Note. Out of this Court is an Alley which leadeth into the *New Rents*, which alſo cometh into St. *Martins* Street; and at the upper end are two Paſſages into *Foſter lane*, one of which goeth into a place called the *Dark Entry*, by St. *Leonard Foſter lane* Churchyard. *Mouldmakers Rents*, an indifferent open Place; out of which are ſeveral paſſages, as into *New Rents*, *Deans Court*, and *George ſtreet*. *New Rents*, a pretty handſome Street, which comes out of St. *Martins* Street; and at the upper end is the *Swan Tavern*. *Great Deans Court*, a good open Place, pretty well built and inhabited; hath a paſſage into *Mouldmakers Rents* or *Row*, and another into *George ſtreet*. In this Court is another ſmall one, called *Little Deans Court*, which is but very ordinary. *George ſtreet*, of which there are two; the one leading into *Foſter lane*, and the other into *Round Court*. St. *John's Alley*, very ordinary. *Cock Alley*, hath a narrow Entrance which leads into an open Place with a Free ſtone Pavement, indifferent good. *Chriſtophers Alley*, hath a Free ſtone Pavement, pretty good; which at the upper end hath a Door into the *Bagnio*. *Four Dove Court*, an indifferent open Place, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Kings Head Court*, a good handſome Place, well built and inhabited, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Angel Alley*, pretty good; the upper end falls into *Butcher Hall Lane*. Of this Street, that part within this Liberty, goeth no farther than *Kings Head Court*; the reſt of this Street is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within.

*Bull and Mouth ſtreet*
*Bull and Mouth Inn.*

*Bull and Mouth Street* goeth out of St. *Martins le Grand*, and runneth up to *Butcher Hall Lane*; but it hath no more in this Ward, than a little Weſtwards of the *Bull and Mouth Inn*, which is large, and well built, and of a good Reſort by thoſe that bring *Bone Lace*, where the Shopkeepers and others come to buy it. The *Fountain* Tavern, which hath a back Door into St. *Anns Lane*, is ſeated near unto *Alderſgate*. And in this part of St. *Martins*, is a noted Meeting Houſe of the Quakers, called the *Bull and Mouth*; and where they met long before the Fire.

*Alderſgate ſtreet.*
*Dorcheſter Houſe.*
*London Houſe.*
*Thanet Houſe.*

*Alderſgate ſtreet*, very ſpacious and long; and although the Buildings are old, and not uniform, yet many of them are very good, and well inhabited; and of the principal of them, two are very large, the one formerly called *Dorcheſter Houſe*, as being the Seat of the late Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*; and *Peter Houſe*, as belonging once to the Lord *Peters*; Now called *London Houſe*, being at preſent the Seat of the Biſhop of *London*. The other *Thanet Houſe*, as belonging to the Earl of *Thanet*, the greateſt part of which is now converted into Tenements; amongſt which is a very hand-

*Caſtle Inn.*
*Harrow Court.*
*Cooks Hall.*
*Cock and Bottle Court.*
*Ball Alley.*
*Golden Lion Court.*
*Deputies Court.*
*Nettleton Court.*
*Maidenhead Court.*
*George Inn.*
*Trinity Court.*
*Weſtmoreland Alley.*
*Angel Alley.*
*Horn Alley.*
*Cockpit Yard.*
*Cradle Court.*
*Black Horſe Alley.*
*Black Horſe Court.*
*Half Moon Court.*
*Half Moon Alley.*
*Tongues Court.*
*Lauderdale Houſe, or Court.*
*Hare Court.*
*Pauls Alley.*
*Bell Inn.*
*Sun Tavern.*

ſome built Inn. This Street runneth Northwards unto the end of *Barbican* on the Eaſt ſide, and *Long lane* on the Weſt; where *Goſwel ſtreet* begins. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, and for the deſcribing them, I ſhall begin at *Alderſgate*. *Caſtle Inn*, very large, and of a conſiderable reſort. In the Yard are ſeveral good Houſes for private Families: and out of this Yard, is a paſſage into *Jewen ſtreet*. *Harrow Court*, very ſmall and indifferent. *Cooks Hall*, ſeated over againſt *Little Britain*. *Grey Hound Court*, very mean and ordinary. *Cock and Bottle Court*, poor and ordinary. *Ball Alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Golden Lion Court*, very well built and inhabited on the North ſide, the Eaſt ſide being open and airy, with Gardens. *Deputies Court*, or *Roſe and Rainbow Court*, but ordinary. *Nettleton Court*, pretty large, but ordinary Buildings. *Maidenhead Court*, large, but indifferent built, with a paſſage into *Crowders Well Alley*; from whence one may go into *Jewin ſtreet*, in *Cripplegate* Ward. *George Inn*, formerly the *White Hart Inn*, very large, and convenient for the reception of Coaches, Waggons, and Travellers. It hath Galleries that lead to the Chambers, as cuſtomary in many great Inns. There is in *Thanet Houſe*, which adjoineth to this Inn, a Lace Chamber of very good reſort for Buyers and Sellers; and the Inn has moſt of the Trade which formerly did belong to the *George* in *Little Britain*. *Trinity Court*, pretty open, but indifferently built. *Weſtmoreland Alley*, or the *Paved Alley*, as paved with Free ſtone; the paſſage leading through *Weſtmoreland Court* into St. *Bartholomew's Cloſe*. *Angel Alley*, large, and ſomething narrow towards the upper end; where it hath a paſſage into *Horn Alley*, an open place, very long, with low Buildings. About the middle it hath a paſſage into *Cockpit Yard*, pretty well built, which gives an Entrance into *Jewen ſtreet*; and that falleth into *Redcroſs ſtreet*, near unto St. *Giles Cripplegate* Church; and this is a Street very well built and inhabited: But of this Street there is no more in this Ward than *Cockpit Yard*, the reſt and greateſt part being in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Cradle Court*, a good handſome open Place, well built, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Black Horſe Alley*, but ſmall, and ordinary. *Black Horſe Court*, alſo ſmall. *Half Moon Court*, a little open, but mean. *Half Moon Alley*, but narrow, hath a paſſage through the *Half Moon* Tavern into St. *Bartholomew's Cloſe*. *Tongue's Court*, very ſmall, with old Buildings. *Lauderdale Houſe*, or *Court*, a good large old Building, with a Free ſtone Court before it. *Hare Court*, open for Carts, at the upper end it falls into *Pauls Alley*, and ſo into *Redcroſs ſtreet*. *Bell Inn*, of a pretty good reſort for Waggons with Meal, &c. The *Sun Tavern*, very large, and of a good Trade.

*Goſwel ſtreet.*
*Cock Inn.*
*Devonſhire Court.*
*Red Lion Inn.*
*Beggers Lane.*
*Three Cups Inn.*
*White Horſe Yard.*
*Vine Yard.*
*Fanns Alley.*
*Bridgwater ſtreet.*

*Goſwell ſtreet*, begins at *Barbican*, where *Alderſgate ſtreet* ends, and runs up to the *Bars*, in this Ward, and much further Northwards beyond *Old ſtreet*. The Street is broad, but meanly built and inhabited, eſpecially beyond the Bars. In this Street within the Bars, are theſe Courts and Places of Name: *Cock Inn*, hath a good Trade, and reſorted unto by Waggons that bring Meal, and other Goods. *Devonſhire Court*, contains two Courts, one within another, and both but ſmall and ordinary. *Red Lion Inn*, of a pretty good Trade, and hath a large Yard for Coach Houſes and Stabling. Through this Yard, is a paſſage into *Charter Houſe Yard*, and another into *Long Lane*. *Beggers Lane*, ſo called, as being the uſual Place for Beggers to ply at; this Place being an open paſſage into the *Charter Houſe Yard*, and ſo unto *Smithfield Bars*, and *St. John ſtreet*; and a great Thoroughfare. *Three Cups Inn*, of no great Trade. *White Horſe Yard*, a large open Place for Stabling and Coach Houſes; and hath in it ſome Dwelling Houſes. *Vine Yard*, pretty large, but of ſmall Account, having old Houſes, and ſome part not built. *Fanns Alley*, juſt without the Bars, as to the Entrance, which is broad enough for Carts, and but indifferently built and inhabited, the South ſide being in this Ward, and the other in the Liberty of St. *Giles Cripplegate*. This Alley hath a paſſage into *Bridgwater Street*, which leads into *Brackley ſtreet*, and ſo into *Litton ſtreet*, and thence into *Golden Lane*; all Places pretty well built with new Brick Houſes, and built on the Ground belonging to the Houſe of the Earl of *Bridgwater*, who reſided there before it was all built into Tenements. But all theſe Streets are in *Cripplegate* Ward.

*Barbican.*
*White Lion Court.*
*Fox and Crown Court.*

*Barbican*, a good large Street, cometh out of the upper end of *Alderſgate ſtreet*, and runneth up to *Redcroſs ſtreet*; a Place of a good Trade for the *Saleſmen* and *Brokers* for Apparel, both old and new. The part of this Street within the Ward is but little, *viz.* from the Corner next to *Alderſgate ſtreet*, unto *White Lion Court* on the North ſide; which is but mean, with decrepid Houſes ready to fall: And *Fox and Crown Court* on the South ſide, which is alſo but ordinary.

*Long Lane.*

*Long Lane*, ſo called for its length, coming out of *Alderſgate ſtreet* againſt *Barbican*, and falleth into *Weſt Smithfield*. A Place alſo of Note for the ſale of Apparel, Linnen, and Upholſters Goods, both Second-hand and New, but chiefly for Old, for which it is of note. This Lane hath but little in this Ward, eſpecially the South ſide; and the North ſide takes in the *Red Lion Inn*, already ſpoken of.

*Little Britain.*

*Little Britain*, comes out of *Alderſgate ſtreet*, by St. *Buttolphs Alderſgate* Church, and runs up to the Pump; where it openeth into a broad Street, and turning Northwards, runneth up to *Duck Lane*; having another turning paſſage to the *Lame Hoſpital*, or St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*. This Street is well built, and much inhabited by Bookſellers, eſpecially from the Pump to *Duck Lane*, which is alſo taken up by Bookſellers for old Books.

St *Buttolphs Alderſgate* Church.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Buttolphs Alderſgate*, ſeated at the end of this Street, next to *Alderſgate ſtreet*, an old Building. This Church was not burnt in the Fire of *London*, 1666.

*George Inn.*

In this Street of *Little Britain*, are theſe Courts and Places of Name. The *George Inn*, which hath alſo a Paſſage into *Alderſgate ſtreet*. It hath for many Years had a very good Trade, and a handſome Lace Chamber; whither Lacemen from *Buckinghamſhire*, and other parts, have brought their Goods to ſell. Several Stage Coaches from *Cheſter*, *Lichfield*, and *Shrewsbury*, us'd to Inn there; as alſo Waggons. But the Innholder being lately removed to the *George* in *Alderſgate ſtreet*, next to that which was formerly *Thanet Houſe*, hath carried moſt of the Trade along with him thither.

*Croſs Keys Court.*

*Croſs Keys Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with good Buildings, and Gardens behind

*Red Croſs Alley.*
*Carpenters Yard.*
*Town Ditch.*
*Pelican Court.*
*Fryers Court*
*Fryers Rents.*
*Axe Yard, or Court.*
*Great Mountague Court.*
*Little Montague Court.*

hind ſome of them. *Red Croſs Alley*, a ſmall and ordinary Place. *Carpenters Yard*, a pretty open Place, which hath a paſſage into *Town-ditch*, being an open Place, belonging to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; which hath good Houſes on the ſide fronting the *Hoſpital*. *Pelican Court*, a large Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited. At the upper end it divides its ſelf into two Courts, and both bear the ſame Name. On the Weſt ſide it hath a paſſage into *Fryers Court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary. *Fryers Rents*, hath a narrow paſſage into a ſmall and ordinary Court. *Axe Yard*, or *Court*, long and narrow, with pretty good Houſes at the upper end. *Great Mountague Court*, a good handſome Place, with a Free ſtone Pavement, pretty well built and inhabited. *Little Mountague Court*, but narrow, with a Free ſtone Pavement.

The Watch.

There are to watch at *Alderſgate*, and other Stands in this Ward, every Night, One Conſtable, the Beadle, and Forty four Watchmen. And in the Liberty of St. *Martins le Grand*, which is in this Ward, Twelve. In all Fifty ſix.

Jury-men.

The Jury-men which are returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in the *Guild Hall*, in the Month of *Auguſt*.]

And thus an end of this Ward, which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one within the Gate, and one without. Common Councilmen, 8. Conſtables, 8. Scavengers 9. For the Wardmote Inqueſt 19, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, 7 *l.* and in the *Exchequer*, 6 *l.* 19 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward, is Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Bart.

# CHAP. VIII.

## FARINGDON WARD INFRA, *or* WITHIN. *Whence ſo called. The Bounds.* St. Peters Cheap. *St.* Foſters. *St.* Nicolas. *The* Grey Friers. Chriſts Church. *St.* Matthew Friday Street. *The* Old Exchange. *St.* Auguſtines. *The Cathedral of* St. PAULS. *The Foundation and Building thereof. St.* Faiths. *Monuments in St.* Pauls. *St.* Martins *by* Ludgate. *The Priſoners there.* Black Friers. *The Liberties thereof. The fatal* Veſper *there. St.* Michael *the* Querne. *St.* Ewins. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Faringdon* Ward *within*.

ON the South ſide of *Alderſgate* Ward, lyeth *Faringdon* Ward, called *Infra*, or *Within*, for a difference from another Ward of that Name, which lieth *without* the Walls of the City, and is therefore called *Faringdon extra*. Theſe two Wards (of old time) were but one, and had alſo but one Alderman; till the 17th of *Richard* II. At which time, the ſaid Ward (for the greatneſs thereof) was divided into twain, and by Parliament ordered to have two Aldermen; and ſo it continueth till this Day. The whole great Ward of *Faringdon*, both *infra* and *extra*, took Name of *William Farendon*, Goldſmith, Alderman of that Ward, and one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1281. the 9th of *Edward* I. He purchaſed the Aldermanry of this Ward, as by this Abſtract of Deeds which I have read thereof, may appear.

*Faringdon extra*, and *Faringdon infra*, all one Ward, and then divided into two by Parliament.

*Faringdon* Ward took that Name of *W. Farendon*.

Thomas de Ardene, *Sonne and Heire to Sir* Ralph Ardene, *Knight, granted to* Ralph le Feure, *Citizen of* London, *one of the Sheriffs in the Year* 1277. *all the Aldermanrie, with the Appurtenances, within the City of* London, *and Suburbs of the ſame, between* Ludgate *and* Newgate, *and alſo without the ſame Gates. Which Aldermanrie,* Ankerinus de Averne* *held during his Life, by the Grant of the ſaid* Thomas de Ardena. *To have and to hold unto the ſaid* Ralph, *and to his Heires, freely without all challenge; yeelding therefore yeerely to the ſaid* Thomas *and his Heires, one Clove (or Slip) of* Gilliflowers, *at the Feaſt of* Eaſter, *for all ſecular Service and Cuſtomes, with warrantie unto the ſaid* Ralph le Feure, *and his Heires, againſt all People, Chriſtians and Jewes, in conſideration of twenty Markes, which the ſaid* Ralp de Feure *did give before hand, in Name of a Gerſum or Fine, to the ſaid* Thomas, *&c. Dated the 5th of* Edward I.

Sir *Ralph Ardene*, Kt. Alderman of that Ward, now called *Faringdon*, in the Reign of *Hen.* III.

* *Ardone*, firſt Edit.

*Witneſſe*, G. de Rokeſley, *Maior*,
R. Arrar, *one of the Sheriffes*,
H. Wales,
P. le Taylor,
T. de Baſſing,
J. Horn,
N. Blackthorn, *Aldermen of* London.

After this, *John le Feure*, Son and Heir to the ſaid *Ralph le Feure*, granted to *William Farendon*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, and to his Heirs, the ſaid Aldermanry, with the Appurtenances; for the Service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of *Edward I.* in the Year of Chriſt 1279. This Aldermanry deſcended to *Nicolas Farendon*, Son to the ſaid *William*, and to his Heirs. Which *Nicolas Farendon*, alſo a Goldſmith, was four times Maior, and lived many Years after. For I have read divers Deeds, whereunto he was a Witneſs, dated the Year 1360. He made his Teſtament, 1361. which was 53 Years after his firſt being Maior; and was buried in St. *Peters* Church in *Cheape*. So this Ward continued under the Government of *William Farendon*, the Father, and *Nicolas* his Son, by the ſpace of Four ſcore and two Years, and retaineth their Name until this preſent Day.

*John le Feure*, Alderman. *W. Farendon*, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of *London*. *Nicolas Farendon*, Alderman and Maior.

*Nicolas Farendon* lived 53 Years after he had been once Maior.

Whereas Maſter *Stowe* ſaith, That *Thomas de Ardene*, Son and Heir to Sir *Ralph Ardene*, Kt. granted to *Ralph le Feure*, Citizen of *London*, and one of the Sheriffs of the ſame City, in the Year 1277. all the Aldermanry, with the Appurtenances within the City of *London*, and Suburbs of the ſame, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*; and alſo without the ſame Gates, *&c.*

Either Mr. *Stowe* was much wronged in information, or elſe it was no true Deed which he ſaw at that time. *A. M.*

I find (to the contrary) by an eſpecial Deed (yet to be ſeen) delivered me by that worthy Favourer of Antiquity, Maſter *John Williams*, Goldſmith, all the former Deed, *verbatim*, to be granted by *William de Farendon*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*; (of whom the Ward, both within and without the Gates forenamed, being then but one, and governed by one Alderman only, took Name) to *Nicolas*, the Son of *Ralph de Feure*, Citizen of *London*, in the very ſame manner and form as hath been recited, for a Clove or Slip of *Gilliflowers*, Twenty Pounds, and not Marks, given for a *Gerſum*, or Fine; and the very ſame Warranty or Defence againſt all People for ever.

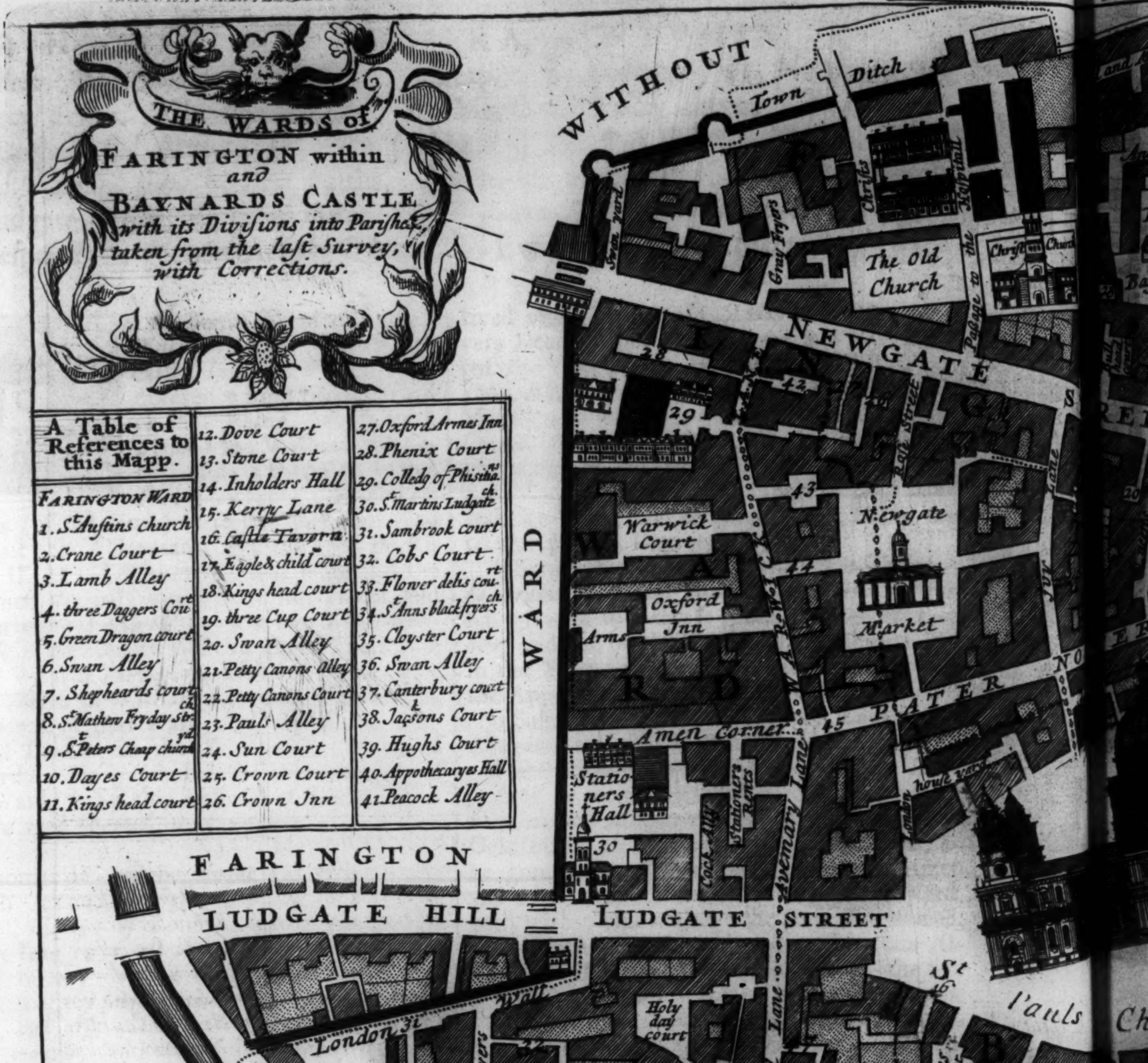
Mr. *John Speed* can teſtify this to be true; for I brought the ſealed Deed to him, and to divers other beſide, who can bear me Witneſs, that herein I do no way deprave Mr. *Stowe*, but ſet down the Truth, as I received it. *A. M.*

To which Deed, ſealed with his own Seal, as he calleth it, being the very ſame of the Goldſmiths Arms, yet ingraved about in this manner: *Sigilli Will. de Farndon*; he nameth as Witneſſes, *Domino Joh. le Bretonn, Milite, tunc Cuſtode London, Elia Ruſſel*, and *Henry le Bole, tunc Vicecom. London*; *Steph. Aſſewy, Joh. de Bachkewelle, Roberto de Baſing, Will. de Bettune, Rad. le Blund, Walt. de Finchingfeld, Joh. de Blund, Thoma de Eſtanes, Richardo Aſſewy, & multis aliis.*

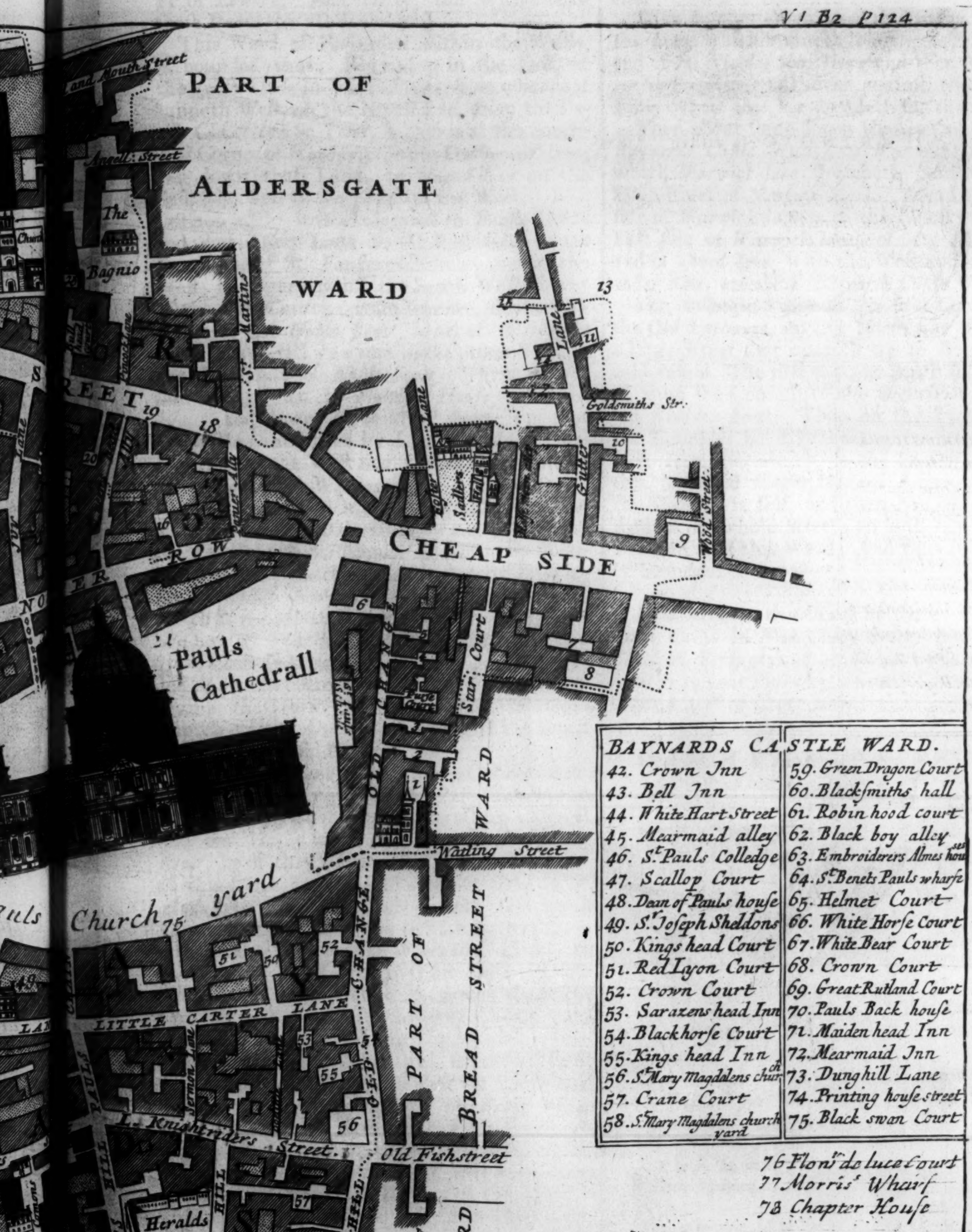
*Anno Reg. Ed. fil.*
*R. Hen. xxi.*

Since *A. M.* hath inſerted a Paragraph or two, to charge Mr. *Stow* as impoſing upon himſelf, and upon his Readers, a falſe Deed; I muſt ſubjoin a Word or two, by the way, in his Vindication. For if it appears that the Deed that *Stow* produced, and the Deed that *A. M.* produceth againſt him, were two ſeveral and diſtinct Deeds of the Conveyance of the ſame Aldermanry, then *Stow*'s Credit ſtands fair. That they were two ſeveral and diſtinct, is evident from the different Conveyers, and the different Perſons to whom it was convey'd; *Viz. Thomas le Ardene* to *Ralph le Feure*, in *Stow*'s Deed; *Will. Farendon*, to *Nicolas*, Son of *Ralph le Feure*, in *A. M*'s. Deed. Beſides, the different

*Stow* vindicated in this Deed. *J. S.*


THE WARDS of
FARINGTON within
and
BAYNARDS CASTLE
with its Divisions into Pariſhes,
taken from the laſt Survey,
with Corrections.
A Table of References to this Mapp.
FARINGTON WARD
1. Sᵗ. Auſtins church
2. Crane Court
3. Lamb Alley
4. three Daggers Courᵗ
5. Green Dragon court
6. Swan Alley
7. Shepheards court
8. Sᵗ. Mathew Fryday Strᵗ ch
9. Sᵗ. Peters Cheap church yd
10. Dayes Court
11. Kings head court
12. Dove Court
13. Stone Court
14. Inholders Hall
15. Kerry Lane
16. Caſtle Tavern
17. Eagle & child court
18. Kings head court
19. three Cup Court
20. Swan Alley
21. Petty Canons alley
22. Petty Canons Court
23. Pauls Alley
24. Sun Court
25. Crown Court
26. Crown Inn
27. Oxford Armes Inn
28. Phenix Court
29. Colledg of Phisitians
30. Sᵗ. Martins Ludgate ch.
31. Sambrook court
32. Cobs Court
33. Flower de lis court
34. Sᵗ. Anns blackfryers ch.
35. Cloyster Court
36. Swan Alley
37. Canterbury court
38. Jacksons Court
39. Hughs Court
40. Appothecaryes Hall
41. Peacock Alley
WITHOUT
Town Ditch
Swan yard
Gray Fryers
Christs Hospitall
The Old Church
Christ Church
Passage to the
NEWGATE
STREET
Warwick Court
Oxford Inn
Arms
Newgate
Market
WARD
Lane
PATER NO
Amen Corner
Stationers Hall
Stationers Rents
Cock Alley
Avemary Lane
London house yard
FARINGTON
LUDGATE HILL
LUDGATE STREET
Sᵗ Pauls Ch
London Wall
Fryers
Holy day court
SHOE MAKERS ROW
Creed Lane
Dean's Court
GREAT CARTER LA
Church Entry
Wardrobe Court
Puddle dock hill
HILL
ADDLE
G. Knightriders
Glass house yard
Kings Printing house
Sᵗ. Andrews Church
Doctors Comons
Scotch Hall
Water Street
Bristol Street
Queens Court
Puddle dock
THAMES STREET
73
Baynards Castle
Castle Street
74
77
THE NEW CANALL
Ditch
PART OF
A Scale of 400 feet
100 200 300 400
W S E
The River of Thames
Black Fryers Stairs
Puddle Dock

V1 B2 P124


PART OF
ALDERSGATE
WARD
and Mouth Street
Anvil Street
The Bagnio
Church
St. Martins
Goldsmiths Str.
Lane
Gutter
Wood Street
CHEAP SIDE
ROW
Pauls Cathedrall
Star Court
OLD CHANGE
Watling Street
PART OF BREAD STREET WARD
Church yard
LITTLE CARTER LANE
Knightriders Street
Old Fishstreet
Heralds Office
PARTS HILL
PETERS HILL
BENNETS HILL
LAMBETH HILL
PART OF HITH WARD
THAMES STREET
QUEEN
Trig Lane
Trig Stairs
Wharfe
BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD.
42. Crown Inn
43. Bell Inn
44. White Hart Street
45. Mearmaid alley
46. St. Pauls Colledge
47. Scallop Court
48. Dean of Pauls houſe
49. Sr. Joseph Sheldons
50. Kings head Court
51. Red Lyon Court
52. Crown Court
53. Sarazens head Inn
54. Blackhorſe Court
55. Kings head Inn
56. St. Mary Magdalens church
57. Crane Court
58. St. Mary Magdalens church yard
59. Green Dragon Court
60. Blackſmiths hall
61. Robin hood court
62. Black boy alley
63. Embroiderers Almes houses
64. St. Benets Pauls wharſe
65. Helmet Court
66. White Horſe Court
67. White Bear Court
68. Crown Court
69. Great Rutland Court
70. Pauls Back houſe
71. Maiden head Inn
72. Mearmaid Inn
73. Dunghill Lane
74. Printing houſe street
75. Black swan Court
76 Flower de luce Court
77 Morris' Wharf
78 Chapter Houſe

different Sums of Money paid, in the one 20 Marks, in the other 20 *l.* The different Dates, in the one it is the 5 of *Edw.* in the other, the 21 of *Edward.* And laſtly, the Witneſſes to theſe Deeds are all different.]

The Bounds.

This Ward of *Faringdon* within the Walls, is bounded thus: Beginning in the Eaſt, at the great Croſs in Weſt *Cheap*; from whence it runneth Weſt, on the North ſide, from the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter*, which is at the South-weſt Corner of *Woodſtreet*, unto *Gutherons lane*; and down that Lane, to *Hugon lane* on the Eaſt ſide, and to *Kery lane* on the Weſt.

Then again into *Cheape* and to *Fauſter lane*; and down that Lane on the Eaſt ſide, to the North ſide of St. *Fauſters* Church; and on the Weſt, till over againſt the South Weſt Corner of the ſaid Church; from whence, down *Fauſter lane*, and *Noble ſtreet*, is all of *Alderſgate ſtreet* Ward, till ye come to the Stone Wall in the Weſt ſide of *Noble ſtreet*. Then by the ſaid Wall, down to *Windſor Houſe*, or *Nevils Inn*; and down *Monks Well ſtreet*, on that Weſt ſide; and then by *London Wall*, to *Cripplegate*, and the Weſt ſide of that ſame Gate, is all of *Faringdon* Ward.

Then back again into *Cheape*; and from *Fauſter lane* end, to St. *Martins lane* end; and from thence through St. *Nicolas Shambles*, by *Pentecoſt lane*, and *Butchers Alley*; and by *Stinking lane*, through *Newgate Market* to *Newgate*. All which is the North ſide of *Faringdon* Ward.

Then on the South, from againſt the ſaid great Croſs in *Cheape*, Weſt from *Friday ſtreet*; and down that Street on the Eaſt ſide, till over againſt the North-eaſt Corner of St. *Matthews* Church; and on the Weſt ſide, till the South Corner of the ſaid Church.

Then again along *Cheape* to the *Old Exchange*; and down that Lane, on the Eaſt ſide, to the Pariſh Church of St. *Auguſtine*. Which Church, and one Houſe next adjoining in *Watheling ſtreet*, be of this Ward. And on the Weſt ſide of this Lane, to the Eaſt Arch or Gate by St. *Auguſtines* Church, which entreth the South Church yard of St. *Pauls*; (which Arch or Gate was builded by *Nicolas Farendon*, about the Year 1361.) And within that Gate on the North ſide, to the Gate that entreth the North Church yard; and all the North Church yard is of this *Farendon* Ward.

St. *Auguſtines* Gate.

Then again into *Cheap*, and from the North end of the *Old Exchange*, Weſt by the North Gate of *Pauls* Church yard, up *Pater noſter Row*, by the two Lanes out of *Pauls* Church yard; and to a Sign of the *Golden Lyon*, which is ſome twelve Houſes ſhort of *Ave Mary lane*; the Weſt ſide of which Lane is of this Ward.

Then at the South end of *Ave Mary Lane*, is *Creed Lane*, the Weſt ſide whereof is alſo of this Ward.

Now betwixt the South end of *Ave Mary lane*, and the North end of *Creed lane*, is the coming out of *Pauls* Church yard, on the Eaſt, and the High ſtreet called *Bowyer Row*, to *Ludgate*, on the Weſt ſide; which Way to *Ludgate* is of this Ward. On the North ſide thereof is St. *Martins* Church; and on the South ſide, the Turning into the *Black Friers*.

Now to turn up again to the North end of *Ave Mary lane*, there is a ſhort Lane, which runneth Weſt ſome ſmall diſtance, and is there cloſed up with a Gate into a great Houſe; and this is called *Amen Lane*.

*Amen Lane.*

Then on the North ſide of *Pater noſter Row*, beginning at the Conduit, over againſt the *Old Exchange lane* end, and going Weſt by St. *Michaels* Church; at the Weſt end of which Church, is a ſmall paſſage through toward the North. And beyond this Church ſome ſmall diſtance, is another Paſſage, which is called *Panier Alley*, and cometh out againſt St. *Martins* Lane end.

*Panier Alley*

Then further Weſt in *Pater noſter Row*, is *Ivy lane*, which runneth North, to the Weſt end of S. *Nicolas Shambles*; and then Weſt *Pater noſter Row*, till over againſt the *Golden Lion*, where this Ward endeth for that Street.

*Ivy Lane.*

Then about ſome dozen Houſes (which is of *Baynards Caſtle* Ward) to *Warwick lane* end; which *Warwick lane* ſtretcheth North to the High ſtreet of *Newgate Market*. And the Weſt ſide of *Warwick lane* is of this Ward: For the Eaſt ſide of *Warwick lane*, of *Ave Mary lane*, and of *Creed lane*, with the Weſt end of *Pater noſter Row*, are all of *Baynards Caſtle* Ward.

*Warwick-Lane.*

Yet, to begin again at the ſaid Conduit by the *Old Exchange*, on the North ſide thereof is a large Street that runneth up to *Newgate*, as is aforeſaid. The firſt part, or South ſide thereof, from the Conduit to the Shambles, is called *Bladder ſtreet*. Then on the back ſide of the Shambles be divers Slaughter-houſes, and ſuch like, pertaining to the Shambles; and this is called *Mount Godard ſtreet*. Then is the *Shambles* it ſelf, and then *Newgate Market*. And ſo the whole Street, on both ſides, up to *Newgate*, is of this Ward: And thus it is wholly bounded.

*Bladder ſtreet.*

*Mount Godard ſtreet.*

*Monuments* in this Ward be theſe: Firſt, the great Croſs in *Weſt Cheap ſtreet*, but in the Ward of *Faringdon*; the which Croſs was firſt erected in that Place by *Edward* I. as before is ſhewed in *Weſt Cheap ſtreet*.

Monuments in this Ward. The great Croſs in *Cheap*.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* PETER *in* Cheap.

At the South-Weſt Corner of *Woodſtreet*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter* the Apoſtle, by the ſaid Croſs; a proper Church, lately new builded. *John Sha*, Goldſmith, Maior, deceaſed 1503. appointed by his Teſtament, the ſaid Church and Steeple to be new builded of his Goods, with a flat Roof. Notwithſtanding, *Thomas Wood*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1491. is accounted a principal Benefactor, becauſe the Roof of the middle Ile is ſupported by Images of Woodmen.

S. Peter in *Cheape.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhoners, in the Years of our Lord 1616, and 1617.

Repaired. *R.*

*James Ridgeard*, } Churchwardens.
*Walter Eldred*,

The Charge of it amounting to 314. *l.*]

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire, but not rebuilt.

### INTERRMENTS.

I find to have been buried in this Church, *Nicolas Farendon*, Maior, *Richard Hadley*, Grocer, 1492.

*John Palmer*, Fiſhmonger, 1500.

*Wil. Rus*, Goldſmith, Sheriff, 1429.

*Thomas Atkins*, Eſq; 1400.

*John Butler**, Sheriff, 1420.

*Henry Warley*, Alderman, 1524.

Sir *John Munday*, Goldſmith, Maior, deceaſed 1527.

*Auguſtine Hinde*, Clothworker, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1550. whoſe Monument doth yet remain, the others being gone.

Sir *Alexander Avenon*, Maior, 1570.

* *Botiler*, Alderman.

MONU-

## MONUMENTS.

A. M. *Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of* Auguſtine Hinde, *Clothworker, Alderman, and late Sheriffe of* London. *Who deceaſed the tenth day of* Auguſt, Anno Domini, 1554.

*Here alſo lieth Dame* Elizabeth *his Wife, by whom he had iſſue foure Sons and two Daughters. Which Dame* Elizabeth *deceaſed the* 12 *day of* July, An. Dom. 1569.

God grant us all ſuch Race to run,
To end in Chriſt as they have done.

J. S. The Inſcriptions, Coats of Arms, and Dates of Burial, belonging to ſome of theſe before mentioned, and others not mentioned, were as follow.

- - - - - - - - - - *Pur l' alme du* Nichole de Farendone - - - - - - *pries* - - -

His Coat on the Right; which is a Feſſe Gules, charged with three Libberts Heads erazed, Arg. The Field, Or, ſemy de Croſſes croſlets, Sable.

*Pray for the Soul of* Henry Warlaye, *late Alderman and Goldſmith of* London; *and* Julian *his Wife. Which* Henry *deceaſed the* 22 Aug. Ann. Dom. 1424.

*Hic jacet* Thomas Atkyns, *Armiger, &* Johanna *Uxor ejus. Qui quidem* Thomas *ob.* 15 *die* Aug. *An. Dom.* 1486.

*Orate pro animabus* Richardi Hadley, *quondam Civis & Grocer* London. *&* Margeriæ *Uxoris ejus. Qui quidem* Richardus *ob.* 21 *die* Jan. 1492. *Et Dna* Margeria, *ob. primo die* Septembr. *eodem Anno.*

John Palmer, *Fiſhmonger,* - - - *and* Agnes *his Wife. Which* John *dyed the* 27th *of* April, 1513.

Upon a little Braſs Monument on a Pillar, the Arms broken out and gone.

William Dayne, *Citizen and Goldſmith of* London, *and* Margaret *his Wife. Which* William *ob.* 29 Sept. 1529. *And the ſaid* Margaret *dyed the* 20th *day of the ſame Month.*

*Sub hoc Saxo ſepeliuntur Cadavera* Thomæ Marſhal, *Civis & Salteri* Londinenſ. *&* Johannæ *Conjugis ejus. Qui per quadraginta annos matrimonio conjugati ſunt. Ille autem ætatis ſuæ annum* - - - *Hæc quidem* 66 *complevit. Hæc vero primum* 10 *die* Oct. *Anno à Chriſto* 1560. *Ille deinde* 5*to die* Maii, *An. Salutis* 1561. *ex hac vita commigravit. Quorum utrique omnipotens Deus ſecundum immenſam ſuam miſericordiam ſalutem impertiri dignetur,* Amen.

Beſides, in this Church, antiently were divers Coats of Arms. As, Or, a Lion rampant, Sable, holding a Palm Branch.

Again, Or, ſemy de Croſſes Croſlets, Az. On a Feſſe Gules, three Lions Heads erazed, Arg. Again, Argent, within a Bordure Gules, a Cheveron Sable, between three Lozenges.

Impaled, the Arms of the Company of Goldſmiths, with a Coat bearing Argent, a Feſſe Gules, between three Sithes Sable. The Name *Alcock.*]

## CHARITIES.

Charities. J. S.

The charitable Gifts to St. *Peters Cheap*, are theſe.

| | L. | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir *Lionel Ducket*, payable by the Mercers - | 02 | 04 | 04 |
| ——— payable by the ſame | 01 | 05 | 00 |
| Lady *Read*, payable by the Goldſmiths - - | 00 | 03 | 04 |
| Mr. *Walton*, by the ſame - | 00 | 07 | 06 |

No Parſonage or Glebe.

No Parſonage Houſe before the Fire, or ſince. But there is a piece of Ground in *Philip lane, London*, on which it hath been ſaid were two Houſes before the Fire, one for the Miniſter, and the other for the Benefit of the Poor. The Ground was let for a Timber Yard from Year to Year, for 6 *l. per Ann.* One half the Pariſh agreed the Miniſter ſhould have, and was accordingly allowed him.]

Long Shop in *Cheape.*

The long Shop or narrow Shed incroaching on the High way before this Church, was licenſed to be made in the Year 1401. for yielding to the Chamber of *London* 30 *s.* 4 *d.* the Years Rent, but ſince 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Alſo the ſame Shop was letten by the Pariſh for three Pounds at the moſt, many Years ſince.

*Guthuruns lane.* E. A. Goldbeaters. Imbrotherers Hall. *Huggen lane. Kery lane.* Sadlers Hall.

Then is *Guthuruns lane*, ſo called of *Guthurun*, ſometime Owner thereof. [*Goderon lane* in the Pariſh of St. *Peter Cheap*; *Regiſt. London.*] The Inhabitants of this Lane (of old time) were *Goldbeaters*, as doth appear by Records in the *Exchequer*. For the *Eaſterling* Money was appointed to be made of fine Silver, ſuch as Men made into foyle, and was commonly called Silver of *Guthuruns lane*, &c. The *Imbrotherers* Hall is in this Lane. *John Throwſtone*, Imbrotherer, then Goldſmith, Sheriff, deceaſed 1519. gave 40 *l.* towards the purchaſe of this Hall. *Hugon lane* on the Eaſt ſide, and *Kery lane* (called of one *Kery*) on the Weſt. Then in the High ſtreet on the ſame North ſide, is the *Sadlers* Hall.

## *The Pariſh Church of* St. FOSTERS.

*Fauſter lane.* St. *Fauſters* Church.

And then *Fauſter lane*, ſo called of St. *Fauſters*, a fair Church, lately new builded. *Henry Coote*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, deceaſed 1509. builded St. *Dunſtan*'s Chappel there. *John Throwſtone*, one of the Sheriffs, gave to the building thereof 100 *l.* by his Teſtament.

Repaired. R.

This Church was repaired, the Grave ſtones new ſquared and laid, the Pews new made, a Window in the North Ile inlarged, the reſt new glazed; and the whole throughout trimmed and beautified, in the Year of our Lord 1614.

*John Drake*, } Churchwardens.
*John Hall*,

To this Church, at the Chancel end, the breadth being twenty Yards and above, was added Twenty Foot of Ground. Which Ground ſo to lengthen the Church, was given unto the Pariſh, out of a fair Court then belonging unto the *Sadlers* Hall.

Rebuilt.

This Church was rebuilt 1697. Pewing and Ornaments finiſhed 1698.

## INTERRMENTS.

Perſons buried in this Church.

The Perſons here buried, beſide *Henry Coote*, and *John Throwſtone* before mentioned, were *John Browne*, Serjeant Painter, Alderman, deceaſed

ceaſed 1532. was a great Benefactor, and was there buried. ***William Triſt***, Selerar to the King, 1425. ***John Standelſe***, and ***John Standelſe***, Goldſmiths, lie buried there. ***Rich. Galder***, 1544. ***Agnes***, Wife to ***William Milborne***, Chamberlain of *London*, 1500. *&c.*

*John Standelf of St. Vedaſt.* *E. A.*

*John Standelf*, Citizen and Goldſmith, gave by Will that Tenement in *Fleetſtreet*, after the Death of *John* his Son, to the Rector of St. *John Vedaſt*, and to the Keepers or Wardens of the Goldſmiths for ever; to find a perpetual Lamp in the Chancel of the Church of St. *Vedaſt*; and to hold an Anniverſary for his Soul, and of *Matilda* his Wife; and to diſtribute to Thirteen Poor of the Goldſmiths Trade, 21 *s.* 8 *d.* to pray for his Soul.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

A fair ſtone in the Chancel. *A. M.*

*Hic jacet Dominus* Thomas Baby, *quondam Capellanus Aurifabrorum* London. *Qui obiit* 3 *die menſ.* Novemb. An. Dom. 1452. *Cujus*, &c.

A fair ſtone by the Communion Table.

*Here lieth buried the Body of* John Lonyſon, *Eſquire, Maſter of the Mint of* England, *Citizen and Goldſmith of* London. *Who moſt joyfully changed this miſerable and weariſome Life, with the felicity and happineſſe of Gods Kingdome, in good Religion and godly Charitie, in true feare and ſtedfaſt faith, with a full perſwaſion of remiſſion in the Blood of Jeſus Chriſt, the one and twentieth day of* May, An. Dom. 1583. *being about the 59th yeere of his Age.*

A Monument in the Wall, South of the Quire.

*Here lyeth interred the Body of* Chriſtopher Waſe, *late Citizen and Goldſmith of* London, *aged 66 yeeres; and dyed the 22d of* September, 1605. *Who had to Wife* Anne, *the daughter of* William Prettyman; *and had by her three Sonnes and three Daughters.*

Reader, ſtay,
and thou ſhalt know
What he was
that here doth ſleepe;
Lodg'd amidſt
the Stones below,
Stones that oft
are ſeen to weep.
Gentile was his
Birth and Breed,
His Carriage gentle,
much contenting;
His Word accorded
with his Deed,
Sweet his Nature,
ſoone relenting.
From above
he ſeem'd protected,
Father dead
before his Birth,
An Orphane, onely
but neglected,
Yet his Branches
ſpread on Earth:
Earth, that muſt
his Bones contain,
Sleeping till Chriſt's
Trumpe ſhall wake them,
Joyning them
to Soule againe,
And to bliſſe
eternall take them.
It is not this rude
and little heape of Stones,
Can hold the Fame,
although't containes the Bones.
Light be the Earth,
and hallowed for thy ſake,
Reſting in Peace,
Peace that ſo oft didſt make.

A ſmall Monument in the Wall, with a gilt Plate.

*Under the Stone right againſt this Monument, lye buried the Bodies of* Robert Marſh, *Citizen and Grocer of* London, *and* Florence *his firſt Wife; by whom he had iſſue ſeven Sonnes. By* Elizabeth, *his ſecond Wife, (left living) he had iſſue three Sonnes and a Daughter. He departed this Life the* 7 *day of* October, Anno Dom. 1602. *after he had lived 65 yeeres and three dayes.*

A fair plated ſtone under the Communion Table.

*Here under lyeth buried the Body of Miſtris* Martha Preſcot, *the Wife of* Alexander Preſcot, *Citizen and Alderman of* London; *whoſe Soule the Lord took to his mercy the 26 day of* Novemb. 1616. *When ſhe had lived a married Wife juſt 23 yeeres that day; and 40 yeeres, 2 moneths, 3 weekes, and odde dayes, from the time of her birth. She had iſſue by her ſaid Husband, ſix Sonnes and five Daughters; and her youngeſt of all, being a Daughter, named* Elizabeth, *lyeth here under interred, in the ſame Grave, on the ſame day of burial with her ſaid Mother.*

A fair plated Graveſtone in the middle Ile.

Lord of thine infinite
Grace and Pitie,
Have mercy on me
*Agnes*, ſometime the Wife
Of *William Milborne*,
Chamberlaine of this Citie,
Which took my paſſage
fro this wretched life,
The yeere of Grace,
one thouſand, one * hundred and five,
The twelfth day of *July*,
no longer was my ſpace,
It pleaſed then my Lord
to call me to his Grace.
Now ye that are living,
and ſee this Picture,
Pray for me here
while ye have time and ſpace,
That God of his goodneſſe
would me aſſure,
In his everlaſting Manſion
to have a place.

* *It ſhould be five hundred.*

*R.*

*Here lyes the Bodies of* Laurence Hawes, *Citizen and Fiſhmonger of* London, *about 63 years of Age. And of* Urſula *his Wife, the Daughter of* John Henrick, *of* Leiceſter, *Eſq;* 82 *years of Age. They had iſſue together four Sons and two Daughters;* Edward, George, Humfrey, John; Dorothy *and* Thomaſin. *He deceaſed the* 10th *of* April, 1588. *And ſhe died the* 24th *of* November, 1614.

### *Late MONUMENTS.*

Modern Monuments. *J. S.*

Perſons that have been buried in St. *Vedaſts* Church ſince the rebuilding, or have Monuments there, are theſe.

In the Chancel. ***Will. Hall***, late of this Pariſh, Goldſmith; Common Council Man for *Goldſmiths Row* Precinct 20 Years, and Deputy of this Ward 11 Years. Died 1680. Aged 75. ***William Fuller***, D. D. ſometime Vicar of St. *Giles Cripplegate*, and Dean of *Durham*, deceaſed 1659. One that ſuffered Impriſonment, and great Indignities for his Loyalty in the times of the Rebellion.

Againſt the South Wall, Monuments for, *Mary*, late Wife of *John Davenport*, and Daughter of *John Hacket*, late Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. And died in Childbed, 1672.

*John Davenport*, late of *Datchet* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. and *Katharine* his Wife. He departed 1683. aged 89. She 1679. aged 72. He was a Benefactor to St. *Michael le Querne*, where he had lived 44 Years.

*Robert South*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. He deceaſed 1624. and ſhe, afterward, married to Sir *Richard Gurney*, that loyal Lord Maior, and died 1633. *Lewis*, Son of the ſaid *Robert*, alſo here interred, 1659. and *Anne* his Daughter, 1649.

Sir *John Johnſon*, Kt. and Alderman of this City; a Man of publick and private Vertues, 1698. Aged 59.

Flat Stones in the Chancel, for *Grace Tates*, Wife of *Joſeph Tates*, 1673. *Anne* and *Elizabeth Hall*, Children of *Thomas Hall*, Goldſmith, 1678, and 1680.

*William*, Son of *William Brown*, of the Pariſh of St. *Michael Quern*, 1683.

*Elizabeth Smith*, Wife of *Kenelm Smith*, 1680. Alſo *Kenelm* their eldeſt Sen. And *Kenelme*, Husband of *Elizabeth*, 1692.

*George Hill*, Goldſmith, and five Children.

*James Goodier*, 1700.

*Rhoda*, Daughter of *John* and *Elizabeth Everet*, 1702.

A mural Monument over the Veſtry Door.

To the Memory of Mrs. *Mary Wakefield*, who died the 17th of *July*, 1715. aged 64.

A Garden plot let to *Nevil* Lord *Raby*, in *Noble ſtreet*.

Barons of *London*, their Seal.

*Thomas a Becket.*

Then down *Fauſter lane* and *Noble ſtreet*, both of *Alderſgate ſtreet* Ward, till ye come to the ſtone Wall which incloſeth a Garden plot before the Wall of the City, on the Weſt ſide of *Noble ſtreet*, and is of this *Faringdon* Ward. This Garden-plot, containing 95 Ells in length, 9 Ells and an half in breadth, was by *Adam de Burie*, Maior, the Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, letten to *John de Nevel*, Lord of *Raby*, *Radulph* and *Thomas*, his Sons, for ſixty Years, paying 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Year; dated the 48th of *Edward* III. Having in a Seal pendant on the one ſide, the Figure of a walled City, and of St. *Paul*; a Sword in his Right Hand, and in his Left a Banner; three Leopards about that Seal: On the ſame ſide written, *Sigillum Baronum Londoniarum.* On the other ſide, the like Figure of a City, a Biſhop ſitting on an Arch; the Inſcription, *Me: que: te: peperi: ne: Ceſſes:* Thoma: *tueri.*

Thus much for the Barons of *London* their common Seal at that time.

At the North end of this Garden plot, is one great Houſe, builded of Stone and Timber, now called the Lord *Windſor*'s Houſe; but I have read it by the Name of *Nevels Inn* in *Silverſtreet*, and at the end of *Monkſwell ſtreet*: Of old time belonging to the *Nevels*, as in the 19th of *Richard* II. it was found by Inquiſition of a Jury, that *Elizabeth Nevel* died, ſeized of a great Meſſuage in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Monkſwell ſtreet* in *London*, holden of the King in free Burgage; which ſhe held of the Gift of *John Nevel* of *Raby*, her Husband; and that *John Latimer* was next Son and Heir to the ſaid *Elizabeth*.

*Nevil Inn.*
*Pet. le Neve.*
*J. S.*
*Eſcb.* 4 *H.* 6. *n.* 17.

This Houſe was called *Nevyls Inn*, and poſſeſſed by that Noble Family unto the time of *Henry* VI. In the 4th of whoſe Reign, *Raſe Nevel*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, died, ſeized of that Meſſuage in the Pariſh of St. *Olaves*, in *Faringdon* Ward, *London*; and the Heirs Male of his Body, begotten on *Jane* his Wife. And of another Meſſuage called *Le Erbor*, in *Dowgate* Ward. Both held in Burgage, as the City of *London* was held.]

*Barbers Chirurgeons*, their Hall.

In this Street, on the Weſt ſide thereof, is the *Barbers Chirurgeons* Hall; who obtained their Incorporation in the Year 1464. the 2d of *Edw.* IV. ſince the which time they builded their Hall. This Company was incorporated by means of *Thomas Moreſtede*, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 1436. Chirurgeon to the Kings of *England*, *Henry* the 4th, 5th, and 6th. He deceaſed 1450. Then *Jacques Fries*, Phyſitian to *Edward* IV. And *William Hobbs*, Phyſitian and Chirurgeon to the ſame King's Body, continuing the Suit the full time of 20 Years, *Edw.* IV. in the beginning of his Reign, and *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, became Founders of the ſame Corporation, in the Name of St. *Coſme* and *Damiane*. The firſt aſſembling of that Myſtery, was by *Roger Strippe*, *William Hobbs*, *Thomas Goddard*, and *Richard Kent*; ſince the which time they builded their Hall in that Street, *&c.*

*Roger Strippe*, &c.

*J. S.*

They have here a very fine Theatre, well built and contrived. In this Hall alſo, is a large and very curious Piece of K. *Henry* VIII. reaching the Chirurgeons their Charter; with many other Perſons of the ſaid Company delineated. It is ſaid to be done by *Hans Holben*; and ſome ſay, as many Broad Pieces have been offered for the purchaſe of it, as would cover it.]

Hermitage of St *James in the Wall.*

At the North Corner of this Street, on the ſame ſide, was ſometime an Hermitage or Chappel of St. *James*, called *In the Wall*, near *Cripplegate*. It belonged to the Abbey and Covent of *Garadon*, as appeareth by a Record, the Seven and twentieth of *Edward* I. And alſo by a Record the 16 of *Edward* III. *William de Lions* was Hermit there; and the Abbot and Covent of *Geredon* found two Chaplains, *Ceſtercian* Monks of their Houſe, in this Hermitage: one of them for *Aymor de Valence*, Earl of *Pembrook*; and *Mary de Saint Paul*, his Counteſs.

*Monkeſwell ſtreet.*

*Lambs Chappel.*

Of theſe Monks, and of a Well pertaining to them, the Street took that Name, and is called *Monks Well ſtreet*. This Hermitage, with the Appurtenances, was in the Reign of *Edward* VI. purchaſed from the ſaid King, by *William Lambe*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chappel, Citizen and Clothworker of *London*. He deceaſed in the Year 1577. and then gave it to the Clothworkers of *London*; with other Tenements, to the value of Fifty Pounds the Year; to the intent they ſhall hire a Miniſter to ſay divine Service there.

*Pentecoſt lane.*

Again, to the High ſtreet of *Cheape*, from *Fauſter lane* end to St. *Martins*; and by that Lane to the Shambles or Fleſh-Market; on the North ſide whereof is *Pentecoſt lane*, containing divers Slaughter-houſes for the Butchers; and there is the *Butchers Hall*.

*Lib Courtney.*
*E. A.*

Pentecoſt Lane *in Parochia Sti* Nicolai *ad Macella* London.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* NICOLAS Shambles.

*St. Nicolas.*

There was there of old time a proper Pariſh Church of St. *Nicolas*, whereof the ſaid Fleſh-market took the Name, and was called St. *Nicolas Shambles*.

A Lane from *St. Martins* to *St. Nicolas Shambles.*

There was antiently a Lane or Paſſage from *Vedaſt lane*, now *Foſter lane*, to Great St. *Martins* Church on one part, and to this Church of St. *Nicolas Shambles* on the other. But one

*William*

J. S.

*William de Luda*, ſometime Dean of St. *Martins*, ſtop'd it up. Whereupon, at an Inquiſition made in *Edward* II. his Reign, for Purpreſtures and Annoyances in the City, the King's Juſtices ſitting at the *Tower*, the Jury preſented this; and that it was to the damage of the King and the Commonalty of the City. But *Richard de Ellesfield*, then Dean of St. *Martins*, came in and ſhewed, that he held the ſaid Lane ſtopped up, by vertue of a Licence from King *Edward* I. and that by Letters Patents which he produced.]

This Church, with the Tenements and Ornaments, was by *Henry* VIII. given to the Maior and Communalty of the City, towards the maintenance of the new Pariſh Church, then to be erected in the late diſſolved Church of the *Grey Friers :* So was this Church diſſolved and pulled down. In place whereof, and of the Churchyard, many fair Houſes are now builded, in a Court with a Well, *&c.* in the midſt whereof the Church ſtood.

*Stinking lane, Chick lane.*

Then is *Stinking lane*, formerly ſo called, or *Chick lane*, at the Eaſt end of the *Gray Friers* Church. It is now kept clean from Annoyance, and called by the Name of *Butchers Hall lane*; and there is the *Butchers Hall.*

Butchers.

In the 3d of *Richard* II. motion was made, that no Butcher ſhould kill any Fleſh within *London*; but at *Knightsbridge*, or ſuch like diſtant place from the Walls of the City.

No Beaſts to e ſlain nea- er than *Bow* r *Knightſ-* ridge.

J. S.

This was but the renewing of a Command ſtrictly given by King *Edward* III. in the 35th of his Reign, to the Maior and Sheriffs, upon a great Contagion in the City; which was thought to have been occaſioned by the ſtink of ſlain Beaſts within or near the City. The King's Letter will explain this Matter more at large; and that confirmed, as it ſeems, in Parliament.

The King's Letter to that purpoſe.
*Turr. Record. Clauſ.* 35 *Ed.* II.

*Rex Maiori*, &c. *Quia per mactationem groſſarum beſtiarum*, &c. *i. e.* ‘ Becauſe by reaſon of killing of great Beaſts, *&c.* from whoſe putrified Blood running down the Streets, and the Bowels caſt into the *Thames*, the Air in the City is very much corrupted and infected, whence abominable and moſt filthy Stinks proceed, Sickneſſes and many other Evils have happened to ſuch as have abode in the ſaid City, or have reſorted to it; and greater Dangers are feared to fall out for the time to come, unleſs Remedy be preſently made againſt it; WEE, willing to prevent ſuch Danger, and to provide as much as in Us lies, for the Honeſty of the ſaid City, and the Safety of our People, by the Conſent of Our Council in our preſent Parliament, have ordained, That all Bulls, Oxen, Hogs, and other groſs Creatures, to be ſlain for the ſuſtentation of the ſaid City, be led as * far as the Town of *Stretford*, [ i. e. *Stratford le Bow*,] on one part of *London*, and the Town of *Knightbrugg* on the other; and there, and not on this ſide, be ſlain. And that their Bowels be there cleanſed; and being ſo cleanſed, to be brought, together with the Fleſh, to the ſaid City to be ſold. And if any Butcher ſhall preſume any thing raſhly againſt this Ordinance, let him incur Forfeiture of the Fleſh of the Creatures, which he hath cauſed to be ſlain on this ſide the ſaid Towns, and the puniſhment of Impriſonment for one Year. This Ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and held; and all Butchers doing otherwiſe, to be chaſtiſed and puniſhed according to the Form of the Ordinance aforeſaid. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 25th of *February*.]

* *Uſque ad Villam de* Stretford *ex una parte, & Villam de* Knyghtbrugg *ex altera parte dict. Civitatis.*

## CHRIST's CHURCH.

Gray Friers Church.

And then the late diſſolved Church of *Grey Friers*; (called alſo *Friers minors* within *Newgate*) the Original whereof was thus.

### *The* GRAY FRIERS.

The Foundation of the *Grey Friars*; and their Benefactors.

The firſt of this Order of Friers in *England*, Nine in number, arrived at *Dover*, out of *Italy*, in the Year 1224, the 8th year of the Reign of King *Henry* III. being of the Order of the *Franciſcans*, or Frier *Minors*. Five of them, being Prieſts, remained at *Canterbury*; the other Four, being Laymen, came to *London*; and were lodged at the *Preaching Friers* in *Oldboorn*, for the ſpace of fifteen days. And then they hired a Houſe in *Cornhil*, of *John Trevers*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*. They builded there little Cells, wherein they inhabited. But ſhortly after, the Devotion of the Citizens towards them, and the number of the Friers ſo increaſed, that they were by the Citizens removed to a place in St. *Nicolas Shambles*; which *John Ewin*, Mercer, purchaſing a void piece of Ground, appropriated unto the Communalty, to the uſe of theſe ſaid Friers: And himſelf became a Lay-brother amongſt them, about the year 1225.

Divers Citizens ſeemed herein to join with the ſaid *John Ewin*, and erected there very beautiful Buildings.

The building of the Quire.

*William Joyner*, Lord Maior of *London*, in the year 1239. builded the Quire, which coſt him 200 *l.* Sterling. Which Quire made part of the Chancel, as it now ſtandeth.

The Body of the Church.

*Henry Walleis*, who was likewiſe Lord Maior of *London*, builded the Body of the Church; which afterward was pulled down, and made as now it is.

The Chapter Houſe.

Mr. *Walter Potter**, Alderman, the Chapter Houſe; and gave divers Veſſels of Braſs for the Kitchin Service. Building Places alſo for ſick Perſons, and other Offices beſide.

The Veſtry Houſe.

*Thomas Felcham* builded the Veſtry Houſe.

The Dorters and Chambers.

*Gregory Rokeſley*, Lord Maior of *London*, builded their Dorters and Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

The Refectory.

*Bartholomew of the Caſtel*, made the Refectory.

The Infirmary.

*Peter de Helyland* builded the Infirmitory, and divers places for diſeaſed Perſons.

The Study.

*Bevis Bond*, King of Heraults, the Study.

New Church of the *Grey Friers*.

*Margaret*, Queen, ſecond Wife to *Edward* I. began the Quire of their new Church, in the Year 1306. to the building whereof, in her life time, ſhe gave 2000 Marks, and 100 Marks by her Teſtament.

*John Britaine*, Earl of *Richmond*, builded the Body of the Church, to the Charges of 300 *l.* and gave many rich Jewels and Ornaments to be uſed in the ſame.

*Mary*, Counteſs of *Pembrook*, 70 *l.*

*Gilbart de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, beſtowed Twenty great Beams out of his Forreſt of *Tunbridge*, and 20 *l.* ſterling.

Lady *Helianor le Spencer*, Lady *Elizabeth de Brugh*, Siſter to *Gilbert de Clare*, gave Sums of Money; and ſo did divers Citizens, as *Arnold de Tolinca*; 100 *l.*

*Robert* Baron *Liſle*, who became a Frier there, 300 *l.*

*Bartholomew de Almaine*, 50 *l.*

Alſo *Philippe*, Queen, Wife to *Edward* III. gave 62* *l.*

*Iſabel*, Queen, Mother to *Edward* III. gave Threeſcore and ten Pounds. And ſo the Work was done within the ſpace of 21 Years, 1327.

---

* *Poter*, firſt Edit

* 70 *l.* firſt Edit.

The Stalls.

Library of the *Gray Friers.*

This Church, thus furniſhed with Windows, made at the Charges of divers Perſons, the Lady *Margaret Segrave*, Counteſs of *Norfolk*, bare the Charges of making the Stalls in the Quire, to the value of 350 Marks, about the year 1380. *Richard Whitington*, in the year 1429. founded the Library; which was in length One hundred twenty and nine Foot, and in breadth Thirty one*, all ſeeled with Wainſcot; having Twenty eight Desks, and Eight double Settles of Wainſcot. Which (in the next Year following,) was altogether finiſhed in building; and within three Years after furniſhed with Books, to the Charges of Five hundred fifty ſix Pounds, ten Shillings; whereof *Richard Whitington* bare 400 Pounds, the reſt was born by Dr. *Thomas Winchelſey*, a Frier there. And for the writing out of *D. Nicolas de Lira* his Works, in two Volumes, to be chained there, 100 Marks, *&c.*

The Seeling of the Quire at divers Mens Charges, 200 Marks; and the Painting at 50 Marks. Their Conduit Head and Water-courſe was given them by *William Tayler*, Taylor to *Hen.* III. *&c.*

Length and breadth of *Gray Friers* Church.

Surrendered.

Biſhop *Ridley*.

This whole Church contained in length 300 Foot, of the Feet of St. *Paul*; in breadth 89 Foot, and in heighth from the Ground to the Roof, 64 Foot and two Inches, *&c.* It was conſecrated 1325. And at the general Suppreſſion, was valued at 32 *l.* 19 *s.* Surrendered the 12th of *November*, 1538. the 30th of *Hen.* VIII. the Ornaments and Goods being taken to the King's Uſe. The Church was ſhut up for a time, and uſed as a Store-houſe of Goods, taken as Prizes from the *French*. But in the year 1546. on the 3d of *January*, it was again ſet open. On the which Day, preached at *Pauls Croſs* the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; where he declared the King's Gift thereof to the City, for the relieving of the Poor.

*Gray Friers* Church made a Pariſh Church.

Which Gift was by Patent of St. *Bartholomew*'s Spittle in *Smithfield*, lately valued at 305 Pound, 6 Shillings, and 7 Pence, and ſurrendered to the King; of the ſaid Church of the *Gray Friars*, and of two Pariſh Churches; the one of St. *Nicolas* in the *Shambles*, and the other of St. *Ewins* in *Newgate Market*; which were to be made one Pariſh Church in the ſaid *Friers* Church. And in Lands, he gave for the Maintenance of the ſaid Church, with divine Service, Reparations, *&c.* 500 Marks by Year for ever.

The Maior and Communalty of *London*, Parſons of *Chriſt's Church* The Vicar to be at their Appointment.

The 13th of *January*, the 38th of *Hen.* VIII. an Agreement was made betwixt the King and the Maior, and Communalty of *London*, dated the 27th of *December*. By which the ſaid *Gray Friers* Church, with all the Edifices and Ground, the Fratry, the Library, the Dortar, and Chapter Houſe, the great Cloiſter and the leſſer: Tenements, Gardens, and vacant Grounds; Lead, Stone, Iron, *&c.* The Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſt Smithfield*, the Church of the ſame; the Lead, Bells, and Ornaments of the ſame Hoſpital, with all the Meſſuages, Tenements and Appurtenances; The Pariſhes of St. *Nicolas* and of St. *Ewin*, and ſo much of St. *Pulchers* Pariſh as is within the Gate, called *Newgate*; were made one Pariſh Church in the *Gray Friers* Church, and called *Chriſts Church*, founded by King *Henry* the 8th.

Salaries to the Vicars.

*Bethlem* Hoſpital.

The Vicar of *Chriſts Church* was to have 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Year. The Vicar of St. *Bartholomew* 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Viſiter of *Newgate*, being a Prieſt, 10 *l.* And other five Prieſts in *Chriſts Church*, miniſtring the Sacraments and Sacramentals, the five Prieſts to have 8 *l.* apiece. Two Clerks, 6 *l.* each. A Sexton, 4 *l.* Moreover he gave to them the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, with the Laver of Braſs in the Cloiſter, by eſtimation Eighteen Foot in length; and the Water-courſe of Lead, to the Frier-houſe belonging, containing by eſtimation in length, Eighteen Acres.

The Dungeon in the *Gray Friers.* *Fox.* p. 1869. *J. S.*

In this *Grey Friars* there was a ſtinking Dungeon, of what Antiquity I cannot tell. But in Queen *Mary*'s time, they put in here ſuch as were Vagabonds and idle Perſons. The Porter of this Dungeon was one *Ninian*. Here *Thomas Green*, Servant to *John Wayland* the Printer, was brought; and after ſome time whip'd grievouſly, having the Correction of Thieves and Vagabonds; for a Book called *Antichriſt*, that he had aſſiſted at the printing of.]

*Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

In the Year 1552. began the preparing of the *Grey Friars* Houſe, for the poor Fatherleſs Children. And in the Month of *November*, the Children were taken into the ſame, to the Number of almoſt Four hundred. On *Chriſtmas* day in the Afternoon, while the Lord Maior and Aldermen rode to *Pauls*, the Children of *Chriſts Hoſpital* ſtood from St. *Laurence lane* end in *Cheap*, towards *Pauls*, all in one Livery of Ruſſet Cotton, Three Hundred and Forty in number: And at *Eaſter* next they were in Blue, and ſo have continued ever ſince.

*Ex R. Grafton*

What further I have read and underſtood, concerning the firſt beginning and erection of this famous Hoſpital, followeth, according to the original Copy, ſet down by Mr. *Richard Grafton*.

Dr. *Ridley* preached before King *Edward* VI. Mercy and Charity. *A. M.*

Mr. Doctor *Ridley*, then Biſhop of *London*, came and preached before the King's Majeſty at *Weſtminſter* In which Sermon, he made a fruitful and godly Exhortation to the Rich, to be merciful unto the Poor; and alſo to move ſuch as were in Authority, to travail by ſome charitable way and means, to comfort and relieve them. Whereupon, the King's Majeſty, (being a Prince of ſuch Towardneſs and Vertue for his years, as *England* before never brought forth; and being alſo ſo well retained and brought up in all godly Knowledge, as well by his dear Uncle the late * Protector, as alſo by his vertuous Schoolmaſters) was ſo careful of the good Government of the Realm, and chiefly to do and prefer ſuch Things as moſt eſpecially touched the Honour of Almighty God; and underſtanding, that a great number of poor People did ſwarm in this Realm, and chiefly in the City of *London*, and that no good Order was taken for them; did ſuddenly, and of himſelf, ſend to the ſaid Biſhop, as ſoon as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, until that he had ſpoken with him. And this that I now write, was the very Report of the ſaid Biſhop *Ridley*; Who (according to the King's Command) gave his Attendance. And ſo ſoon as the King's Majeſty was at leiſure, he called for him, and cauſed him to come unto him in a great Gallery at *Weſtminſter*; where (to his knowledge, and the King likewiſe told him ſo) there was preſent no more Perſons than they two; and therefore made him ſit down in one Chair, and he himſelf in another, which (as it ſeemed) were, before the coming of the Biſhop, there purpoſely ſet; and cauſed the Biſhop, maugre his Teeth, to be covered; and then entred Communication with him in this manner.

* *Edward Seimer*, Duke of *Somerſet*.

King *Edward*'s Diſcourſe with Biſhop *Ridley*.

Firſt, giving him hearty Thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation; He therein rehearſed ſuch ſpecial Things as he had noted, and that ſo many, that the Biſhop ſaid:

*Truly, truly,* (for that commonly was his Oath) *I could never have thought that Excellency* *to have been in his Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him.*

At the laſt, the King's Majeſty much commended him for his Exhortation for the Relief of the Poor.

A moſt Vertuous and Noble Saying of King *Edward*, to Biſhop *Ridley*.

*But my Lord* (quoth he) *you willed ſuch as are in Authority to be careful thereof, and to deviſe ſome good Order for their Relief. Wherein, I think you mean me, for I am in higheſt Place; and therefore am the firſt that muſt make anſwer unto God for my negligence, if I ſhould not be careful therein; knowing it to be the expreſs Commandment of Almighty God, to have compaſſion of his poor and needy Members, for whom we muſt make an Account unto him. And truly, my Lord, I am (before all things elſe) moſt willing to travail that way; and I doubting nothing of your long and approved Wiſdom and Learning, who having ſuch good Zeal, as wiſheth Help unto them; but alſo that you have had ſome Conference with others, what ways are beſt to be taken therein, the which I am deſirous to underſtand; and therefore I pray you to ſay your mind.*

The Citizens of *London* moved to be Aſſiſtants in this charitable Action.

The Biſhop thinking leaſt of that Matter, and being amazed to hear the Wiſdom and earneſt Zeal of the King, was (as he ſaid himſelf) ſo aſtoniſhed, that he could not tell what to ſay. But after ſome pauſe, ſaid, That he thought (at this preſent) for ſome entrance to be had, it were good to practice with the City of *London*. Becauſe the number of the Poor there are very great, and the Citizens alſo are many and wiſe; and he doubted not, but that they were alſo both pitiful and merciful; as the Maior and his Brethren, and other the Worſhipful of the ſaid City. And that if it would pleaſe the King's Majeſty to direct his gracious Letters unto the Maior of *London*, willing him to call in ſuch Aſſiſtants as he ſhould think meet, to conſult of this Matter, for ſome Order to be taken therein; he doubted not but good would follow thereon. And he himſelf promiſed the King to be one himſelf, that ſhould earneſtly travail therein.

The King's Letter ſent by the Biſhop to the Lord Maior of *London*.

The King, forthwith, not only granted his Letter, but made the Biſhop tarry until the ſame was written, and his Hand and Signet ſet thereto. And commanded the Biſhop, not only to deliver the ſaid Letter himſelf, but alſo to ſignify unto the Maior, that it was the King's eſpecial Requeſt and expreſs Commandment, that the Maior ſhould therein travel; and ſo ſoon as he might conveniently, give him knowledge, how far he had proceeded therein. The Biſhop was ſo joyous of the having of this Letter, and that now he had an Occaſion to travel in ſo good a Matter, wherein he was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleaſed and delighted him. Wherefore the ſame Night he came to the Maior of *London*, who was then Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Kt. and delivered the King's Letter; and ſhewed his Meſſage with effect.

The readineſs of the Lord Maior to prefer this good Deed.

The Lord Maior not only joyouſly received this Letter, but with all ſpeed agreed to ſet forward the matter; for he alſo favoured it very much. And the next Day, being *Monday*, he deſired the Biſhop of *London* to dine with him; and againſt that time, the Maior promiſed to ſend for ſuch Men, as he thought meeteſt to talk of this Matter; and ſo he did. He ſent firſt for two Aldermen, and ſix Commoners; and afterward more were appointed, to the number of Twenty four. In the end, after ſundry meetings, (for by the means and good diligence of the Biſhop, it was well followed) they agreed upon a Book they had deviſed; wherein, firſt they conſidered on Nine ſpecial Kinds and Sorts of poor People; and thoſe they brought into theſe three Degrees.

Nine Sorts of poor People, diſtinguiſhed into three Degrees.

Three Degrees of Poor.

1. *The Poor by Impotency.*
2. *Poor by Caſualty.*
3. *Thriftleſs Poor.*

1. The Poor by *Impotency* are alſo divided into three kinds; that is to ſay:

1. *The fatherleſs poor Mans Child.*
2. *The Aged, Blind, and Lame.*
3. *The diſeaſed perſon by Leproſie, Dropſy*&c.

2. The Poore by *Caſualty* are likewiſe of three Kinds; that is to ſay:

1. *The wounded Soldier.*
2. *The decayed Houſeholder.*
3. *The viſited with any grievous Diſeaſe.*

3. The *Thriftleſs* Poor are three Kinds in like manner; that is to ſay:

1. *The Rioter, that conſumeth all.*
2. *The Vagabond, that will abide in no Place.*
3. *The idle Perſon, as Strumpets, and others.*

The firſt beginning of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

For theſe Sorts of Poor, three ſeveral Houſes were provided: Firſt, for the Innocent and Fatherleſs, which is the Beggars Child, and is indeed the Seed and Breeder of Beggary, they provided the Houſe that was the late *Grey Friers* in *London*; and called it by the Name of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; where poor Children are trained up in the Knowledge of God, and ſome Vertuous Exerciſes, to the overthrow of Beggary.

The firſt beginning of St. *Thomas* and St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpitals.

For the ſecond Degree, was provided the Hoſpitals of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, and St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſt Smithfield*. Where are continually, at leaſt, Two hundred diſeaſed Perſons; which are not only there Lodged and Cured, but alſo Fed and Nouriſhed.

The firſt beginning of *Bridewell*.

For the third Degree, they provided *Bridewell*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet is chaſtiſed, and compelled to labour; to the overthrow of the vicious Life of Idleneſs.

Relief for decayed Houſeholders and Lazers.

They provided alſo for the honeſt decayed Houſeholder, that he ſhould be relieved at Home, at his Houſe, and in the Pariſh where he dwelled, by a Weekly Relief and Penſion. And in like manner they provided for the Lazer, to keep him out of the City, from clapping of Diſhes and ringing of Bell, to the great trouble of the Citizens, and alſo to the dangerous Infection of many; that they ſhould be relieved at Home, at their Houſes, by ſeveral Penſions.

The King acquainted with the Cities furtherance.

Now after this good Order taken, and the Citizens, (by ſuch Means as were deviſed) willing to further the ſame, the Report thereof was made to the King's Majeſty; and his Grace (for the Advancement thereof) was not only willing to grant ſuch as ſhould be Overſeers and Governours of the ſaid Houſes, a Corporation, and Authority for the Government of them; but alſo required, that He might be accounted as the Chief Founder and Patron thereof.

King *Edward* VI. Founder of the Hoſpitals in *London*.

And for the furtherance of the ſaid Work, and continual Maintenance of the ſame; He, of his meer Mercy and Goodneſs granted, that whereas, before, certain Lands were given to the maintaining of the Houſe of the *Savoy*, founded by King *Henry* VII. for the lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers; and that the ſame was now made but a Lodging for Loiterers, Vagabonds, and Strumpets, that lay all Day in the

Fields, and at Night were harboured there; the which was rather the Maintenance of Beggary, than any Relief to the Poor; Gave the ſame Lands, being firſt ſurrendered by the Maſter and Fellows there, (which Lands were of the yearly Value of 600 Pounds) unto the City of *London*, for the Maintenance of the Foundation aforeſaid.

The *Savoy* Lands ſurrendered to the King, and given to the City of *London*.

And for a further Relief, a Petition being made to the King's Majeſty, for a Licence to take in Mortmaine, or otherwiſe, without Licence, Lands to a certain yearly Value; and a Space left in the Patent, for his Grace to put in what Sum it would pleaſe him. He looking on the void Place, called for Pen and Ink, and with his own Hand wrote this Sum, 4000 *Marks by the year*; and then ſaid, in the hearing of his Council, *Lord, I yield thee moſt hearty Thanks, that thou haſt given me Life thus long, to finiſh this Work to the Glory of thy Name.* After which Foundation eſtabliſhed, he lived not above two Days: Whoſe Life would have been wiſhed equal to the Patriarchs, if it had pleaſed GOD ſo to have prolonged it.

The Words of a bleſſed King.

Sir *William Cheſter*, and *John Calthrop*, Draper, Benefactors.

By Example of the charitable Act of this Virtuous young King, Sir *William Cheſter*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, and *John Calthrop*, Citizen and Draper of the ſame City, at their own proper Coſts and Charges, made the Brick Walls, and Way on the back ſide, which leadeth from the ſaid new Hoſpital, unto the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*; and alſo covered and vaulted the *Town-ditch*, from *Alderſgate* to *Newgate*; which before was very noiſome, and contagious to the ſaid Hoſpital.

*Rich. Caſtel*, Shoemaker, *The Cock of Weſtminſter*, a Benefactor.

This Hoſpital being thus erected, and put into good Order, there was one *Richard Caſtell*, alias *Caſteller*, Shoemaker, dwelling in *Weſtminſter*, a Man of great Travail and Labour in his Faculty, with his own Hands; and ſuch an one as was named, *The Cock of Weſtminſter*, becauſe both Winter and Summer he was at his Work before Four of the Clock in the Morning; This Man, thus truly and painfully labouring for his Living, God bleſſed and increaſed his Labours ſo abundantly, that he purchaſed Lands and Tenements in *Weſtminſter*, to the yearly Value of Forty and four Pounds. And having no Child, with the Conſent of his Wife (who ſurvived him, and was a vertuous good Woman) gave the ſame Lands wholly to *Chriſt's Hoſpital* aforeſaid, to the Relief of the Innocent and Fatherleſs Children; and for the ſuccour of the Miſerable, Sore and Sick, harboured in the other Hoſpitals about *London*.

The Incorporation of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital in *Weſt Smithfield*.

St. *Bartholomew's* is Incorporated by the Name *Of the Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of* London, Governors of the Hoſpital for the Poor, called *Little Saint Bartholomews*, near to *Weſt Smithfield*, of the Foundation of King *Henry* VIII.

The Incorporation of the Hoſpitals of King *Edward* VI.

*Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *Bridewell*, and St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, in *Southwark*, are Incorporated by the Name *Of the Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of the City of* London, Governors of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods, of the Hoſpitals of *Edward* VI. King of *England*, of *Chriſt*, *Bridewell*, and of St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, &c.

## CHRIST's CHURCH.

*Chriſt Church* repaired, and many others about this Time. *Edm. Howe's Chron.* *J. S.*

This Church was Repaired and Beautified, *Anno* 1605. and ſo were divers Churches in *London*. And within few Years, moſt of the Churches in *Loudon* were likewiſe Repaired and Trimmed. And then the Country, by degrees alſo (as one writes that lived in thoſe Times) began to make their Churches handſome and cleanly. And that not without good Cauſe; for there was not any Church Work done in Fifty Years before, if you will believe that Author.]

Repaired. *R.*

This Church, within ſome few Years paſt, had many Repairs and Charges. But we eſpecially here remember, the fair and ſpacious Gallery, that (at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners) was erected in the North Ile, in the Year of Lord God 1628. the Charge of it amounting to 149*l.* 10*s.* a Work very worthily ſupplying a Neceſſity, and adding to this Church a great deal of Grace and Beauty.

*Matthew Nelſon*, } Churchwardens.]
*Samuel Savin*, }

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was demoliſhed by the Fire, but rebuilt; and a very lofty beautiful Sreeple lately, *viz.* in the Year 1704. finiſhed. The Church is adorned with a pair of Organs. This new Church ſtands but upon half the Ground of the Antient Monaſtical Church. The full half lying on the Weſt, is an open Yard, and uſed by Stone-cutters, and for burying the Dead.

### INTERRMENTS.

Monuments in *Chriſt's Church*. *J. S.*

The defaced *Monnments* in this Church, were theſe: Firſt, In the Quire before the Altar, the Monument of the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Philip*, King of *France*; and Wife to *Edward* I. Foundreſs of this new Church, 1317.

Four Queens buried in this Church. *J. S.*

In the midſt of a Tomb of Alabaſter, Queen *Iſabel*, Wife to *Edward* II. Daughter to *Philip le Bell*, King of *France*, 1358. [And under her Breaſt, lieth the Heart of her Husband.]

*Joan* of the *Tower*, Queen of *Scots*, Wife to *Edward Bruſe*, Daughter to *Edward* II. died in *Hartford Caſtle*, and was buried by *Iſabel* her Mother, 1362.

[In the Lamp] lieth Sir *William Fitzwaren*, Baron, and *Iſabel* his Wife, ſometime Queen of the *Iſle of Man*.]

[At the Head of Queen *Margaret*,] lieth *Iſabel*, firſt Daughter to *Edward* III. wedded to the Lord *Couſe* of *France*, after Created Earl of *Bedford*.

*Eleanor*, Wife to *John* Duke of *Britain*.

[In an Arch in the Wall, before the end of the Altar, lieth] *Beatrix*, Dutcheſs of *Britain*, Daughter to *Henry* III.

[And *Eleanor*, Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, 1530. This Lady bequeathed her Heart to be buried in the *Grey Friers* Church in *London*, and her Body, in the *White Friers* Church in *Briſtow*.] *J. S.*

Sir *Robert Liſle*, Baron; the Lady *Liſle*, and *Margaret de Rivers*, Counteſs of *Devon*, all under one Stone.

MSS. *Off. Arm.* F 9. *J. S.*

The Heart of *Peter Mauntford*, lieth at the Head of the foreſaid Counteſs. And the Heart of the Lady *Jane de Serre*, Wife of *Guy de Salines*.

At the Head of *Rob. Liſle*, lieth the Heart of the Lady *Iſabel de Averne*.

*Jone de Fenys*, and *Iſabel* her Siſter.

At the Right Side, the Lady *Enforme de Pyſans*.

The Lady *Beatrix Brabazon*, lieth by her.

*Gregory Rokyſle*, Maior, 1282. by her.]

*Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, Beheaded 1329.

*Peter*, Biſhop of *Carbon* in *Hungary*, 1331.

Sir *John Devereux*, Kt. 1385.

[Before the entring of the Quire.

*John Claron*, Knight of *France*. *J. S.*

Sir *Edmund Burnel*, at his Right Hand.]

*John Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, 1389. [Slain at a Turnament.]

*Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl Marſhal: She was Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, and Counteſs Marſhall, and Lady *Segrave*, 1389.

[Here alſo lieth *Joan*, Queen of *Scotland*.]

*Richard Havering*, Kt. 1388.

*Robert Triſilian*, Kt. Chief Juſtice, 1308.

*Geoffry Lucy*, Son to *Geoffrey Lucy*.

*John Aubry*, Son to *John* Maior of *Norwich*, 1368.

*John Philpot*, Kt. Maior of *London*; and the Lady *Jane Stamford* his Wife, 1384.

*John* Duke of *Burbon*, and *Angue* Earl of *Claremond*, *Mountpencier*, and Baron *Beangen*, who was taken Priſoner at *Agencourt*, kept Priſoner Eighteen Years, and deceaſed 1433. [He lieth at the Side of the foreſaid Queen *Joan*.]

Sir *Robert Chalons*, Kt. 1439.

*John Chalons*, his Son.

### [In the Eaſt Wing of the Quire.

*Margery* - - - Gentlewoman; with Queen *Iſabel*. And on her Right Hand *John Romeſey* her Son.]

*Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *John Philpot*, firſt married to T. *Santlor**, Eſq; and after, to *John Neyland**, Eſq.

* *Sentler.* * *Neland.*

Sir *Nicolas Brembar*, Maior of *London*, buried 1386.

*Elizabeth Nevil*, Wife to *John*, Son and Heir to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, and Mother to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, and Daughter to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, 1423.

*Edward Burnel*, Son to the Lord *Burnel*.

### In *Alhallows* Chappel.

In *Alhallows* Chappel.

*James Fines*, Lord *Say*, 1450. and *Helenor* his Wife, 1452.

*John Smith*, Biſhop of *Landaffe*, 1478.

*John*, Baron *Hilton*.

*John*, Baron *Clinton*.

*Richard* Lord *Willoughby*. J. S.

*Richard Haſtings*, Kt. Lord of *Willoughby* and *Wells*.

This Lord, by Will, bequeathed his Body to lie in the *Grey Friers*, *London*, in the Veſtry Chappel there; and gave 20 *l.* to have a Tomb: His Will bore Date *March* the 18th, *An.* 1501.

Lady *Jane Haſtings*.

*Jane Haſtings*, Widow, late Wife of *Richard Haſtings*, Lord *Willoughby*, by her Will, bearing Date *March* 19. 1504. bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Friers Minors* Church within *Newgate*, *London*; in the Vault there purpoſely made, for her ſaid Husband and her. She willed that ſix Prieſts ſhould pray for her, *&c.* Whereof one Prieſt ſhall ſing for ever in the Monaſtery of *Mountgrace*, another at the Chauntry founded by her Father, in his Pariſh Church of *North Allerton*. Which Will was proved 1505.]

* *Burdet.*

*Thomas Burder**, Eſq; Beheaded 1477.

[*John Viand*, by him.

Lord *Liſle*.]

*Robert Liſle*, Son and Heir to the Lord *Liſle*.

F. 9.

[Sir *John Lovetoht*, Kt. And at his Feet, Dame *Margaret* his Wife.

*Walter Bever*.]

### In our Lady's Chappel.

LadyChappel.

*John Giſors*, of *London*, Kt. and Lord Maior.

*Humfrey Stafford*, Eſq; of *Worceſterſhire*, 1486.

* *Rothale.*

*Robert Bartram*, Baron of *Bothell*.

Sir *Ralph Barons*, Kt.

*William Apleton*, Kt.

*Reynold de Cambrey*, Kt.

*Thomas Beaumond*, Son and Heir to *Henry* Lord *Beaumond*.

*Adam de Howton*, Kt. 1417.

*Bartholomew Caſter*, Kt. of *London*.

*Reinfrede Arundel*, Kt. 1468.

*Thomas Covil*, Eſq; 1422.

[Dame *Ide Seagrave*, Wife of *Hugh Peache*. J. S.

*Adam Harcourt*. *Langley* of - - - Kt. *Walter* - - - and *Barre* of *Hereford*. Dame *Margaret Golysborough*. *Alys Kyngeſton*, Daughter of the Lord *John St. John*.

Sir *James Fenys*, Lord *Say* in *Guynnes*. His Wife, Daughter of *Crond* - - - -

Dame *Petronyl*, Wife of Sir *Hugh Halſman*. Lady *Huſe* her Siſter, Wife of Sir *Henry Huſe* of *Suſſex*. Dame *Elizabeth Morley*.

Sir *Perſyval Burbon*, Baſtard of *Burbon*. Dame *Iſabel*, Wife of *Roger Chanoyes*, Baron. Dame *Jane Newmarch*. *Thomas Gloceſter*, and *Anne* his Wife. *Margaret Othal*, Wife of Sir *William Othal*, and Daughter of the Lord *Willoughby*.

Sir *John Boteler*, Kt.]

### In the Apoſtles Chappel.

In the Apoſtles Chappel.

*Walter Blunt*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord *Mountjoy*, Treaſurer of *England*; Son and Heir to T. *Blunt*, Knight, Treaſurer of *Normandy*, 1474.

Sir *Walter Blunt* J. S.

This Noble Perſon's laſt Will bore Date *April* the 8th, 1474. wherein it was his Deſire to be buried in the *Grey Friers*, *London*; according to the Advice of his dear and well-beloved Lady and Wife *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bucks*. He willed, That every Pariſh Church within the Hundred of *Apultree*, wherein he was bred, ſhould have a Veſtment, after the Diſcretion of his Executors.]

*Edward Blunt*, Lord *Mountjoy*; [his Son and Heir by his Side, 1475.]

*Alice Blunt*, Lady *Mountjoy*, ſometime Wife to *Will. Browne*, Maior of *London*; and Daughter to *H. Kebel*, Maior, 1521.

*William* Lord *Mountjoy*, his laſt Will. *Prerog. Offic.* J. S.

*William Blunt*, Kt. Lord *Mountjoy*, by his Will dated *Oct.* 13. 1534. willed, if he died in *London*, to be buried in the *Grey Friers*; in the Chappel where his Grandfather and Grandmother, his Father, and his Wife Dame *Alice*, with other of his Kin, lay. Which *Alice* was Daughter of *Henry Keble*, that lay buried in *Aldermary* Church in *London*, and was a ſpecial Benefactor to the building of the ſame, to the Value of 2000 *l.* and above; and had no Stone over him. This he took notice of in his ſaid Will, and willed a Stone to be provided, to lay over him.]

*Anne Blunt*, Daughter to *John Blunt*, Kt. Lord *Mountjoy*, 1480.

Sir *Allen Cheiny*, Kt. and Sir *Tho. Greene*, Kt.

*William Blunt*, Eſq; Son and Heir to *Walter Blunt*; and Father to *Edward* Lord *Mountjoy*.

[*James Blunt*, Kt. Son to *Walter Blunt*, Captain of *Gwynes*, 1492.]

*Elizabeth Blunt*, Wife to *Robert Curſon*, Kt. 1494.

*Bartholomew Burwaſh*, and *John Burwaſh* his Son.

*John Blunt*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Capt. of *Gwynes* and *Hames*, 1485.

*Alan Buxhall*, of *London*. J. S.

F. 9.

Dame *Barga de Vaux*, by his Right Hand. And by her, Dame *Elizabeth Burwaſh*, Wife of Sir *Bartholomew*. By him, Dame *Iſabel Gilliſborough*.

Lord *Straunge*; and by him the Counteſs. Sir *James Blunt*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *Joan Samford*, and *John* her Son. *Thomas Bradbery*. *Nicolas Marys*.

*Thurſtan Hatfield. Elizabeth Boulen*, Daughter of *Thomas Blunt*, Eſq.]

*John Dinham*, Baron, ſometime Treaſurer of *England*, Knight of the Garter, 1501.

*John Blunt*, Kt. 1531.

*Rowland Blunt*. Eſq; 1509.

*Robert Bradbury*, 1489.

*Nicolas Clifton*, Kt.

*Francis Chape.*

Two Sons of *Allayne* Lord *Cheiny*; and *John*, Son and Heir to the ſame Lord *Allayne Cheiny*, Kt.

*John Robſart*, Knight of the Garter, 1450.

*Allayne Cheiny*, Kt.

*Thomas Malory*, Kt. 1470.

*Thomas Tong*, a Juſtice of the Bench, 1476.

*John Baldwiu*, Fellow of *Gray's Inn*, and Common Serjeant of *Londou*, 1469.

*Walter Wrotſley*, Kt. of *Warwickſhire*, 1473.

*Stephen Jennings*, Merchant-Taylor, Maior, 1523.

*Thomas a Par*, and *John Wiltwater*, ſlain at *Barnet*, 1471.

*Nicolas Poynes*, Eſq; 1512.

*Robert Elkenton*, Kt. 1460.

*John Water*, alias *York* Herault, 1520.

*John More*, alias *Norry*, King of Arms, 1491.

*George Hopton*, Kt. 1489.

### Between the Quire and the Altar.

*Ralph Spiganel*, Kt.

*John Moyle*, Gentleman of *Gray's Inn*, 1495.

*William Huddy*, Kt. 1501.

### By the Door, underneath the Rood.

*John Cobham*, a Baron of *Kent*.

Sir *John Mortaine**, Kt.

* *Morteyne.*

*John Deyncort*, Kt. [at the end of the ſecond Altar, and *Margaret* his Wife.]

*John Norbery*, Eſq; High Treaſurer of *England*, [in a Tomb of Alabaſter.]

*Henry Norbery*, his Son, Eſq.

*John Southlee*, Kt.

*Thomas Sackvile.*

*Thomas Lucy*, Kt. 1525.

*Robert de la Rivar*, Son to *Mauricius de la Rivar*, Lord of *Tormerton*, 1457.

*John Malmayns*, Eſq; and *Thomas Malmayns*, Kt. [*Nicolas Malmayns*, Kt. and Dame *Alice Malmayns.*]

*Hugh Acton*, Taylor, 1530.

*Hugh Parſal*, Kt. 1490.

Sir *Alexander Kirketon*, Kt. *&c.*

### In the Body of the Church.

Body of the Church.

*William Paulet*, Eſq; of *Somerſetſhire*, 1482.

*John Moyle*, Gent. 1530.

*Peter Champion*, Eſq; 1511.

*John Hart*. Gent. 1449.

*Alice* Lady *Hungerford*, hanged at *Tyburn* for Murdering her Huſband, 1523.

*Edward Hall*, Gent. of *Gray's Inn*, 1470.

*Richard Churchyard*, Gent. Fellow of *Gray's Inn*, 1498.

*John Bramre*, Gent. of *Gray's Inn*, 1498.

*John Mortimer*, Kt. Beheaded 1423.

*Henry Frowike*, Alderman.

*Reynold Frowike.*

*Philip Pats*, 1518.

*William Porter*, Serjeant at Arms, 1515.

*Thomas Grantham*, Gent. 1511.

*Edmond Rotbeley*, Gent. 1470.

*Henry Roſton*, Gent. of *Gray's Inn*, 1485.

*Nicolas Montgomery*, Gentleman, Son to *John Montgomery* of *Northamptonſhire*, 1485.

Sir *Bartholomew Emfield**, Kt.

* *Enefeld.*

Sir *Barnard St. Peter*, Kt.

Sir *Ralph Sandwiche*, Kt. *Cuſtos* of *London*.

Sir *Andrew Sakevile*, Kt.

*John Treſzawall*, Gentleman, and Taylor of *London*, 1520.

All theſe, and five times ſo many more, have been buried there, whoſe Monuments are wholly defaced; ſome whereof were theſe that follow.

### Under the Bell-houſe and Ambulatory.

The Lady *Tephina*, Nourſe of Queen *Iſabel. Simon Guydon*, Eſq; of *France. William Galys*, Eſq; with him his Son *Robert*. By them, *Alice*, Wife of *Geffrey Tabellettor. John Merwer.* Sir *John Ratmeſtre*, Kt. and Frier. *Ralph Sprignel*, Kt. *William Hilton*, Eſq. *Roger Bainon*, [*Bainton* perhaps] and his Daughter, *Iſabel Luther*. And by him lieth the Wife of *Nicolas Fulham. Thomas Kenyngham. Elizabeth de la Penne*, Daughter of *William Stafford*, Kt. *Henry Werney*, Eſq. *Item*, many of the *Bardolfs* of *Florence*.

F. 9.
*J. S.*

### Before the Altar, within the Walls.

Before the common Altar, Dame *Agnes Matrovers*. By her, *Lore Clakus.*

Before the midſt of the ſecond Altar, *Margaret Aſſelkey..*

Dame - - - - Wife of *William de Monte Caniſio*, [i. e. *Monchenſy.*] Baron; who was Mother of *Idoneah*, wedded to Sir *Hugh de Vere*, Rt.

*John Sudley*, Kt. under the Weſt Wall.

Sir *John Dewroſe*, [*Devereux* perhaps] in the higheſt ſide of the common Altar.

Lady *Beaumont*, Daughter of the Earl of *Oxenford*.

*Petronilla*, Wife of *John Norbery*, Eſq. *Nicolas Vlsk.* And at his Right Hand, *Richard Geſt*, Eſq.

### In the Chapter-Houſe.

The Lady *Imayne*, of *Huntengfelde.*

### In the Body of the Church, between the Pillars.

*William Engliſh.* Sir *Henry Enefeld*, by the Right Side of Sir *Bartholomew Enefeld.*

### In the Eaſt Wing of the Church.

*Thomas*, Son of *Thomas Lewkener. Simon Garrys*, Eſq. Sir *William Pikworth*, Kt.

### In the Weſt Wing.

Sir *Richard Punchardon*, Kt. Sir *Will. Maynard.*]

In this Church of the *Grey Friers*, there were nine Tombs of Alabaſter and Marble, invironed with Strikes of Iron, in the Quire; and one Tomb in the Body of the Church, alſo coped with Iron; all pulled down, beſides Seven-ſcore Grave ſtones of Marble, all ſold for Fifty Pounds, or thereabouts; by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldſmith, and Alderman of *London*. Of late time buried there, *Walter Huddon*, Doctor, *&c.*

A number of Monuments, and 140 Grave ſtones defaced in this Church.

### *MONUMENTS.*

*Theſe two, Sir* Chriſtopher Edmonds, *and Dame* Dorothy *his Wife, lived together* 44 *yeeres, in perfect Love and Society; both Servants to one Prince, and in great Credit both in the Court and Country where they live; both for their Religion, fidelity to their Soveraigne, and liberality to the Poore.*

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Quire.
*A. M.*

*This is the Monument of Sir* Chriſtopher Edmonds, *Knight, who was a domeſtical Servant to the moſt Sacred Queen* Elizabeth, *both before*

*fore her Coronation, and after, ſo long as he lived. He was of great Credit and Eſtimation in his Country, for his Integrity of Life, Uprightneſſe in Juſtice, and Hoſpitality; and gave to this Hoſpitall of* Chriſt's Church, *Three hundred Pounds, towards the Maintenance of the poore Children. Hee lived Seventy and two yeeres, and died* Anno Domini 1596.

*This is the Interrement of Dame* Dorothy Edmonds, *Wife to the ſaid Sir* Chriſtopher, *and Daughter to* Chriſtopher Litcot, *Eſquire; who alſo ſerved the moſt gracious Mayden Queene* Elizabeth; *being ever ſince her Coronation, and before, of her moſt Honourable Privy Chamber. Who joined with the ſaid Sir* Chriſtopher, *her Husband, in the ſaid Gift of Three hundred Pounds to this Hoſpital; being a Legacie only ſpoken of by him, and performed by her.*

TIME'*s Triumph on the Death of Maſter* Robert Rogers, *who deceaſed* Anno 1601. *in the manner of a Dialogue between* Time, Death, *and* Rogers.

*Death.*

A fair Monument cloſe by, in the ſame Wall.

STand fairely encountred both,
*Grave, Soveraigne Time;*
Borne of *Eternity,*
*Ages* Father:
Prince of all Power; all
Powers on Earth are thine,
That doeſt my Ruines
trueſt Records gather;
Lend thy Conſent, thy
helping Hand to mine;
And *Death* will make *Time*'s
Soveraignty as great
As the three Siſters,
Ladies of ſterne Fate.

*Time.*

Impartiall *Death*, Honours
reſpectleſſe Foe,
Grim, meager Caytiſe,
wherefore doeſt thou come?
Muſt Vertues Children
to the Slaughter goe,
In thy bloud-yawning
Cell to fill a Roome?
Can none but they, quench
thy bloody Thirſt? *Death.* No;
*Rogers* I come for: *Time*,
Thou canſt not ſave him;
This Dart muſt ſtrike him,
and grim *Death* will have him.

*Rogers.*

*Death*, Welcome; all by thee
I know muſt end;
Nor doe I care for
longer Life than this;
I thank thee, thou haſt ſtaid
ſo long, (kind Friend.)
Sweet *Time*, be patient,
pardon mine amiſſe;
If I have Time miſ-ſpent;
alas! we all offend.
If, ſaid I? yes, 'tis
certaine, ſure I have;
For which Offence (deare
*Time*) I pardon crave.

*Time.*

*Death*, grant me this (ſweet)
doe not kill him
Till I returne but
from the *Deſtinies.*
*Dea.* I cannot ſtay a Moment.
*Rog.* Oh will him
(Grave *Time*) to ſtrike me then,
I *Death* deſpiſe.
*Dea.* There lye thou dead.
*Time.* Thou canſt not ſpill him:
*Time* ſhall erect a Trophee
of ſuch Fame,
That while *Time* lives,
dye ſhall not *Roger*'s Name.

TIME'*s Epitaph.*

Give me an Adamantine Pen
and Leafe of Braſſe,
To character his Name,
whoſe like ne'er was.
A ſingle Life he led,
loving to all,
The poore Man's Succour,
the reliefe of Thrall:
Vertues Example, Guide
to eternal Life;
In Carriage courteous,
all devoid of Strife.
Here lyeth he interred,
*Rogers* his Name,
*Time*'s only Sonne,
eternized by Fame.
Ougly Detraction, flye,
and blacke Oblivion, hence;
Whilſt *Roger*'s Duſt lyes here,
*Time* will his Fame commence.

*Behold the Works of God, done by his Servant,*
*Dame* Mary Ramſey.

Upon a Monument on a Pillar by the Tomb. Firſt on the one Table.
Lady *Ramſey*'s Gifts.

She hath given a yearly Maintenance for two Fellows, and four Scholars, in *Cambridge.*

More, two Livings of good Value, when they ſhall become fit to ſupply them.

More, towards certain Sermons to be preached in this Church yearly.

More, in *Chriſt's Hoſpital* a free Writing School for poor Mens Children.

More, in the Country a free Grammar School for the poorer Sort.

All which ſeveral Gifts before remembred,
are to continue yearly for ever.

*Forma, Decus, Mores,*
*Sapientia, Res & Honores,*
*Morte ruunt ſubita;*
*vivit poſt funera Fama.*

*The reſt of the godly Works done by this good* Lady.

Secondly, on the other Table.

She hath given a worthy Maintenance to the Poor of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

More, a bountiful Gift for the healing of poor wounded Soldiers.

More, a liberal Maintenance for ten poor maimed Soldiers.

More, a liberal Maintenance for ten poor aged Widows.

More, a bountiful Gift to releaſe poor Men out of Priſon.

More, a bountiful Gift to relieve poor Men in Priſon.

More a yearly Stipend to poor Maids Marriages.

More to the Relief of the Poor of four ſeveral Pariſhes.

All which ſeveral Gifts are for ever.

*Her Faith hath wrought, her Tree was not barren. And yet an unprofitable Servant.* 1596.

*Gamaliel*

A fair plated ſtone in the Quire.

*Gamaliel Pye*, under this Stone,
doth lye in peace and reſt,
Whoſe Service to his Prince and Realm,
well knowne not to be leaſt:
At *Bullen*, *Muttrel*, and each Place elſe,
where then the King had Warres,
Not any one that ſerv'd in Campe,
leſſe feared Wounds and Scarres.
In Age he liv'd in Peace and Love,
abhorring Worlds Inconſtancy,
And choſen was eleven times,
the Warden of his Company.
The Poore, Sicke, Lame, abroad, at
home, his Bounty ever felt,
But chiefly his owne Pariſhioners,
where Threeſcore yeers he dwelt.
He held diſdaine to brawle, or ſeeke
what others had to doe;
And with his Wife he liv'd
full Forty yeeres and two.
He liv'd devout, and dy'd devout,
the chiefeſt way to Heaven,
The complete Date of this his Life,
was Foureſcore yeers and ſeven.

*Mole ſub hac, ſi fortè roges*
*quis (Candide Lector)*
*Vel qualis recubat?*
Gamaliel Pius *eſt*.
*Vita pium, nomenque pium,*
*mors ſancta piumque*
*Exhibet, & vita eſt,*
*nomine, morte* PIUS.

S. Memoriæ.

A fair Monument in the Wall, at the upper end of the Chancel.

Gualtero Haddono, *Equeſtri loco nato Juriſconſulto, Oratori, Poetę celeberrimo, Gręcę, Latinęque eloquentię ſui temporis facilè principi, ſapientia & ſanctitate vitę, in id evecto, ut Reginę* Elizabethæ *à ſupplicum libellis Magiſter eſſet: Deſtinareturque majoribus niſi fato immaturius ceſſiſſet: Interim in omni gradu viro longè eminentiſſimo, Conjugi ſuo optimo meritiſſimoque* Anna Suttona, *uxor ejus* 2. *flens, mærens deſiderii ſui ſignum poſuit. Obiit Anno Salut. hum.* 1572. *Ætatis* 56.

A fair plated ſtone by the Communion Table.

Within this Grave encloſed here,
*Anne Beaumont* now doth reſt,
A loving and a faithful Wife,
with many Children bleſt.
She ſerved God with zeale of Truth,
and learn'd to flee from Sinne;
And as ſhe learn'd his holy Will,
ſo liv'd and dy'd therein.
A Friend to ſuch as Vertue ſought,
a Foe unto no wight;
A Helpe to thoſe that feared God,
with all her power and might.
The Poore ſhall oft bewaile her want,
by whom they found Reliefe;
Whoſe Minde with earneſt Care was bent,
to eaſe them of their Griefe.
Thus happy She, that now is gone
from hence, Reward to finde;
Unhappy yet for ſuch her Friends,
as ſhe hath left behinde:
But thrice unhappy for his Loſſe,
that doth her Praiſe rehearſe;
A woful Praiſe unto her Sonne,
who wrote this doleful Verſe.

Anne, *Wife unto* Nicolas Beaumont, *of* Coleoverton *in* Leiceſterſhire, *Eſq; and Daughter unto* William Saunders, *of* Welforde *in* Northamptonſhire, *Eſquire; and half Siſter unto* Walter Haddon, *Maſter of the Requeſts. Departed this Life the* 7. *day of* September, Anno Dom. 1581. *leaving behinde her ſixe Children.*

This Monument ſtands in *Chriſt's Church*, and was made 1627.

R.

*Neere unto this Place lyeth buried the Body of* Nicolas Beaumont, *of* Coleoverton *in the County of* Leiceſter, *Eſquire; and* Anne *his Wife, the Daughter of* William Saunders, *of* Welford, *in the County of* Northampton, *Eſq; By whom he had iſſue foure Sonnes and two Daughters; viz.* Henry, Francis, Thomas, *and* Hunting; Dorothy *and* Katharine. *The ſaid* Nicolas *died the* 4*th of* November, 1598. *His Wife died the* 10*th of* February, 1591. *In Remembrance of whom, this Monument was erected at the Care and Coſt of* Elizabeth *Lady* Aſhburnham, *Widow, late Wife of Sir* John Aſhburnham, *Knight; Daughter to Sir* Thomas Beaumont, *of* Staughton, *in the County aforeſaid, their third Sonne; at the Appointment of her Uncle, Maſter* Francis Beaumont, *Eſquire, their ſecond Sonne, to whom the Erector hereof was Executrix.*]

Another plated ſtone on the other ſide of the Table.

*Hic jacent corpora* Wil. Drewe, *Armig. filii* Johannis Drewe, *de* Ken, *in Comitat.* Devon. *Armigeri, &* Elizabethæ *uxoris ejus, filię & hęredis* Wil. Cecil; *ac conſanguineę & hęredis* Tho. Cecil, *Armig. Quę quidem* Elizab. *obiit* 10. *die* Novemb. *Anno Dom.* 1586. *Et prędict.* Wil. Drewe *obiit*, &c.

We dye to live, that liv'd to dye,
Through Jeſus Chriſt, and ſo did I:
Which Chriſt, as I have loved beſt,
Among his Saints I truſt to reſt.

A fair plated ſtone in the South ſide of the Quire.

*Under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of* Robert Smith, *Gentleman; who had to his firſt Wife* Elizabeth Reycroft. *By whom hee had Iſſue three Daughters; viz.* Margaret, Julian, *and Joane. And he had to his ſecond Wife,* Margaret Larkin, *by whom hee had no Iſſue. The which* Robert *dyed the* 8*th day of* December, Anno Domini 1581. *Whoſe Soule reſteth with God.*

A fair plated ſtone in the South Ile.

*Here lyeth buriee* Margaret, *ths Wife of* Lawrence Huſſie, *Doctor of Law, and Daughter of Sir* John White, *Knight; for her vertuous Life, worthy of memory. Who dyed the* 3*d day of* Auguſt, 1569.

D. Opt. Max. Laus.

A plated ſtone at entring into the Quire.

Gulielmo Herberto, *naturali fil.* Georgii Herberti, *de* Swanſey, *Militis*; Joannes *ejuſdem* Georgii *ex filio Nepos, ac Sereniſſ.* Elizabeth**ę** Angliæ *Reginę à ſupp. libellis* H. S. *mæſto animo* P. Q. Januar. 1590.

A Grave ſtone in the North Chappel of the Quire.

*Here lyeth the Body of* John Tredwy, *of* Eaſton, *in the County of* Northampton, *Gentleman; who dyed the* 10. *day of* May, Anno Domini 1610.

A ſmall Monument erected in the School Wall, in the Cloyſter, where (according to his deſire) he lyeth buried.

Rodolpho Waddingtono, *hujus Scholę per annos* 48. *Moderatori digniſſ. Qui poſtquam una cum uxore ſine prole, annos* 47. *ſuaviſſimè degiſſet, An. ętatis* 84. *An. Dom.* 1614. Aug. 24. *in Domino placidè obdormivit.*

Joanna *uxor ejus mæſtiſſ. poſuit.*

Hic *Waddingtonus* tenui
requieſcit in urna,

Neſtor *verè annis,*
*& gravitate* Cato.
Tullius *eloquio,* Damon
*ſincerus amico,*
*Et par præceptis*
(Quintiliane) *tibi.*
*Dulcis, amœnus, amans,*
*cultis, præſtante, probata,*
*Vir, Vates, Conjux,*
*Moribus, Arte, Fide.*
*Tales ſecla puto paucos*
*antiqua dediſſent:*
*Poſtea non multos*
*ſecla datura pares.*

Vita.

*Angligenæ hunc peperit*
Londinum *gloria gentis,*
*Ætona huic Artis*
*ſemina prima dedit.*
Granta *tulit ſegetem,*
*fructumq; tumeſcere fecit.*
Londini *Meſſes*
*Orphana turba tulit.*]

To which add theſe.

*J. S.* Hutton. *MS. in Offic. Armor.*

John Martin *of* London, *and* Margaret, *Daughter and Coheir of* Robert Smith.

On the Monument the Coat impaled Baron and Femme. The former, between two Chevronels, three Cocks Heads erazed. The Femme Coat, between a Chevron three Griffins rampant. On a Chief 3 Flower de lys.

By ſtealing ſteps of Time,
From Day, to Month and Year,
My earthly Race is run,
My Body buried here.
*John Martin* was my Name,
Of Haberdaſhers free,
Two Wives, and Children four
The Lord hath lent to me.
My Soul is now with God,
To whom my Corps ſhall come;
And both ſhall Sentence have
From Chriſt, in day of Doom.
When by his bloody Death,
Who is my Saviour juſt,
I ſhall have Life for ay,
Among the Saints, I truſt.
Now of my Earthly end,
If thou the Day wilt know,
The Month and Year, are all
Expreſſed here below.

*Here lye buried the Bodies of* Alice *and* Elizabeth, *Wives of* John Povey, *Citizen and Embroiderer of* London. *By which* Alice *he had iſſue ſix Daughters, and dyed the* 17. *day of* October, 1553. *And by the ſaid* Elizabeth, *had iſſue fourteen Sons and four Daughters; and dyed the* 20. *of* June, 1594.

With the Embroiderers Arms upon this Stone.

Another Grave ſtone with two Coats of Arms on the top thereof; and underneath, theſe Rhimes.

Here you may ſee *John Jackſon* hee,
By Death layd in his Bower;
He dy'd in *June* Twenty and one
Five thouſand eighty four.
Whom God in Health endu'd with Wealth,
And Treaſure: He hath been
To Infants poor, to ſave them ſtore,
That kept are here within.
When he did dye, then Deputy
Unto the Alderman,
To end the Brawl of great and ſmall,
As teſtify we can.
His Will can tell he lived well,
To feed the Poor with Meat:
His Gifts therein ſo large hath been,
And Legacies ſo great.
His zealous Heart did never ſtart
from preaching of the Word,
Till from this Bell he went to dwell
In Glory with the Lord.
Where he in Bliſs, undoubted is,
A juſt Reward of Faith,
To all that grieve, and do believe,
As Holy Scripture ſaith.

Round about the Stone, on the ſide of it, is writ:

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* John Jackſon, *Citizen and Founder of* London; *who departed this Life the* 21. June, *in the Year of our Lord* 1584. *Unto whom the Lord give a joyful Reſurrection.* Amen.

Henry Smith *of* Bedfordſhire, *and* Margaret, *Daughter of* Rob. Slough.

Robert Smith *of* London, *and* Elizabeth *Daughter of* - - - - Rycroft *of* Skipton *in* Craven.]

A Table of Arms for the Lady *Digby*, of all her quartered Coats, which, by the Right of Heirs general, are involved into the Noble Family of her Fathers. *R.*

*Inſignia præclariſſ. Dominæ D.* Venetiæ Digby, *è Familia* Stanleyorum *Com.* Darbiæ *ex parte Patris, & Perciorum Com.* Northumbriæ *Materno jure, aliiſque quamplurimis Chriſtiani orbis principibus oriundæ.*

Upon a fair Stone in the North Ile, is this Inſcription.

*Spe Reſurgendi hic jacet Corpus,*
Joannæ *Uxoris* Edmundi Philips Londini, *Armigeri. Quæ cum ſolo & Amantiſſimo Marito, in dilecto matrimonio vixit per annos* 48.

*Hoc doloris Amphitheatrum reliquit, menſis* Aprilis, *die* 12. *Anno ſalutis* 1632. *Ætatis ſuæ* 72.

Upon a fair Stone at the entrance into the upper Church, is this Inſcription.

Lodovicus Williams, *venedocus**
*Hic jacet.*
*Nuper Civis & Haberdaſher* London.
*Una cum* Elizabetha, *uxore ejus.*
*Qui obierunt*
*Anno Dom.* M.DC.IX.
Octob. 2.
*Hic optat Cineres ſuos jacere*
Mauritius Willielmi *in memoria debita defunctorum*
*F. unicus ſuperſtes.*

* *Fortè* Xenodocus.

A very fair Arms over it.

Upon a fair Stone in the middle Ile, is this Inſcription.

*Here lieth buried the Body of* Elizabeth Draper, *the Wife of* Robert Draper, *of this Pariſh; born the* 3*d day of* December, 1581. *and died the* 3*d of* December, 1613.

All thoſe that knew her,
lov'd her, for her Life,
Chaſte, Pure and Pious,
was of all approv'd;
(A rich Poſſeſſion's
ſuch a Vertuous Wife;)
All Ill ſhe hated,
and all Good ſhe lov'd;
Be this his Comfort then,
bewails her moſt,
In Heaven ſhe's found.
that here on Earth is loſt.

In a Table in the Quire, hanging upon the Organt, is this written.

*Memoriæ Sacrum.*

*Neer this, lyeth the Body of* Joane, *Daughter and ſole Heire of* Edmund Biggs, *Gent. and late Wife to* Clement Goldſmith, *of* Gray's Inn, *Eſquire. Who was in this Chunch baptized, the 3d of* March, 1564. *and interred the 17th of* February, 1631.

Cloſe by this ſmall Remembrance,
you may find
That which apparel'd erſt,
an honeſt Mind;
A Body there inurn'd,
where once did reſt
A charitable Soul,
that was its Gueſt.
But ſee what Sickneſs, Age,
and Death have done;
Theſe have they parted:
Yet the Day ſhall come,
When they ſhall meet,
and re-unite again,
And be aſſum'd
above the Heavens to reign.
Until which Time,
may thy poor Monument
To Readers ſhew,
a ſad Sons true Intent.
But if this periſh,
yet her Virtue ſhall
(She Dead) preſerve
her bleſt Memorial.

Theſe two Stones lie cloſe togethe, and cloſe to the Communion Table.

In which Place, lieth buried the Body of that Learned and Worthy Divine, Dr. *Sampſon Price.*

*Fui* CLAPHAMUS, *Pater iſtius* Johannis *nuper defuncti, & hic ſepulti. Qui obiit ſeptimo die* Februarii, *Anno Dom.* 1621.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* JOHN CLAPHAM, *Eſquire, one of the Six Clerks of the* Chancery. *Who dyed the 6th Day of* December, Anno 1618. *his Father,* Luke Clapham, *then living.*]

A Tenement in *Chriſt's Church*, to maintain a Maſs in *Hackney* *J. S.*

In this Pariſh of *Chriſt's Church*, was a Meſſuage and Tenement of *Robert Egleſton*, formerly given for the Maintenance of a Prieſt, to ſay Maſs in *Hackney* Church. This Tenement, together with all the Shops, Cellars, Solers, Gardens, Commodities and Implements belonging to it, was given to *Thomas Perſe* and *Richard Mody*, 2 *Edw.* VI.

### *Late MONUMENTS.*

Late Monuments.

Since the new building of this Church, there have been Monuments and Stones, with Inſcriptions for theſe Perſons. *Viz.*

In the Chancel. For *Nicolas Richardſon*, late of the Iſland of *Jamaica*, 1702.

Captain *Valentine Pyne*, born in *Devon*, ſpent moſt of his Life in *India*: Highly reſpected by the King of *Bantam*, and beloved for his Integrity; died 1691.

*Thomas Hollier*, Citizen and Chirurgeon of *London*; Chirurgeon to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*, 53 Years, deceaſed 1690. And *Lucy* his Wife, 1677. And *Thomas* their eldeſt Son, 1672. And *James*, their ſecond Son, 1686.

*Richard Royſton*, Eſq; Citizen of *London*, and Bookſeller to Three Kings; died 1686. in the 86th Year of his Age. And *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Luke Meredith*, Grand-daughter to the above *Richard*, 1689. And *Mary Chiſwel*, late Wife of *Richard Chiſwel*, Bookſeller, another Daughter of the above *Richard Royſton*, 1698.

Hatchment of Sir *Peter Floyer*, Alderman, and ſometime Sheriff of this City, lying in a Vault hereabouts.

*Martha*, late Wife of *Nathaniel Sutch*, 1688. and their Daughter *Mary*.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, North of the Communion Table, a Monument for One buried in the Church-yard; *viz.* *Mary*, late Wife of *Nehemiah Grew*, M. D. 1685.

*Edmund Sheringham*, ſometime Incumbent of this Pariſh, died 1690.

In the Body of the Church, Flat Stones for, *John Grice*, 1680. *Richard Morton*, M. D. 1698. *Mary Brown*, 1699.

In the Cloiſters. *Nathaniel Hawes*, Eſquire, Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, died 1700. Aged

*Johana Parey*, 1683. Aged 108.

*Adam Wood*, 1681. Son of *Robert* and *Katharine Wood*.

Two Sons and four Daughters of *Jarvis* and *Mary Plumb*; as alſo *Anne* their eldeſt Daughter, 1703.

Add to the reſt, the Monument of Mr. *Firming*, in his time, a Man moſt remarkable for Charity, and a great Friend to this Hoſpital, againſt the South Wall of the Cloiſters, with this Inſcription.

*To the Memory*

*Of Mr.* Thomas Firmin, *late Citizen of* London, *and one of the Governors of this and St.* Thomas's *Hoſpital. He was to the Orphans of this a moſt tender Father; and for the Sick and Wounded of the other, a careful Provider. He conſtantly expended the greateſt Profits of his Trade, Portions of his Time, and Labour of his Thoughts, in Works of Charity: In providing Work for Thouſands of poor People; in Viſiting and Relieving neceſſitous Families, and in Redeeming Debtors out of Priſon.* [*He alſo gave away, among vaſt Numbers of Poor, pious Books, writ by Divines of the Church of* England.] *He took indefatigable Pains in ſuccouring the diſtreſſed Refugees of* France *and* Ireland. *He was a moſt eminent Example of improving all Opportunities of doing Good, of ſucceſsfully provoking others to good Works, and of an unfeigned Charity, both as to Places and Parties. He was very faithful and wiſe in diſpoſing of publick and private Charities, and zealous for promoting of a Reformation of Manners. Yet after all he aſcribed nothing to himſelf, acknowledging on his Death-bed, that he had been* an unprofitable Servant. *And he profeſſed, that he hoped for Salvation only from the Mercy of God, through the Mediation of Jeſus Chriſt.*

*He departed this Life* December *the 20th*, 1697. *in the 66th Year of his Age.*

*This Monument was erected by his ſorrowful Widow.*

He that ſoweth bountifully, ſhall reap boununtifully. 2 *Cor.* ix. 6.

This Inſcription, I have been credibly informed, was compoſed by Dr. *Fowler*, ſometime the good Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, who knew him well; and added the laſt Clauſe, which he uttered to him on his Death-bed, becauſe he had been eſteemed to hold ſome *Heterodox* Opinions.

### *BENEFACTORS.*

Benefactors.

The Benefactors, and their Gifts, are theſe.

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
| *John Banks*, for a Sermon yearly on St. *Matthew*'s Day - | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| And to the Reader - | 00 | 02 | 00 |
| And to the Clerk - - | 00 | 03 | 00 |
| *Thomas Barnes*, Eſq; for a Sermon to be preached on the 17th of *November* - - - | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| Lady *Mary Ramſey*, by Will, *An.* 1601. for a Sermon on St. *Steven*'s Day - - | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| And for another Sermon the firſt Sunday in *Lent*, yearly, | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| *Thomas Streachley*, by Will, 1678. for a Sermon on the Sunday after *Aſcenſion-day* - | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| To the Reader and Clerk - | 00 | 02 | 06 |
| To the two Sextons - | 00 | 02 | 06 |

The Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, are Truſtees for the foreſaid Benefactions.

But they, the ſaid Governors, do not, nor have not, ſince the Fire of *London*, paid 6 *l.* *per Ann.* for a Sermon in the *Lower Church*, every Sunday Morning. Twenty Shillings thereof being the Gift of *Roger Harry*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, by his Will dated 1638. Thus the Preſentment of the Churchwardens ran in the Parochial Viſitation; *An.* 1693.

The reſt of the Benefactors unknown.

The Vicarage Houſe is rebuilt.]

From this Church, Weſt to *Newgate*, is of this Ward.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MATTHEW Friday-ſtreet.

St. *Matthew* in *Friday ſtreet.*

Now for the South ſide of this Ward, beginning again at the Croſs in *Cheap*, from thence to *Friday ſtreet*, and down that Street, on the Weſt ſide, till over-againſt the North-weſt Corner of St. *Matthew*'s Church: And on the Weſt ſide, to the South Corner of the ſaid Church, which is wholly in the Ward of *Faringdon*; a proper Church.

Repaired.
*R.*

It was Repaired, and very worthily Beautified, at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord 1632, and 1633.

*Richard Clay*, } Churchwardens.
*Joſeph Stacy*, }

The Charge being 140 *l.*]

It hath theſe few Monuments.

### *MONUMENTS.*

*Thomas Pole*, Goldſmith, 1395.

*Rob. Johnſon*, Goldſmith, Alderman.

*Robert Harding*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1478.

*John Twiſelton*, Goldſmith, Alderman, 1525.

*Ralph Allen*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, deceaſed 1546.

*Anthony Gamage*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, deceaſed 1579.

*Anthony Cage.*

*John Mabbe*, Chamberlain of *London*, &c.

[*Allen at Condit*, and *Thomas Warlingworth*, founded a Chauntry there.]

Sir *Nicolas Twiford*, Goldſmith, Maior, gave to that Church an Houſe, with the Appurtenances, called *The Griffon on the Hope*, in the ſame Street.

A comely Monument in the Wall, on the Chancels South ſide.

*Anthony Cage* entombed
here, doth reſt.
Whoſe Wiſedome ſtill
prevail'd the Common-weale:
A Man with God's good
Gifts ſo amply bleſt,
That few, or none,
his Doings may impeale.
A Man unto the Widow
and the Poore,
A Comfort and
a Succour evermore.
Three Wives he had,
of Credit and of Fame:
The firſt of them,
*Elizabeth*, that hight;
Who buried here, brought
to this *Cage* by Name,
Seventeene young Plants,
to give his Table light.
The ſecond Wife (for her
part) brought him none;
The third and laſt,
no more but only one.

*He deceaſed the* 24*th day of* June, Anno Domini, 1583.

A fair Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel.

*In the midſt of this Quire lyeth the Body of* Gaius Newman, *Citizen and Goldſmith of* London, *of the Age of* 66 *yeers. Hee had Iſſue by his Wife*, Anne, *the Daughter of* Nicolas Cullum, *of* London, *Merchant-Taylor*, 7 *Sonnes and* 5 *Daughters*, Gabriel, Gaius, Robert, Nicolas, Francis, Thomas, *and* Hugh; Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, Sarah, *and* Judith. *He deceaſed the third day of* March, 1613.

Another Monument in the ſame Wall.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* John Perte, *Citizen and Fiſhmonger of* London; *who took to Wife* Elizabeth Eyre, *the Daughter of* Henry Eyre, *Citizen and Skinner of* London. *By whom he had Iſſue one only Daughter, named* Mary. *The ſaid* John *deceaſed the tenth day of* October, Anno Domini 1604. *being aged* 51 *yeeres.*

A Plate in the South Wall of the Chancel.

As Man liveth, ſo he dyeth;
As Tree falleth, ſo it lyeth:
*Anne Middleton*, thy Life well paſt,
Doth argue reſtful Bliſs at laſt.

*Obiit Anno à partu Virginis* Mariæ, 1596.
*Menſ.* Januar. *die* 11.
*Anno Reg. Reginæ* Elizabethæ 39. *Ætatis ſuæ* 54.

Late Monuments.
*J. S.*

Since the new building of this Church, were buried here under Flat ſtones, in the South Ile, *William Lamb*, Citizen and Salter of *London*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. She deceaſed the 12th of *March*, 1679. and He, *April* the 11th, 1680.

*Sellers Thornbury*, Citizen and Salter, *Jan.* the 6th, 1680. Aged 74.]

Upon a Monument in the South Ile.

*Here lyes the Body of Sir* Edward Clark, *Kt. Lord Maior of this City of* London, Anno Dom. 1696. *Dyed* Sept. 1. 1703. *in the* 76*th Year of his Age. By his firſt Wife*, Elizabeth, *Daugh-*

*ter of the Reverend Mr.* Thomas Gouge. *He had Iſſue* Anne *and* Thomas, *that dyed before him. By his ſecond,* Jane, *Daughter of* Richard Clotterbuck, *Eſq; he had two Children that ſurvived him.* Jane *married to* Maynard Colcheſter, *of* Weſtbury *in* Glouceſterſhire, *Eſq. And Sir* Thomas Clark, *of* Brickendonbury *in* Hertfordſhire, *Kt. who in pious memory of his dear Parents buried underneath, erected this Monument.*

### *BENEFACTORS.*

Benefactors.

*Benefactors* to this new built Church of St. *Matthew Friday ſtreet,* and that contributed to the Ornaments, and other Things neceſſary or convenient to it, were theſe.

*James Smith,* Eſq; gave the Altar-piece, Table, and Rails.

*Edward Clark,* and *Thomas Sandford,* gave the Front of the Gallery, and the King's Arms.

*Miles Martin,* and *John Shipton,* gave the two Branches and Irons.

*John Prat* laid out liberally towards the Charges of Adorning the Church.

This Pariſh was to have 240 *l.* out of the Chamber of *London,* or Cole-money, for the Uſe of the Pariſh or Poor: As a Recompenſe of a Piece of Ground belonging to the ſaid Pariſh or Poor thereof, added to the Scite of the late Church, for the inlarging of the Church new built; and whereby the ſame is inlarged, and made more uniform.

Mrs. *Cole* left a Legacy of 5 *l.* a Year to the Poor.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire, but conſumed. The Ground was leaſed out for Forty Years, at the Rent of 5 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*

Three Tenements in *Friday ſtreet,* belonging to Religious Houſes. *J. S.*

In this Pariſh of *Friday ſtreet,* were three Houſes ſtanding together, all pertaining to Religious Houſes. The middlemoſt was a Tenement inhabited by *Robert Harding,* Citizen and Goldſmith of *London,* and ſometime Sheriff; let to him for Thirty Years, by the Prioreſs and Convent of St. *Helens, London,* for Five Marks Rent yearly, in the 9th Year of King *Edward* IV. Dame *Alice Aſhfield* then Prioreſs. Another Houſe on the Eaſt of it, belonged to the Houſe of St. *Mary Overies* in *Southwark*: That on the Weſt, to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Pauls.*

This Church was finiſhed *Anno* 1685. and opened *November* the 29th, the ſame Year.]

Old Change.

Former Kings Exchange there.

From this *Friday ſtreet,* Weſt to the *Old Exchange,* a Street ſo called, of the King's Exchange there kept, which was for the receipt of Bullion, to be coined. For *Henry* III. in the 6th Year of his Reign, wrote to the *Scabines,* and Men of *Ipre,* that He and his Council had given prohibition, that none, *Engliſhmen,* or other, ſhould make change of Plate, or other Maſs of Silver, but only in his Exchange at *London,* or at *Canterbury. Andrew Bokerell* then had to farm the Exchange of *England,* and was Maior of *London* in the Reign of *Henry* III. *John Somercote* had the keeping of the King's Exchange over all *England.* In the 8th of *Edward* I. *Gregory Rokeſley* was Keeper of the ſaid Exchange for the King. In the 5th of *Edward* II. *William Hauſted* was Keeper thereof. And in the 18th, *Roger de Frowicke,* &c.

Theſe received the old Stamps, or Coining-Irons, from time to time, as the ſame were worn; and delivered new to all the Mints in *England,* as more at large, in another Place, I have noted.

This Street beginneth by Weſt *Cheap* in the North, and runneth down South to *Knight Rider ſtreet,* that part thereof which is called *Old Fiſh ſtreet.* But the very Houſing and Office of the Exchange and Coinage, was about the midſt thereof, South from the Eaſt Gate that entreth *Pauls* Church-yard; and on the Weſt ſide, in *Baynards Caſtle* Ward.

On the Eaſt ſide of this Lane, betwixt Weſt *Cheap,* and the Church of St. *Auguſtine, Henry Walleis,* Maior, (by Licence of *Edward* I.) builded one Row of Houſes; the Profits riſing of them, to be employed on *London* Bridge.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* AUGUSTINES.

St. *Auguſtines.*

The Pariſh Church of St. *Auguſtine,* and one Houſe next adjoining, in *Watheling ſtreet,* is of this Ward called *Faringdon.* This is a fair Church, and lately well Repaired.

Repaired. *R.*

And again in part Rebuilded, Leaded, and in every part of it richly and very worthily Beautified, at the proper Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord 1630, and 1631.

*Ralph Tonſtel,*
*Daniel Hallingworth,* } Churchwardens.
*Samuel Langham,*

The Charge of this great and coſtly Repair, amounted to the Sum of 1200 *l.*]

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was deſtroyed by the great Fire, but Rebuilt 1682. finiſhed and opened *September* the 23d, 1683. and the Steeple finiſhed 1695. There is a fine Altar-piece with Columns, and curious graving in Wood, that coſt, they ſay, 200 *l.*

A Fraternity of St. *Auſtins.*

Here was a Fraternity founded *An.* 1387. called, *The Fraternity of St.* Auſtins *in* Watlingſtreet, *and other good People dwelling in the City.* They were, on the Eve of St. *Auſtins,* to meet at the ſaid Church; and in the Morning, at High Maſs, and every Brother to offer a Peny. And after that, to be ready *al mangier ou al revele*; i. e. *to Eat, or to Revel,* according to the Ordinance of the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Fraternity. They ſet up in the Honour of God, and St. *Auſtin,* one Branch of ſixe Tapers, in the ſaid Church, before the Image of St. *Auſtin*; and alſo two Torches: With the which, if any of the ſaid Fraternity were commended to God, he might be carried to the Earth. They were to meet at the Vault at *Pauls,* [perhaps St. *Faiths,*] and to go thence to the Church of St. *Auſtins*: And the Prieſts and the Clerks ſaid *Placebo* and *Dilige*; and in Matins, a Maſs of *Requiem,* at the High Altar.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

In this Church (before the Deſolation of it by Fire) were Monuments remaining of

*Henry Read,* Armourer, one of the Sheriffs, 1450.
*Robert Belleſdon,* Haberdaſher, Maior, 1491.
Sir - - - - *Townley.*
*Will. Dere,* one of the Sheriffs, 1450.
*Robert Raven,* Haberdaſher, 1500.
*Thomas Apleyard,* Gentleman, 1515.
*William Moncaſter,* Merchant-Taylor, 1524.
*Will. Holt,* Merchant-Taylor, 1544.

A plated ſtone under the Communion Table.

*Hic jacet Magiſter* Robertus Burſted, *Baccalaureus Juris Civilis, & hujus Eccleſiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 16 die menſis* Auguſti, *An. Dom.* 1417. *Cujus,* &c.

The like ſtone by the other. *A. M.*

*Hic jacet Magiſter* Johannes Battaill, *quondam Rector hujus Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit Anno Domini,* 1426. *ſexto die Menſis* Auguſti, *Cujus,* &c.

Ecce ut defuncti
cineres mirere beatos,
Ecce in tantillo
tempore quantus honor ?
Dudum vita mihi fuerat,
quæ patria mundus,
Sed mihi jam Cœlum
Patria, Vita, Deus.
Dudum mortis eram
peccato victima, ſed jam
Juſtitiæ Chriſto victima ;
quantus honor ?

A ſmall Monument in the Eaſt end of the Quires South Ile.

*Hic requieſcit in pace Roberti Brett, Civis & Mercatoris Sciſſoris* London, *filii & hæredis* Roberti Brett, *de* Whitſtanton, *in Com.* Somerſet, *Armigeri. Qui uxorem duxit* Elizabetham *filiam* Reginaldi Highgati, *Armigeri. Ex ea genuit* 11 *filios, &* 3 *filias. E quibus* 4 *filii &* 1 *filia ſuperſtites ſunt. Idem* Robertus & Elizabetha *in ſancto conjugii ſtatu* 31 *Annos vixerunt. Et obiit* 9 Aprilis, *Anno Domini* 1586. *Ætatis* 63.

Hunc Tumulum propriis ſumptibus fieri fecit *Elizabetha* uxor ejus, 10 die *Septemb.* Anno Domini 1596. Cum jam poſt obitum mariti prædicti, decem annos viduam vixiſſet, atque hic etiam ſepeliri decrevit, quandocunque Deo, eam placuerit ex hac naturali vita tollere.

A fair plated ſtone at the entrance into the Quire.

*Here reſteth the Body of* Edward Wiat, *late of* Tillingham, *in the County of* Eſſex, *Eſquire, who deceaſed the* 24. *of* Auguſt, 1571. *He had one onely Wife,* Mary, *the Daughter of Sir* William Waldegrave, *of* Smalbridge, *in the County of* Suffolke, *Knight. By whom he had Iſſue three Sonnes and foure Daughters ; but all his Children dyed young, except one Sonne, named* Edward, *whom he left behind him alive, about the Age of Eleven yeeres. His ſaid Wife, his Executrix, cauſed this Monument to be made.*

One fair Monument for both theſe, in the Body of the Church.

Hic jacet *Richardus Warner*, dum vixit, Civis Civitatis *London*, ac quondam Magiſter Fraternitatis Sancti *Joannis* Baptiſtæ, Sciſſorum in Civitate prædictâ ; & *Margareta* uxor ejus. Qui quidem *Richardus* obiit 18 die Menſ. *Januarii*, Anno Domini 1476.

*Here lieth* Richard Coxe, *ſometime Citizen and Skinner of* London, *which deceaſed the 8th day of* March, Anno Domini 1467. *And* Agnes *his Wife ; the which deceaſed the 13th day of* April, Anno Dom. 1472.]

Modern Monument. *J. S.*

There is a flat Stone in the South Ile of the late built Church, with flouriſh'd Work about it, different from our Country Work. It is laid over an *Armenian* Merchant. Of which Foreign Merchants, there be divers that lodge and harbour in the *Old Change*, in this Pariſh.

The Inſcription is in the *Armenian* Character : And underneath, in *Engliſh*, we are given to underſtand his Name to be *Tavakoll de David*, departing $169^{6}_{7}$.

## *BENEFACTORS.*

Benefactors.

The *Benefactors* towards the finiſhing of this new Church, as appears by a Table hanging up therein, were theſe.

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Thomas Holbech*, D. D. late Rector of this Pariſh, gave to the Pewing - - - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| And to the Poor of the Pariſh | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Dame *Margaret Ayloff* gave to the Pewing likewiſe - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| With many other Benefactors of the Pariſh of St. *Faiths*, united to this. Whoſe Names and Gifts amounting to - - | 700 | 00 | 00 |

are recorded in their Regiſter-Book, *Anno Dom.* 1683.

*Jonathan Robinſon*,
*Peter Wright*, } Churchwardens.

Gift-Sermons.

Gift-Sermons belonging to this, and St. *Faith*'s Pariſh, are theſe ; with the Days allotted for Preaching them.

The Lady *Hart*'s Sermon, for St. *Auſtin*'s Pariſh, is to be preached on the 14th day of *May*, annually.

Mr. *Truſſel*'s Sermon, for St. *Faiths* Pariſh, on the 5th of *November*.

Mr. *Richard Haſſel*'s Sermon, for St. *Auſtin*'s, on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*.]

## *The Cathedral Church of St.* PAUL.

St. *Pauls.*

Then is the North Church yard of St. *Pauls.*

Horns of Stags, Boars Tusks, Sacrificing Veſſels found here. *J. S.*

As well the Tusks of Boars, Horns of Stags and of Oxen, as the Repreſentation of Deer, and even of *Diana* herſelf, upon the Sacrificing Veſſels digged up near St. *Pauls* Church, import, that there was thereabouts, antiently, a Temple of that Goddeſs ; as hath been indeed the common Tradition and Opinion. Nor aſſuredly would that very Learned Writer, Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, (in his Diſcourſe of the *Antiquities of London*) who lately called this into Queſtion, ever have ſo done, had he known of theſe Things ; that there was ſuch Evidence there of Stags ſacrificed ; which he allowed to be the proper Sacrifice to *Diana*. This is the Argumentation of the learned Dr. *Woodward*, Profeſſor of Phyſick in *Greſham College*. The ſame exact and learned Writer, ſhewing with ſatisfactory Evidence, that from the Places where *Pateræ, Simpula, Præfericula*, and other Veſſels of Sacrifice have been turned forth of the Earth and Rubbiſh, judgment may be made of the Scite of the Temples of the City. And by the Figures and *Inſignia* exhibited upon ſome of theſe Veſſels, of the Deities that they were uſed in the Worſhip of, and thoſe Temples dedicated to.]

*Antiq. Lond.* p. 147. and 542.

Letter to Sir *Chriſtopher Wren.*

In this Church yard, ſtandeth the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, firſt founded by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, about the Year of Chriſt 610. He gave thereto Lands, as appeareth. Aedelbertus, *Rex, Deo inſpirante, pro animæ ſuæ remedio, dedit Epiſcopo* Melito *terram quæ appellatur* Tillingeham, *ad Monaſterii ſui ſolatium, ſcilicet, S.* Pauli, *& ego Rex* Aedelbertus *ita firmiter concedo tibi præſuli* Melito *poteſtatem ejus habendi & poſſidendi, ut in perpetuum in Monaſterii utilitate permaneat,* &c. *Athelſtan, Edgar, Edward* the *Confeſſor*, and others alſo, gave Lands thereunto.

*Doctoris Gentium.*

Gifts to this Church, by antient Kings and others.

[The Gifts of which Kings, and other Benefactors, were theſe. King *Etheldred* gave the Manor of *Tillingham* in *Eſſex*. *Erkenwald*, the fourth Biſhop of *London* from *Mellitus*, beſtowed great Coſt in the Fabrick of the Church ; and augmented the Revenues much with his own Eſtate ; and beſides, procured divers ample Privileges thereto, from the Pope, and from the Kings that then reigned. *Kenred*, King of the *Mercians*, granted this Church, that it ſhould at all Times be as free, as himſelf deſired to be at the Day of Judgment. King *Athelſtane* endued it with divers Lordſhips; *viz. Sandon, Rode, Luffenhale, Bylcham, Edulfeſneſſe,* and *Neuſdune,* in the County of *Eſſex*; *Erdelyne* and *Cardingdone* in *Hartfordſhire*; *Drayton* and *Willeſdon* in *Middleſex*; and *Bernes* in *Surry*. King *Edgar* gave *Naveſtocke* in *Eſſex*. Queen *Egelflede*, his Wife, *Lageſare* and *Cochamſtede*. King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, gave the Lordſhips of *Chingford* and *Barlings*, in *Eſſex*. *Ediva*, a Noble Woman, gave *Wiggele*.] And *William* the Conqueror gave to the Church of St. *Paul*, and to *Mauricius*, then Biſhop, and his Succeſſors, the Caſtle of *Stortford*, with the Appurtenances, &c. He alſo confirmed the Gifts of his Predeceſſors, in theſe Words. *Omne** I. *Rex Angl. Clamo quietas in perpetuum*, 24 *Hidas quas Rex* Aethelbert *dedit S.* Paulo *juxta murum* London, &c.

* *Gulielm.*

The Charter of King *William* the Conqueror, given to the Church of St. *Paul* in *London*, exemplified in the *Tower*, the Latin thereof Engliſhed thus.

Gift to St. *Pauls*, by *William* the Conqueror. *Rec. Turr.*

WILLIAM, *by the Grace of God, King of* Engliſhmen, *to all his well-beloved* French *and* Engliſh *People, Greeting. Know ye, that I do give unto God, and the Church of Saint* Paul *of* London, *and to the Rectors and Servitors of the ſame, in all their Lands which the Church hath, or ſhall have, within Borough, and without, Sack and Sock, Thole and The,* Infangtheefe, *and* Grithbriche, *and all free Ships by Sea, and by Land, on Tide and off Tide, and all the Rights that into them Chriſtendome by rad and more ſpeake, and on Buright hamed, and on Buright worke, afore all the Biſhopricks in mine Land, and on each other Man's Land. For I will, that the Church in all Things be as free, as I would my Soule to be in the Day of Judgment.*

*Witneſſes,* Oſmond *our Chancellor,* Lanfrank, *the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *and* Thomas *Archbiſhop of* York, Roger *Earl of* Saliſbury, Alane *the County,* Geffrey *de* Magna villa, *and* Raphe Peverel.

*Diſcour. Antiq Lond.* p. 559. *J. S.*

This Charter is beſt underſtood by Doomſday Book (writes Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, ſometime Dean of this Church) wherein a particular Account is given of the Lands then held by the Canons of St. *Pauls*; which for the moſt Part, are the ſame they enjoy to this day. See there the particular Lands given by *Saxon* Kings to *Pauls*.

That all might underſtand the full Proportions of this famous Church, upon a fair Table, which did heretofore hang up on the North part of the Quire, was written in fair Characters, as followeth.

*The Dimenſions of this ſtately Church, as they were taken in the Year* 1314.

The length of the Church, from Eaſt to Weſt, 690 Feet.

The breadth, 130 Feet.

The height of the Roof of the Weſt Part, from the Floor, 102 Feet.

The height of the Roof of the new Fabrick, (*viz.* Eaſt from the Steeple) from the Pavement, 88 Feet.

The height of the Body of the Church, 150 Feet.

The height of the Tower Steeple, from the level Ground, 260 Feet.

The height of the Spire of Wood covered with Lead, 274 Feet.

And yet the whole, *viz.* Tower and Spire, exceeded not 520 Feet; the Reaſon is, for that the height of the Stone Work of the Tower, from the Ground, to the Timber upon which the Spire was raiſed, was not 260 Feet, but 240 Feet; the other 14 Feet being the Wall and Battlements above the Timbers on which the Spire was raiſed, and ſo the height of both together, will be but 520 Feet.

The Ball above the head of the Spire was ſo large, that it would contain within it ten Buſhels of Corn; wherefore the Diameter of it muſt be at leaſt - - - - - -

The length of the Croſs, above the ſaid Ball, was 15 Feet.

The Traverſe of the ſaid Croſs, 6 Feet.

The quantity of Ground on which the Church ſtood, contained 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 26 Poles or Perches, without the Body of the Church, But within the Verge or Precinct of the Church-yard, which *Richard Beaumor* intended to incompaſs with a Wall; there were ſeveral other Places which related to the Church, as namely theſe following.

1. The *College of Petty Canons.*
2. *Pardon Churchyard.*
3. The *Library.*
4. *Sherington's Chappel.*
5. *Holme s College.*
6. *Jeſus Chappel.*
7. The *Charnel Houſe.*
8. The *Cloiſters,* or *Bell Tower.*
9. The *Croſs.*

Of all which Places Notice ſhall be taken in due Place.]

In the Year 1087. this Church of St. *Paul* was burnt with Fire, and therewith the more part of the City. Which Fire began at the entry of the Weſt Gate, and conſumed to the Eaſt Gate. *Mauricius*, then Biſhop, began therefore the Foundation of a new Church of St. *Paul*; a Work, that Men of that time judged would never have been finiſhed, it was to them ſo wonderful for length and breadth; and alſo the ſame was built upon Arches, or Vaults of Stone, for defence of Fire: Which was a manner of Work, before that time, unknown to the People of this Nation, and then brought in by the *French*; and the Stone was fetched from *Cane* in *Normandy*. This *Mauricius* deceaſed in the Year 1107.

St. *Pauls* Church burnt.

Foundation of the new Church of St. *Paul*, builded by *Mauricius*. Built upon Arches.

Stone brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*.

*Richard Beamor**, ſucceeded him in the Biſhoprick, who did wonderfully increaſe the ſaid Church; purchaſing (of his own Coſt) the large Streets and Lanes about it, wherein were wont to dwell many Lay-people: Which Ground he began to compaſs about with a ſtrong Wall of Stone, and Gates. King *Henry* I. gave to the ſaid *Richard*, ſo much of the Mote, or Wall, of the Caſtle on the *Thames* ſide, to the South, as ſhould be needful to make the ſaid Wall of; and ſo much as ſhould ſuffice to make a Wall without the way, on the North ſide, &c.

* *Beauveys*, or *Belmeis*, or *le Beaumes*; for all thoſe ways he is written. *J. S.*

Forwarded by Bp. *Beamor*. Wall about *Pauls* Churchyard.

This Patent of King *Henry*, (viz. *Henry* I.) was as followeth.

*J. S.*

Henricus *Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Archiepiſcopis & Epiſcopis & Comitibus Anglie, & Hugoni de Bochalanda, & omnibus Baronibus, & Fidelibus ſuis* Francis *&* Anglis *de* London, *& de* Middleſex, *& de tota* Anglia *ſalutem. Sciatis,* &c. *i. e.* ‘ Know ye that I have given to God ‘ and the Church of St. *Pauls*, *London*, and *Richard*, Biſhop of the ſame Church, ſo much ‘ of the Ditch of my Caſtle on the *Thames* ſide, ‘ Southward, as ſhall be needful to make the

Some of the Ditch of *Bainard's* Caſtle, granted to the Church of St. *Paul*.

'Wall of the ſaid Church; and ſo much of the ſame Ditch as may ſuffice to make a Way without the Wall. And on the other part of the Church, Northward, as the ſame Biſhop hath deſtroyed of the ſame Ditch.' Witneſſes, *Roger*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and *Roman* Chancellor, and *Giſlebert de Aquila*, at *Pordeſmund*, on the Birth-day of St. *Hippolitus*, Martyr. This Letter the Dean and Chapter produced to King *Edward* I. his Juſtices, upon a Preſentment againſt them, for appropriating to themſelves certain Ground thereabouts. But to this the Commonalty ſaid, 'That the King's Father granted as much as in him was, to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, that they might incloſe their Churchyard, as is aforeſaid. But this ought not to prejudice the ſaid Commonalty in this behalf. And that becauſe there was not an Inquiſition upon this made, as the Cuſtom is, whether this Grant would not be prejudicial and damageable to the whole City. For they ſaid, that the whole Soil, between the Gate called St. *Auguſtin*'s Gate, near the ſaid Church, and the Gate on the Weſt part of the ſaid Church, towards *Ludgate*, is High-ſtreet, and the King's Highway of the foreſaid City. Whereof a great Part, by the raiſing of the Wall of the Eaſt, and the building of Houſes by the ſaid Dean and Chapter, is now incloſed, and the King's High-ſtreet much ſtreightned, to the great Damage of the whole City.

Antient Conteſt between *Bainard Caſtle*, and *Pauls* Church, about Bounds.

To this let me add, that it is true there was long before, Conteſt between the Church of St. *Pauls*, and the Lords of *Bainards* Caſtle, about their Bounds here. There was one *Euſtathius* Earl of *Boloign*, who became Poſſeſſor of *Bainard Caſtle*. Which Earl (as the Dean and Chapter ſhewed) *Anno* 1106. permitted and granted *omnes Calumpnias, i. e.* all Claims which he had upon the Lands, which one *Maurice*, Biſhop of *London*, aſſerted to be of the Churchyard of St. *Pauls*, *London*; and upon all other Lands which were within the Walls of the ſaid Churchyard, to be quit to *God* and St. *Paul*, from the ſaid Earl and his Heirs for ever. And this by a certain Charter, which they produced under the Name of the ſaid Earl.]

Murthers and Robberies in St. *Paul's* Churchyard.

It ſhould ſeem, that this *Richard* incloſed but two Sides of the ſaid Church or Cemitery of St. *Paul*, to wit, the South and North Side: For King *Edward* II. in the 10th of his Reign, granted that the ſaid Churchyard ſhould be incloſed with a Wall, where it wanted, for the Murthers and Robberies that were there committed.

The common Bell in *Pauls* Churchyard, rung for the calling together of the Citizens to their *Folke-motes*.

But the Citizens then claimed the Eaſt Part of the Churchyard, to be the Place of Aſſembly to their *Folk-motes*; and that the great Steeple, there ſituate, was to that Uſe, their common Bell; which being there rung, all the Inhabitants of the City might hear, and come together. They alſo claimed the Weſt Side, that they might there aſſemble themſelves together, with the Lord of *Baynards Caſtle*, for view of their Armour, in defence of the City. This Matter was, in the *Tower* of *London*, referred to *Harvius de Stanton*, and other Juſtices *Itinerantes*; but I find not the deciſion or judgment of that Controverſy.

Walling *Paul's* Churchyard round.

*J. S.*
*Baga, Quo Warranto* In the *Excheq.*

Concerning the Walling of this Churchyard round, King *Henry* the Third, granted by his Letters Patents, for the King and his Heirs, that the Dean and Chapter might incloſe the Churchyard of the ſaid Cathedral Church, and the Precinct, with a Stone Wall round about. And ſo incloſed, might hold it to them and their Heirs for ever. Which Grant, the ſaid King's Son, King *Edward*, confirmed by his Charter, among other Liberties of the ſaid Church.]

True it is, that *Edward* III. in the 17th of his Reign, gave commandment for the finiſhing of that Wall; which was then performed. And to this day it continueth; although now on both the Sides, (to wit, within and without) it be hidden with dwelling Houſes.

*Richard Beaumor* deceaſed in the Year 1127. and his Succeſſors, (in proceſs of time) performed the Work begun.

*Paul's* Steeple.

The Steeple of this Church was builded and finiſhed in the Year 1222. The Croſs on the ſaid Steeple fell down, and a new one was ſet up in the Year 1314.

A new Croſs ſet on the Steeple.

*J. S.*

And a great part of the Spire of Timber covered with Lead, being weak and in danger of falling, was taken down; and a new Croſs, with a Pomel well gilt, ſet on the top thereof. In which Croſs, the Reliques of divers Saints were put, by *Gilbert de Segrave*, then Biſhop of *London*, with great Care, and ſolemn Proceſſion, in the 4th of the Nones of *October*. To the intent, that God Almighty, by the glorious Merits of his Saints, (whoſe Reliques were there contained) would vouchſafe to preſerve the ſaid Steeple from danger of Tempeſt.]

The new Work of *Paul's* in the Eaſt.

*Henry Lacy.*

Biſhop *Baldocke.*

The new Work of *Pauls* (ſo called) at the Eaſt end above the Quire, was begun in the Year 1251. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Conſtable of *Cheſter*, and *Cuſtos* of *England*, in his time, was a great Benefactor to this Work; and was there buried, in the Year 1310. Alſo *Ralph Baldocke*, Biſhop of *London*, in his Life-time gave 200 Marks to the building of the ſaid new Work; and left much by his Teſtament, towards the finiſhing thereof. He deceaſed in the Year 1313. and was buried in the *Lady Chappel*. Alſo the new Work of *Pauls*, to wit, the croſs Iles, were begun to be new builded in the Year 1256.

*Paul's* Steeple fired by Lightning.

The 1ſt of *February*, in the Year 1444. about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Steeple of *Pauls* was fired by Lightning, in the midſt of the Shaft or Spire, both on the Weſt ſide, and on the South; but by labour of many well diſpoſed People, the ſame (to appearance) quenched with Vinegar. So that all Men withdrew themſelves to their Houſes, praiſing God. But between eight and nine of the Clock in the ſame Night, the Fire burſt out again, more fervently than before, and did much hurt to the Lead and Timber; till by the great Labour of the Maior and People that came thither, it was throughly quenched.

Quenched.

*Paul's* Steeple repaired.

Weather-cock of *Paul's* Steeple; the Steeple and the Church; the Dimenſions thereof.

This Steeple was Repaired in the Year 1462. and the Weather-cock again erected. But one *Robert Godwin* winding it up, the Rope brake, and he was deſtroyed on the Pinacles, and the Cock was ſore bruiſed. But *Burchwood* (the King's Plummer) ſet it up again. Since the which time, needing Reparation, it was both taken down, and ſet up in the Year 1553. it then weighed 40 Pound. At which time it was found to be of Copper, gilt over; and the length, from the Tail to the Bill, being four Feet, and the breadth over the Wings, three Feet and a half. The Croſs, from the Bole, to the Eagle (Cock) was 15 Feet and 6 Inches of aſſiſe; the length thereof, overthwart, was 5 Feet and 10 Inches; and the compaſs of the Bole was 9 Feet and 1 Inch. The inner Body of this Croſs was Oak, the next Cover was Lead, and the outermoſt was of Copper, red varniſhed. The Bole, and Eagle or Cock, were of Copper, and gilt alſo.

[Somewhat above the Stone-work of the Steeple, was a fair Dial; for which there was

Order taken, in the 18th of *Edward* III. that it ſhould be made with all Splendor imaginable. Which was accordingly done; having the Image of an Angel pointing to the Hour both of the Day and Night.]

Height of the Steeple. Length of *Paul's* Church.

The height of the Steeple was 520 Feet, whereof the Stone-work was 260 Feet, and the Spire was likewiſe 260 Feet. The length of the whole Church was 240 Taylors Yards, which made 720 Feet. The breadth thereof was 130 Feet: And the height of the Body of that Church, was 150 Feet.

S'r *Wil. Cecyl*, in a MS. of his own.
*J. S.*

Concerning theſe Dimenſions of the Steeple and Church, let me add what a former very accurate Obſerver hath noted of the ſame, in theſe Words. *Hoc tempore*, (*ſcil.* 7 Edw. II.) *Campanile Eccleſiæ S.* Pauli London, *reparatur. Hæc Eccleſia continet infra limites* 626 *virgas quadratas, quæ faciunt tres Acras & dimid. unum ped. & dimid. In longitudine* 690 *pedes, quæ faciunt* 42 *virgas. Altitudo corporis Eccleſiæ* 150 *pedes. Altitudo fabricæ lapideæ Campanilis à plana terra* 260 *pedes; fabricæ Ligneæ Campanilis* 274. *Et tamen in toto non excedit* 500 *pedes.* That is, ‘About this time, (to wit, the 7th of *Edw.* II.) the Steeple of St. *Paul*'s Church, *London*, was repaired. This Church contains within the Limits, 626 Yards ſquare, which make three Acres and an half, one Foot and an half. In length 690 Feet, which make 42 Yards. The height of the Body of the Church is 150 Feet. The height of the Stone-work of the Steeple, from the Ground, is 260 Feet; and of the Wood-work of the Steeple, 274 Feet. And yet in the whole it doth not exceed 500 Feet.]

Anthems ſung in the Steeple.
*J. S.*

In this Steeple, were ſolemn Anthems ſung in former times. When on ſome Saints Days, and ſome ſpecial Times of the Year, the Quire went up into the Steeple; and at a great height chaunted forth their Oraiſons. Which Practice, a Writer in thoſe Times thus ſharply animadverted upon. ‘For their climbing up to the top of the Steeple, to ſing their Anthems, I demand of them to ſhew a Reaſon, if there be any, why it is done there, rather than on the Ground? And why on ſuch Saints Days, rather than on others? And why that Time of the Year, rather than others? When *Baals* Prieſts began to call on their Gods, and he would not hear them; *Elias* ſaid, Cry louder, Peradventure your God is buſy. He is chaſing his Enemy, from home, or aſleep. So until ye find a better Argument, I am content freely to lend you this. That ye may frankly ſay, ye go up to the top of the Steeple, to call on your God, that he may the more eaſily hear you, ſtanding ſo high, *&c.*]

Biſhop *Pilkingt* confutat.

Governors of this Church.

This Church hath a Biſhop, a Dean, a Precentor, Chancellor, Treaſurer, and five Archdeacons; to wit, *London*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Colcheſter*, and *St. Albans*: It hath Prebendaries Thirty, Canons Twelve, Vicars Choral Six, *&c.*

*Petty Canons of Pauls.*

The College of *Petty Canons* there, was founded by King *Richard* II. in honour of Queen *Anne* his Wife, and of her Progenitors, in the 17th of his Reign. Their Hall and Lands were then given unto them, as appeareth by the Patent; Maſter *Robert Dokeſworth* then being Maſter thereof.

In the Year 1408. the *Petty Canons* then building their College, the Maior and Communalty granted them their Water-courſes, and other Eaſements.]

Great Cloiſtry of *Pauls.*

There was alſo one great Cloiſter, on the North ſide of this Church, invironing a Plot of Ground, of old time called *Pardon Churchyard*; whereof *Thomas More*, Dean of *Pauls*, was either the firſt Builder, or a moſt eſpecial Benefactor; and was buried there.

Dance of *Pauls.*

About this Cloiſter, was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Machabray*, or *Dance of Death*, commonly called the *Dance of Pauls*; the like whereof was painted about St. *Innocent*'s at *Paris* in *France*. The Metres or Poeſy of this Dance, were tranſlated out of *French* into *Engliſh*, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*; and with the Picture of Death leading all Eſtates, painted about the Cloiſter, at the ſpecial requeſt and diſpence of *Jenken Carpenter*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. In this Cloiſter were buried many Perſons, ſome of Worſhip, and others of Honour: The Monuments of whom, in number and curious Workmanſhip, paſſed all others that were in that Church.

Monuments in this Cloiſter.

Library of *Pauls.*

Over the Eaſt Quadrant of this Cloiſter, was a fair Library, builded at the Coſts and Charges of *Walter Sherington*, Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaſter*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. which hath been well furniſhed with fair written Books in Vellum; but few of them now do remain there.

Chappel in *Pardon Churchyard.*

In the midſt of this *Pardon Churchyard*, was alſo a fair Chappel, firſt founded by *Gilbert Becket*, Portgrave, and principal Magiſtrate of this City, in the Reign of King *Steven*; who was there buried. *Thomas More*, Dean of *Pauls*, before-named, re-edified this Chappel, and founded three Chaplains there, in the Reign of *Henry* V.

One wills to be buried in *Pardon Church hawe.* *J. Worthing.*
*J. S.*

*In the Name of God the Fader, Sonne, and Hooly Goſt, three Perſonys and one God*, Amen. I *John Hoterſal*, Notary and Stationer of *London*, holle of Mynde, thanked be Almighty God; vandering and labouring in this wretched World, whos end is Deth temporal, the which is very certeyn, and nothing more uncerteyn then is the Owre of Deth. Wylling therefore to diſpoſe ſuyche Goodis, *&c.* make therefore and ordeyn and conſtitute this my preſent Teſtament, *&c.* Firſt, I bequeth my Soulle unto Almighty God my Creator, Savyour and Redeemer, to his moſt bleſſid Moder, St. *Mary* Virgin, Quene of Heven, Ladye of al the World, and Empreſſe of Helle; and to al the Angelis and Saintis of Hevyn: And my Bodie to be buryed in *Pardon Chirch Hawe*, of the Cathedral Chirch of St. *Pawle*, *London*, *&c.* Alſo I wil, as ſoon conveniently as it may be, *&c.* That there be ordeyned a Marble Stone of two Foot ſquare, or thereabouts, *&c.* the which Stone I wil that there be graved the Ymages, Signes and Scripturies, drawn and written in Paper, involved and lapped within this my preſent Teſtament. Yeven this laſt Day of *Jan.* 1492.]

*Pardon Church hawe in Pauls.* *Regiſt. Lond.*

*Walter Caketon*, Citizen and Sector, *London*, by his Will, dated *Decemb.* 1. 1429. gives to *John Croxton*, Chaplain, *Richard Pepyn*, Chaplain, and *John Lombe*, Chaplain of the Chauntry in the Chapel in the Churchyard of St. *Pauls*, called *Pardon Church hawe*, in Honour of St. *Anne* and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, lately built by *Thomas More*, Clerk, thoſe his three Tenements, with Shops, *&c.* in the Pariſh of St. *Martins Ludgate*, *&c.* to have the three ſaid Tenements, to the three ſaid Chaplains of the foreſaid Chauntry, and their Succeſſors for ever, to maintain one other fit Chaplain, *viz.* a fourth Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Offices in the ſaid Chappel.]

This Chappel, with the Monuments, deſtroyed by the Duke of *Somerſet.*

In the Year 1549. on the 10th of *April*, the ſaid Chappel, by Commandment of the Duke of *Somerſet*, was begun to be pulled down, with the whole Cloiſter, the Dance of Death, the Tombs and Monuments: So that nothing thereof was left, but the bare Plot of Ground, which is ſince converted into a Garden for the *Petty Canons*.

Chappel at the North Door of *Pauls*.

There was alſo a Chappel at the North Door of *Pauls*, founded by the ſame *Walter Sherington*, by Licence of *Henry* VI. for two, three, or four Chaplains; endowed with 40 *l.* by the Year. This Chappel alſo was pulled down in the Reign of *Edward* VI. and in place thereof, a fair Houſe builded.

*J. S.* *Record Turr.* Chappel of our Lady.

Within this Church of St. *Pauls*, were many Chappels dedicated to Saints, both Male and Female; which are ſet down by thoſe that have purpoſely writ the Hiſtory of this Cathedral. I find here a Chappel of the bleſſed Virgin St. *Mary*, and another of St. *Katharine*; and Guilds founded in them.

A Guild here.

*William Perſival*, and *William Kyrton*, miniſtring Keepers of the Guild of the Annuntiation of the Bleſſed *Mary*, in her Chappel here, came before the Council of their Lord the King, in his Chancery at *Weſtminſter*, *Febr.* the 1ſt, 12 *Rich.* II. 1389. according to the Form of a certain Proclamation made in the City of *London*; *viz.* for all the Guilds to bring into the Chancery, before the King, an Account of their Foundation and Conſtitution.

St. *Catharine*'s Chappel.

*Robert de Lynne*, and *John Selbery*, Citizens of *London*, *& Cuſtodes Servitii ac Fraternitatis* S. Katharinæ *in Capella ejuſdem infra Eccleſiam* S. Pauli, London. *Virtute*, &c. *i. e.* And Keepers of the Service and Guild of St. *Katharine*, in her Chappel within the Church of St. *Paul*: By Vertue of certain Letters of their Lord the King, directed to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, and proclaimed in the City, *&c.* they gave in Writing this Account of the ſame; *viz.* That it was begun *An.* 1352. to keep up one burning Wax Light in the ſaid Chappel, to the Honour of St. *Mary* the Virgin, St. *Katharine*, and all Saints. And ſo that Devotion was continued to the 36th Year of King *Edward* III. at which time, the Devotion of the ſaid Brothers and Siſters, and others flowing to it, ſo increaſed and multiplied, that they ordered among themſelves, to have one Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Offices for the State, and the Souls aforeſaid, and of all Faithful deceaſed, *&c.*]

*Holmes*'s College.

There was furthermore a fair Chappel of the *Holy Ghoſt* in *Paul*'s Church, on the North ſide, founded in the Year 1400. by *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebendary of *Pauls*, for *Adam Bery*, Alderman, and Maior of *London*, 1364. *John Wingham*, and others, for ſeven Chaplains; and called *Holmes's College*. Their common Hall was in *Paul*'s Churchyard, on the South ſide, near unto a Carpenter's Yard. This College was, with others, ſuppreſſed in the Reign of *Edward* VI.

*Jeſus* Chappel.

Then Under the Quire of *Pauls*, is a large Chappel, firſt dedicated to the Name of *Jeſu*; founded, or rather confirmed, the 27th of *Henry* VI. as appeareth by his Patent thereof, dated at *Crowdowne*, to this Effect.

*Many Liege Men, and Chriſtian People, having begun a Fraternity and Guild to the Honour and moſt glorious Name of* Jeſu Chriſt, *our Saviour, in a Place called the* Crowds *of the Cathedral Church of* Pauls, *in* London; *which hath continued long time peaceably, till now of late. Whereupon they have made Requeſt, and We have taken upon Us the Name and Charge of the Foundation, to the Laud of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt; and eſpecially to the Honour of* Jeſu, *in whoſe Honour the Fraternity was begun*, &c.

The King ordained *William Say*, then Dean of *Pauls*, to be the Rector; and *Richard Ford*, (a Remembrancer in the Exchequer) and *Henry Bennis*, (Clerk of his Privy Seal) the Guardians of theſe Brothers and Siſters. They, and their Succeſſors, to have a common Seal, Licence to purchaſe Lands or Tenements, to the Value of 40 *l.* by the Year, *&c.*

This Foundation was confirmed by *Henry* VII. the 22d of his Reign, to Dr. *Collet*, then Dean of *Pauls*, Rector there, *&c.* And by *Henry* VIII. the 27th of his Reign, to *Richard Pace*, then Dean of *Pauls*, &c.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* FAITH.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Faith*.

At the Weſt end of this *Jeſus Chappel*, under the Quire of *Pauls*, alſo was, and is, a Pariſh Church of St. *Faith*, commonly called St. *Faith under Pauls*. Which ſerved for the Stationers, and others, dwelling in *Paul*'s Churchyard, *Pater noſter Row*, and the Places near adjoining.

The ſaid Chappel of *Jeſus* being ſuppreſſed in the Reign of *Edward* VI. the Pariſhioners of St. *Faith*'s Church were removed into the ſame *Jeſus* Chappel, as to a Place more ſufficient for largeneſs and lightſomneſs, than their former Church was, (in the Year 1551.) and ſo it ſtill remaineth to that Uſe.

Repaired and Furniſhed. *R.*

We cannot in this Place keep our ordinary Courſe in ſpeaking of Decays, and Repairing, for, as it is antiently ſaid of this Church,

*This Church needs no Repair at all;*
*For* FAITH's *defended by St.* PAUL.

And for the Beauty it hath ſufficient, being ſtill ſupplied and furniſhed with whatſoever the Vertuous and Religious Guardians of it know fit, either for Uſe or Ornament. Which while we ſpeak of, we cannot forget that eſpecial addition of Beauty, *Light*; that Light, that by pulling down thoſe Houſes that ſtood before it, is plenteouſly deſcended into it. Nor forbearing to mention the Coſt of the Pariſhioners (having gained ſuch a long wanted Benefit) in trimming and new glazing their Windows.

Charges about a Veſtry.

At that Time alſo, *viz.* 1632. they purchaſed, at the lower end of the South Ile, going up thorow the Entry into *Pauls*, a convenient Place for a Veſtry; upon which they have beſtowed a great deal of Coſt and Beauty.

*William Apſley*, } Churchwardens.]
*John Gill*,

The *MONUMENTS* there, are theſe.

Monuments.

A fair plated ſtone over a Vault in the Eaſt end of the Church.

*Here buried is* Elizabeth,
*of Honour worthy Dame,*
*Her Husband erſt Lord* Shandoys *was*
*her Sonne hath now like Name:*
*Her Father was of* Wilton *Lord,*
*a Gray of puiſſant Fame,*
*Her Brother left with us behinde,*
*now Lord is of the ſame.*
*Her vertuous Life yet ſtill doth live,*
*her Honour ſhall remaine;*
*Her Corps, though it be growne to Duſt,*
*her Soule the Heavens containe.*

Quæ obiit 29. die Decembris, Anno Domini 1559.

Lady *Shandois* buried in *Jeſus* Chappel.

*J. S.*

This Lady *Shandois* was, on the 3d of *January*, 1559. carried from her Place in *Knightrider ſtreet*, to *Jeſus* Chappel, with Prieſts and Clarks ſinging, attended with Heralds of Arms; and five Banners of Arms, of hers and her Husbands, and of her Pedigree; the Church hung with Black, and Eſcotcheons of Arms. A Sermon preached. And afterwards all the Company retired to her Place to Dinner; according to the Cuſtom of Funerals in thoſe Times.]

A fair plated ſtone near to the former.

*Lo!* Thomas Mond, *Eſquire by birth,*
*doth under buried lye,*
*To ſhew that Men (by Natures Law)*
*are borne to live and dye:*
*In* Shropſhire *at the* Mindtowne *borne,*
*the time we here prefixe,*
*And dyed the ſeventh of* February,
*in* Anno *Seventy ſixe.*
*Threeſcore and ſeven yeeres he ſaw,*
*though Body lye in Tombe:*
*His Soule (immortall) lives in Heaven,*
*by God's eternal doome.*

Natus octavo Menſis *Julii*, 1510.
Obiit ſeptimo *Februarii*, 1576.

Another ſtone cloſe adjoining.

*Here under this Stone reſteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of M.* Thomas Dockwray, *Notary, late one of the Proctors of the Arches, Citizen and Stationer of* London, *and* Anne *his Wife. The which* Thomas *deceaſed the 23d day of* June, An Dom. 1559. *&c.*

This ſtone is covered with a Pew that nothing can be ſeen but theſe Verſes.

Cur Sacerdos eram,
jam factus vile cadaver?
Et cito pulvis erit:
Quæſo memento mei.
Siſte gradum qui me
teris hic, & funde precatus
Me Deus ut levet hinc,
ducat ad uſque Polum.

In the middle Ile a fair plated ſtone.

William Babham, *and* Alice Button *his Wife,* An. Dom. 1577.

*Lo here the certain end*
*of every mortal One,*
*Behold! alive to day,*
*to morrow dead and gone.*
*Live well, ſo endleſs Life*
*(by Death) you ſhall obtaine,*
*Nought loſe the Good by death,*
*ſince Life thereby they gaine.*

A fair plated ſtone in the Chancel.

Dum mihi perſuaſi
me quæſiviq; ſalutem,
En morior dixit,
nam Deus eſſe diem:
Non equidem invideo,
peccati debita merces,
Cum ſit mors noſtri,
cum reus omnis homo,
Cumq; operum requies,
& ſit mihi vita perennis,
In Chriſto morior,
mors mihi gratus adeſt,
Quem mors ſic rapuit;
Cujus ſunt iſta ſepulchra
Si quæras, ſubſunt
quæ tibi cuncta notant.

*Lodovicus Nicols*, Civis *London*, filius tertius *Thomæ Nicols, Northamptonienſis*, hic ſepelitur. Obiit 22 *Aprilis*, 1592. Anno Ætatis ſuæ, 28.

Ad vocem Tubæ reſurgent mortui.

Another ſtone in the Chancel.

*Here lyeth the Body of* George Whitgift, *Eſquire, one of the natural Brothers of* John Whitgift, *late Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Which* George *deceaſed the* 19 *day of* April, Anno Domini 1611.

Upon a braſs Plate fixed on a Pillar by the Tomb in the open Church, beneath.

*William Lambe,*
ſo ſometime was my Name,
Whiles I alive
did run my mortall Race;
Serving a Prince
of moſt immortal Fame,
*Henry* the Eighth,
who of his Princely Grace;
In his Chappell
allowed me a Place.
By whoſe Favour,
from Gentleman t'Eſquire;
I was prefer'd,
with Worſhip for my hire.

With Wives three
I joyned Wedlocke band,
Which (all alive)
true Lovers were to me:
*Joane*, *Alice* and *Joane*,
for ſo they came to hand,
What needeth praiſe,
regarding their degrees?
In Wively truth
none ſtedfaſt more could be.
Who though in Earth
Death's force did once diſſever,
Heaven yet (I truſt)
ſhall joyne us all together.

O Lambe of God,
which Sinne didſt take away,
And (as a Lambe)
was offered up for Sinne;
Where I (poor *Lambe*)
went from thy Flocke aſtray,
Yet thou (good Lord)
vouchſafe thy Lambe to winne
Home to thy Fold,
and hold thy Lambe therein?
That at the Day, when
Lambes and Goats ſhall ſever,
Of thy choice Lambes,
*Lambe* may be one for ever.

The Benevolence is given every *Friday* ordinarily throughout the Year.

Under which Remembrance there are two Verſes more added, containing both a Petition, and an Injunction of Duty to the Poor, who Weekly receive their Allowance at the Hands or Appointment of the Worſhipful Company of Stationers. To whom he bearing great Affection, and having alſo no ſmall Affiance in them, made them his Diſpoſers and Stewards in that behalf. The Verſes are theſe:

*I pray you all*
*that receive Bread and Pence,*
*To ſay the Lord's Prayer*
*before you goe hence.*

As for the Verſes engraven upon the upper Stone of the Tomb, they are theſe.

*As I was, ſo are ye,*
*As I am, you ſhall be.*
*That I had, that I gave,*
*That I gave, that I have.*
*Thus I end all my coſt,*
*That I left, that I loſt.*

R. A very fair Marble Stone in the Chancel under the Communion Table, with theſe Words about it.

*Under this Stone lie buried the Bodies of* John *and* Francis Aſtley, *the Sonnes of Sir* John Aſtley *of* Allington Caſtle *in the County of* Kent, *Maſter of the Revels, and a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to* Charles *the Firſt.*

Upon it.

*In obitum immaturum* Johannis *&* Franciſci Aſtley, *Filiorum Domini* Joh. Aſtley, *Equitis Aurati. Quorum hic undecim, alter Duo de viginti Annos Natus, ad Superos migravit. Utrique vero ſub eodem Marmore tumulantur.*

Sic rebar, ſolum ſpes tantas
invida Fata
Oſtendiſſe viris, &
Rapuiſſe ſimul.
At Pater omnipotens,
& qui dedit, abſtulit, aptos
Vidit quippe Aſtris,
aſſeruitque ſibi.
Illi autem Humanis exempti
Rebus, Olympum
Nunc habitant, ubi pax,
& ſine fine quies.
Uno hoc Felices: quod cum
unus venter utroſque
Foverat, una etiam
nunc capit urna duos.

A fair Monument on the North ſide of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

M. S.

*Hic juxta ſitus eſt* Richardus Ironſide, *vir ſumma prudentia, induſtria, vitæque integritate, una cum duabus Lectiſſ. uxoribus. Quarum poſteriorem, morum ſuavitate, Elegantia, & Amore Conjunctam, Fato ſibi Raptam, non ita multo poſt ſequutus eſt. Quibus hoc Monumentum in opprobrium mortis, quæ has tam pias Animas eripuit à 13 liberis, qui ſe ipſos pœne quærunt in illarum deſiderio, Conſecravit.*

E. I. *Filius & Hæres.*
1627.

A fair Monument at the upper end of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

*Here lieth buried the Body of* Katherine, (*third Daughter of* Edward *Lord* Nevill, *Baron of* Abergaveny) *Wife of Sir* Stephen Leſſieur, *of* Chiſwicke, *in the County of* Middleſex, *Knight. She was brought from her ſaid Houſe to this Pariſh, in hope to recover her bodily Health, by the help of God and Phyſicians. But the ſame God knowing, and having ordained that which was beſt for her pious Soul, hath been pleaſed to take her from the Miſeries of this vain World, and to receive her Soul with his Saints in Heaven. As ſhe did profeſs in all the time that ſhe lived in the ſtate of a Maid, and of a Wife, to be a true and obedient Child of God; even ſo ſhe did behave herſelf in her Sickneſs, bearing her Affliction with a true Chriſtian Patience; much delighting to read, or to hear the Word of God read unto her, hoping and truſting to be ſaved by the only Merits and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt. And recommending her Spirit into the Hands of Almighty God, ſhe exchanged her mortal Life for the Immortal, the 4th of* Auguſt, 1630.

Revel. xiv. 13.

*Bleſſed are the dead that die in the Lord, yea, ſaith the Spirit, that they reſt from their labours, and their works follow them.*

*Quid aliud eſt Mors vitæ hujus mortalis, quam finis mortis hujus vitalis, & Janua vitæ immortalis.*

Ergo

*Vive diu, ſed vive Deo, nam vivere Mundo*
*Mortis opus: viva eſt vivere vita Deo.*

A Table hanging about the middle of the South Ile of St. *Faith*'s Church, *Anno Dom.* 1630.

*Benefactors, and their Gifts, to the Poor of this Pariſh.*

*Years.* *Donors.* *Gifts.*

Benefactors to this Pariſh.

1586. *David Smith*, Embroiderer, gave 20 Shillings a year for ever.
1592. The Lady *Allington* gave 5 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1598. *John Payne*, Eſq; gave 12 Pence a Week in Bread, for ever.
1600. *Juſtinian Kidd*, Gent. gave 10 Pounds to be imployed for ever.
1605. *Francis Lamplow*, Clothworker, gave 10 Pounds to be imployed for ever.
1610. *George Biſhop*, Stationer, Alderman, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1611. *William Evans*, Tallow-Chandler, gave 40 Pound to be imployed for ever.
1612. *John Norton*, Stationer, Alderman, gave 150 Pounds, for Twelve poor People to receive 3 Pence a piece every *Wedneſday*, weekly, for ever.
1613. *Mary Biſhop*, the Wife of *George Biſhop*, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1614. *John Law*, Proctor of the Arches, gave 10 Pounds to be imployed.
1620. *Thomas Adams*, Stationer, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1623. *Jaſper Underwood*, Vintner, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1624. *John Sanderſon*, Draper, gave 150 Pounds for Twelve poor Men to receive three Pence a Week, every *Sunday* weekly, for ever.
1625. *Elizabeth Underwood*, Widow, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed, and 60 Pounds towards a Lecture for ever.
1626. *John Beliall*, Silkman, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1628. *Ally Mercer*, gave 5 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1629. *John Speed*, Merchant-Taylor, gave 5 Pounds to be diſtributed.

*Ex dono Jacobi Truſſell.*]

*Charnel Houſe with a Chappel.*

Then was there on the North ſide of this Churchyard, a large Charnel Houſe for the Bones of the Dead; and over it a Chappel of an old Foundation, ſuch as followeth.

In the year 1282. the 10th of *Edward* I. it was agreed, that *Henry Walleis*, Maior, and the Citizens, for the cauſe of Shops by them builded, without the Wall of the Churchyard, ſhould aſſign to God, and to the Church of St. *Paul*, ten Marks of Rent by the year, for ever, towards the new building of a Chappel of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; and alſo to aſſign five Marks of yearly Rent to a Chaplain, to celebrate there.

There was alſo in this Chappel two Brotherhoods.

Guild of *All Souls* here.

*J. S.*

Certificates of Fraternities, *inter Recor. Turr.*

One of them was called *The Fraternity of All Souls*, in the Chappel upon the Charnel, founded 1379. This Chappel, in the Reign of *Richard* II. was gone into great Decay; and from the Time of the Foundation of it, ſo little had been done in keeping it up, that it became very ruinous; the Windows broken to pieces, and the Altar full of Filth and Cobwebs. ‘So that none of the Chaplains of divers Chauntries, ordained in the ſame Chappel by Nobles, and Perſons of Quality of the City, could ſing there for their Souls for whom they were appointed, and had Charge, to the great ſhame of all the City.’ Whereupon the moſt Excellent and moſt Benign Lord, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in a Sermon made by him at St. *Paul*'s Croſs, declared the Ruin and Decay of the ſaid Chappel: And at the Honour of God, and his Mother, and of all Saints of Heaven, and of all Chriſtian Souls, together with a great Pardon to all the Aiders thereof, he occaſioned a Fraternity of *All Souls*, in relief of the ſaid Chappel. For certain good People of the ſaid City, having Conſideration of the ſaid Chappel to the Honour of God, *&c.* ordained a Chaplain to ſing for the Souls of all Chriſtians; and repaired the Chappel well and honeſtly, furniſhing it with divers Ornaments, Veſtments, Chalices, and other Neceſſaries; to the Honour of God and Holy Church. And that the Chaplains which had Chauntries in the ſaid Chappel, ſhould return to the ſaid Chappel, and there perform their Service, each one for the Souls for which they were bound: So that three or four Maſſes might be ſung from Day to Day in the ſaid Chappel. And at their Coſt the ſame Chappel was amended and repaired. On theſe Conſiderations, this Brotherhood of *All Souls* petitioned the Lord Chancellor, in *Richard* the Second, his Days, ‘That it would pleaſe his moſt Noble and moſt Sage Reverence, upon the Points before ſaid, and becauſe that for the Sermon made by their moſt Excellent Father in God the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the ſaid Fraternity had been founded, and ſo to this Day had been continued, and not otherwiſe, to have Conſideration to the Foundation of the ſaid Fraternity; that it might not be aboliſhed, for God, and for the Souls of their moſt Noble Progenitors, and in the Work of Charity.’ The Reaſon of this Supplication was, becauſe 12. *Rich.* II. an Account of all the Guilds in *London*, (and *England* too, if I miſtake not) were required to be brought in before the King, at the Chancery.

The Proceſſion of this Fraternity.

This Fraternity, on the Eve of *All Souls*, met together in the Chappel over the *Charnel Houſe*, and there *Placebo* and *Dirige* was ſaid, with the other Oriſons, for the Souls of all Faithful departed. On the Day of *All Souls*, at Morning Prayer, when the Bell rung at 7 a Clock, they came together to the Church of *Holy Trinity*, near *Algate*; and ſo from that Place, with a grave Pace, they walk to the foreſaid Chappel; numbring their Prayers as they went along, and their ſecret Criſons; pouring them out *vultu cordiali*, with a ſerious Countenance, for the Living and the Dead. And when they had finiſhed that Journey, they attended one Maſs for the Dead, moſt devoutly. At which Maſs, the Brothers and Siſters honourably performed Oblations; and ſo returned Home.]

Moreover, in the Year 1430. the 8th of *Henry* VI. Licence was granted to *Jenkin Carpenter*, (Executor to *Richard Whittington*) to eſtabliſh upon the ſaid *Charnel*, a Chaplain, to have eight Marks by the Year.

The Charnel.

In this Chappel were buried *Robert Barton*, and *Henry Barton*, Maior, and *Thomas Mirſin*, Maior, all Skinners; and were intombed with their Images of Alabaſter over them, grated or coped about with Iron, before the ſaid Chappel; all which was pulled down in the Year 1549. The Bones of the Dead, couched up in a *Charnel*, under the Chappel, were conveyed from thence into *Finſbury* Field, (by report of him who paid for the Carriage) amounting to more than One thouſand Cart-loads; and there laid on a Mooriſh Ground, in ſhort ſpace after raiſed by Soilage of the City, upon them, to bear three Wind-Mills. The Chappel and Charnel were converted into Dwelling-houſes, Ware-houſes, and Sheds for Stationers, builded before it, in place of the Tombs.

*Reyne Wolfe.*

A Thouſand Cartloads of dead Mens Bones carried hence.

*Paul*'s School.

In the Eaſt part of this Churchyard, ſtandeth *Paul*'s School, lately new builded, and endowed in the Year 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Pauls*, for 153 poor Mens Children, to be taught free in the ſame School. For which he appointed a Maſter, a Surmaſter or Uſher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever: Committing the Care and Overſight thereof, to the Maſters, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Mercers in *London*; becauſe he was born in *London*, and was Son to *Henry Collet*, Mercer, ſometime Maior. He left to theſe Mercers, Lands, to the yearly Value of 120 *l.* or better.

Clochier in *Paul*'s Churchyard, with four great Bells.

Near unto this School, on the North ſide thereof, was (of old time) a *Clochier*, or Bell-houſe, four ſquare, builded of Stone; and in the ſame, a moſt ſtrong Frame of Timber, with four Bells, the greateſt that I have heard. Theſe were called *Jeſus* Bells, and belonged to *Jeſus* Chappel, but I know not by whoſe Gift. The ſame had a great Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, with the Image of St. *Paul* on the top; but was pulled down by Sir *Miles Partridge*, Kt. in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. The common ſpeech then was, that he did ſet 100 *l.* upon a Caſt at Dice againſt it, and ſo won the ſaid Clochier and Bells of the King. And then cauſing the Bells to be broken as they hung, the reſt was pulled down, and broken alſo. This Man was afterwards Executed on *Tower-hill*, for Matters concerning the Duke of *Somerſet*, in the Year 1551. the 5th of *Edward* VI.

Sir *Miles Partridge* gains both.

Common Bell of the City.

In place of this Clochier, of old time, the common Bell of the City was uſed to be rung, for the aſſembly of the Citizens to their Folkmotes, as I have before ſhewed.

Pulpit croſs in *Paul*'s Churchyard.

About the midſt of this Churchyard, is a Pulpit-croſs of Timber, mounted upon ſteps of Stone, and covered with Lead; in which are Sermons preached by learned Divines, every *Sunday* in the Forenoon. The very Antiquity thereof is to me unknown.

Things done at the Croſs

But I read, that in the Year 1259. King *Henry* III. commanded a general Aſſembly to be made at the Croſs; where he, in proper Perſon, commanded the Maior, that on the next day following, he ſhould cauſe to be ſworn before the Aldermen, every Stripling of Twelve Years of Age, or upward, to be true to the King and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

Alſo in the Year 1262. the ſame King cauſed to be read at *Paul*'s Croſs, a Bull, obtained from Pope *Urban* IV. as an Abſolution for him, and for all that were ſworn to maintain the Articles made in Parliament at *Oxford*.

Alſo in the Year 1299. the Dean of *Pauls* accurſed, at *Paul*'s Croſs, all thoſe which had ſearched in the Church of St. *Martin in the Field*, for an hoord of Gold, *&c.*

This Pulpit-croſs was, by Tempeſt of Lightning and Thunder, defaced. *Thomas Kempe*, Biſhop of *London*, new builded this Pulpit and Croſs, in form as it now ſtandeth.

Paul's Croſs Sermons. J. S.

In foul and rainy Weather, theſe ſolemn Sermons were preached in a Place called *The Shrowds.* Which was, as it ſeems, by the ſide of the Cathedral Church, where was Covering and Shelter. Now, long ſince, both the Croſs and Shrouds are diſuſed, and neither of them extant. But the Sermons are Preached in the Cathedral it ſelf, though they be ſtill called *Paul's Croſs Sermons.*

Proviſion for Paul's Croſs Preachers. E. Howes Chron.

For the better Maintenance of theſe *Paul's* Croſs Sermons, whither the Court, as well as the Maior and Aldermen, and chief Citizens uſed to reſort, many were liberal Benefactors; as *Aylmer*, Biſhop of *London*, Counteſs Dowager of *Shrewsbury*, *Thomas Ruſſel*, *George Biſhop*, who gave 10 *l.* a Year, *&c.* And for further Incouragement of thoſe Preachers, in the Year 1607. the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, then ordered, that every one that ſhould Preach there, (conſidering the Journies ſome of them might take, from the Univerſities, or elſewhere) ſhould at his pleaſure be freely entertained for five Days ſpace, with ſweet and convenient Lodging, Fire, Candle, and all other Neceſſaries; *viz.* from *Thurſday* before their Day of Preaching, to *Thurſday* Morning following. This Proviſion took good Effect; and this good Cuſtom continued, till of late Times it hath been taken away, or diſuſed. And the Biſhop of *London*, or his Chaplain, when he ſent to any one to Preach, did uſually ſignify the Place whither he might repair at his coming up, and be entertained freely. Towards this Charge of the City, *George Palin*, a Merchant of *London*, gave 200 *l.* that is, towards the bearing of the Charges of ſuch as ſhould from Time to Time, come to preach at the Croſs.]

Paul's Steeple and Church newly burnt.

In the Year 1561. the 4th of *June*, betwixt the Hours of 3 and 4 of the Clock in the Afternoon, the great Spire of the Steeple of St. *Paul*'s Church was fired by Lightning. Which brake forth (as it ſeemed) two or three Yards beneath the Foot of the Croſs: and from thence it burnt downward the Spire, to the Battlements, Stone Work, and Bells, ſo furiouſly, that within the ſpace of four Hours, the ſame Steeple, with all the Roofs of the Church, were conſumed; to the great Sorrow, and perpetual Remembrance of all the Beholders.

Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Kt. an excellent Scholar and Stateſman, made a Copy of elegant Latin Verſes upon this deplorable Accident; beginning *Urbs Antiqua ſitu, &c.* and by and by,

Chaloner's Verſes upon the firing of St. Pauls. J. S.

*Donec magna gravi caſu*
*Domus illa Tonantis*
*Illa Domus (reliquis, ſeu*
*Phœbe, auguſtior aſtris)*
*Quæ cœlo caput*
*attollens inferre ſolebat*
*Mole ſua, minor eſt*
*toto nunc vertice, ſævos*
*Trajectu horrendo, quà*
*paſſa eſt fulminis ignes.* &c.

*Et quid non poſthac fluxum*
*& mortale putandum eſt!*
*Poſtquam etiam iſtius*
*Structura adamantina Templi*
*Quod ſtetit, atque tulit*
*nongentis amplius annis*
*Agmina ventorum toties*
*adverſa furentum*
*Tot Nubes, totis*
*jaculantes viribus imbres,*
*Tot ſaleſq; hyemeſq; &*
*quicquid ab æthere durum*
*Dura ſolet tandem*
*penetrare in Saxa, triſulci*
*Non tulit (heu! fatum*
*miſerabile) fulminis ictus.*

Which L. M. a worthy Friend of mine, hath thus paraphraſed in Engliſh Verſe.

*Till by a ſad Miſchance*
*this ſtately Pile,*
*Which ſtood ſo long*
*the Glory of our Iſle;*
*And (as the Sun the*
*Moon and Stars outvies,*
*The Beauty and the*
*Luſtre of the Skies)*
*Did through the Clouds*
*ſoar with its lofty Top,*
*The Heavens, like* Atlas
*to uphold and prop;*
*Is now brought lower,*
*and its towring Spire*
*Level'd and burnt by*
*Lightnings rapid Fire,* &c.

*Henceforth compute,*
*that nothing ſtable is*
*But flows away,*
*decays, and vaniſhes.*
*Since this ſtrong Fabrick,*
*hard as any Rock,*
*Which near a Thouſand*
*Years had born the ſhock*
*Of Storms and Tempeſts,*
*with the rude aſſaults*
*Of boiſterous Gales,*
*burſt from* Eolian *Vaults,*
*Torrents of Rain,*
*Vollies of Hail and Snow,*
*Enough to make the*
*Worlds Foundation bow;*
*Hurricanes, Whirlwinds,*
*and the Batteries*
*Of all the loud Artillery*
*of the Skies.*
*The Summers, and the*
*Winters rough Attacks,*
*With all their Times and*
*Years upon its back,*
*Could bear no longer;*
*but to Fate at laſt*
*Submit its ſelf, and falls*
*by Lightnings Blaſt.*
*The Steeple, Roof, and*
*all Pauls former height,*
*Sank down, and henceforth*
*vaniſh'd out of ſight.*
*Hard, cruel Fate! that*
*every thing ſhould be*
*A Prey to*
*ravenous Mortality.*

Dean of Pauls, preaches at Paul's Croſs.

Soon after this diſmal Caſualty, the Dean of St. Pauls preached at the Croſs: Where he ſeemed to glance at ſome of the Papiſts in thoſe Days, who muttered it about, that this was a Judgment for ſetting up a new Religion at *Pauls.* But theſe Fires were no more than were in former days under Popery. He ſhewed out of the Records of their Church (of *Pauls*) and the City, that in the Year 1382, *May* 21. with a great Earthquake through the Realm, the Croſs in *Paul*'s Churchyard was overthrown, in the 6th Year of King *Richard* II. He added, (to ſhew the Deceits of thoſe Times, and the

Guides of the Church then) that to the building of the Croſs again, *William*, then Biſhop of *Canterbury*, gathered great Sums of Money, and enriched himſelf. But at length, it ſeems, (as if they miſtruſted) the Peoples Charity grew cooler. For, becauſe Men ſhould be more liberal and willing to give, he, and the reſt of the Biſhops, granted many days of Pardon to them that would freely give Money to the building of that Croſs again. *Canterbury* granted 40 Days; *London*, *Ely*, *Bath*, *Chicheſter*, *Carlile*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, every one 40 Days; the number in all 320 Days. But not one Dodkin of Money (ſaith the Dean) came out of their Purſes.]

**The Queens Letters for ſpeedy repairing of *Paul's* Church.**

**The Queens Gift.** *Coop. Chron.*

After this Miſchance, the Queens Majeſty directed her Letters to the Maior, willing him to take Order for ſpeedy repairing the ſame. And ſhe, of her gracious diſpoſition, for the furtherance thereof, did preſently give and deliver in Gold, one Thouſand Marks; with a Warrant for a Thouſand Loads of Timber, to be taken out of her Woods, or elſewhere.

**Benevolence.**

The Citizens alſo gave firſt a great Benevolence, and after that, three Fifteens to be ſpeedily paid.

The Clergy of *England* likewiſe, within the Province of *Canterbury*, granted the Fortieth Part of the Value of their Benefices, charged with Firſt Fruits; the Thirtieth Part of ſuch as were not ſo charged. But the Clergy of *London* Dioces, granted the Thirtieth Part of all that were in payment of their Firſt Fruits, and the Twentieth Part of ſuch as had paid their Fruits.

Six Citizens of *London*, and two Petty Canons of *Paul's* Church, (by Order of the Privy Council) had charge to further and overſee the Work; wherein ſuch Expedition was uſed, that within one Month next following the burning thereof, the Church was covered with Boards and Lead, in manner of a falſe Roof, againſt the Weather; and before the end of the ſame Year, all the ſaid Iles of the Church were framed out of new Timber, covered with Lead, and fully finiſhed.

The ſame Year alſo, the great Roofs of the Weſt and Eaſt Ends were framed out of great Timber, in *Yorkſhire*, brought thence to *London* by Sea, and ſet up, and covered with Lead; the North and South Ends were framed of Timber, and covered with Lead, before *April*, 1566.

*** Firſt Edit. Left out in the after Edit.**

But concerning the Steeple, divers Models were deviſed and made, but little was done, through whoſe Default God knoweth. It was ſaid, that the Money appointed for the new building of the Steeple, was collected, * *and brought to the Hands of* Edmond Grindal, *then Biſhop of* London.

**Order from the Queen for prevention of Fire.** *Cooper* **Chron.** *J. S.*

In this Time alſo, by Reaſon of the Queens Majeſties Letters, directed to the Lord Maior and his Brethren, about the burning of *Pauls*, there were certain Aldermen and Commoners of the City, named and called together, by the Authority of the ſaid Lord Maior, to deviſe ſome good Order, and ſpeedy Remedy, for the Relief and Comfort of the ſaid City, wheneſoever any Chance of Fire hereafter ſhould happen, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof. The Perſons ſo called, after ſundry Meetings, and with good Adviſement and Deliberation, agreed, and penned a certain Order for the ſpeedy Remedy thereof; as well for the ready knowledge of the Place, whereſoever the ſame Fire ſhould happen to be, and for the ſudden extinguiſhing and ſuppreſſing of the ſame; as alſo for the ſafe keeping of the Goods of ſuch Perſons, in whoſe Houſes any ſuch Fire ſhould chance. Which Orders and Rules were ſo proper and good for the ſaid Purpoſes, that they were judged to tend to the great Comfort and Safety of the City and Citizens; had they been publiſhed and made known in Time, and executed accordingly. But theſe, as many other ſuch painful and profitable Labours, taken for the good Government of the City, were ſoon laid aſide. And when the talking thereof was done, and the Books framed and delivered, it ſoon paſt into Oblivion; and nothing at all thought upon, until an Hour after the Miſchief be paſt; as a Writer in thoſe Times complained. But to return to this dreadful Damage by Fire done to *Pauls*, and the Cares for the getting Supplie for the Reparation thereof.]

*Cooper* in his *Chron.*

**The Clergies Contribution for *Pauls*.** *R. B.*

The Particulars of the foreſaid Contribution from the Clergy of each Dioceſs, in the Province of *Canterbury*, ſtood as follows.

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *London* - - | 297 | 01 | 01 |
| *Canterbury* - | 141 | 19 | 08 |
| *Norwich* - - | 180 | 00 | 00 |
| *Ely* - - - | 56 | 00 | 00 |
| *Peterborough* - | 60 | 00 | 00 |
| *Coventry* and *Litchfield* - | 48 | 00 | 00 |
| *Lincoln* - - | 191 | 00 | 02 |
| *St. Davids* - - | 30 | 00 | 00 |
| *Oxford* - - | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| *St. Aſaph* - - | 29 | 19 | 00 |
| *Bangor* - - | 23 | 00 | 00 |
| *Hereford* - - | 33 | 13 | 00 |
| *Wincheſter* - - | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| *Exeter* - - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| *Glouceſter* - - | 25 | 00 | 00 |
| *Worceſter* - - | 55 | 00 | 00 |
| *Chicheſter* - - | 60 | 00 | 00 |
| *Briſtol* - - | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| Total | 1460 | 12 | 11 |

*Other* CONTRIBUTIONS.

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| From the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, and the Officers of that Court - | 34 | 05 | 00 |
| From the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Kings Bench*, and the Officers of that Court - - | 17 | 16 | 08 |
| From the Biſhop of *London*, of his own Benevolence | 133 | 06 | 08 |
| More afterwards, by the ſaid Biſhop - - - | 151 | 07 | 03 |
| Given by the Dean and Chapter of *Pauls* - - | 136 | 13 | 04 |
| Received by the Treaſurers and Surveyors, for Timber ſold, and otherways - - | 119 | 03 | 09 |
| More laid out by the Biſhop of *London*, for Timber and Workmanſhip - - - - - | 720 | 00 | 00 |
| | 1312 | 12 | 08 |
| | 1460 | 12 | 11 |
| The Sum of the whole | 2773 | 05 | 07 |

**King *James* I. rides to *Pauls*.**

But however, with theſe Monies the Church was repaired, the Steeple was neglected, and left in its Ruins, during the Life of Queen *Elizabeth*, until the 18th Year of King *James* I. in which Year, upon the 26th of *March*, being *Sunday*, the King, attended by ſeveral Noblemen, rode to St. *Pauls* in great State, on Horſeback; where he was met by the Lord Maior and Aldermen, in their Formalities, at the Weſt

Biſhop of *London* preaches at *Paul's* Croſs.

Weſt Door of St. *Pauls.* Here the King alighting, went to the Brazen Pillar, where he kneeled down, and prayed for good Succeſs to his pious Intention. Afterwards he went to the Quire, and there heard an Anthem; and from thence went to the Croſs, where the Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *John King*, preached a Sermon upon a Text given him by the King, which was *Pſalm* cii. *ver.* 13, 14. *Thou ſhalt ariſe and have mercy upon Zion, for the time to favour her, yea, the ſet time is come. For thy Servants take pleaſure in her ſtones*, &c. And when Sermon was ended, he repaired to the Biſhop's Palace, where Conſultations were taken what was moſt fit to be done, in order to the beginning and carrying on of ſo pious a Work. At length the King iſſued out his Royal Commiſſion, dated the 16th of *November* following, directed to the Nobility and Citizens of *London*, &c. And the Commiſſioners, at ſeveral Meetings inquiring into the Matter, at length, upon a ſerious Deliberation, they concluded; that, as antiently it had been, ſo now a general Benevolence throughout the whole Kingdom ſhould be attempted. Whereupon, the King, to give Example, began the Subſcription; and others of the Nobility followed.

A general Benevolence to be throughout the Kingdom.

The then Biſhop of *London* gave 100 *l.* and ſubſcribed for ſo much annually, as long as he ſhould continue in the See.

But the Collection of Monies went ſo ſlowly forward, as, that though a good proportion of Stone was brought in by the Biſhop, yet the proſecution of the Work became quite neglected.

Neither was there any thing more done, until Dr. *Laud* became Biſhop of this See, which was in the Year 1628.

This Biſhop being of a publick Spirit, cordially undertook the promoting of this good Work; and within few Years after, procured another Commiſſion, from King *Charles* I. for that purpoſe.

Another Commiſſion for a Benevolence.

Which Commiſſion bearing date *April* the 10th, 1631. was directed to Sir *Rob. Ducie*, Bart. then Lord Maior of *London*, to *George* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Lord Keeper, to the Lord Treaſurer, &c.

By which Commiſſion, the King taking notice of this Cathedral, as the goodlieſt Monument, and moſt eminent Church in his whole Dominions; as alſo, that it was the principal Ornament of this City, the Imperial Seat of his Realm. And moreover, taking notice of the Proceedings in a Commiſſion iſſued out by his Royal Father, to the ſame Purpoſe, reſolved to go on therewith effectually; declaring as followeth.

The Contents thereof.

'*Firſt*, That all Money brought in for the Repair thereof, ſhould be paid into the Chamber of *London*.

'*Secondly*, That *Laud*, then Biſhop of *London*, offered to allow 100 *l. per Ann.* out of the Revenue of his Biſhoprick, during his continuance therein.

A Regiſter Book.

'*Thirdly*, That a Regiſter Book of all Subſcriptions for Contributions thereunto, ſhould be made, as in King *James* his time.

'*Fourthly*, That the Judges of the *Prerogative Court*, and all Officials throughout the ſeveral Biſhopricks and *Wales*, upon the Deceaſe of any Perſon inteſtate, ſhould be excited to remember this Church, out of what was proper to be given to pious Uſes.

'*Laſtly*, That there ſhould be Letters Patents iſſued out for the receiving of Publick Contributions from all People throughout the Kingdom.

Monies plentifully brought in.

After which it was not long, but that Monies were brought into the Chamber of *London* accordingly.

The Biſhop of *Norwich*, (at that Time Almoner to the King) giving 400 *l.* the 17th of *May* next following. Multitudes of others, for eleven Years following, brought in their Monies very plentifully.

On the 16th of *December*, 1632. the Commiſſioners began their Meetings, and concluded of certain Orders for regulation of all Things touching the ſaid Repair. And in *April* next enſuing, the Work was begun; there being in ready Money, then brought in, 5416 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* And on the 26th of *June*, was iſſued out 2000 *l.* of the ſaid Money, unto *Michael Grigg*, Eſq; Paymaſter of the ſaid Work. And ſoon after, the ſaid Biſhop *Laud* laid the firſt Stone, at the Eaſt end thereof. The ſecond Stone was laid by Sir *Francis Windebank*, one of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State. The third by Sir *Henry Martin*, Judge of the *Prerogative Court*. And the fourth by *Inigo Jones*, Surveyor General of this Work. Neither did this worthy Biſhop ceaſe from the carrying on of this Work, after he was tranſlated to *Canterbury*, which was in *September* following; but in all things ſhewed himſelf a pious and powerful Furtherer thereof.

Firſt Stone laid, and by whom.

Nor was the King himſelf without an high Senſe of the Honour done unto the Chriſtian Religion, and the Fame which would redound to this Nation, by thus reſtoring ſo ſignal a Monument of his renowned Anceſtors Piety, (King *Æthelbert*, and the other Saxon Kings.)

The Portico at the Weſt end of the Church.

A magnificent and ſtately Portico, with *Corinthian* Pillars, he erected at his own Charge at the Weſt end of this Church; where he placed the Statues of his Royal Father, K. *James*, and himſelf, for a laſting Memorial of their ready Diſpoſition and Endeavour to advance ſo glorious a Work. And in this manner it was carried on, for the ſpace of above nine Years, many Perſons contributing very largely unto it. Amongſt which, Sir *Paul Pinder*, Kt. King *James* I. his Ambaſſador, Reſident at *Conſtantinople* many Years, is in an eſpecial manner to be remembred; who having at his own Charge, firſt repaired the decays in the Stone Work of that goodly Partition made at the Weſt end of the Quire, adorning the Front thereof, outward, with fair poliſhed Pillars of black Marble; and the curious carved Statues of the *Saxon* Kings and Biſhops, which had been the firſt Founders and Benefactors to the Church. Graced the inſide thereof with Figures of Angels, and other Ornaments: Likewiſe mended and repaired all the decays and defects of the Wainſcot Work of the Quire; and beautified the ſame with a fair Rail of Wainſcot, and a great number of Cherubims artificially carved. All which were ſumptuouſly gilded, and painted with rich Colours, in Oil. He magnificently clothed the whole Quire, and the upper part of the Presbytery, with fair Tapeſtry Hangings.] And afterwards beſtowed 4000 *l.* in the Repairing of the South Croſs.

Sir *Paul Pinder's* Benevolence.

*R.*

The Steeple.

The Steeple was intended wholly to be taken down, and by ſtronger Pillars to be ſupported and built, in proportion to the Church; with a Spire of Stone ſuitable thereunto, being ready ſcaffolded to that end. And the reſt of the Repairs was finiſhed, as to the Walls and Cover of Lead.

And that Poſterity may ſee what open Hearts and Hands our *Engliſh* Nation then had, for the recovery of this ruinous Building to its priſtine Splendor, here is added a Brief of the

Receiver's Account, as it was caſt up the 25th of *October*, 1639. in the 15th of King *Charles* I. together with a Scheme of the ſeveral Sums of Money, as they were brought into the Chamber of *London*, for each particular Year.

*October* the 29th, 1639.

*An Account of the Receipts, Diſburſments, and the Remainders in Caſh, for the Repairs of St.* Paul's *Cathedral, at the Time abovesaid, as in the following Account is ſet forth.*

| | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Chamber of *London* hath received, for the Repairs of the Body of the Church and Quire | 79043 | 18 | 11 |
| More received by the ſaid Chamber, for the Repairs of the Weſt end, being his Majeſty's Gift out of the Eccleſiaſtical Fines | 10295 | 05 | 06 |
| Received by the Chamber of *London*, towards the Steeple | 00150 | 00 | 00 |
| Total of Receipts | 89489 | 04 | 05 |
| | l. | s. | d. |
| Paid by the Chamber of *London* unto ſeveral Perſons, for Houſes demoliſhed, and other neceſſary Charges | 9628 | 16 | 08 |
| Paid by the ſaid Chamber to Mr. *Griggs*, to be paid by him for ſeveral Houſes demoliſhed | 1452 | 00 | 00 |
| The Total | 11080 | 16 | 08 |
| | l. | s. | d. |
| Received by Mr. *Grigg*, from the Chamber of *London*, for the Repair of the Body of the Church, Quire, and Weſt end, | 68000 | 00 | 00 |
| Receiv'd by the ſaid Mr. *Grigg*, of Sir *Paul Pinder*, for the Repair of the South end | 4000 | 00 | 00 |
| Total of the Receipts | 72000 | 00 | 00 |
| | l. | s. | d. |
| The Charge of the Repair of the Eaſt end, North and South ſides, with the Money impreſt upon Debenters, not yet entred into the Book | 58115 | 01 | 2: |
| The Charge of the Repairs of the Weſt end, with the impreſt Money upon Debenters, not yet entered into the Book | 7154 | 13 | 2, |
| Total of this Charge | 65269 | 14 | 05 |
| | l. | s. | d. |
| Remaining in Caſh in the Chamber of *London*, for the Repairs of the Body of the Church and Quire | 7267 | 15 | 06 |
| Remaining alſo in Caſh in the ſaid Chamber, for Repair of his Majeſty's Work of the Weſt end | 3140 | 12 | 03 |
| Total of Caſh remaining in the Chamber - - - - | 10408 | 07 | 09 |
| | l. | s. | d. |
| Remaining in Caſh in the Hands of Mr. *Griggs*, towards the Repair of all the Church | 6730 | 05 | 6: |
| The Total Sum, by this Account, remaining in the Chamber of *London*, and in the Hands of Mr. *Griggs*, is | 17138 | 13 | 4: |

*The total Sums received in theſe Years, towards the Repairs of the Cathedral of St.* Pauls, *as doth appear by the Accounts taken at the Feaſt of St.* Michael, *in theſe Years.*

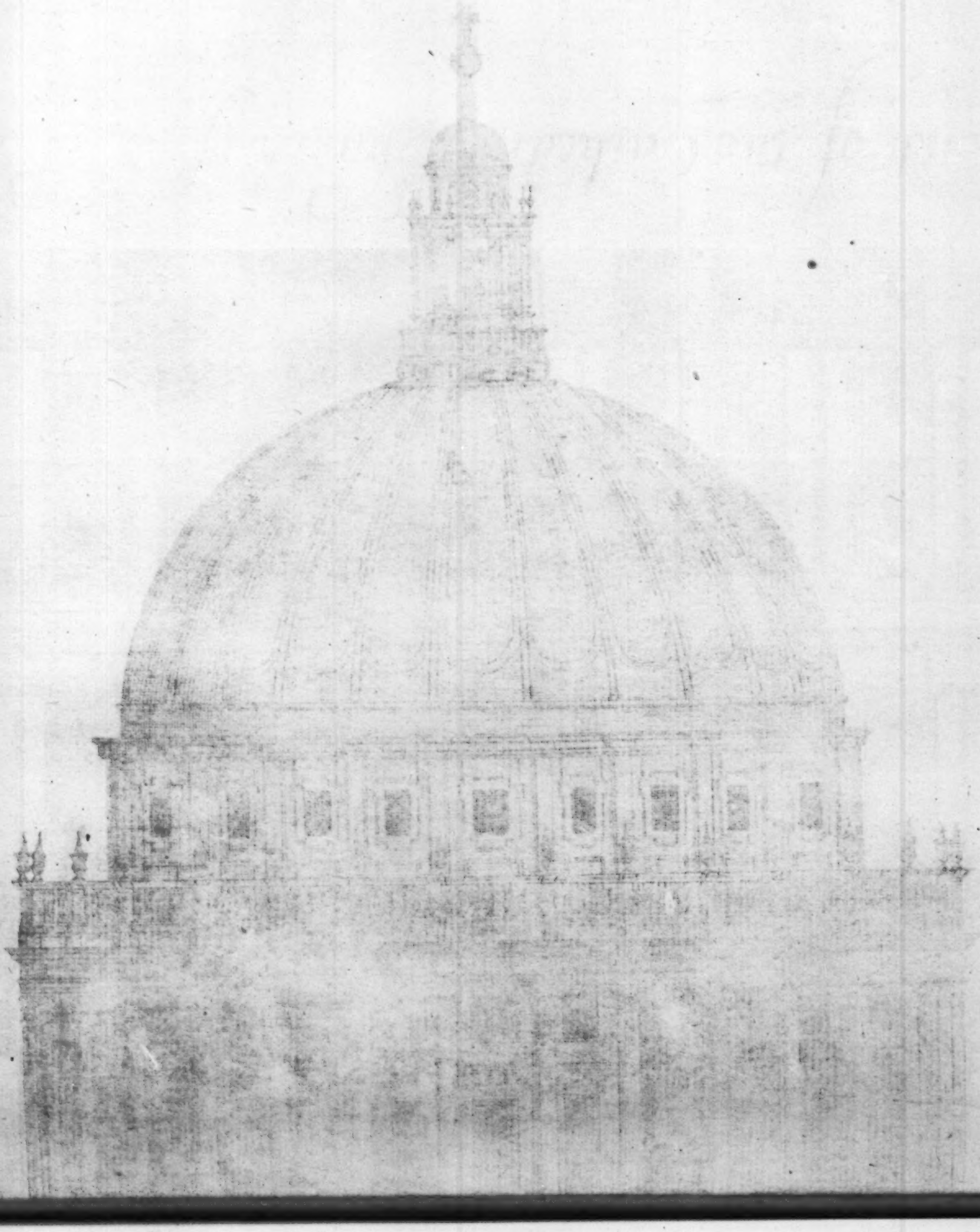
| *Ann. Dom.* | l. | s. | d. | *Whereof from the King.* l. | s. | d. | *From the Counties.* l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1631 | 670 | 00 | 00 | | | | | | |
| 1632 | 6574 | 19 | 05 | 500 | 00 | 00 | | | |
| 1633 | 10678 | 12 | 05 | | | | 3428 | 18 | 3 |
| 1634 | 12683 | 06 | 01 | 1900 | 00 | 00 | 4491 | 12 | 9 |
| 1635 | 15927 | 11 | 09 | 2320 | 00 | 00 | 7153 | 02 | 0 |
| 1636 | 9392 | 05 | 03 | 1135 | 00 | 06 | 1401 | 17 | 5 |
| 1637 | 10444 | 19 | 10 | 2860 | 00 | 00 | 259 | 11 | 5 |
| 1638 | 15931 | 11 | 10 | 710 | 00 | 00 | 3751 | 06 | 0 |
| 1639 | 6778 | 14 | 01 | 360 | 00 | 00 | 339 | 04 | 5 |
| 1640 | 10473 | 05 | 00 | 1186 | 10 | 08 | 422 | 03 | 4 |
| 1641 | 1560 | 18 | 06 | 10971 | 10 | 2 | 21237 | 15 | 7 |
| 1642 | 2000 | 00 | 00 | | | | | | |
| 1643 | 15 | 00 | 00 | | | | | | |
| Tot. | 101330 | 04 | 08 | | | | | | |

But more than the Sum of 35551 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *dob.* doth not appear by the Books to have been laid out upon this Repair, ſince the 25th of *October*, 1639. that the Accounts were ſo Audited. For in *October*, 1642. the Flames of our Civil Diſſenſions broke violently out; ſo that there was not only an unhappy period put to this good and praiſe-worthy Work, but by the Votes of Parliament, made *September* the 10th, *Anno* 1642. for the aboliſhing of Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, (which Votes were confirmed by an Ordinance of that ſame Parliament, in *January* following;) the very Foundation of this famous Cathedral was utterly ſhaken in pieces. Which conſiſted of the Biſhop, the Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, the five Archdeacons, the thirty Prebendaries, and the ſix Vicars Choral. So that the next following Year (*Iſaac Pennington* being Lord Maior) the famous Croſs in the Churchyard, which had been for many Ages the moſt ſolemn Place in this Nation for the greateſt Divines, and moſt eminent Scholars to Preach at, was (with the reſt of the Croſſes about *London* and *Weſtminſter*) by further Order of the ſaid Parliament, pulled down to the Ground. And in the Month of *March* enſuing, the Houſes and Revenues belonging to the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral, were ſeized on by Order likewiſe of the ſaid Parliament; together with all Money, Goods, or Materials, bought, or given, for repairing or finiſhing of this Church, in whoſe Hands ſoever they were, were ſeized on, and diſpoſed of, by Order of the ſaid Parliament. One Part of it went for Soldiers Pay; 400 *l.* *per Ann.* to *Cornelius Burges*, one of the Aſſembly of Divines, (who afterwards ſtiled himſelf Miniſter of *London*) to preach a Weekly Lecture in part of the Quire. In other parts of the Church, Sawpits were digged, for the ſawing out of the Scaffolding Timber, by them ſold and given. Several Places, (even where ſome Reverend Biſhops, and other Perſons of Quality lay interred) and afterwards the Body of the Church was converted to a Horſe Guard for Troopers to quarter in.

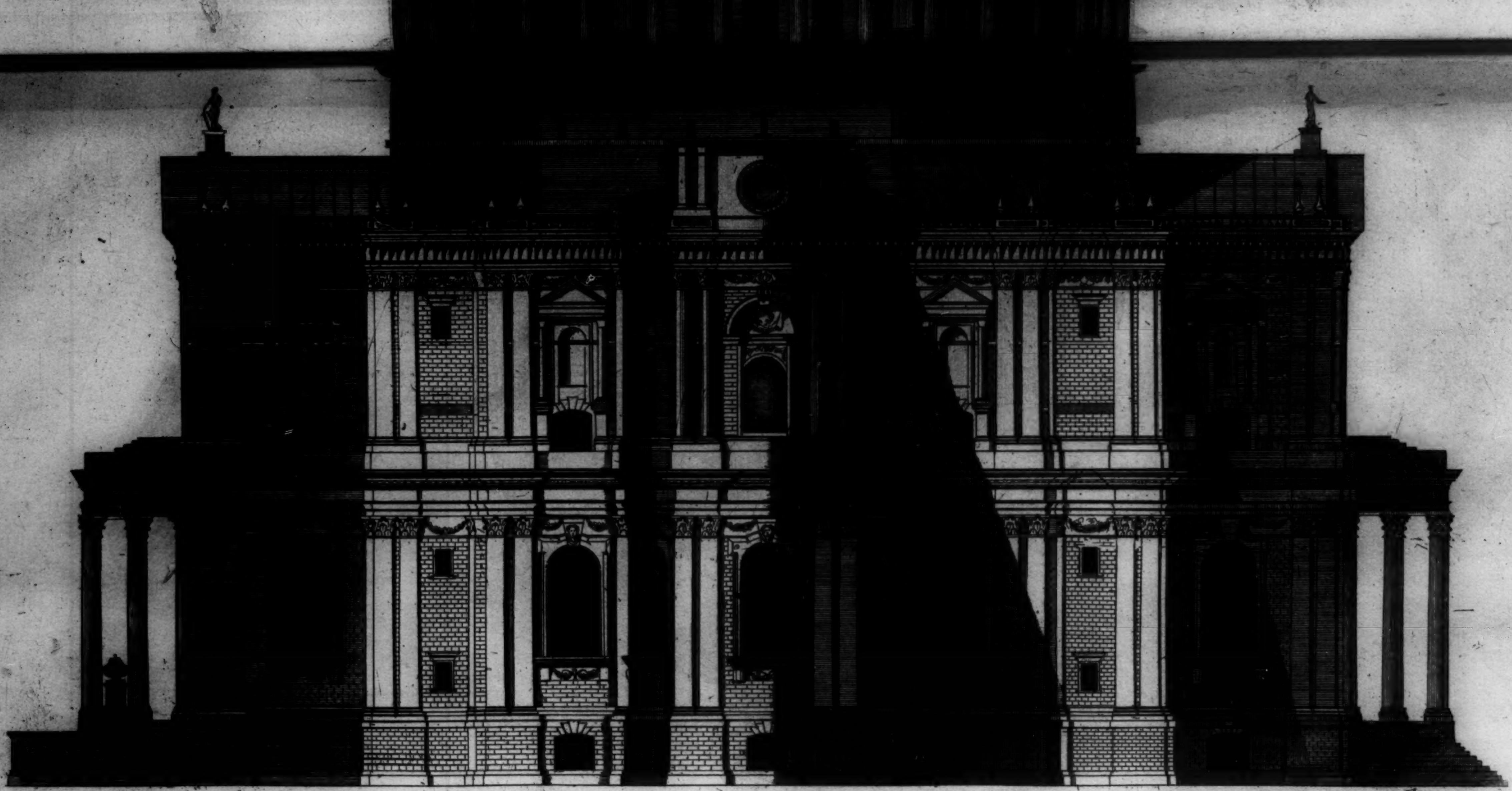
The Condition of this Church in the Civil War time, and after.

And in this deplorable Condition did this near finiſhed ſumptuous Structure continue, until the Year 1660. which was the Year of his Majeſty, King *Charles* II. moſt happy Reſtauration. Who had a pious Intent to ſet upon the Repairs thereof again; but before ſuch a Work could be brought to Form and Order for Reparation, it was all ruined by the dreadful

Conſumed in the great Fire.

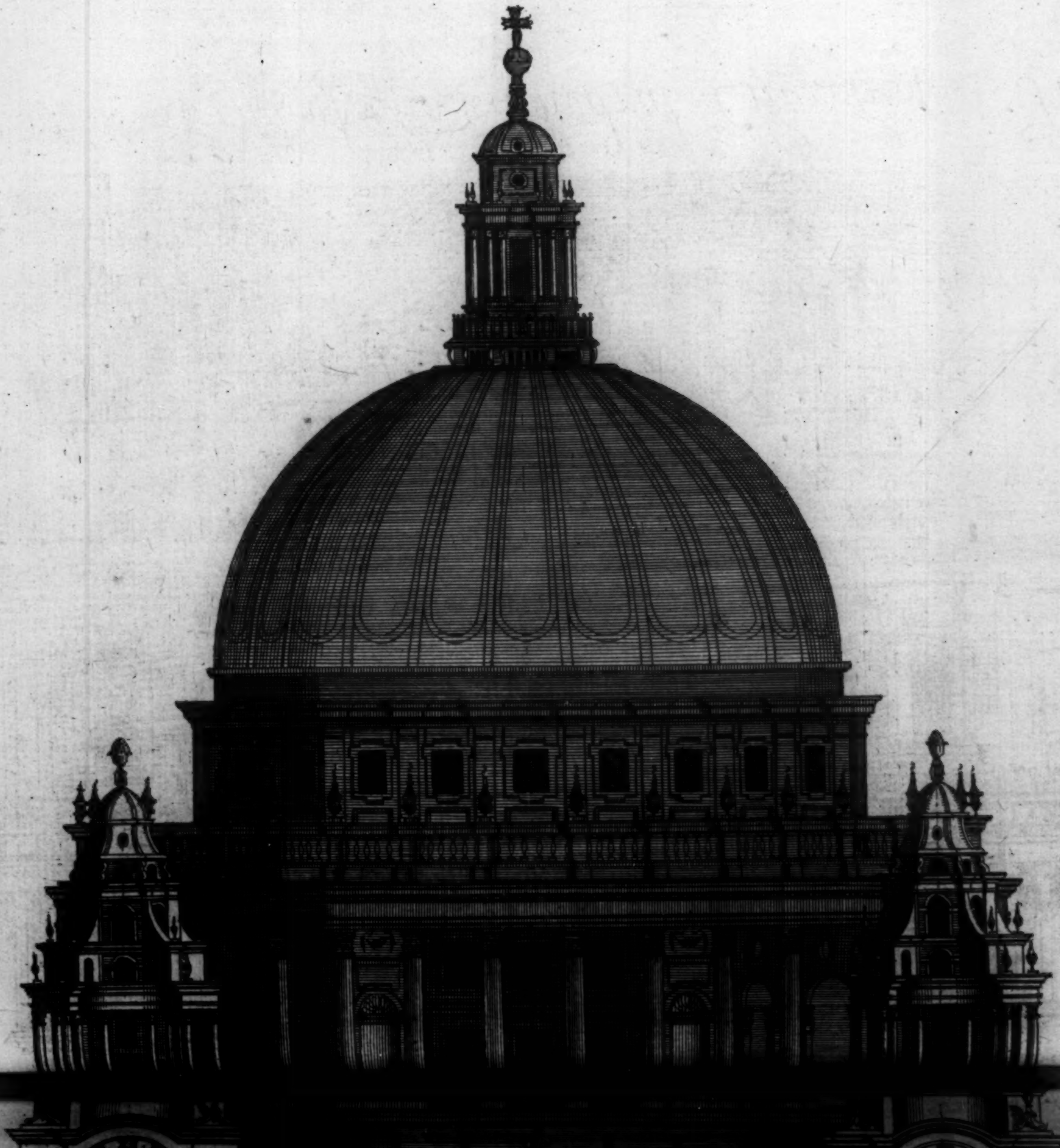


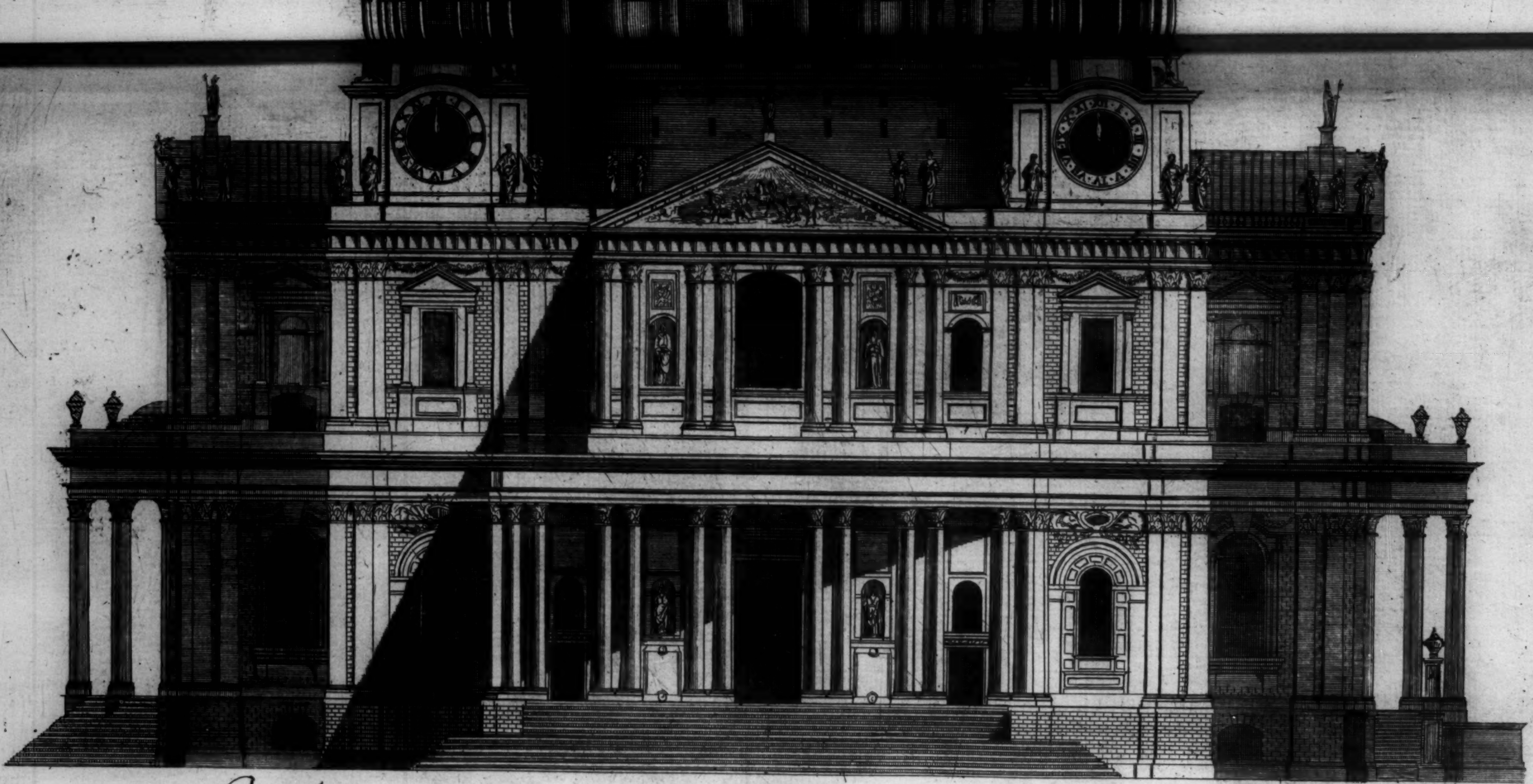
Vi b 3 p156



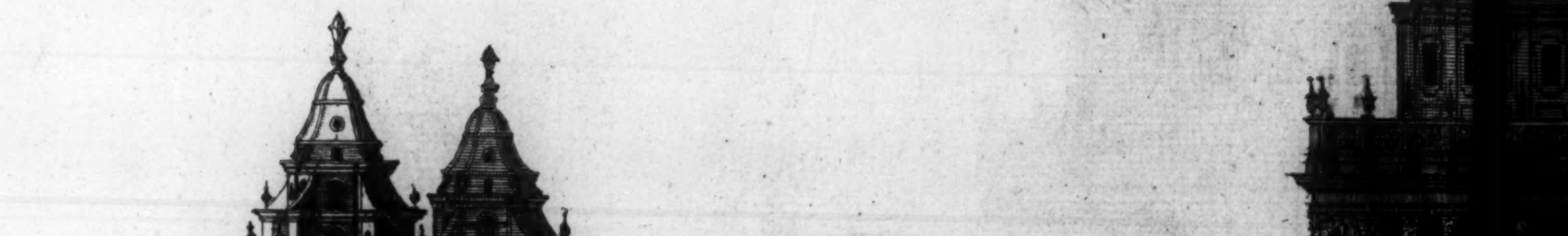
The East end of the Cathedral Church of S^t. Pauls London

V 1:B 3:p 156:



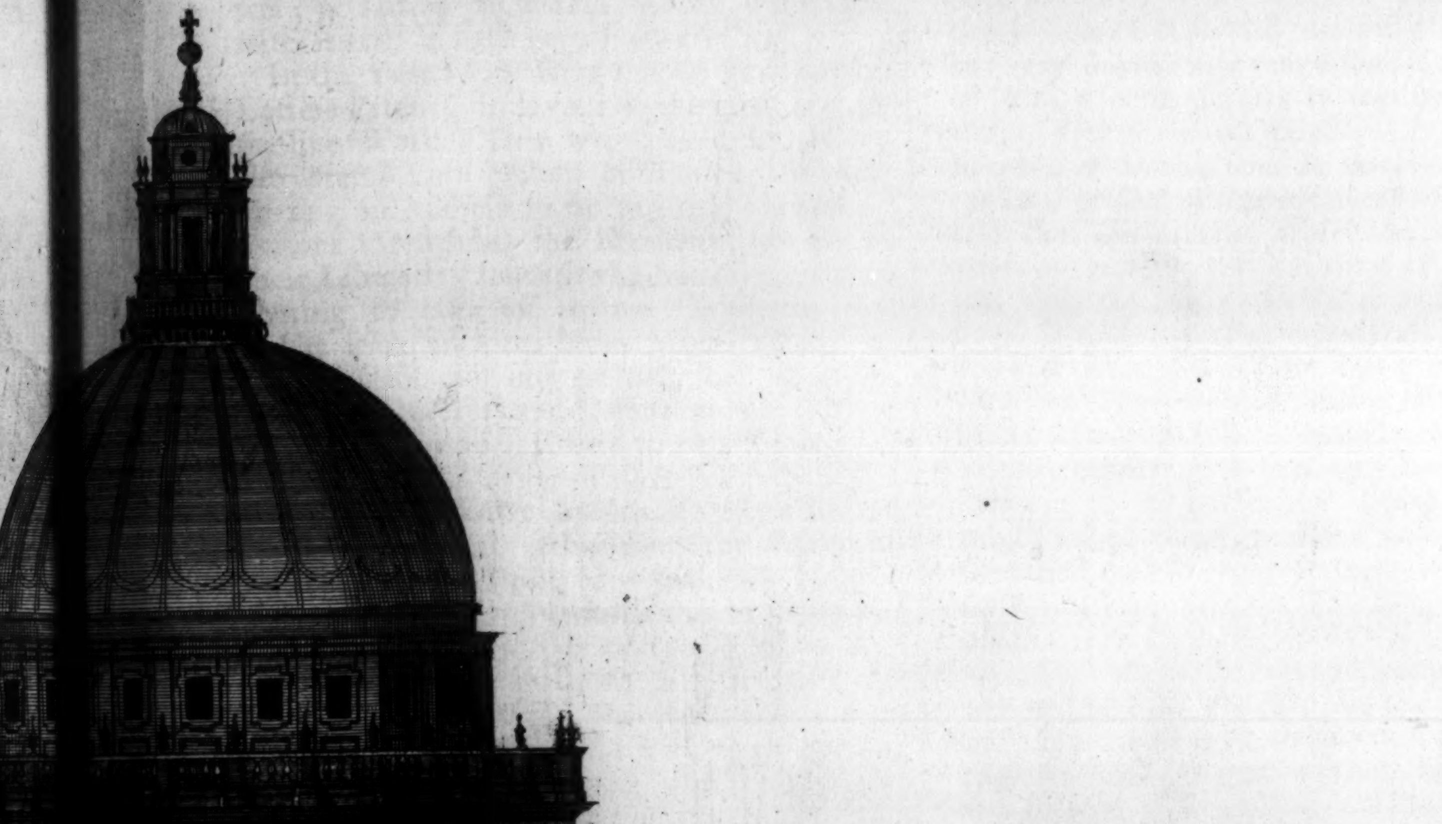


The Front or West end, of the Cathedral Church of S^t. Pauls London.



The South Side of St.

V. E 3 P 56



J. Kip Sculp

de y St. Pauls London Cathedral.

dreadful Conflagration in *London*, *Anno* 1666. Which yet did not diſcourage his Majeſty, who by an Act of Parliament, appointed a certain Duty upon every Chaldron of Coals, for the carrying on and perfecting the Work of St. *Pauls*. And in the Year 1673. the thick Walls, with vaſt Charges being pulled down, that were ſo ſhaken by the Fire, and the Foundations cleared, a new Foundation was begun to be laid, of ſuch a Fabrick, as for Amplitude, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the World hath ſcarce ſeen the like. The Model whereof was deſigned by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Kt. an approved Architect; according to which Model, with ſome Alterations, it hath been ſince erecting.

**The Condition of St. *Pauls*, now rebuilding. *J. S.***

In the Year 1678. King *Charles* gave out his Letters Patents, in favour of the great and expenſive Work. This was backed by *Henry*, the careful Lord Biſhop of *London*. Who by cauſing an Addreſs to be printed, excited all Perſons throughout the Kingdom, to extend their Liberality towards the Building; endeavouring to take off certain Objections that might ſtick in ſome Mens Minds againſt it. And then ſhewing how far they had proceeded, and what Receipts and Diſburſements had hitherto been made. It was to this Tenor.

**The Biſhop of *London*'s Letter, recommending a Contribution.**

'YOU perceive by his Majeſty's Letters Patents for rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. *Pauls*, how zealouſly his Majeſty is concerned to have this ſo pious and charitable a Work effectually carried on. And to that end, how earneſtly, both by his Royal Grant and Example, he recommends it to all Cities, Towns, and Pariſhes, throughout his Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*.

'In purſuance of this his Majeſty's pious Intention, and that it may have its deſired Effect, it will be requiſite not only to vindicate the Piety of this Deſign, but alſo the Neceſſity and Reaſonableneſs of ſo general a Contribution toward the accompliſhing of it. For beſides the Objections againſt ſo good a Work, proceeding from diſaffection to Religion in ſome, and from a covetous and ſordid diſpoſition of Mind in others, there are likewiſe theſe two great Prejudices againſt it, which have too far poſſeſſed the Minds even of better diſpoſed Perſons.

'1. That the Sumptuouſneſs and Magnificence of Churches, is not at all ſuitable to the times of the Goſpel, nor according to the ſimplicity of the primitive Chriſtian Worſhip.

'2. That the Church of St. *Pauls*, belonging only to the City and Dioceſs of *London*, ought to be rebuilt ſolely at their Charge, without having recourſe to ſo extraordinary a way of Supply and Contribution, from others who are no way concerned in it.

1. '*Firſt*, It is objected againſt the Work it ſelf, That the Sumptuouſneſs and Magnificence of Temples, and ſo much Splendor in the outward Circumſtances of God's Worſhip, is *Jewiſh* and Ceremonial, and not ſo ſuitable to the ſpiritual Nature and Deſign of the Goſpel, and the Worſhip thereby required; which conſiſts in the inward Purity of our Hearts, and the Devotion of our Minds and Spirits. Nor ſo agreeable to the Simplicity of the primitive Chriſtianity, which in Things of this nature, contained it ſelf within the Bounds of Neceſſity and Convenience; and therefore whatever is beyond theſe, may juſtly be deemed ſuperfluous, and might much better be imployed in Alms and Works of Charity.

'For the removal of this Prejudice, we may pleaſe to conſider,

'1. That the publick Worſhip of God, is a moral Duty, founded in the light of Nature, and the common Reaſon of Mankind.

'2. That the publick Worſhip of God, tho' it doth ſuppoſe and require inward and ſpiritual Devotion, yet as publick is neceſſarily external; and as ſuch, ought to expreſs, in the beſt manner we are able, that inward Honour and Reverence which we pay to the Divine Majeſty. And therefore, that the Circumſtances of it ſhould not only be decent, but very ſolemn and magnificent, the Light of Nature ſeems plainly to require, and the Goſpel doth no where gainſay. And the Reſolution of *David*, that *he would not offer to the Lord his God of that which coſt him nothing*; and the Declaration which he afterwards made concerning the building of the Temple, that *the Houſe which is to be built to the Lord, muſt be exceeding magnifical*, was not a piece of ceremonial Piety, but grounded upon a moral and eternal Reaſon, of equal force in all Ages and Times, namely, that which *Solomon* his Son gave to King *Hiram*, why he deſigned ſo magnificent a Temple, that it might be in ſome meaſure ſuitable to the Greatneſs and Majeſty of that God who was to be worſhipped in it: *The Houſe* (ſays he) *which I build is great, for GREAT is our God above all Gods.* Chriſtians indeed are not tied to one Place of Worſhip, as the *Jews* were; but they are obliged to honour God as much as they; and to declare their high Regard and Eſteem of ſo glorious a Majeſty, by all outward fitting Teſtimonies of Reſpect and Reverence.

'3. That the mean Eſtate and Circumſtances of God's publick Worſhip in the beginnings of Chriſtianity, was not the effect of Choice, but of Neceſſity; and enforced upon Chriſtians by their Poverty and Perſecution. By reaſon whereof, their Worſhip was not only without Splendor and Magnificence, but without ordinary Decency, and the common Conveniences of Time and Place; being uſually performed in the Night, in Chambers, and Grotts, and ſecret Places; not becauſe they thought this beſt, but becauſe they could then do no better. As they ſufficiently teſtified ſo ſoon as they were free from Perſecution; when every where, with great zeal, they raiſed ſtately Structures for the publick Worſhip of God, and ſpared no Coſt to that purpoſe; believing it to be highly for the Honour of Chriſt and his Religion, that Men ſhould declare their Regard to Almighty God, and the ſolemnity of his Worſhip in this way. And ſurely they, who from the obſcurity and meanneſs of the Places of publick Worſhip in the primitive Times, would draw a Pattern for Churches in ſucceeding Ages, may do well to conſider, whether they would be willing that the Poverty of the firſt Chriſtians, ſhould be made the meaſure and ſtandard of Mens Eſtates in all Ages. Becauſe the force of the Argument from bare primitive Example, is the very ſame in both Caſes. God is pleaſed to accept of that in Caſe of Neceſſity, which he will diſdain where Men have the Ability and Opportunity to ſerve him after a better manner. While the People of *Iſrael* were in a perſecuted and unſettled Condition, God was content that the Ark ſhould be placed in a Ta-

‘bernacle; but when he had *given them reſt on every ſide*, then *David*, from the natural reaſon and congruity of the Thing, concluded it fit *to build a Houſe of Reſt for the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord*, and that *exceeding magnificent*. And God approved of his Intention, telling him that *he did well that it was in his heart to build ſuch an Houſe to the name of the Lord*,

‘4. To warn us for ever againſt grudging at any extraordinary Expence for the Honour of Religion, as needleſs and ſuperfluous; and eſpecially from cloaking our Covetouſneſs, with a pretence of Charity to the Poor; we may do well to conſider how ſeverely our Saviour reprehends his own Diſciples for murmuring at that Coſt which the devout Woman beſtowed upon the Temple of his Body, in pouring upon it an Ointment of ſo great Price. *To what purpoſe* (ſaid they) *is this waſte? This Ointment might have been ſold for much, and given to the poor.* But our Saviour ſharply reproves this ſordid diſpoſition of theirs; and what they called *Waſte*, he calls *a good Work*, ſuch as in its proper Seaſon, is no leſs pleaſing to God, than Charity to the Poor. And to teſtify his high Eſteem and Acceptance of it, he took particular Care to have it recorded in the Hiſtory of his own Life; that together with his Doctrine and Miracles, the Memorial of it might be celebrated in all Ages, to the end of the World. Hereby teaching us, that we ought, under the Goſpel, to honour God with our Subſtance, as well as to relieve the Poor; and that magnificent Acts of Piety have their place no leſs in the Chriſtian Religion than the moſt liberal Deeds of Charity.

2. ‘*Secondly*, It is objected againſt the general extent of this Contribution, That the Church of St. *Pauls*, belonging only to the City and Dioceſs of *London*, ought to be rebuilt ſolely at their Charge, without having recourſe to ſo extraordinary a way of ſupply from others, who are no ways concerned in it.

‘In anſwer to this Objection, be pleaſed to conſider,

‘1. That the Inhabitants of *London* were not only exceeding great Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire, but have ſince been at a vaſt and incredible Charge in rebuilding of their own Houſes and Pariſh Churches, their Hoſpitals, Halls, and Royal Exchange; and in ſeveral other publick Works, to the great Honour and Advantage of the City, and to the Wonder and Aſtoniſhment of the World, that in ſo ſhort a ſpace, ſo great a City ſhould riſe ſo beautiful, and out of ſuch vaſt and diſmal Ruins.

‘2. That the City of *London*, and Counties adjoining, have done for ſeveral Years, and ſtill do, towards this Work, pay a particular Tax upon all the Coals brought into the Port of *London*. Beſides which, it is not doubted but they will be very exemplary in their voluntary Contributions thereto.

‘3. That the City of *London* hath ever been found very charitable and bountiful, upon all Occaſions, towards the rebuilding of Churches and Towns in the Country, and the repairing of the Fortunes of particular Perſons, that have been ruined by the like Calamity of Fire. For which Cauſe, they hope it will not be thought unreaſonable in them, for once, to crave and expect the Aſſiſtance of the Country, upon ſo preſſing and extraordinary an Occaſion; when they are utterly unable, alone, to ſupport the Burden, and to defray the mighty Charge of ſo great a Work.

‘4. That the rebuilding of this Church is of very publick Concernment, and the whole Nation, in ſome ſort, intereſted in it. Our Kings have uſed upon extraordinary Occaſions to reſort to it, there to pay their ſolemn Acknowledgments to Almighty God, for publick Bleſſings and Deliverances granted to *this* Nation. And the Preachers there have always been particularly appointed and choſen from both the Univerſities of this Realm, and from all parts of the Kingdom. And the Glory of the Work will alſo redound to the whole Nation; to which it will not only be a ſingular Ornament, but likewiſe a ſtanding Monument of the publick Affection and Zeal of this Proteſtant Kingdom to Piety and good Works.

‘Which laſt Conſideration ought to have the greater Force with us, becauſe at this time, as much as ever, the Proteſtant Religion ſtands upon its Reputation, and ſtands in need of it too. And therefore every one ought, with more than ordinary Zeal, to be concerned for the carrying on of this Work; not only for the Honour of our Nation, and the Credit of our common Chriſtianity, but alſo of our Reformed Religion. That there may be no pretence to upbraid us, that Error and Superſtition could make Men more zealous of good Works, than the Doctrine of the true Religion; and that our Adverſaries of *Rome* may be convinced, that our Piety is as generous and charitable as theirs, but would not be ſo arrogant and preſumptuous; and that whilſt we diſclaim the Merit, yet we do moſt ſtedfaſtly believe the Obligation and Neceſſity of good Works.

The Old Church being taken down, the Firſt Stone of the New one was laid, by Mr. *Strong* a Maſon, the ſecond by Mr. *Longland*, *June* 21. 1675. towards the Building whereof the following Duties on Coals imported at *London*, were appropriated by ſeveral Acts of Parliament.

ds granted Parlia- nt, for re ilding S. l's.

22. *Car.* II. c. 11. from *May* 1. 1670. to *Midſummer* 1677. 2 *s. per* Chaldron: and from thence to *Michaelmas* 1687. 3*s. per* Chaldron: one Fourth to be applied towards the Building *S. Pauls.*

1 *Jac.* II. cap. 15. from *Michaelmas* 1687. to *Michaelmas*, 1700. 18 *d. per* Chaldron: two Thirds towards building this Church.

8 *Will.* III. from *Michaelmas* 1700. to *Michaelmas* 1708. 12 *d. per* Chaldron: two Thirds for the Uſe of *S. Pauls.*

1. *Annæ* Seſſ. 2. For eight Years from *Michaelmas*, 1708. 2 *s. per* Chaldron, all for this good Uſe.

nother Fire re.

*Feb.* 27. 1698-9. a Fire broke out at the W. end of the North Iſle of the Choir, in a little Room prepar'd for the Organ Builder to work in when the Choir was newly finiſh'd, but the Communication between the ſaid Work-room and Organ Gallery being broke down, and all imaginable means uſed, the Fire was happily got under, doing no other damage but to 2 Pillars and an Arch, with Enrichments, which are very artificially repaired: And the Church has no ſign left of damage by that Fire, except that the Luſtre of the Gilding is thereby a little abated.

he Outſide eſcribed.

The Church abateing the two Towers, Morning Prayer Chapel, and Conſiſtory at the W. end, which makes it broader there, and the Sweep at the E. end) is in Form a Long Croſs (a very proper) Figure of a Chriſtian Church.

The Walls very well built of fine *Portland* Stone, Ruſtic Work; There are two Ranges of Pilaſters that adorn the Outſide one above the other, the lower conſiſts of about 120 Pilaſters with their Entablatures of the Corinthian Order, and the Upper of as many, with Entablament of the Compoſit Order, beſides Twenty Columns at the W. and Four at the E. End, and thoſe of the Portico's; and ſpaces between the Arches of the Windows, and the Architrave of the lower Order, *&c.* are filled with great variety of curious Enrichments, Cherubims, Feſtoons, *&c.* and (at the E. end) the Cypher of *W. R.* within a Garter, on which are the Words, *Hony ſoit qui mal y penſe*; and this within a fine Compartment of Palm-Branches, and placed under an Imperial Crown, *&c.* all finely carved in Stone.

The Intercolumns of the lower Range of Pilaſters, are 33 ornamental Windows, and 6 Niches; and of the upper Range 37 Windows, and about 30 Niches, many whereof are adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediments. And at the E. end is a Sweep, or Circular Space, adorned with Columns and Pilaſters, and enrich'd with Feſtoons, *&c.* and at the upper part, is a Window between 4 Pieddroits, and a ſingle Corniſh, and theſe between two large Cartouches.

Of the Porticos, Portals and Pediments.

1. The Aſcent to the N. Portico is by 12 Steps of black Marble; the Dome of the Portico is ſupported and adorned with Six very ſpacious Columns (48 Inches Diameter) of the *Corinthian Order*; above the Door-caſe is a large Urn with Feſtoons, *&c.* Over this (belonging to the upper Range of Pilaſters,) is a ſpacious Pediment, where are the Queen's Arms, with the Regalia, ſupported by 2 Angels, with each a Palm Branch in their Hands; under whoſe Feet appear the Figures of the Lyon and Unicorn.

2. You aſcend to the S. Portico (the Ground here being lower) by 25 Steps. It is in moſt other Reſpects like the N. and above this a Pediment (as the other) belonging to the upper Order, where is a Phœnix with her Wings expanded in Flames, under which is the Word *RESURGAM.*

3. The W. Portico is adorned and ſupported with 12 Columns below, and 8 above, fluted of the reſpective Orders as the 2 Ranges; the 12 lower adorned with Architrave, Marble Frieſe, and a Corniſh; and the 8 upper with an Entablature, and a ſpacious Triangular Pediment, where the Hiſtory of St. *Paul*'s Converſion is carved in *Relievo*, by the ingenious Hand of Mr. *Bird*: The Door-Caſe is white Marble, and over the Entrance is cut *in Relievo*, the Hiſtory of St. *Paul*'s Preaching to the *Berreans*. It conſiſts of a Gruppa of 9 Figures (beſides that of St. *Paul*) with Books, *&c.* by the ſame Hand as the Converſion.

4. On the S. ſide of the Church, near the W. end, is a Forum or Portal, the Door-Caſe being enrich'd with Cartouches, Volutas, and Fruit very exquiſitly carved, under a Pediment; and oppoſite to this on the N. ſide, is the like Door-Caſe. At the W. end, is an Acroteria of the Figures of the Apoſtles, each about 11 Foot high, with that of St. *Paul* on the Angle of the Pediment; and thoſe of the Four Evangeliſts, alſo an Entablature and Circles of Enrichment, where Twelve Stones compoſe the Aperture anſwering the Twelve Hours.

The two Towers each adorned with Circular Ranges of Columns, of the Corinthian Order with Domes on the upper part, and at the Vertex of each a gilded Pine Appel.

The Inſide of the Church.

The Choir has its Roof ſupported with 6 ſpacious Pillars, and the Church with 6 more; beſides which, there are 8 that ſupport the Cupulo, and 2 very ſpacious ones at the W. end, all which Pillars are adorned with Pilaſters of the Corinthian and Compoſit Orders; and alſo with Columns fronting the croſs Ile or Ambulatory, between the ſaid Conſiſtory and Morning-Prayer-Chapel, which have each a very beautiful Screen of curious Wainſcot, and adorned each with 12 Columns, their Entablatutes, arched Pediments, and the Queens Arms enrich'd with Cherubims, and each Pediment between 4 Vaſes, all curiouſly carved; and theſe Screens are fenced with Iron Work; as is alſo the Corniſh at the W. end of the Church, and ſo Ed beyond the firſt Arch.

The Pillars of the Church that ſupport the Roof, are 2 Ranges, with their Entablature and beautiful Arches, whereby the Body of the Church and Choir are divided into 3 Parts or Iles; the Roof of each is adorned with Arches, and ſpacious Peripheries of Enrichments; as Shields, Leaves, Chaplets, *&c.* (the Spaces included being ſomewhat Concave) admirably carved in Stone; and there is a large croſs Ile between the N. and S. Porticos, and 2 Ambulatories, the one a little Eaſtward, the other Weſtward from the ſaid croſs Ile, and running parallel therewith: The Floor of the Choir and Church is paved with Marble, but within the Rail of the Altar, with fine Porphyry poliſh'd, and laid in ſeveral Geometrical Figures; the Arabathrum whereon the Communion-Table is placed, is 5 Steps higher than that of the Choirs Iles.

The Altar-Piece is adorned with 4 noble fluted Pilaſters, finely painted and vein'd with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, with their Entablature, where the Enrichments, and alſo the Capitals of the Pilaſters are double gilt with Gold; theſe Intercolumns are 21 Pannels of figured Crimſon Velvet, and above them 6 Windows, *viz.* in each Intercolumniation 7 Pannels, and 2 Windows, one above the other; at the greateſt Altitude above all which, is a Glory finely done. The Apperture Nd and Sd into the Choir, 'are (aſcending up 3 Steps of black Marble) by 2 Iron Folding-Doors, being (as that under the Organ Gallery, *&c.*) exquiſitly wrought into divers Figures, Spiral Branches, and other Flouriſhes; and there are 2 others at the W. end of the Choir, the one opening into the S. Iſle, the other into the N. done by the celebrated Artiſt in this way, Monſieur *Tijau*.

In this Choir, are the Galleries, the Biſhops Throne, Lord Mayors Seat, with the Stalls, all which being contiguous, compoſe one vaſt Body of curious carved Work of the fineſt Wainſcot, conſtituting 3 ſides of a Quadrangle.

The Organ Galley (with 4 Stalls, 2 Nd, and 2 Sd therefrom) compoſe the W. end. The Organ-Caſe is magnificent and very ornamental, enrich'd with the carved Figures of Cupids (under mantling) Terms, and 8 Fames ſtanding at the top of this Caſe, 4 looking Ed, and as many Wd. each appearing near 6 Foot high: It is alſo enrich'd with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* very lively repreſented, by that excellent Artiſt, Mr. *Gibon*, all which is elevated on 8 beautiful fluted Columns of the Corinthian Order, of poliſh'd Marble, White vein'd with Blue, and the Organ Pipes are very ſpacious and gilt with Gold, preſerved from Duſt, *&c.* with fine Saſhes. The N. and S. ſides of this Choir have each 30 Stalls, beſides the Biſhops Throne and Seat on the S. ſide, and the Lord Mayors on the N.

The Dimenſions taken from the beſt and largeſt Draughts, as the Le. and Latitude from the Ichnography, and the Altitudes from the Orthography thereof, are.

500 Foot from E. to the W. Wall within.

162 —— Breadth (of the W. end for 103 Foot of the Length)

117 ——Breadth of the reſt (except between the Porticos)

249 ——Breadth between the N. and S. Portico's with the Walls.

2292 ——the Circuit of the Walls outwardly.

2 Acres, 16 Perches, 23 Yards and 1 Foot the Area of the ground Plot.

88 Foot perpendicular Altitude within, over the middle Ile.

120 ——Altitude to the upper Angle of the W. Pediment.

208 ——Altitude of the W. Towers.

60 —— to the Top of the Corniſh of the lower Order.

103 —— to that of the upper Order.

143 —— the Diameter of the Cupulo's Baſe to the middle of the 8 Pillars.

116 ——the Diameter within the Cupulo before it begins to arch.

208 ——Perpendicular Altitude to the top of the outward Vaſes round the Gallery of the Cupulo.

224 ——Altitude to the Place where the Spherical Part of the Dome begins to appear outwardly.

276 ——Altitude to the Crown or Vertex of the Dome's Roof, or Baſe of the Lantern.

64 —— Altitude of the Lantern Ball and Croſs.

340 ——Altitude of the whole Dome, *&c.* of which

10 ——the Altitude of the Croſs from the Ball.

6 ——the Diameter of the Ball.

18 .8 ——the Circumference.

113 ——the Solidity.

90 Buſhel, the Capacity at 2150 Inches *per* Buſhel.

Statutes an Cuſtoms of *J. S.*

The Statutes and Cuſtoms of this Church of St. *Paul*, having laid ſcatteringly in many old Books and Muniments, in the Archives of the ſaid Church, and contained in them confuſedly, without any certain Order; *Radulph de Baldock*, ſometime Dean of the Church, with the Chapter, did reduce them methodically into a Regiſter; together with certain Injunctions and Declarations, afterwards following.

*Lib. Statu rum.*

After that, *Thomas Lyſeaux*, Dean of the ſaid Church *Anno Dom.* 1450. in the ninth of his Deanery, and in the firſt of the Conſecration of Biſhop *Kemp*, cauſed a Book of Statutes, (called *Liber Statutorum*) of the Cathedral Church of *London*, to be written. Wherein was contained, among other Things, the aboveſaid Regiſter of the Statutes by Dean *Baldock*.

Alſo in that Book was tranſcribed the *Carta Libertatum, i. e.* the Charter of the Liberties of that Church; being the Confirmation of them by King *Henry* VI. *An. regn.* 20. It conſiſts of ſeveral *Inſpeximus*'s, and mentions the Gifts to the Church by ſeveral Kings.

This Book ſets down alſo the Order and Prayers for a new Biſhop; which was after this manner. They received him at the Weſt Door, and there ſprinkled him with Holy Water; and being incenſed, he was brought with Proceſſion to the great Altar; and being there proſtrate, the Major of the Church ſaid, *Salvum fac Servum tuum Epiſcopum noſtrum*, &c. i. e. *Save thy Servant our Biſhop. Send him help from the holy Place. Lord, hear my Prayer. The Lord be with you.* Let us pray.

*Grant, we pray thee, O Lord, to thy Servant* M. *our Biſhop, that by preaching and exerciſing thoſe things which are right, by the Example of good Works, he may ſave the Souls of thoſe that are ſet under him; and that he may receive the Reward of eternal Recompence by*, *&c.* as it is in the *Manual* of the Church.

There is alſo ſet down in the ſaid Book of Statutes, the Churches antiently belonging to the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter, with this Title; *viz.*

Eccleſiæ ſpectantes ad Patronatum Decani & Cap. S. *Pauli Lond.* per quoddam antiquum Regiſtrum

### ECCLESIÆ

Churches belonging to St. *Pauls.*

*S. Antonini* juxta *Soperis Lane.*
*Auguſtini* ad *Portam.*
*Benedict. Algar* ad *Wodewharſe.*
*Benedict* de *Graſcherche.*
*Botolphi* de *Ponte.*
*Egidii* extra *Crepelgate.*
Sanctæ *Elene.*
*Johis Zacharie.*
*Nichi Olaf. Bernard.*
*Marie* de *Aldermanbury.*
*Martin Orgar* juxta *Candelwickſtrete.*
*Magdalene* in *Melkſtrete.*
*Magdalene* in *Piſcenario.*
*Michelis* in foro ad *Bladum.*
*Michis* ad *Ripam* de *Byllynſg.*
*Petri* de *Bradeſtrete.*
*Petri parvi* ſuper *Tamiſiam.*
*Thom. Apli.*
*Gregorii* eſtimation. nichil.
*Olavi* de *Muckwel*, mullius eſtimation.
*Mich.* in *Baſſyngeſhaw.*
*Johis* in *Walbroke.*
*Andr.* in *Holburne.*
*Edmund.* in *Lumbardſtr.*

Penſions.

Penſions due to St. *Paul*'s Church.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *De Abbatia de* Graciis | - - | 3 *s.* 4 *d.* |
| *De Decano S.* Martini | - - | 3 *s.* 4 *d.* |
| *Sti* Dunſtani *in Occid.* | - - | 3 *s.* 4 *d.* |
| *De magiſtro Colleg. de* Cobham | - | 3 *s.* 4 *d.* |

St. *Paul*'s Almoner.

There was an *Eleemoſynarius Sti Pauli London*; [*i. e.* an Almoner of St. *Pauls,*] *tum ad ſuſtentationem puerorum, cum ad Eleemoſynam faciend.* [i. e. both for the maintaining of Children, and doing of Alms.] This Almoner had particular Rents appropriated for theſe Uſes.

There were alſo many Payments from divers Churches and Perſons, to pray for the Souls of ſeveral. All theſe Rents and Payments are particularly ſet down in the aforeſaid Book of Statutes.

The Temporalities of the Biſhoprick, during the Vacaney, belonged to the Church.

The Dean and Chapter had an antient Privilege granted them by King *Edward* II. which was to enjoy the Temporalities of the Biſhoprick of *London*; paying after the rate of 1000 *l.* a year, while it remains thus vacant in their Hands. In the Year 1594. Biſhop *Elmer* dying, *Noel* the Dean, and the reſt of the Chapter, made ſuit to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, That they might have and enjoy the Temporalities according to the Charter made to their Predeceſſors in that behalf, as aforeſaid. The Treaſurer, upon this, ordered Sir T*homas Fanſhaw*, Clark of the Crown, to ſee the Grant, and what Allowance it had received in Times paſt, and thereof to make a Certificate. Which accordingly he did, and gave this Account thereof.

‘I have ſeen the Charter, and find it to be of the Effect aboveſaid. And I have ſeen among the Records of the *Exchequer*, by the Inrollment of Letters Patents of K. *Hen.* VIII. made in the 24th year of his Reign, entered upon Record in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, *Term. Paſcha Anno predict. Regis* xxiiii. and of a Writ of *Allocate* thereupon made, and enrolled in the King's Remembrancer's Office, *inter Bria. direct. Baronibus de Term. Michis, Anno* xxv*to*. By which the King did recite not only the Grant above mentioned, but alſo that the Dean and Chapter then had in their Hands, by the ſaid Charter, the Cuſtody of the ſaid Biſhoprick, and the Temporalities of the ſame; being void by the Tranſlation of *Cutbart*, late Biſhop. And thereupon, the King did grant unto his Counſellor, *John Stokeſley*, Clark, the Biſhop elect, all the Right and Intereſt which he then had in the ſaid Temporalities and Rents, to be had and taken, as well by the Hands of the Dean and Chapter, as of the Farmers, Bailiffs, *&c.* and did diſcharge the Dean and Chapter, *&c.*

‘Wherefore in my Opinion, the Dean and Chapter ought to have the Cuſtody of the ſaid Biſhoprick, during the preſent Vacation, by Vertue of their Charter; unleſs ſome Alteration hath been made ſithence *viceſſimo quinto Reg.* Henrici *Octavi.*

Dated the 7th of *June*, 1594.

*Tho. Fanſhaw.*

Accordingly I find the Dean and Chapter did enjoy the Temporalities, till *Fletcher*, the next Biſhop, was placed; which was from *June* the 5th, to *January* the 24th following; which was 134 Days. And paid into the Treaſury, for the Time, after the Rate of 1000 *l. per An.* 320 *l.* 11 *s.*]

## MONUMENTS.

*Monuments* in this Church, be theſe.

Monuments in *Pauls.*

Firſt, as I read, of *Erkenwalde*, Biſhop of *London*, buried in the old Church, about the Year of Chriſt 700. Whoſe Body was tranſlated into the new Work, in the Year 1140. being richly ſhrined above the Quire, behind the high Altar.

*Sebba* or *Seba*, King of the Eaſt *Saxons*, was firſt buried in the old Church, and after that removed into the new, and laid in a Coffin of Stone, or grey Marble, on the North ſide without the Quire, having this Inſcription hanging by it.

At the entrance of the North ſide or Ile of the Quire.

*A. M.*

*Hic jacet* Sebba, *Rex orientalium Saxonii, qui converſus fuit ad fidem per* S. Erkenwaldum, Londinenſ. *Epiſcopum Anno Chriſti*, 677. *Vir multum Deo devotus, actibus religioſis, crebris precibus, & piis Eleemoſynarum fructibus plurimum intentus, vitam privatam & Monaſticam cunctis Regni divitiis & honoribus præferens. Qui cum regnaſſet Ann.* 30. *habitum Religioſum accepit, per benedictionem* Waltheri, Londinenſis *Antiſtitis, qui præfato* Erkenwaldo *ſucceſſit. De quo venerabilis* Beda, *in Hiſtoria Gentis* Anglorum, *&c.*]

*A. M.*

*Etheldred*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, was likewiſe buried, and removed, (lying next unto King *Sebba*) and this Inſcription faſtened by him.

In another Coffin of grey Marble, by the other, *Ethelred*, ſirnamed the *Unready.*

*Hic jacet* Ethelredus, Anglorum *Rex*, *filius* Edgari *Regis*, *cui in die conſecrationis poſt impoſitam Coronam, fertur S.* Dunſtanus Cantuar. *Archiepiſcopus dira prædixiſſe his verbis. Quoniam aſpiraſti ad Regnum per mortem fratris tui, in cujus ſanguine conſpiraverunt* Angli, *cum ignominioſa Matre tui; non deficiet gladius de domo tua, ſæviens in te omnibus diebus vitæ tuæ, interficiens de ſemine tuo, quouſque Regnum tuum transferatur in Regnum alienum, cujus ritum & linguam, gens cui præſides non novit; nec expiabitur, niſi longa vindicta peccatum*

*catum tuum, & peccatum Matris tuæ, & peccata virorum, qui interfuère conſilio illius nequam. Quæ ſicut à viro ſancto prædicta erant, evenerunt :* Nam Ethelredus *variis præliis per* Suanum Danorum *Regem, filiumq; ſuum* Canutum *fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem* Londini *arcta obſidione concluſus, miſerè diem obiit, Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis,* 1017. *poſtquam Annis* 36. *in magna tribulatione regnaſſet.*]

*William Norman,* Biſhop of *London,* in the Reigns of *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror, deceaſed *Anno* 1070. and is buried in the Weſt Ile, with an Epitaph (or Memory) as in my *Summary* I have ſhewed; *viz.*

Being firſt buried in the Quire and afterward removed into the Body of the Church, at the Citizens earneſt Suit, and upon good Occaſion.

Gulielmo, *viro ſapientia & vitæ ſanctitate claro, qui primùm* Edwardo *Regi & Confeſſori familiaris, nuper in Epiſcopum* Londinenſem *erectus; nec multò poſt apud invictiſſimum Principem* Gulielmum Angliæ *Regem ejus nominis primum; Ob prudentiam, fidemq; ſingularem, in Concilium adbibitus; Ampliſſima tunc urbi celeberrimæ privilegia ab eodem impetravit : Senatus populuſq;* Londinenſis *bene merenti poſuit. Sedit Epiſcopus Annos* 20. *Deceſſit Anno à Chriſto nato,* 1070.

Hæc tibi (clare Pater)
 poſucrunt Marmora Cives,
Præmia non meritis
 æquiparanda tuis.
Namq; ſibi populus
 te *Londinenſis* amicum
Senſit, & huic urbi
 non leve præſidium.
Reddita libertas duce
 te; donataq; multis,
Te duce, Res fuerat
 publica muneribus.
Divitias, genus, & formam
 brevis opprimat hora,
Hæc tua ſed pietas
 & benefacta manent.

The ſame Epitaph and Verſes in *Engliſh.* *A. M.*

To William, *a Man famous in Wiſedome and Holineſſe of Life; who firſt with S.* Edward *the King and Confeſſor being familiar, of late preferred to be Biſhop of* London, *and not long after (for his prudencie and ſincere fidelity) admitted to be of Councell with the moſt victorious Prince,* William, *King of* England, *of that Name the firſt. Who obtained of the ſame, great and large Privileges to this famous Citie. The Senate and Citizens of* London, *to him, having well deſerved, have made this. Hee continued Biſhop twenty yeeres, and dyed in the yeere after Chriſt's Nativity,* 1070.

Theſe Marble Monuments to Thee
 Thy Citizens aſſigne,
Rewards (O Father) far unfit
 To thoſe Deſerts of thine.
Thee unto them a faithfull Friend
 Thy *London* People found;
And to this Towne, of no ſmall weight,
 A Stay both ſure and ſound.
Their Liberties reſtor'd to them,
 by meanes of Thee have beene,
Their Publike Weale by meanes of Thee,
 Large Gifts have felt and found.
Thy Riches, Stocke, and Beauty brave,
 One Houre hath them ſuppreſt:
Yet theſe thy Vertues and good Deeds,
 with us (for ever) reſt.

This Man is termed by ſome, *Richard de Gravesend.*

The Lord Maior of *London,* and the Aldermen his Brethren, upon thoſe ſolemn Days of their reſort to *Pauls,* have long time uſed to walk to the Grave ſtone, where this Biſhop lieth buried; in remembrance of their former Privileges by him obtained.

[But ignorantly, *Graveſend* being Biſhop almoſt 200 Years after. *J. S.*]

Right againſt the little South Door in the lower Church.

And now of late Years, there is an Inſcription faſtened to that Pillar which is next his Grave, termed, *The Revival of a moſt worthy Prelates Remembrance.* There erected at the ſole Coſt and Charges of the right honourable and worthily affected, Sir *Edward Barkham,* Kt. Lord Maior of the City of *London, Anno* 1622. ſpeaking thus to the Walkers in *Pauls.*

Set up at the Lord Maiors Coſt and Charges.

Walkers, whoſoere ye be,
If it prove you chance to ſee
Upon a ſolemn Scarlet Day,
The Citie Senate paſſe this way,
Their gratefull Memory for to ſhow
Which they the Reverend Aſhes owe
Of Biſhop *Norman,* here inhum'd,
By whom this Citie hath aſſum'd
Large Privileges : Thoſe obtain'd
By him, when Conquerour *William* raign'd.
This being by thankfull *Barkham*'s Mind renu'd,
Call it *The Monument of Gratitude.*]

*Euſtachius de Fauconbridg,* Biſhop of *London,* 1228. buried in the South Ile above the Quire.

*Martin Pateſhul,* Dean of *Pauls,* 1239. *Will. Haverhul,* Canon, the King's Treaſurer. *Hugh Pateſhul,* 1240. *Geffrey de Acra,* Chaplain in the Chappel of St. *James* under the Rood at the North Door, 1244. *Alexander de Swarford,* 1273. *John Grantham,* 1273. *John Braynſord* and *Rich. Umframvile,* 1275. *Roger de la Le,* Archdeacon of *Eſſex,* 1280 *Ralph Donion,* Canon, 1382. *Godfrey S. Donſtan,* 1274. *Will. Harworth,* Clerk, 1302. *Reginald Boandon,* in the new Lady Chappel, 1305. *Rich. Newporte,* Archdeacon of *Middleſex,* 1309.

*Roger Niger,* Biſhop of *London,* 1241. buried on the North ſide of the Quire.

*Fulco Baſſet,* Biſhop of *London,* 1259. And his Brother *Phil. Baſſet,* Kt. 1261.

*Henry Wingham,* Biſhop, 1262.

The Cauſe of Monuments for the Dead Croſs-legg'd. Firſt Edit.

*Henry Lacy,* Earl of *Lincoln,* in the new Work of *Pauls,* betwixt our Lady Chappel and St. *Dunſtan*s Chappel. Where a fair Monument was raiſed for him, with his Picture in Armour, croſs-legg'd, as one profeſſed for Defence of the Holy Land againſt the Infidels. [Buried *Anno* 1310.
His Monument is fowly defaced.]

*Raphe Baldocke,* Biſhop of *London,* 1813. in our Lady Chappel, whereof he was Founder.

An Inſcription in the Wall. *A. M.*

*Hic jacet Magiſter* Fulco Lovell, *quondam Archidiaconus* Colceſtrie. *Floruit ſub* Henrico 3. *Rege.*

In the midſt of the Quire, near to the Place where they ſtand to hear Sermons.

*Hic requieſcit in Domino* Rogerus, *Cognomento* Niger, *quondam Canonicus hujus Eccleſiæ* S. Pauli : *Ac deinde in* Londinenſ. *Epiſcopum Conſecratus Anno Salutis,* 1228. *vir in literatura profundus, moribus honeſtus ac per omnia laudabilis, Chriſtianæ Religionis amator, ac defenſor ſtrenuus. Qui cum paſtorale Officium vigilanter & ſtudioſè rexiſſet Annis* 14. *diem ſuum clauſit extremum, apud Manerium ſuum de* Stebunheath, 3. *Calend.* Octob. *An. Chriſti,* 1241. *Regnante Rege* Henrico 3.

*Contigit his diebus, dum Epiſcopus iſte* Rogerus *in hac Eccleſia ante majus Altare ſtaret infulatus ad celebrandum divina, quod tanta in aëre facta eſt nubium denſitas, vt vix alter alterum diſcernere poſſit, quam confeſtim ſecuta eſt tonitrui horribilis concuſſio, cum tanta fulminis coruſcatione, ac fœtore intolerabili, ut omnes qui aderant rapidè fugientes, nihil verius quàm mortem expectarent. Solus Epiſcopus cum uno*

*Diacono remanſit intrepidus. Aere tandem purgato, Epiſcopus reſiduum rei divinæ explevit.*

*Epitaphium ejus ſuper* Tumulo.

Eccleſiæ quondam
Præſul præſentis, in Anno
M. bis C. quater X.
jacet hic *Rogerus* humatus.
Hujus erat manibus
Domino locus iſte dicatus:
Chriſte ſuis precibus
veniam des, tolle reatus.

At the entring the middle Door of the Quire, a fair plated ſtone.

*Hic infra jacet corpus Magiſtri* Thomæ *de* Evre, *Legum Doctoris, iſtius Eccleſiæ* S. Pauli *quondam Decani, qui die nono menſis* Octobris, *Anno Domino Milleſimo, quadringentiſſimo, & ſui Decanatus Anno* 12. *diem ſuum clauſit extremum. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus*, Amen.]

J. S.

*John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, 1399. buried on the North ſide of the Quire, by *Blanch* his firſt Wife; who deceaſed in the Year 1368.]

A very goodly Tomb curiouſly framed of white Stone, having his Lance and Target hanging by it. *A. M.*

*Hic in Domino obdormivit* Johannes Gandavenſis, *vulgò* de Gaunt, *à* Gandavo Flandriæ *urbe loco natali, ita denominatus*, Edwardi 3. *Regis* Angliæ *filius, à patre Comitis* Richmondiæ *titulo ornatus. Tres ſibi uxores in Matrimonio duxit: Primum*, Blancham, *filiam & hæredem* Henrici, *Ducis* Lancaſtriæ; *per quem ampliſſimam adiit hæreditatem: Nec ſolum Dux* Lancaſtriæ, *ſed etiam* Leiceſtriæ, Lincolniæ, & Derbiæ *Comes effectus. E cujus ſobole Imperatores, Reges, Principes, & Proceres propagati ſunt plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem* Conſtantiam (*quæ hic contumulatur*) *filiam & hæredem* Petri, *Regis* Caſtiliæ & Legionis: *cujus jure optimo titulo Regis* Caſtiliæ & Legionis *uſus eſt. Hæc unicam illi peperit filiam* Katharinam, *ex qua ab* Henrico *Reges* Hiſpaniæ *ſunt propagati. Tertiam vero uxorem duxit* Katharinam, *ex Equeſtri Familia, & eximia pulchritudine fœminam, ex qua numeroſam ſuſcepit prolem: Unde genus ex Matre duxit* Henricus 7. *Rex* Angliæ *prudentiſſimus, cujus fœliciſſimo conjugio cum* Edwardi 4. *filia, è ſtirpe* Eboracenſi, *Regiæ illæ* Lancaſtrienſium & Eboracenſium *Familiæ, ad exoptatiſſimam Angliæ pacem coaluerunt.*

Illuſtriſſimus hic Princeps, cognomento *Plantagenet*, Rex *Caſtiliæ* & *Legionis*, Dux *Lancaſtriæ*, Comes *Richmondiæ*, *Leiceſtriæ*, *Lincolniæ* & *Derbiæ*, Locumtenens *Aquitaniæ*, *Magnus Seneſcallus Angliæ*; Obiit Anno 22. Regni Regis *Richardi* 2. Annoq; Domini 1399.]

*Blanch*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, his firſt Wife, her *Obit*. *Fabian*, fol. 253. J. S.

*Blanch* his firſt Wife, died 1359. (according to *Fabian*'s Chronicle.) She ordained for the ſaid Duke her Husband, and for her ſelf, four Chaunters for ever, and an Anniverſary yearly; at which, (beſides other great Things given to the Dean and Chapter of the Church) ſhe appointed, that the Maior being preſent at the Maſs, ſhould offer a Penny, and take up 20 *s.* the Sheriffs either of them a Penny, and to receive either of them a Mark; the Chamberlain of the City 10 *s.* the Sword-bearer 6 *s.* 8 *d.* every Officer of the Maior, there preſent, 22 *d.* to every Officer, to the number of eight; admitted for the Sheriffs, to each of them 8 *d.* The which *Obit* is at this day holden, (that is, in *Fabian*'s time that relates this.) But by Reaſon the Land was then decayed, theſe forenamed Sums were greatly diminiſhed. So that the Maior had but 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and both the Sheriffs, between them, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and other after that Rate.

Sir *Simon Burley* Beheaded.

Sir *Simon Burley*, Conſtable of *Dover*, and Chamberlain to King *Richard* II. Knight of the Garter, Beheaded, lieth buried in the North Walk againſt the Quire; and this Inſcription.]

Under a fair Monument in the North Walk againſt the Quire. *A. M.*

*Hic requieſcit* Simon Burley, *Banerettus, quinque Portuum Præfectus, Ordinis Garterii Miles*, & Richardo 2. *Conſiliarius longè chariſſimus. Connubio ſibi conjunctas habuit ex ampliſſimis Familiis duas uxores: alteram* Staffordiæ, *alteram Baronis de* Roos *filiam. Verum difficillimo illo tempore, cum inter* Angliæ *proceres omnia ſub juvene Principe ſimultatibus agitarentur, in tantum nonnullorum odium incurrit, ut Parliamentaria authoritate capite plecteretur, Anno Domini*, 1388. *Poſteri autem eadem poſtea authoritate ſub Rege* Henrico *quarto ſunt reſtituti. Obiit Anno Salutis*, 1398.]

J. S.

Sir *Raphe de Hingham*, Chief Juſtice of both Benches ſucceſſively, buried in the ſide of the North Walk againſt the Quire, 1308.]

Within the North Wall buried. *A. M.*

Per verſus patet hos,
*Anglorum* qui jacet hic flos,
Legum qui tuta
dictavit vera ſtatuta:
Ex *Hengham* dictus,
*Radulphus* vir benedictus.

Anno 1308.

In the North Walk, againſt the Quire, lie all theſe buried.

Sir *John Poultney**, Citizen, Draper, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1348. lieth buried in a fair Chappel, builded by himſelf, on the North ſide of *Paul*'s Quire; wherein he founded three Chaplains.

* *Putteney*, Firſt Edit.

*Hamond Chickwell*, ſix times Lord Maior of *London*, 1328.

*Henry Guildford*, Clark, at the Altar of the Apoſtles, 1313.

*Richard Newport*, Biſhop of *London*, 1318.

*William Chateſleſhunt*, Canon, in the new Work, who had a Chauntry there.

Sir *Nicolas Wokendon*, Kt. at the Altar of St. *Thomas*, in the new Work, 1323.

*John Cheſhul*, Biſhop of *London*, 1279.

*Robert Monden*, and *John Monden* his Brother, both Canons, in the new Work, 1332.

*Richard de Pleſſeys* lieth in the North Walk, before St. *George*'s Chappel, *Anno* 1361.

*William Melford*, and *Richard de Placito*, both Archdeacons of *Colcheſter*, 1345. lie buried before St. *Thomas*'s Chappel.

*Adam de Burie**, Lord Maior of *London* in the Year 1364. lies buried in a Chappel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, or the Holy Ghoſt, called *Holmes*'s *College*, becauſe *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebend of *Pauls*, was there buried, in the Year 1400. This was called *Holmes*'s College.

* *Berg*, Firſt Edit.

*Holmes*'s College.

The Dutcheſs of *Bedford*, Siſter to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, *Anno Dom.* 1433.

In the Quire.

*Robert Fitz-Hugh*, Biſhop of *London*, in the Quire, *Anno* 1435.]

J. S.

*Thomas Kemp*, Biſhop of *London*, in a proper Chappel of the Trinity, by him founded in the Body of the Church, on the North ſide, 1489.

*John Collet*, Dean of *Pauls*, on the South ſide without the Quire, 1519.

*Richard Fitz-James*, Biſhop of *London*, lieth hard beneath the North-weſt Pillar of *Paul's* Steeple, under a fair Tomb, and a Chappel of Timber, with Stairs mounting thereunto, over his Tomb, 1521. His Chappel was burnt by Fire falling from the Steeple.

D. Dowman. *John Dowman*, Doctor, Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, bequeathed his Body to be buried within the Chappel of St. *Katharine*, on the South ſide of the Cathedral of St. *Pauls*, under the Altar there by him made. His Will was proved 1526.

*John Stokeſley*, Biſhop of *London*, in our Lady Chappel, 1539.

*John Nevel*, Lord *Latimer*, in a Chappel by the North Door of *Pauls*, about the Year 1542.

Sir *John Maſon*, Kt. in the North Wall againſt the Quire, 1566.

*William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Knight of the Garter, on the North ſide of the Quire, 1569.

Sir *Nicolas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the great Seal, on the South ſide of the Quire, 1578.

Sir *Philip Sydney*, above the Quire, 1586.

Sir *Francis Walſingham*, Kt. Principal Secretary, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, 1590.

Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Knight of the Garter, above the Quire, 1591. under a moſt ſumptuous Monument; whereof a merry Poet writ thus:

Philip *and* Francis *have no Tomb,*
*For great* Chriſtopher *takes all the Room.*

*John Elmare*, Biſhop of *London*, before St. *George's* Chappel, 1594.

The Lady *Heneage*, and her Husband Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, 1595.

*Richard Fletcher*, Biſhop of *London*, 1596.

Theſe, as the Chief, I have noted.

Perpetuæ pietati Sacrum.

A very beautiful Tomb, wherein he lieth buried with his Wife. *A. M.*

Gulielmo Herberto, Pembrochiæ *Comiti*, *Equiti Aurato*, *prænobilis ordinis Anglici*. Henrici 8. *à Cubiculis*: Edwardi 6. *Regis Equitum Magiſtro*: Walliæ *Præſidi*: *Tumultu Occidentali cum* Ruſſello *&* Grayo *Baronibus paribus auſpiciis ſummæ rerum præpoſito*. Mariæ *Reginæ contra perduelles ac expeditione ad Auguſtam Veromanduorum bis totius exercitus duci*; *bis ſummo in agro Caletum limitum Præfecto*. Elizabethæ *Reginæ Officiorum ſeu magno Regiæ Magiſtro*. *Pariter & Dominæ* Annæ *ex vetuſta* Parorum *gente oriundæ*, *Sorori* Katharinæ *Reginæ*, Henrico 8. *Regi ſexto matrimonio conjunctæ*, *ac Marchionis* Northamptonii, *prudentiſſimæ Feminæ*, *pietatis*, *religionis*, *probitatis*, *omniſque Avitæ virtutis retinentiſſimæ fidis Comitis conjugi*. *Secunda conjuge ſuperſtite*, Georgio Salopiæ *Comite genita*, *inſigni præter antiquum Nobilitatis Decus*, *virtute femina*.

*Liberis relictis ex prima.* { Henrico Pemb. *Comiti.*
Edwardo *Equiti Aurato.*
*Domina* Anna Bar. Talbot *nupta.*

*Henr. F.* ac Comes *P. P.* Chariſ. ſibi ac ſuis *P.*

Obiit { *Ætatis,* { *Anno* } 63.
*Salutis,* 1569.

Sir *John Maſon.*

Si quis erat prudens
unquam fidusq; Senator,

Right over againſt the Earl of *Pembroke's* Tomb in the ſame Ile.

Si quis erat Patriæ
charus amanſq; ſuæ,
Si quis ad externas
Legatus idoneus oras,
Si cui juſtitiæ
cura bonique fuit,
Is *Maſonus* erat,
ſit tota *Britannia* teſtis,
Teſtis amor Procerum,
ſit populiſque favor;
Tempore quinque ſuo,
regnantes ordine vidit,
Horum à Conſiliis
quatuor ille fuit.
Tres & ſex decies
vixit non amplius annos;
Hic tegitur corpus,
ſpiritus aſtra tenet.

Hunc Tumulum Conjux
poſuit dilecta marito,
Quemq; viro poſuit,
deſtinat ipſa ſibi.
Triſte Nepos Carmen,
quem fecit adoptio natum,
Tum Patris inſcripſit,
tum Patrui Tumulo.

*Obiit Anno* 1566.

A fair Monument in the Wall, above *John of Gaunt's* Tomb.

Alexandro Nowello, Lancaſtrienſi, *priſca* Nowellorum *gente oriundo*, *Theologiæ Doctori*, *Ædis S.* Pauli *Decano*, *ad exemplum hoſpitali*, Rob. Nowelli, *cujus hic cum ſuis miſcentur cineres*, *Fratri*, *& opum quæ ſibi jure teſtamentario ceſſerunt diſtributori pientiſſimo*. Marianis *temporibus propter Chriſtum exulanti*: *Reducis* i. *veræ Religionis*, *contra* Angliæ *Papiſtas duobus Libris aſſertori*, *primæ & ultimæ quadrageſimalis Concionis per An*. 30. *p. m. continuos ad* S. Elizabetham, *ſumma libertate Præconi*; *Scholæ* Middletoniæ *Patrono*; *Col. Ænei* Naſi Oxonii, *ubi ab anno ætatis* 13. *Annos* 13. *ſtuduit*, 13 *ſtudioſis &* 200 *Libris annuis opera*, *& impenſis ſuis ampliati*, *Præſidi*: *Scholæ* Paulinæ *plurimorum bonorum auctori*: *Pietatis frequentiſſimis Concionibus & triplici Catechiſmo propagatori*; *qui publicum ſe in utriuſque Academiæ*, *& Eccleſiarum exterarum teſtimonium*, *atq*; *æternorum Principum* Edwardi 6. *&* Elizabethæ *judicum procerumque provocavit*: *Pauperum* (*Literatorum præcipue*) *nutritori*: *afflictorum morbis corporis vel animi conſolatori*.

Hoc Sepulchrum ob munificentiam & merita erga Remp. & optimum ſtatum Eccleſiæ ſuæ ab eo pervigili adminiſtratæ redditum, Exec. *O. D. S. M.* poſuit.

*Quam ſpecioſa Veſtigia*
*Evangelizantium pacem!*

Exul quæ amiſit
primævo flore *Novellus*,
Fœnore centeno
repperit aucta redux.
Dat Chriſtus, reddit
danti longævus honores,
Reddenti æternos
gratia dantis habet,
Præco, Auctor, Condus,
Chriſto, Colit, Ampliat, ornat,
Voce, Libris, Opibus,
Sabbatha, Templa, Schola;
Dans, meditans, orans,
Chriſti expiravit in ulnis,
Sic oritur, floret,
demoriturq; Deo.

Sedit *B. R. P.* & Eccleſiæ *P. M.* 42. Nonagenarius, cum nec animi nec corporis oculi caligarent. Obiit Anno Domini, 1601. *Feb.* 13.

Virtuti & Honori Sacrum.

There is neither Tomb, or any other Monument, but only this Inſcription.

Franciſcus Walſinghamus, *ortus Familia multis ſeculis illuſtri, claritatem generis Nobilitate, ingenii præſtantibuſq; animi dotibus ſuperavit. Puer, ingenuè domi educatus, generoſis moribus artibuſq; optimis animum excoluit. Adoleſcens, peregrinatus in exteras Regiones, earum Inſtituta, Linguas, Politiam, ad civilem ſcientiam Reiq; publicæ uſum didicit. Juvenis, exilium* Maria *regnante ſubiit voluntarium, Religionis ergò. Sereniſſimæ Reginæ* Elizabethæ, *matura jam ætate, Orator fuit apud* Gallum, *turbulentiſſimo tempore, annis compluribus; rurſum bis in* Galliam, *ſemel in* Scotiam, *ſemel in* Belgiam, *ſuper graviſſimis Principis negotiis Legatione functus eſt: eiq; annis ſedecim ab intimis Conciliis & ſecretis fuit, ac triennium Cancellarius Ducatus* Lancaſtriæ. *Quibus in muneribus tanta cum prudentia, abſtinentia, munificentia, moderatione, pietate, induſtria & ſollicitudine verſatus eſt; ut à multis periculis Patriam liberarit, ſervarit Rempublicam, conformarit pacem, juvare cunctos ſtuduerit; imprimis quos doctrina aut bellica virtus commendarit: ſeipſum denique neglexerit, quo prodeſſet aliis, eoſq; valetudinis & facultatum ſuarum diſpendio ſublevaret.*

*In Matrimonio habuit lectiſſimam feminam* Urſulam, *è ſtirpe* S. Barborum, *antiquæ Nobilitatis: E qua unicam filiam ſuſcepit,* Franciſcam, Philippo Sydneio *primum nuptam: deinde honoratiſſimo Comiti* Eſſexiæ.

Obiit *Apr.* 6. 1590.

These Verſes called *Acroſticks*, are alſo there hanged up.

Shall Honour, Fame,
and Titles of Renowne,
In clods of Clay
be thus incloſed ſtill?
Rather will I,
though wiſer Wits may frown,
For to inlarge his Fame,
extend my Skill.
Right gentle Reader,
be it knowne to thee,
A famous Knight
doth here interred lye,
Noble by Birth,
Renown'd for Policie,
Confounding Foes,
which wrought our jeopardy.
In forraigne Countries
their Intents he knew;
Such was his zeale
to doe his Countrie good,
When dangers would
by Enemies enſue,
As well as they themſelves
he underſtood.
Lanch forth, ye Muſes,
into Streams of Praiſe,
Sing and ſound forth
praiſe-worthy Harmony;
In *England*, Death
cut off his diſmal Days,
Not wrong'd by Death,
but by falſe Treachery.
Grudge not at this
unperfect Epitaph,
Herein I have
expreſt my ſimple Skill,
As the firſt Fruits
proceeding from a Graffe,
Make then a better
whoſoever will.
*Diſce quid es, quid eris,*
*Memor eſto quod morieris.*

E. W.

A Table hung upon the ſame Pillar by the other of Sir *Francis Walſingham*, without any other Monument for each of them.

*England*, *Netherland*, the
Heavens and the Arts,
The Souldiers, and the
World, have made ſixe parts
Of the Noble *Sidney*,
for none will ſuppoſe,
That a ſmall heape of
Stones can *Sidney* incloſe.
His Body hath *England*,
for ſhe it bred:
*Netherland* his Bloud,
in her defence ſhed.
The Heavens have his Soule,
the Arts have his Fame:
All Souldiers the Griefe;
the World his good Name.

*Hic jacet* Robertus Benn, *de* Newport Cranley, *in Comitatu* Surrey, *Generoſus. Qui obiit decimo die menſis* Februarii, *Anno Verbi Incarnati*, 1606. *Cum ante annos triginta, in vigore ſcilicet ætatis ſuæ, mortis non immemor, Sepulturæ ſibi locum in hac Eccleſia à Decano & Capitulo impetravit. Hanc noviſſimam & ultimam ſuam voluntatem,* Elizabetha Benn, *dilecta Conjux ejus executa eſt.*

Veniet iterum qui me in lucem
reponet dies.

A very goodly Tomb erected between the Chappels of St. *George*, and our Lady, encloſing the Bodies of Sir *John Wolley*, his Wife, and Sir *Francis Wolley*, his Son, buried *Anno* 1611.

Joannes Wolleius, *Eques Auratus, Reginæ* Elizabethæ *à Secretioribus Conciliis, Secretarius Linguæ Latinæ, Cancellarius Ordinis Periſcelidis: Doctrina, Pietate, Fide, Gravitate clariſſimus.*

Obiit Anno 1595.

*Wolleii*, clarum nomen,
Natuſque Paterque,
Ambo Equites, Natus
*Franciſcus* Patre *Joanne*:
Clarus, ut hæredem
virtutis, amoris, honoris
Præſtaret, Monumenta ſibi
hæc, & utrique Parenti
Conſtituit, generis, qui
nominis, unicus hæres:
Tam cito tam claros eſt
defeciſſe dolendum.

Ille Pater, lumen
literarum Nobile, ſydus
*Oxoniæ*, ex meritis
Reginæ accitus *Elizæ*,
Ut qui à Secretis, cum
ſcriberet illa Latinè,
Atque à Conciliis, cum
conſuleret in Aula,
At Periſcelidis qui
Cancellarius eſſet,
Tantum illo ingenio voluit,
tantum inſtat in illo.

Non minùs omnimoda
virtute illa inclyta Mater,
Nobilibus Patre & Fratre
illuſtriſſima *Moris*;
Clara domo per ſe;
ſed *Elizam* aſcivit *Eliza*
Clarior ut fieret
*Wolleio* ornata marito,

Quo viduata, viro, quo
 non præclarior alter,
Nubat *Egertono*; repetit
 ſed mortua primum.

*Franciſcus* tandem, at nimium
 citò, utrumque ſequutus,
Hic jacet ante pedes
 Eques Illuſtriſſimus, illis,
Hæc poni juſſit, ſeque
 & tria nomina poni,
Sic voluit, placuit Superis
 pia grata voluntas.
Diſcite mortales, memores
 ſic eſſe Parentum,
Diſcite qui legitis, ſic,
 ſic petit æthera virtus.

A comely Tomb, at entring into the South Ile of the Quire.

Inclyta *Joannes*
 *Londini* gloria gentis,
Is tibi qui quondam
 *Paule* Decanus erat,
Qui toties magno
 reſonabat pectore Chriſtum,
Doctor & interpres
 fidus Evangelii:
Qui mores hominum
 multum ſermone diſerto
Formarat, vitæ
 ſed probitate magis.
Quique Scholam ſtruxit
 celebrem cognomine JESU,
Hac dormit tectus
 membra *Coletus* humo.

*Floruit ſub* Henrico 7. & Henrico 8.
*Reg. Obiit Anno Domini*, 1519.

*Diſce mori mundò,*
*Vivere diſce Deo.*

This Epitaph was made by *William Lily*, the firſt Schoolmaſter of *Paul*'s School. Which was founded by *John Colet*, Doctor in Divinity, and Dean of *Pauls*: Son to Sir *Henry Colet*, Mercer, twice Lord Maior of *London*.

Next above this Tomb in the ſame South Ile.

Memoriæ S.

Gulielmo Hewit, *Armigero*
Roberti Hewit
*A* Killamarch *in Agro* Derbienſi
*Filio, ſecundo genito.*
*Qui mortuo Fratre, Natu majore,*
*Paternam crevit hæreditatem,*
*Poſteriſque tranſmittit:*
*Nobilem Mercaturam exercuit.*
*Vita integerrima fuit, & moribus ſuaviſſimis.*
*Bonarum literarum ſtudia promovit. Egenorum proventus largiter auxit.*
*Liberalitate,*
*Charitate,*
*Inſignis,*
*Nec minor Pietate,*
*Religionem, cum Miniſtris ſacris, &*
*coluit & fovit.*
*Ita per omnia ſe ubique geſſit, ut*
*Probitatis,*
*Comitatis,*
*Candoris*
*Vivum exemplar.*
*Chriſtum Redemptorem cogitans,*
*Vitam ante mortem conſummaverit.*

*Filios genuit quatnor,*

Joannem,
Salomonem,
Thomam,
Gulielmum.

*Et Filias duas,*

Mariam,
Elizabetham

*Annum* LXXVII. *agens*
xii. *Jun.* CIↃ. D. XCIX. *ad patriam*
*cæleſtem evocatus,*
*Magnum ſui deſiderium reliquit*
*Poſteris,*
*Qui hoc piè ac mœren.*
P. P.

*M. S.*

Adjoining to the other in that Ile.

*Gulielmus Cokainus* Eques Auratus, Civis & Senator *Londinenſis*, ſeptemque ab hinc annis Urbis Præfectus: Antiqua *Cokainorum Derbienſium* Familiâ oriundus. Qui bono publico vixit, & damno publico deceſſit, & gaudio publico, Regem *Jacobum*, ad decorem hujus domus Dei ſeneſcentis jam & corrugatæ reſtituendum, ſolenniter huc venientem conſulatu ſuo, magnificè excepit: Idcirco in Templo publico, ad æternam rei memoriam,
Hîc ſitus eſt.

At verò & Famæ celebritas, quæ viget in ore Hominum, & gloria Beatudinis, quam migrando adeptus eſt, & ſplendor Sobolis, quam numeroſam genuit, atque nobilem reliquit, junctim efficiunt omnia, ne dicatur,
Hîc ſitus eſt.

Unà cum illo, tot homines mortui, quot in illo defunctæ ſunt virtutes; ſimulque & acies ingenii, & popularis eloquii ſuada, & morum gravitas, & probitas vitæ, & candor mentis, & animi conſtantia, & prudentia ſingularis, & veri Senatoris inſignia
Hîc ſepulta ſunt.

Jam tuum eſt, Lector, felicitatis ad culmen anhelare per iſta veſtigia laudis, & venerandi imitatione exempli curare, ne unquam virtutis ſic ſemina intereant, ut dicatur,
Hîc ſepulta ſunt.

*Obiit* 20. Octob, *An. Dom.* 1626.
*Et Ætatis ſuæ* 66.

A fair Tomb in the midſt of the Chancel, in the ſame Ile.

Hic *Nicolaum* me
 *Baconem* conditum
Exiſtima illum, tam
 diu *Britannici*
Regni ſecundum
 Columen, exitium Malis,
Bonis Aſylum, cœca
 quem non extulit
Ad hunc honorem ſors,
 ſed æquitas, fides,
Doctrina, Pietas,
 unica & Prudentia,
Neu morte raptum crede;
 qui unica brevi
Vita perennes
 emeruit duas, agit
Vitam ſecundam
 cœlites inter animos,
Fama implet orbem,
 vita quæ illi tertia eſt.
Hac poſitum in Ara eſt
 corpus, olim animi domus,
Ara dicata
 ſempiternæ memoriæ.

A very fair and goodly Tomb out of the Chancel, above it.

Sacrum Memoriæ.

*D.* Chriſtophori Hattoni, Guilielmi *filii* Joannis Nepotis *Antiquiſſ.* Hattonorum *Gente oriundi. Regiæ Majeſtatis D.* Elizabethæ *ex Nobilibus*

*Nobilibus Stipatoribus* : *L. Vici* : *Sacratioris Cameræ Generoſorum unius, Prætorianorum Militum Ducis* : *Regii Pro-Camerarii* : *Sanctioris Concilii Senatoris, ſummi* Angliæ *ac* Oxon. *Acad. Cancellarii* , *Ordinis Nobiliſſ. San-Georgiani de Periſcellide Equitis.*

*Maximo Principis omniumque bonorum mærore (cum* 51 *Annos cælebs vixiſſet)* 20. Novemb. *Anno* 1591. *in Ædibus ſuis* Holburnæ *piè fato functi.*

Guil. Hattonus, *Eques Auratus, ejus ex Sorore, Nepos, adoptione Filius, ac hæres mæſtiſſimus, Pietatis ergô poſuit.*

These Verſes are inſcribed on the other ſide of the Tomb.

Quæ vero, quæ digna
 tuis virtutibus (Heros)
Conſtituent Monumenta
 tui? Si qualia debet,
Poſteritas, ſi quanta
 tibi prudentia, juſti
Quantus amor, ſi quanta
 fuit facundia Linguæ,
Et decus & pulchro
 veniens in corpore virtus,
Illaque munificæ
 ſemper tibi copia dextræ;
Denique quanta fuit
 magna tibi gratia quondam
Principis, Eque tuis
 quæ creverat inclyta factis:
Gloria tanta tibi
 ſtatuant Monumenta Nepotes:
Ipſa tuos caperet
 vix tota *Britannia* Manes.

Upon a Monument fixed on a Pillar by the Tomb.

Stay, and behold the Mirror
 of a dead Man's Houſe,
Whoſe lively Perſon would
 have made thee ſtay and wonder;
Looke, and learne to know
 how to live and dye renowned;
For never can cleane Life
 and famous Herſes ſunder.

*Hatton* lyes here entomb'd,
 whoſe Name *Hugh Lupus* gave,
*Lupus* the *Silices*,
 Sonne of *William* Conqueror,
For *Nigel*, his cleer Servants ſake,
 Worſhip and Laud:
Lo, there the Spring; look here
 the Honor of his Anceſter.

When Nature moulded him,
 her Thoughts were moſt on *Mars*;
And all the Heavens to make
 him goodly, were agreeing:
Thence was he Valiant, Active,
 ſtrong, and paſſing Comely,
And God did grace his Minde
 and Spirit with Gifts excelling.

Nature commends her
 Workmanſhip to Fortune's charge;
Fortune preſents him to
 the Court, and to the Queen:
Queene *Eliz.* (O God's deare
 Handmaid) his moſt Miracle;
Now hearken, Reader,
 Rarity not heard nor ſeene.

This bleſſed Queene, Mirror
 of all that *Albion* rul'd,
Gave Favour to his Faith, and
 Precepts to his hopefull Time;
Firſt, train'd him in the ſtately
 Band of Penſioners:
Behold, how humble Hearts
 make eaſie ſteps to climbe.

First, ſhe made him one of her Noble Penſioners.

High Carriage, honeſt Life,
 Heart ever Loyal,
Diligence, delight in Duty,
 God doth reward:
So did this worthy Queene,
 in her juſt Thoughts of him,
And (for her Safety) made
 him Captaine of her Guard.

Next, Captain of her Guard.

Now doth ſhe prune this Vine,
 and from her ſacred Breſt
Leſſons his Life, makes wiſe his
 Heart for her great Counſels,
And ſo Vice-Chamberlaine;
 where forreigne Princes Eyes
Might well admire her choice,
 wherein ſhe moſt excels.

Next, Vice-Chamberlain, and one of the Council.

So ſweetly tempred was
 his Soule with virtuous Balme;
Religious, juſt to God
 and *Cæſar* in each thing;
That he aſpired to
 the higheſt Subjects Seat,
Lord Chancellor (meaſure and
 conſcience of an holy King.)

Laſtly, Lord Chancellor of *England*.

Robe, Coller, Garter,
 dead Figures of great Honor,
Almes-deeds, with Faith, honeſt
 in Word, frank in diſpence,
The Poore's Friend, not popular,
 the Churches Pillar;
This Tombe ſhewes the one,
 the Heavens ſhrine all the other.

Franciſcus Florus *ad memoriam Heri ſui defuncti luctuſq: ſui ſolatium poſuit.*
*Anno Domini*, 1593.

A very goodly Tomb Eaſtward, behind the high Altar.

Thomas Heneage, *Eques Auratus, ex antiqua* Heneagiorum *Familia, in Comitatu* Lincolnienſi *oriundus*; *Ingenii ſplendore, morum elegantia, orationis facultate, & optimis ſtudiis ornatiſſimus, Cameræ Regiæ Theſaurius, Pro-Camerarius, Ducatus* Lancaſtriæ *Cancellarius, & ab intimis Conciliis* Elizabethæ *Reginæ, cui privatæ & principi, fide & fama integra maximis negotiis ſpectatus, ſumma cum gratia, Annis* 38. *inſervivit*: *Hic ſecundum Chriſti Adventum in pace expectat.*

Una cum *Anna*, uxore chariſſima, filia *Nicolai Points*, Equitis Aurati, ex *Joanna*, filia *Thomæ* Baronis *Berkley*, femina lectiſſima, ſanctiſſimis moribus, & à teneris ad mortem uſque *Elizabethæ* Reginæ prædilecta Famula. Quæ illi unicum filiolum infantia præreptum, & unica enixa filiam, Hæredem *Elizabetham, Moylo Finch*, Equiti Aurato, enuptam.

*Obiit ille* 17. Octob. *An. Dom.* 1594.
*Præivit illa* Novemb. *An. Dom.* 1592.

*Optimis & chariſſimis parentibus*, Elizabetha Finch, *mæſtiſſima hoc poſuit.*

These are the glories
 of a worthy praiſe,
Which (Noble *Baskerwile*)
 here now are read

In honour of thy life,
 and latter dayes,
To number thee
 among the bleſſed dead.

A pure regard
 to thy *Immortall* Part,
A ſpotleſſe *Minde*,
 a *Body* prone to paine,
A *giving Hand*,
 and an unvanquiſht *Heart*,
And all theſe *Vertues*
 void of all diſdaine.
And all theſe *Vertues*
 yet not ſo unknowne,
But *Netherlands*, *Seas*,
 *Indies*, *Spaine*, and *France*,
Can witneſſe that theſe
 Honors were thine owne;
Which they reſerve,
 thy Merit to advance:
That *Valour* ſhould not
 periſh void of *Fame*,
Nor *Noble Deeds*,
 but leave a *Noble Name*.

Buried in the South Ile above the Quire, within the Wall.

Euſtacius de Fauconbridge, *Regis Juſticiarius, una atque altera Legatione perfunctus in* Gallia, *ſub* Joanne & Henrico 3. *Regibus: Quibus ab intimis Conciliis, & ſupremus* Angliæ *Theſaurarius fuit: Poſt Conceſſionem* Guil. de Sancta Maria *hujus Eccleſiæ Antiſtitis, Electus eſt in Epiſcopum* Londinenſem, *Anno Verbi Incarnati*, 1221. *Conſecratus à* Benedicto, *Roffenſi Epiſcopo, cum jam abeſſet Archiepiſcopus* Cantuarienſis. *Quumq; ſediſſet Annos* 7. *Menſes 6. obiit diem pridiè* Cal. Novemb. *Anno Salutis*, 1228.

He lies alſo buried in the ſame South Ile above the Quire. He alſo lieth buried there.

Henricus de Wengham, *Regi* Henrico 3. *à ſacris, & Cancellarius, Decanus de* Totenhale, *&* S. Martini London, *Camerarius* Gaſconiæ; *Vir* (*ut inquit* Florilogus) *curialis, diſcretus, & circumſpectus. Electus Anno Chriſti* 1259. Wintonienſis *Epiſcopus, conſentire noluit. Tandem, poſt mortem* Fulconis Baſſet, *hujus Eccleſiæ Pontificis, eodem anno in Epiſcopum* Londinenſem *conſecratus fuit, ſed vix tribus annis ſedet.* Obiit Anno Salutis 1262.

At the Eaſt, and behind the high Altar.

Epiſcopi.
1. *Mellitus.*
2. *Wina.*
3 *Erkenwaldus.*
4. *Waltherus.*
5. *Ingualdus.*
6 *Egulphus.*
7. *Wigherus.*
8. *Edbrithus.*
9. *Edgarus.*
10 *Kinewalchus.*
11. *Edbaldus.*
12. *Edbertus.*
13. *Oſmondus.*
14. *Ethelnothus.*
15. *Celbertus.*
16. *Rebulphus.*
17. *Swithulphus.*
18. *Eadſinus.*
19. *Wilſius.*
20. *Ethelwardus.*
21. *Eadſtanus.*
*Iſti Epiſcopi in Margine notati. poſt Erkenwaldum, ſeriatim in Cathedra* Londinenſ. *uſq; in tempora* Edwardi *ſenioris Anglorum Regis ſucceſſerunt. Quorum omnium adeo obſolevit memoria, ut nec earum acta, nec mauſolea ſciantur.*

Hoc in loco requieſcit in Domino *Erkenwaldus* 3. poſt *Anglo-Saxonum* in *Britannia* ingreſſum Epiſcopus *Londinenſis*. Cujus in Epiſcopatu, & ante Epiſcopatum, vita & converſatio fuit ſanctiſſima; ex Nobili Proſapia oriundus. *Offæ*, Orientialium *Saxonum* Regis erat filius, ad fidem Chriſtianam à *Mellito* primo *London.* Epiſcopo, Anno Domini 642. converſus.

Is priuſquam Epiſcopus factus eſſet, duo præclara conſtruxit Monaſteria ſumptibus ſuis, de bonis quæ jure hæreditario ſibi obvenerunt; unum ſibi in finibus Auſtralium *Saxonum* loco, qui *Certeſey* vocatur. Alterum *Edelburgæ* Sorori ſuæ feminæ laudatiſſimæ, ad *Berching* in ditione Orientalium *Saxonum*.

In Epiſcopatum vero Anno Salutis, 675. à *Theodoro, Dorobernenſium* ſive *Cantuariæ* Archiepiſcopo ſacratus eſt. *Sebbam*, Orientalium *Saxonum* Regem ad Chriſti fidem convertit, & ſalutari Baptiſmatis unda ſuis manibus perfudit; qui ſtatim mundo renuncians, ſe totum Deo addixit, & in hac ipſa Eccleſia Arca Marmorea (quæ ad noſtra uſque tempora permanet) ſepultus eſt. Idem *Erkenwaldus* celeberrimum hoc S. *Pauli* Templum novis ædificiis auxit, proventubus locupletavit, & eidem immunitates nonnullas à Regibus impetravit. Tandem, circiter Annum Domini 683. ſpiritum Deo reddidit, poſtquam Annis 11. in Pontificatu ſediſſet, & magnifico Sepulchro hic conditus eſt, quod noſtra memoria circiter Annum Domini 1533. hoc loco viſebatur.

In the new Works of St. *Dunſtan's* Chappel.

*Michael Norborow*, Biſhop of *London*, 1361.
*Robert Brewer*, Dean of *Pauls*, 1366.
*Robert Breybrooke*, Canon of *Lichfield*, Biſhop of *London*, and made Lord Chancellour in the 6th Year of King *Richard* II. He ſate Biſhop twenty Years, and deceaſed *An.* 1404.

Chappel on the South Ile of *Pauls* builded. Scalps of Oxen found in digging the Foundation.

Some have noted, that in digging the Foundation of this new Work of *Pauls*, [namely, of a Chappel on the South ſide of *Paul's* Church,] there were fouud more than an hundred Scalps of Oxen or Kine, [in the Year 1316.]

N. B. *About this new Work of* Pauls, A. M. *makes a double Miſtake; for neither was it of a Chappel only, but rather of the whole Church. Neither were theſe Scalps found in the Year* 1316. *Since (as* Stow *here aſſerts) they were found in digging the Foundation of this new Work, which was* 200 *Years before. For* Erkenwald's *Body was removed into the new Work*, 1140. J. S.]

Which thing, (ſay they) confirmeth greatly the Opinion of thoſe which have reported, that (of old time) there had been a Temple of *Jupiter*, and that there was daily Sacrifice of Beaſts.

A Temple of *Jupiter*. *Diſc. Antiq. Lond* *J. S.*

And of this Judgment was Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, ſometime Dean of this Church, who ſuppoſed that here ſtood a Capitol, rather than *Diana's* Temple. Becauſe moſt of the Colonies had Capitols erected in them, in imitation of *Rome*. And that the ſituation of the Place made it probable, being the higheſt Place in the City. And *Vitruvius's* Rule was, Capitols were to be erected in the higheſt and moſt conſpicuous Place of the City. And the Sacrifice of Oxen was moſt proper for the Worſhip performed in the Capitol, being accounted the moſt Noble Sacrifices. And *Servius* obſerved, thoſe that went up to the Capitol in Triumph, ſacrificed white Oxen: So that it ſeem'd to him, rather to have been a Temple to *Jupiter*.]

Other ſome, both Wiſe and Learned, have thought the Bucks Head, born before the Proceſſion of *Pauls*, on St. *Paul's* Day, to ſignify the like. But true it is, that I have read an antient Deed to this effect: *Viz.*

Sir *William Baud*, Kt. the 3d of *Edward* I. in the Year 1274. on *Candlemas-day*, granted to *Harvy de Borham*, Dean of *Pauls*, and to the Chapter there, that in conſideration of twenty two Acres of Ground or Land, by them granted, within their Manor of *Weſtley* in *Eſſex*, to be incloſed into his Park at *Curingham*; he would (for ever) upon the Feaſt day of the Converſion of *Paul*, in Winter, give unto them a good Doe, ſeaſonable and ſweet: And upon the Feaſt of the Commemoration of St. *Paul*, in Summer, a good Buck, and offer the ſame at the high Altar; the ſame to be ſpent amongſt the Canons Reſidents. The Doe to be brought by one Man, at the Hour of Proceſſion, and through the Proceſſion to the high Altar; and the Bringer to have nothing. The Buck to be brought by all his Meyney in like manner; aud they to have paid unto them by the Church, 12 Pence only, and no more to be required.

A Buck's Head born before the Proceſſion at *Pauls*.

This Grant he made, and for performance, bound the Lands of him and his Heirs to be diſtrained on: And if the Lands ſhould be evicted, that yet he and his Heirs ſhould accompliſh the Gift. Witneſſes, *Richard Tilbery*, *William de Wockendon*, *Richard de Harlowe*, Knights, *Peter* of *Stanford*, *Thomas* of *Waldon*, and ſome others.

Sir *Walter Bando*, Son to *William*, confirmed this Gift in the 30th of the ſaid King; and the Witneſſes thereunto, were *Nicolas de Wockendon*, *Rich. de Rokeley*, *Thomas de Mandevile*, *John de Rochford*, Knights; *Richard de Broniford*, *William de Markes*, *William de Fulham*, and others. Thus much for the Grant.

Now, what I have heard by report, and have partly ſeen, it followeth.

On the Feaſt day of the Commemoration of St. *Paul*, the Buck being brought up to the Steps of the High Altar in *Paul*'s Church, at the Hour of Proceſſion, the Dean and Chapter apparelled in Coaps and Veſtments, with Garlands of Roſes on their Heads, they ſent the Body of the Buck to baking, and had the Head fixed on a Pole, born before the Croſs in their Proceſſion, until they iſſued out at the Weſt Door; where the Keeper that brought it, blowed the death of the Buck, and then the Horners that were about the City, preſently anſwered him in like manner. For the which pains, they had each Man of the Dean and Chapter, 4 Pence in Money, and their Dinner. And the Keeper that brought it, during his abode there (for that Service) Meat, Drink, and Lodging, at the Dean and Chapters Charges, and 5 Shillings in Money at his going away; together with a Loaf of Bread, having the Picture of St. *Paul* upon it, *&c.*

There was belonging to the Church of St. *Paul*, for both the Days, two ſpecial Suits of Veſtments, the one imbroidered with Bucks, the other with Does, both given by the ſaid *Bauds* (as I have heard.) Thus much for that Matter.

The Heathen *Saxons* ſacrificed Oxen. *J. S.*

The finding of Scalps of Oxen and Kine near this Church of St. *Paul*, mentioned before, may move a Queſtion, Whether it denoted not a Religious Place of the Heathen *Saxons*? Since they at their Feſtivals ſacrificed Oxen, and perhaps, after they became Chriſtians too. Which appears from the direction that Pope *Gregory* gave to St. *Auſtin* the Monk, for propagating Chriſtian Religion among them. Where he ſpeaks of their ſacrificing abundance of Oxen to Devils. But he [*Auſtin*] ſhould not aboliſh that Cuſtom, but appoint new Feſtivals, either in Honour of the Saints, to whom their Churches were dedicated, or whoſe Relicks were depoſited therein. And that making Arbours with Branches of Trees, round their Churches, (according as thoſe Pagan *Saxons* uſed in their Religious Worſhip) they ſhould be allowed to kill their Oxen, and feaſt and enjoy themſelves as they did before in their former Pagan State; only they ſhould offer their Thanks and Praiſes unto God.

Vid. Dr. *In net's Origin. Anglican.* p. 23.

Conjectures that *Pauls* was not a Temple of *Diana.* *J. S.*

But the late very Learned Prelate, Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, (in a Tract he wrote *Of the true Antiquity of* London, *and its State in the* Roman *Times*) confutes the Aſſertion that any Temple of *Diana* ſtood here, from the Conſideration by whom ſhe ſhould be worſhipped: Since neither *Britains*, *Romans*, nor *Saxons* did; or if either of them did, Would they have worſhipped her in that manner? *Britains* and *Saxons* had no ſuch Deity. *Cæſar* mentioning the Gods that were worſhipped both by the *Gauls* and the *Germans*, made no mention of *Diana*. Or if they had worſhipped her, how came a Temple to be built her, when the *Druids*, their Prieſts, performed all their Superſtitious Worſhip in Groves; which were all the Temples in uſe among them? That it is true, among the *Romans* *Diana* was in great requeſt. But Stags were proper Sacrifices to her, or Sheep were allowed; but not Oxen. And whereas *Camden* ſaid *Tauropolia* were kept in honour to *Diana*, theſe had no relation to Oxen, (as the Word ſeems to ſignify) but to the Worſhip of *Diana*, who was called *Taurica*, as Mr. *Selden* hath learnedly obſerved: And that ſhe was a *Scythian* Deity, and worſhipped with human Sacrifices. So that learned Man. Yet others ſay, it is very certain ſhe was worſhipped in *Britain*; as appears by an Image of her, digged out of the Ground in *Monmouthſhire*, *An.* 1602. girt about, and ſhort truſſed, bearing a Quiver.]

*Lib.* 6.

De Synedr. *Lib.* 3.

*Samm's Britann. Antiqua.* p. 135.

Now to the reſidue of the Monuments, which are beneath the Stairs, in the Sides and Body of the Church.

*Henry Guilford*, Lord Marſhal, was buried in the Apoſtles Chappel, 1313.

*Richard Newport*, Biſhop, 1318.

In a comely Chappel in the Body of the Church, on the South ſide.

Sir *John Beauchamp*, Conſtable of *Dover*, Warden of the Ports, Knight of the Garter, the Son of Sir *Guy Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Brother to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, lieth buried in the Body of the Church, on the South ſide, 1358. within a proper Chappel purpoſely made for him, where a fair Monument remaineth of him.

Divers fond Peoples Opinion concerning Duke *Humfrey* buried in *Pauls* Church.

He is by ignorant People miſnamed, to be *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, who lieth honourably buried at St. *Albans*, twenty Miles from *London*. And therefore ſuch as merrily profeſs themſelves to ſerve Duke *Humphrey* in *Pauls*, are to be puniſhed here, and ſent to St. *Albans* to be puniſh'd again, for their Abſence from their Maſter, as they call him.

*A. M.*

In idle and frivolous Opinion of whom, ſome Men, of late times, have made a ſolemn meeting at his Tomb, upon St. *Andrew*'s Day in the Morning (before *Chriſtmas*) and concluded on a Breakfaſt or Dinner; as aſſuring themſelves to be Servants, and to hold diverſity of Offices under the good Duke *Humfrey*.

Likewiſe on *May*-day, Tankard-bearers, Watermen, and ſome other of like quality beſide, would uſe to come to the ſame Tomb early in the Morning, and (according as the other) have delivered ſerviceable preſentation at the ſame Monument, by ſtrewing Herbs, and ſprinkling fair Water on it; as in the duty of Servants, and according to their degrees and charges in Office. But as Maſter *Stowe* hath diſcreetly adviſed ſuch as are ſo merrily diſpoſed, or ſimply profeſs themſelves to ſerve Duke *Humfrey* in *Pauls*; if puniſhment of loſing their Dinners daily there, be not ſufficient for them, they ſhould be ſent to St. *Albans*, to anſwer there for their diſobedience, and long abſence from their ſo highly well deſerving Lord and Maſter, becauſe in their merry Diſpoſition they pleaſe ſo to call him.]

A due and fit Penance for fond Duke *Humfrey*'s idle Servants.

*A. M.*

*Margaret*, Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, in the *Crowds*, or *Jeſus* Chappel, as appeareth by an Inſcription on a Pillar there.

*Margaret*, Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, her Monument painted over the entry of *Jeſus* Chappel.

*Here before the Image of* JESUS, *lyeth the Worſhipfull and right noble Counteſſe of* Shrewſbury, *late Wife of the true and victorious Knight, and redoubtable Warriour*, J. Talbot, *Earle of* Shrewsbury: *Which Worſhipfull Man dyed in* Guien, *for the Right of this Land. Shee was the firſt Daughter, and one of the Heyres of the right famous and renowned Knight*, Richard Beauchamp, *late Earl of* Warwicke, (*which dyed in* Roane) *and of Dame* Elizabeth *his Wife. The which* Elizabeth *was Daughter and Heyre to* Thomas, *late Lord* Berkly, *on his ſide*; *and on her Mothers ſide, Lady* Liſle, *and* Tyes. *Which Counteſſe paſſed from this World the fourteenth day of* June, *in the yeere of our Lord* 1468. *On whoſe Soule* JESUS *have mercy*. Amen.

*Wenlocke*, by his laſt Will, dated 1477. appointed, that there ſhould be diſpended upon a Monument, over the Lady of *Shrewsbury*, where ſhe is buried, afore *Jeſus*, 100 *l.* He left Sir *Humphrey Talbot* his Superviſor. This Sir *Humfrey Talbot*, Knight, Lord Marſhal of the Town of *Callis*, made his Will the Year 1492. He was the younger Son of *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and *Margaret* his Wife. He appointed a Stone to be put in a Pillar, before the Grave of his Lady Mother in *Pauls*, of his Portraiture and Arms, according to the Will of *John Wenlock*. But for want of room and lightſomneſs in that Place, it was concluded, that the Image of *Jeſus* ſhould be curiouſly painted on the Wall in *Paul*'s Church, over the Door that entreth into the ſaid Chappel of *Jeſus*; and the Portraiture alſo of the ſaid Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, kneeling in her mantle of Arms, with other of her Progeny: All which was ſo performed, and remaineth till this Day.

In the Chappel of *Jeſus*, *Thomas Dowroy*, *William Lambe*, 1578. and many other have been interred.

*John* of *London*, under the North Rood, 1266.
*John Lovell*, Clerk.
*John Romane.*
*John* of St. *Olave.*
*Walter Bloxley.*

Sir *Allen Boxhul*, Knight of the Garter, Conſtable of the Tower, *Cuſtos* of the Forreſt and Park of *Clarendon*, the Forreſt of *Brokholt*, *Grovel*, and *Melchet*; buried beſide S. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine.

An Inſcription in Braſs, by Sir *John Beauchamp*'s Tomb.

*Hic jacet Dominus* Richardus de Piriton, *quondam Archidiaconus* Colceſtriæ, *Canonicus & Stagiarius hujus Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit* 26 *die* Auguſti, *Anno Domini* 1387. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

In St. *Thomas* Chappel, near the North Door.

*John Nevil*, Lord *Latymer*, in *Anno* 1542. whoſe Widow was the laſt Wife unto King *Henry* VIII. lieth there interred; but his Tomb is very much wronged and defaced.

A Braſs Plate above in the Wall, near the North Door.

*Thomas Lynacrus*, Regis *Henrici* 8. Medicus, Vir & Græcè & Latinè atque in re Medica longè eruditiſſimus. Multos ætate ſua languentes, & qui jam animam deſponderant, vitæ reſtituit: Multa *Galeni* opera Latina lingua mira & ſingulari facundia, vertit. Egregium opus de emendata ſtructura Latini ſermonis, amicorum rogatu, paulò ante mortem edidit. Medicinæ ſtudioſis *Oxoniæ* publicas lectiones duas, *Cantabrigiæ* unam in perpetuum ſtabilivit. In hac Urbe Collegium Medicorum fieri ſua induſtria curavit, cujus & Præſidens proximus electus eſt: Fraudes doloſq; mirè peroſus, fidus amicis, omnibus ordinibus juxta charus: Aliquot annis antequam obierit Presbyter factus. Plenus annis, ex hac vita migravit multum deſideratus, Anno Domini 1524. die 7 *Octob.*

*Vivat poſt Funera Virtus.*

*Thomæ Lynacro* clariſſimo Medico, *Joannes Caius* poſuit, Anno 1557.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

A Monument erected in the Wall, near to the Stairs going up into the North Quire.

Edwardo Stanhopo, Michaelis Stanhopi *ex ordine Equeſtri filio, Equiti Aurato, Legum Doctori, Epiſcopi* Londinenſis *Cancellario, Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis Vicario Generali, in publicis Eccleſiæ & Reipublicæ negotiis verſatiſſimo. Qui certa ſpe in Chriſto reſurgendi, piè placideque animam Deo reddidit, die* 16 Martii, 1608.

*Joannes*, Baro *Stanhopus* de *Harington*, *& Michael Stanhopus*, Eques Auratus, fratres mœſtiſſimi, Officioſæ Pietatis ergo *P. P.*

A comely Chappel founded by himſelf, on the North ſide the Body of the Church.

*Thomas Kempe*, Biſhop of *London*, in a proper Chappel, termed of the *Trinity*, lieth there buried, in *Anno* 1489. As appeareth not only by his Name and Arms thereon in ſeveral Places, but likewiſe by this enſuing Inſcription, engraven on a Plate, and fixed in the ſame Chappel.

*Infra Capellam iſtam requieſcit corpus D.* Thomæ Kemp, *quondam Epiſcopi* London, *fundatoris ejuſdem, & unius Cantariæ perpetuæ in eadem. Qui multa bona tempore vitæ ſuæ Eccleſiæ Sancti* Pauli *dedit, & ſtetit* 39 *Annis*, 84 *diebus Epiſcopus* London. *Ac obiit* 28 *die menſis* Martii, *An. Domini* 1489. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.* Amen.

In the ſame Chappel.

*Richard Vaughan*, likewiſe Biſhop of *London*, lieth buried in the ſaid Chappel, 1607.

A Braſs Plate fixed in the Wall, by the great North Door.

Gulielmo Lilio, Paulinæ *Scholæ olim Præceptori Primario, &* Agnetæ *Conjugi, in ſacratiſſimo hujus Templi Cœmiterio hinc à tergo nunc deſtructo conſepultis:* Georgius Lilius, *hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus, parentum memoriæ piè conſulens, Tabellam hanc ab amicis conſervatam, hic reponendam curavit.*

Obiit ille *G. L.* An. Dom. 1522. Calend. Mart. Vixit An. 54.

*Memoriæ Sacrum.*

A fair Tomb in the Wall, at the upper end of the North Ile, below.

*Thomas Ravis*, claris natalibus *Mauldenæ* in *Suthreia* natus, Regius *Alumnus* in Schola *Weſtmonaſterienſi* educatus, in Academiam *Oxonienſem* adſcitus, omnes Academicos honores conſequutus, & Magiſtratibus perfunctus, Decanus Eccleſiæ Chriſti ibidem conſtitutus, & bis Academiæ Pro-Cancellarius. Unde ob doctrinam, gravitatem, & ſpectatam prudentiam, à Rege *Jacobo*, primum ad Epiſcopatum *Glocestrenſem* provectus, deinde ad *Londinenſem* tranſlatus, & demum a Chriſto, dum Eccleſiæ, Patriæ, Principi vigilaret, in Cœleſtem Patriam evocatus, placidè pieque emigravit, & quod mortale fuit, certa ſpe reſurgendi, hic depoſuit, die 14 *Decembris*, An Salutis, 1609.

In St. *John*'s Chappel, near to the great South Door.

Gulielmus Harington, *Juriſconſultus, Protonotarius Apoſtolicus*, *D.* Pauli *Canonicus, ex illis quos* Reſidentiarios *dicunt: Patria* Eboracenſis *natus, in pago qui* Eſtryngton *vocitatur, Patre* Gulielmo Haringtono, *viro claro, genere orto in pago* Commerlandiæ *non ignobili, qui* Neubyging *nuncupatur*; *& Matre* Joanna, *Filia* Gulielmi Haskæ, *aliter* Balivi *dicti, viri Generoſi in eodem pago* Eſtryngton *nata: memor exitus vitæ, qui omnibus horis impendet, hoc ſibi ſepulchrum poſuit. Anno Salutis humanæ*, 1523.

A Table hanging on a Pillar, in the South Ile.

Sixe Lines this Image
ſhall delineate,
Hight *Croft*, high born,
in Spirit and Vertue high;
Approv'd, belov'd, a Knight,
ſtout *Mars* his Mate,
Loves Fire, Warres Flame,
in Heart, Head, Hand, and Eie:
Which Flame, Warres Comet,
Grace now ſo reſignes,
That fixt in Heaven, in
Heaven and Earth it ſhines.

*Proſopopeia.*

The *Wombe* and *Tombe*
in Name be not ſo neere,
As *Life* to *Death*
and *Birth* is to the *Beere*.
Oh! then how ſoone to *Beere*
are Captaines brought,
That now doe live, and dye
now with a thought:
Then, Captaines, ſtay and
reade, ſtill think on me,
For, with a thought,
what I am, you may be.

*As* Mars *neere* Mors *doth ſound,*
*So* Mors *neere* Mars *is found.*
J. Da. *of* H.

Somewhat near to the Convocation Stairs, a fair plated Stone upon the Ground.

Hoc Saxo tegitur corpus *Thomæ Creke*, L. Doctoris, & Almæ Curiæ *Cantuar.* de Arcubus *Londini* Advocatorum unius, viri utriuſque Juris tam Canonici quàm Civilis ſcientia non modo peritiſſimi, ſed & eorundem uſu & praxi longo tempore exercitatiſſimi. Cujus in Clientum cauſas defendendo, induſtria quanta fuit, quanta integritas, quanta fides, quanta denique ſi quid contra votum, & (ut ſibi videbatur) æquitatem accidebat ſolicitudo, & ii qui ejus uſi ſunt patrocinio optimè prædicare poſſunt, & celebris illius famæ memoria nunquam moritura veriſſimè prædicavit.

*Honeſtè vixit,*
*Neminem læſit,*
*Suum cuique tribuit.*

In the Body of the Church, on the South ſide, a fair Stone, thus inſcribed.

Hic requieſcit in Domino *Gulielmus Dethick*, Eques Auratus, filius & hæres *Gilberti Dethick*, Equitis Aurati. Qui ambo fuerunt Garterii Principales Reges Armorum *Angliæ*. Quorum hic An. 1584. Ætatis ſuæ 48. Ille Anno 1612. Ætatis ſuæ 70. in Domino obdormierunt, expectantes reſurrectionem per Jeſum Chriſtum Salvatorem noſtrum.

*Domina* Thomaſina *ſuper* 40. *Annos uxor prædicti* Williel. *& filii* Georgius, Gilbertus *&* Henricus *pietatis ergo poſuerunt.*

A fair plated Stone in the Weſt end of the middle Ile.

Hic jacet *Robertus Hare*, quondam Clericus Theſauri & Scriptor Rotulorum de Receptione & exitu Theſauri Scaccarii. Qui obiit ſenex die 2 *Novemb.* An. 1611.

*A. M.*

R. *John King*, Biſhop of *London*, deſcended from the antient *Kings* of *Devonſhire*, by his Father; and from the *Conqueſts* of *Haughton Conqueſt*, in *Bedfordſhire*, by his Mother, lies buried in the South Ile of St. *Pauls*, behind the Biſhop's Seat; having only a plain Marble over him, and *Reſurgam* written on it for his Epitaph; as himſelf directed in his Will.

These Verſes hanging by in a Table.

Joannis King *Epiſcopi* Londinenſis, *quicquid mortale eſt in hoc pulvere componitur.*

*Hic jacet (niſi quis Calumnietur*
*Mendax Tranſtiberinus Ambulator,*
*Transferri Cineres, Fidemque Romam,*
*Et migrâſſe ſemel ſimulque utrumque)*
Præſul Catholicus, *ſed Orthodoxus.*
*Non partis ſtudioſus, evagari*
*Per divortia multa opinionum,*
*Aut Sectas didicit novas creare:*
*Quod ſi qui fuerint notæ prioris,*
*Quos vulgus facit & colit Magiſtros,*
*His tantâ levitate non adhæſit,*
*Ut perſona fide magis placeret:*
*Magna nomina, ſed minora ſemper*
*Iſthæc omnia Veritate, duxit.*
*Tantum non fuit Ille de Locuſtis,*
*Aut raſis Monachis, piiſque nequam,*
*Urbem qui gravidâre Septicollem:*
*Qui circum Capitolium ſtrepentes*
*Romanum, velut Anſeres ſonori,*
*Cygnæas temerare cantilenas*
*Audent, per modulamen inficetum:*
*Et pro vocibus ultimis Oloris,*
*Commendare ſuas, & Anſcrinas.*
*Sed, quod nec Calami, nec ora centum:*
*Nec Perjuria mille de Duaco;*
*Nec Satan Decumanus ille mendax;*
*Nec tandem Legio Diabolorum,*
*Extorquere ſuis ſtrophis valebunt:*
*Unus ſi Deus eſt, Fides & una,*
*Huic uni immoriens, & Anglicanæ.*
*Quod ſi quis Logodædalus profanus,*
*Aut Famæ Plagiarius Sceleſtus,*
*Quicquam Sacrilego reponat ore:*
*Si Vafer Fidei* Μελωπαςὴς,
*Qui vult de ſimilâ Deum creare,*
*Et Chriſtum jubet innatare vino:*
*Et ſic Hereticos & Orthodoxos*
*Confundit, facit utque ſymbolizent*
*Plus quam Pythagoræ* Μετεμψυχώσει,
*Seductum crepat hunc Apoſtatâſſe:*
*Tam ventoſa fides videtur illis;*
*Tam ventoſus & Ille Chriſtianus;*
*Ut, poſt tot, docilis Senex, ariſtas,*
*Acceſſiſſe putetur imparatus,*
*Infanſque, ad Documenta Leſſiana.*
*Non plures libet, Arbitros citare,*
*Quam conſcire ſuum: quod apprecarer*
*Teſtem, Carnificemque, Judicemque,*
*Illi, quiſquis erat Sacer Poeta;*
*An plus crediderit ſuæ Legendæ,*
*Quid ſi jurat idem ſat impudenter,*
*Lingua perierat; at quid inde; Mentem*
*Injuratus habet; Scioque habebit.*
*Tu ſi credideris ſecus* Viator,
*Nugis, Impliciti neceſſitate*
*Aſſenſus, bibulam fidem recludens,*
*Si quis Seraphicus propinet Autor;*
*Veternum excutias: & abſque tandem*
*Suſceptore, tuum pares Adultus*
*Examen, tibi teque cognitorem*
*Ponas, & ſapias monente Amico.*
*Sin ſis Credulitatis obſtinatæ,*
*Conclamatus es:* Ilicet. *Deinceps*
*Te Stultum jubeo libenter eſſe.*

In Diem Obitus.

*Quem* Πάσχα *Domini fecerat Sacrum Diem,*
*Et Mors coronis integri Certaminis:*
*Hunc æque Amicum Numen indulſit diem.*
*Deſiderando, quod prope hic, capiti, jacet,*
*Quo ſolveretur Vita vitalis parum.*
*Dolorum utrumque dixeris recte Virum;*

*Hic* Saxeam, *Ille* Ligneam *ſenſit Crucem,*
*Hic intus, Ille bajulans extra ſuam:*
*Dolorum, utriq; Lux poſuit una & modum.*
*Quin ipſa Lux hæc maſculum robur dedit,*
*Ut nil tremendum Mortis, incuteret metus;*
*Sed Paſcha verum, Tranſitus potius foret,*
*Æternitati Prodromus. Marmor loquax*
*Spirat* Reſurgam, *Myſticis candens Notis:*
*Nec ipſe Sadducæus apparet Lapis.*
*Conditq; tantum, non premit Corpus: grave*
*Spes iſta ſuperat pondus, & ſummum petit;*
*Nec detinebit mole Depoſitum ſuâ;*
*Sed ſponte ruptus Exitum tandem dabit.*
*Cum Triduanum dormierit. Ipſus tulit*
*Hanc, Chriſtus olim, Tertiæ Lucis moram.*
*(Nec mille Sæcla Triduum excedunt Dei.)*
*Sic tota demum, juncta Primitiis, Seges*
*Egerminabit. Hæc Via ad Patriam, Mori.*
*Calcata Mors eſt, Surget ad Patriam vigil.*
*Hanc ſpem fovebat Ille: quod ſculptum hic legis,*
*Sed Corde fixum fuerat, & Cœlo ratum.*

*Anagram: Nominis, & Chronogr, Ætatis 62. currentis.*

JOANNES KINGUS PRÆLATUS.
en apertus Jonas anGLIkVs.

Chronogramma *Anni Domini* 1621.

eCCe CVpIo DIssoLVI, aC
ChrIsto aDgLVtInarI.

Philip. i. 23.

Pauli *hoc diſſolvi, repeti non deſiit, ante*
*Quam, quæ protulerat, Lingua ſoluta fuit.*

## EPITAPHIUM.

*Non his Pyramides; non ſculpta Panegyris ambit*
*Hos Cineres; lapidum nec pretioſa ſtrues.*
*Quod frugale magis, Tibi Te committimus unum:*
*Si jaceas aliter, vilior Umbra fores.*
*Nam Tibi qui ſimilis vivit, moriturq; Sepulcrum*
*Ille ſibi vivax, & ſibi Marmor erit.*

seqVentVr qVI nonDVM praeCessere.

*Valentine Cary*, ſometimes Dean of St. *Paul*'s Church, and after Biſhop of *Exeter*, lies buried on the South ſide of the Quire, under a plain Stone, with this Inſcription about it.

*Hic jacet* Valentinus Carey, *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, olim Decanus hujus Eccleſiæ, qui obiit Epiſcopus* Exon. *Cujus Monumentum ibidem erectum patet.* 1626.

In the South ſide of the Quire of St. *Paul*'s Church, ſtands a white Marble Statue on an Urn, with this Inſcription over it.

Joannes Donne
*Sac. Theol. profeſſ.*
*Poſt varia ſtudia, quibus*
*ab Annis tenerrimis Fideliter,*
*nec infæliciter incubuit,*
*Inſtinctu, & Impulſu Spir. Sancti,*
*Monitu, & Hortatu Regis* Jacobi.
*Anno ſui Jeſu* 1614. *& ſuæ Ætat.* 42.
*Decanatu hujus Eccleſ. indutus*
27. Novemb. 1621.
*Exutus morte ultimo die*
Martii. *An.* 1631.
*Hic licet in Occiduo Cinere,*
*Aſpicit eum*
*Cujus Nomen, eſt* Oriens.

The Stone bearing this Inſcription, is in the middle Ile of this Church, not far from the Steps to the Chancel.

Spe Reſurgendi
Hic jacet
*Thomas Raymond*
Sacræ Theologiæ
Profeſſor,
Sancti *Albani*
Archidiaconus,
Hujuſque Eccleſiæ
Canonicus.
Obiit 4 die *Novembris.*
Anno { Ætatis 47.
Salutis 1631.

Not far from this, a Stone with theſe Words about it.

Hic jacet *Gulielmus Bonham*, nuper Civis, & Vinitarius *London*, Filius *Thomæ Bonham*, de *Stanway*, in Comitatu *Eſſex*, Arm. Qui obiit duodecimo *Februarii*, Anno Dom. 1628.

Not far from the other, over againſt the little North Door, in the ſame Ile, under a fair Marble Stone, without any Inſcription upon it, lieth buried the Body of Dr. *Houſon*, late Biſhop of *Durham*.

Statues and Images ſet up in this Church of St. *Pauls*
*J. S.*

In this Cathedral Church, beſides theſe Monuments erected to eminent Men, deceaſed, were, in former Times, Sculptures, Statues, and Images of worthy Men, ſet up in Tables. Among ſuch, was that of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, a *Plantagenet*, Grandſon of K. *Henry* III. He was one of the chief of the Barons and Nobility that oppoſed King *Edward* II. in his Miſgovernment, by reaſon of *Gaveſton*, and the *Spencers*. But afterwards he was overthrown by the King's Party, and Beheaded at *Pomfret*. But ſo beloved he was of the Citizens, that they had his Effigies ſet up in St. *Pauls*; which they offered Prayers and Oblations to, and ſuppoſed that he did Miracles: And this notwithſtanding the King's hatred of him. Who hearing of this, was exceeding angry, and wrote a Letter from *York*, to *Stephen* Biſhop of *London*, declaring his Reſentment of it, and commanding him to reſtrain the People from doing this any more; conſidering, not only that he was his Rebel, but that it was done without Authority of the Church of *Rome*. The King's Letter has ſeveral Things in it, that it may deſerve to be exemplified; as communicated to me out of the *Tower Records*.

*Rot. clauſ.* 16
*E.* 2. i. 2.
dors.
*Geo. Holmes.*

*Rex venerabili patri* Stephano, *&c.* The King, *&c.* to the venerable Father *Stephen*, by the ſame Grace Biſhop of *London*, greeting. ‘ It ‘ hath come to our Ears, which we learn hea‘vily, that very many of the People commit‘ted to your Charge, by a diabolical Fraud ‘ deceived, fooliſhly repairing to a certain Ta‘ble being in the Church of St. *Paul*, *London*, ‘ in which are painted the Statues, Sculptures, ‘ or Reſemblances of divers Perſons, and ‘ among the reſt, the Effigies of *Thomas* ſome‘time Earl of *Lancaſter*, our Enemy and Re‘bel; and do worſhip and adore it as ſome ‘ ſanctified Thing, without the Authority of ‘ the Church of *Rome*, aſſerting Miracles to be ‘ done there; to the Diſgrace of the whole ‘ Church, the Diſhonour of Us and You, and ‘ the manifeſt Danger of the Souls of the People ‘ beforeſaid, and the pernicious Example of others. Which you knowing ſuch Abuſes to prevail in the People to you committed, by winking at them, have permitted to be done; or rather for Profit and filthy Lucre ſake, have diſſembled. About which we are not a little troubled.

'Therefore We command you, firmly enjoining, that the Premiſſes, with a provident Deliberation weighed; and conſidering that the ſaid Church is of our Patronage, and that you, on account of the Fealty to us given, are bound to conſult for the preſerving Our Honour, and to decline our Diſgrace, by all means reſtrain the ſaid People, that they do not preſume to come to the ſaid Table, and there to make Prayers, Offerings, or other Things tending to Divine Worſhip, without the Authority of the Church of *Rome*; as ye know, by Vertue of your Duty, belongeth to you according to Canonical Sanctions. And that ye ſo carry your Self in this behalf, that ye may avoid God's and Our Indignation. And that the People beforeſaid, being by the Prudence of your Doctrine wholſomely inſtructed, may wholly deſiſt from the ſaid Abuſes: And that the ſetting forth of your Praiſe may ſpread among the ſame People; and that we may deſervedly continue our Benevolence conceived towards you, and the Church aforeſaid. And what ye reſolve to do upon theſe Things, write back to Us by your Letter, without loſs of Time. Witneſs, the King at *York*, the 28th day of *June*.

After the ſame manner was writ to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Pauls*, *mutatis mutandis.*

Five hundred Pounds give, by Mr. *William Parker*, towards the glazing of *Paul's* Windows.

Now to cloſe up all theſe Memories, concerning this Cathedral Church of St. *Pauls*, *London*, we may not be unmindful of a very bountiful Benevolence given thereto, by Mr. *William Parker*; whoſe worthy Gifts deſerve Volumes of Remembrance. By his laſt Will and Teſtament, he hath given the Sum of 500 *l.* to be imployed in the repairing of the Windows of *Paul*'s Church, from the upper end of the Stairs, from the firſt entring of the Quire, unto the upper end of the Church: *By the Order and Direction of the Right Honourable the Lord Maior of the City of* London, *and the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen, his Brethren, for the time being*. So are the expreſs Words, ſet down in the *Codicil* annexed to his Will.]

### *For the preventing of Prophanation and Abuſes offered to* Pauls.

This Act of Common Council was made *Auguſt* the 1ſt, *Anno* 1 and 2 of *Philip* and *Mary*.

Common Carriages, and leading of Cattle thorow *Pauls*, reſtrained. *R.*

'Foraſmuch as the material Temples of God, were firſt ordained for the lawful and devout Aſſembly of People, there to lift up their Hearts, and to laud and praiſe Almighty God; and to hear his Divine Service, and moſt Holy Word and Goſpel, ſincerely ſaid, ſung, and taught; and not to be uſed as Markets, or other prophane Places or Thorowfares, with carriage of Things: And for that (now of late Years) many of the Inhabitants of the City of *London*, and other People repairing thither, have (and yet do) commonly uſe and accuſtom themſelves very unſeemly and unreverently (the more the pity) to make their common Carriage of great Veſſels full of Ale and Beer, great Baskets full of Bread, Fiſh, Fleſh, and Fruit, and ſuch other Things; Fardels of Stuff, and other groſs Wares and Things, thorow the Cathedral Church of St. *Pauls*. And ſome, in leading Moyles, Horſes, and other Beaſts through the ſame unreverently; to the great Diſhonour and Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, and the great Grief alſo, and Offence, of all good People: Be it therefore, for remedy and reformation thereof, Ordained, Enacted, and Eſtabliſhed, *&c.* That no Perſon, either Free or Foreign, of what Eſtate or Condition ſoever, do at any time, from henceforth, carry or convey, or cauſe to be carried through the ſaid Cathedral, any manner of great Veſſel or Basket with Bread, Ale, Beer, Fiſh, Fleſh, *&c.* or any other like Thing or Things, upon pain of forfeiture or loſing for every ſuch his or their firſt Offence, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for the ſecond 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for the third 10 *s.* and for every other Offence, after ſuch third time, to forfeit 10 *s.* and to ſuffer two Days and two Nights Impriſonment, without Bail or Mainpriſe. The one moiety of all which Pains and Penalties, ſhall be to *Chriſt's Hoſpital* within *Newgate*, and the other half to him that will ſue for the ſame in any Court of Record within the City; by Bill, original Plaint, or Information, to be commenced or ſued in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for the time being; wherein none Eſſoine or Wager of Law for the Defendant, ſhall be admitted or allowed.

The Queens proceeding to St *Pauls*, *Nov* 18. 1588. *J. S.*

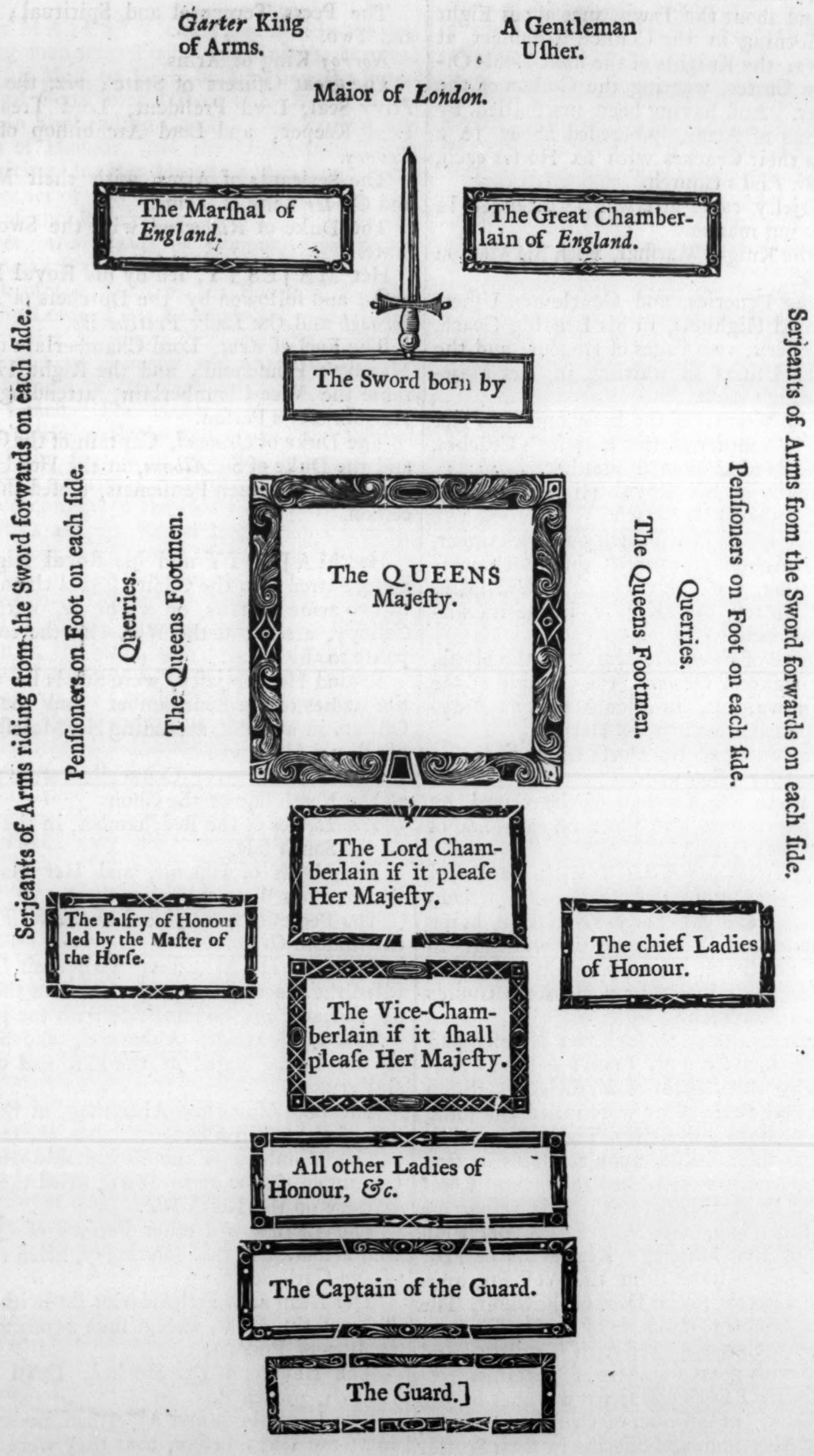
Upon great Feſtivals and ſolemn Occaſions, to this Cathedral Church repaired in great Grandeur, not only the Maior and Aldermen, and Companies of the City, but alſo the Kings and Princes, attended with their Nobility and Court. In the remarkable Year 1588. *Nov.* 18. when Queen *Elizabeth* had got the Victory of the great threatning *Armada* of *Spain*, and had now began the 30th Year of her Reign, ſhe repaired hither to thank God, with her Officers and Court attending, in a moſt goodly Equipage; as this enſuing Scrole will demonſtrate.

Meſſengers of the Chamber.
Gentlemen Harbingers.
Gentlemen.
Eſquires.
Sewers of the Chamber.
Six Clerks of the Chancery.
Clerks of the Signet.
Clerks of the Privy-Seal.
Clerks of the Counſel.
Chaplains having Dignities.
Maſter of the Revels.
Maſters of the Chancery.
Aldermen of *London*.
Knights Batchelors.
Attorney and Sollicitor.
Serjeants of the Law.
The Queens Serjeant alone.
Barons of the Treaſury.
Judge of the Common Place.
Judge of the King's Bench.
The Lord Chief Baron, and
The Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Place.
The Maſter of the Rolls, and
The Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
The Queens Phyſitians.
Trumpeters.
Eſquires of the Queens Body.
Barons younger Sons.
Knights Baronets.
Viſcounts younger Sons.

Barons eldeſt Sons.
Earls younger Sons.
Viſcounts eldeſt Sons.
Secretaries for the Latin Tongue, *&c.*
Knights of the Privy Chamber.
The Chief Secretary.
The Vice Chamberlain.
Knights of the Garter.
Comptroller and Treaſurer.
Barons of Parliament.
Biſhops.
{ The Lord Chamberlain of the Queens Houſhold.
{ The Lord Admiral of *England.*
Marqueſſes younger Sons.
Earls eldeſt Sons.
Viſcounts.

Dukes younger Sons.
Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons.
Earls.
{ The Lord Chamberlain of *England*, and
{ The Lord Marſhal of *England*
Dukes eldeſt Sons.
Marqueſſes.
Dukes.
{ The Almoner,
{ Charentieux, and
{ Maſter of Requeſts.
{ The Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and
{ The Archbiſhop of *York.*
{ The Lord Chancellor of *England*, and
{ The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*
Embaſſadors.

*Garter*



*Garter* King of Arms.

A Gentleman Uſher.

Maior of *London.*

The Marſhal of *England.*

The Great Chamberlain of *England.*

The Sword born by

Serjeants of Arms riding from the Sword forwards on each ſide.

Penſioners on Foot on each ſide.

The Queens Footmen.

Querries.

The QUEENS Majeſty.

Querries.

The Queens Footmen.

Penſioners on Foot on each ſide.

Serjeants of Arms from the Sword forwards on each ſide.

The Lord Chamberlain if it pleaſe Her Majeſty.

The Palfry of Honour led by the Maſter of the Horſe.

The chief Ladies of Honour.

The Vice-Chamberlain if it ſhall pleaſe Her Majeſty.

All other Ladies of Honour, *&c.*

The Captain of the Guard.

The Guard.]

Queen *Anne's* triumphant coming to St. *Paul's*, *Anno* 1704.

Upon a like Occaſion of ſolemn Thankſgiving, did Queen *Anne* lately come triumphantly to St. *Pauls*, *Sept.* 7. 1704, Namely, upon the mighty Victory obtained againſt the *French* and *Bavarians* in *Germany*, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Then this was the Order of the Cavalcade.

All the Lords and Privy Councellors that were in and about the Town, met about Eight in the Morning in the Council Chamber at St. *James's*; the Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, wearing the Collars of the ſaid Order. And having been marſhalled by the Officers of Arms, proceeded about 10 a Clock, in their Coaches with ſix Horſes each, towards St. *Paul's* Church.

Her Majeſty came afterwards, attended in the following manner.

Firſt, the Knight Marſhal, with his Men on Horſeback.

Then the Equeries, and Gentlemen Uſhers to his Royal Highneſs, in his Leading Coach.

One Equery, two Pages of Honour, and the Gentlemen Uſhers in waiting, in Her Majeſty's Leading Coach.

Then the Women of the Bedchamber to Her Majeſty, in another of Her Majeſty's Coaches.

The Maids of Honour in another.

The Lords of his Royal Highneſſes Bedchamber, in his Body-Coach.

Four Ladies of Her Majeſty's Bedchamber, *viz.* the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, the Marchioneſs of *Hartington*, the Lady *Henrietta Godolphin*, and the Counteſs of *Abingdon*, in the travailing Body-Coach.

The Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe, with the Duke of *Ormond*, the Captain of the Guards in waiting, in Her Majeſty's Body-Chariot; each drawn by ſix Horſes.

A Detachment of the Horſe Grenadiers.

Her Majeſty's Footmen.

After them the Yeomen of the Guard, on Foot; ſome before, and ſome on each ſide of Her Majeſty's Coach.

Then Her MAJESTY with his Royal Highneſs, the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, Groom of the Stole, and the Lady *Fretcheville*, being the Lady of the Bedchamber in waiting, in the Coach of State, drawn by eight Horſes.

Her Majeſty's Firſt Troop of Horſe Guards cloſed the Proceſſion.

The Streets through which Her Majeſty paſſed, were lined from St. *James's* as far as *Temple Bar*, by the *Militia* of *Weſtminſter*. From thence to St. *Pauls*, they were railed and hung with blue Cloth; the City Trained-Bands lining both ſides. And upon Scaffolds erected for that purpoſe, were placed the ſeveral Companies in their Gowns, with their reſpective Flags, Streamers, and Muſick. A Batallion of each of Her Majeſty's Regiments of Foot Guards made a Lane from the Weſt Entrance into the Church, to the Door of the Choir. The Balconies and the Windows of the Houſes were hung with Carpets, and rich Tapiſtry, and crowded with great numbers of Spectators.

At *Temple Bar* Her Majeſty was met by the Lord Maior, in a Gown of Crimſon Velvet; and the Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Scarlet Gowns, being all on Horſe-back. The Lord Maior alighted, made a ſhort Speech to Her Majeſty, and ſurrendred to Her the City Sword. Which ſhe was pleaſed to return to him again. And he carried it before Her Majeſty to the Church, the Aldermen and Sheriffs riding before him.

Her Majeſty being come to St. *Pauls*, was met at the Weſt Door, at her alighting out of the Coach, by the great Officers of State, the Nobility and Privy Councellors: Who from thence proceeded to the Choir in the following Order.

Firſt, two Officers of Arms.

Then the Privy Councellors who were not Peers; Two and two.

Five Officers of Arms.

The Peers Temporal and Spiritual; Two and Two.

*Norroy* King of Arms.

The great Officers of State; *viz.* the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Preſident, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Keeper, and Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

The Serjeants of Arms, with their Maces, and *Garter* King of Arms.

The Duke of *Richmond* with the Sword of State.

Her MAJESTY, led by his Royal Highneſs; and followed by the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* and the Lady *Fretcheville*.

The Earl of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majeſty's Houſehold; and the Right Honourable the Vice-Chamberlain, attending near Her Majeſty's Perſon.

The Duke of *Ormond*, Captain of the Guard, and the Duke of St. *Albans*, at the Head of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, cloſed the Proceſſion.

Her MAJESTY and his Royal Highneſs being entred into the Choir, ſeated themſelves in two armed Chairs, on a Throne, without a Canopy, erected at the Weſt end thereof, oppoſite to the Altar.

Behind Her Majeſty, were Stools for two of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and the great Officers in waiting, attending Her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs.

The Peers and Privy-Councellors were placed on the North ſide of the Choir.

The Ladies of the Bedchamber, in the Stalls on the South ſide.

The Maids of Honour, and Her Majeſty's Bedchamber Women, below them.

The Peereſſes were placed at the Weſt end of the middle Gallery.

The Foreign Miniſters, with their Ladies, filled the Places prepared for them in the middle Gallery, on the ſame ſide with the Peers.

The Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs Ladies, were ſeated at the Eaſt end of that Gallery.

The Lord Maior and Aldermen, at the Eaſt end of the South ſide.

The Members of the Honourable Houſe of Commons that were in Town, filled the upper Gallery on the North ſide.

The Ladies, and other Perſons of Quality that attended at this Solemnity, filled the reſt of the Galleries.

The Dean and Prebendaries ſat within the Rails of the Altar, except ſuch as officiated in reading of Prayers.

The Reverend Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of the Church, preached.

The Lord Maior and Aldermen, underſtanding ſome Days before, that they were not to ſit in the Places where they were accuſtomed to ſit, were diſguſted; till they were informed that whatſoever Church the Queen reſorted to, it was her Chappel: And her great Officers were firſt to be provided of convenient Places, proper to their Quality and Dignity, before all others.

On

Queen *Anne* goes to St. *Paul's* at a publick Thankſgiving, 1705.

On the 23d of *Auguſt*, the enſuing Year, *viz.* 1705. being a Day of publick Thankſgiving for the Succeſs of Her Majeſty's Arms, under the Duke of *Marlborough*; in forcing the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, and afterwards fighting and beating them within thoſe Lines; She, with his Royal Highneſs, came to St. *Paul's* in great State; *viz.*

Her MAJESTY came attended in the following manner. Firſt, the Knight Marſhal with his Men, on Horſe-back. Then the Equeries and Gentlemen Uſhers to his Royal Highneſs, in his Leading Coach. One Equery, the Pages of Honour, and the Gentleman Uſher in waiting, in Her Majeſty's Leading Coach. In another of Her Majeſty's Coaches, the Women of the Bedchamber to Her Majeſty. In another, the Maids of Honour. His Royal Highneſs's Body Coach, with the Lord *LaWar*, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs; and the Lords of his Bedchamber. Three Ladies of Her Majeſty's Bedchamber; *viz.* the Dutcheſſes of *Somerſet* and *Ormond*, and the Marchioneſs of *Hartington*, in the travailing Body Coach. The Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe, with the Earl of *Arran*, the Captain of the Guards in waiting, in one of Her Majeſty's Chariots; each drawn by ſix Horſes. A Detatchment of the Horſe Grenadiers. Her Majeſty's and his Royal Highneſs's Footmen. After them the Yeomen of the Guard, on Foot, ſome before, and ſome on each ſide of Her Majeſty's Coach. Then Her MAJESTY, with his Royal Highneſs, the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, Groom of the Stole, and the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, being the Lady of the Bedchamber in waiting, in the Coach of State drawn by eight Horſes. Her Majeſty's ſecond Troop of Horſe Guards cloſed the Proceſſion.

The Streets through which Her Majeſty paſſed were lined from St. *James's* as far as *Temple Bar*, by the *Militia* of *Weſtminſter*; from thence to St. *Pauls*, they were railed and hung with blue Cloth. The City Trained Bands lining both ſides; and upon Scaffolds erected for that purpoſe, were placed the ſeveral Companies in their Gowns, with their reſpective Flags, Streamers, and Muſick. A Battalion of each of Her Majeſty's Regiments of Foot Guards, made a Lane from the Weſt Entrance into the Church, to the Door of the Choir. The Balconies and the Windows of the Houſes were hung with Carpets and rich Tapeſtry, and crowded with great numbers of Spectators.

At *Temple-Bar* Her Majeſty was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in their Scarlet Gowns, being all on Horſeback. The Lord Mayor alighted, made a ſhort Speech to Her Majeſty, and ſurrendered to Her the City Sword; which ſhe was pleaſed to return to him: And he on Foot carried it before Her Majeſty to the Church, the Aldermen and Sheriffs riding before him.

Her MAJESTY being come to St. *Pauls*, was met at the Weſt Door, at Her alighting out of the Coach, by the great Officers of State, the Nobility and Privy Councellors. Who from thence proceeded to the Choir, in the following Order. Firſt, the Officers of Arms; then the Privy Councellors who are not Peers, two and two. The Peers Temporal and Spiritual, two and two. *Norroy* and *Clarenceux*, Kings of Arms. The great Officers of State; and Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces; and *Garter* King of Arms, and a Gentleman Uſher. The Duke of *Ormond* with the Sword of State. Her Majeſty was led by his Royal Highneſs, and was followed by the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, and the Counteſs of *Sunderland*. The Earl of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, and the Right Honourable the Vice-Chamberlain, attending near Her Majeſty's Perſon. The Earl of *Arran*, Captain of the Guard, and the Duke of St. *Albans*, at the Head of the Band of the Gentlemen Penſioners, cloſed the Proceſſion.

The Nobility and others, where placed.

The Queen and his Royal Highneſs being entred into the Choir, ſeated themſelves in two armed Chairs, on a Throne erected at the Weſt End thereof, oppoſite to the Altar. Behind Her Majeſty were Stools for two of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and the great Officers in waiting, attending Her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs. The Peers and Privy-Councellors were placed on the North ſide of the Choir. The Ladies of the Bedchamber, in the Stalls on the South ſide; and the Maids of Honour, and Her Majeſty's Bedchamber Women, below them. The Peereſſes were placed at the Weſt end of the middle Gallery: And the Foreign Miniſters, with their Ladies, filled the Places prepared for them in the middle Gallery, on the ſame ſide with the Peers. At the Eaſt end of that Gallery, were ſeated the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs Ladies. And at the Eaſt end of the South ſide, the Lord Maior and Aldermen. The reſt of the Galleries were filled by the Ladies, and other Perſons of Quality, that attended this Solemnity. The Dean and Prebendaries ſat within the Rails of the Altar, except ſuch as officiated in reading the Prayers. The Reverend Dr. *Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*, preached. The Hymn *Te Deum*, with other Anthems, were performed by Her Majeſty's Choir and Muſick.

On the 26th of *June*, 1706. the ſaid Queen *Anne* came in the like State to St. *Paul's*, on the publick Thankſgiving for a Third great Victory obtained againſt the *French* King at *Ramellies* in *Brabant*, and the Succeſſes in *Spain*: Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, preaching before her.

Again, *Decemb.* 31. 1706. being a General Thankſgiving for the Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, under Her Majeſty's great General the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*; the Queen went to St. *Paul's* Cathedral, attended by both Houſes of Parliament, the great Officers of State, the Judges, and other publick Officers. She came in Her Coach of State, drawn by Eight Horſes; in which were alſo the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, Groom of the Stole, and the Lady *Fretcheville*, the Lady of the Bedchamber in waiting. The Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury* preached. Her Majeſty was received at Her entrance into the Church, by the Peers. The Sword of State was carried before Her Majeſty by the Duke of *Marlborough*. The great Guns of the *Tower*, and thoſe of St. *James's* Park, were thrice diſcharged, the firſt time, when Her Majeſty parted from St. *James's*; the ſecond at the ſinging of *Te Deum*; and the third, when Her Majeſty came back to Her Palace.

The Queen comes to St. *Pauls* on the Thankſgiving for the *Union.*

Again, on *Thurſday*, *May* the 1ſt, 1707. being a Day of publick Thankſgiving appointed for the UNION of both Kingdoms, the Queen came to St. *Paul's*, attended by a great number of *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Nobility. She was led up to the Choir by the Earl of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold; and the Earl of *Seafield* carried the Sword before Her. The Lord Biſhop of *Oxford* preached. And the Foreign Miniſters were invited to the Solemnity.

In the Year 1708. Two publick Mercies brought the Queen again to this Place on the 19th of *Auguſt*, ſolemnly to thank God for the Deliverance from the *French* King's intended Invaſion of the North Part of *Great Britain*; aud for the Victory obtained againſt him near *Audenard* in *Flanders*. Dr. *Fleetwood*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, then preaching before Her.

Commiſſions for building St. *Pauls.*

In the Times of Uſurpation St. *Pauls* was prophaned, and left in a miſerable ruinous Condition. But when Monarchy and the antient Government in the Church, as well as State, was reſtored, King *Charles* II. iſſued out a Commiſſion *April* the 18th, 1663. in the 15th of his Reign, for the Repair of this Church, and for the reſtoring of the ſame unto the antient Beauty and Glory of it; which had ſo much ſuffered by the Iniquity of the late Times, that the Repair thereof was become a Work of Neceſſity to be undertaken. St. *Paul's*, in this Commiſſion, is called, 'The goodlieſt Monument, and moſt eminent Church of the King's whole Dominions, and a principal Ornament of our Royal City, the Imperial Seat and Chamber of this our Kingdom: Whither, by reaſon of the near Reſidence of Our Self, and the chief and principal Officers of our State, and Courts of Juſtice, there is continual Confluence both of our own Subjects, and Ambaſſadors from Forein Parts, and other Strangers.'

Another Commiſſion from King *Charles* II. after the great Fire, for the rebuilding of it, was dated *November* the 12th, 1673.

Another Commiſſion for the ſaid Purpoſe, was iſſued from King *James* II. dated *Jan.* 22. the 1ſt of his Reign.

Another Commiſſion iſſued for the rebuilding of this Cathedral, after the ruin of it by the ſaid Fire, from King *William* and Queen *Mary*; bore date the 3d of *June*, the 4th of their Reign.]

*Pater noſter Row.*

Without the North Gate of *Paul's* Church, from the end of the *Old Exchange*, Weſt up *Pater noſter Row*, by the two Lanes out of *Paul's* Church, the firſt out of the Croſs Ile of *Pauls*, the other out of the Body of the Church, about the midſt thereof, and ſo Weſt to the *Golden Lion*, be all of this Ward, as is aforeſaid. The Houſes in this Street, from the firſt North Gate of *Paul's* Churchyard, unto the next Gate, were firſt builded without the Wall of the Churchyard, by *Henry Walleis*, Maior, in the Year 1282. The Rents of thoſe Houſes go to the maintenance of *London* Bridge.

Rents of *London Bridge.*

This Street is now called *Pater noſter Row*, becauſe of Stationers or Text-writers, that dwelled there; who wrote and ſold all ſorts of Books then in uſe, namely, *A*, *B C*, or *Abſies*, with the *Pater noſter*, *Ave*, *Creed*, *Graces*, &c.

*Pater-noſter-makers.*

There dwelled alſo Turners of Beads, and they were called *Pater-noſter-makers*; as I read in a Record, of one *Robert Nikke*, *Pater-noſter-maker*, and Citizen, in the Reign of *Henry* IV. and ſo of others.

*Ave Mary lane.*

At the end of this *Pater noſter Row*, is *Ave Mary Lane*, ſo called upon the like occaſion of Text-writers and Bead-makers then dwelling there.

*Creed lane.*

*Amen lane.*

And at the end of that Lane is likewiſe *Creed Lane*, late ſo called; but ſometime *Spurrier Row*, of *Spurriers* dwelling there. And *Amen Lane* is added thereunto, betwixt the South end of *Warwick Lane*, and the North end of *Ave Mary Lane*.

Duke of *Britain's* Houſe, ſince *Pembrook's Inn*; then *Burgaveny* Houſe, and now Stationers Hall.

At the North end of *Ave Mary lane*, is one great Houſe, builded of Stone and Timber, of old time pertaining to *John* Duke of *Britain*, Earl of *Richmond*, as appeareth by the Records of *Edward* II. Since that, it was called *Pembrook's Inn*, near unto *Ludgate*; as belonging to the Earls of *Pembrook*, in the time of *Richard* II. the 18th Year; and of *Henry* VI. in the 14th Year. It was after called *Burgaveny Houſe*, and belonged to *Henry* late Lord of *Burgaveny*.

*Eſch.* 14. *H.* 6. *n.* 35. *Pet. le Neve.*

Johan. *quæ fuit ux.* Willmi de Bellocampo, *militis, Dni* Bergaveny, *tenuit die quo obiit tenementum vocat.* PEMBROKES INNE *in Parochia Sti* Martini *juxta* Ludgate, London. *de Rege in Cap. in libero Burgagio, remanend.* Edwardo Nevil *de* Bergaveny *jure uxoris ſue* Elizabeth. *& heredis Comitis* Wigorn. *filii & heredis predict.* Willmi *&* Johe.]

But the Worſhipful Company of Stationers, have, (ſince then) purchaſed it, and made it the Hall for the meeting of their Society; converting the Stone-work into a new fair Frame of Timber: and applying it to ſuch ſerviceable Uſe, as themſelves have thought convenient.

*Bowyer Row.*

Betwixt the South end of *Ave Mary lane*, and the North end of *Creed lane*, is the coming out of *Paul's* Churchyard, on the Eaſt, and the High ſtreet on the Weſt, towards *Ludgate*; and this was called *Bowyer Row*, of Bowyers dwelling there in old time; now worn out by Mercers, and others.

Where the *Folkmote* Court was held; and the Bell-houſe. *J. S.*

This Weſt part adjoining to St. *Paul's* Church, as alſo the Eaſt part oppoſite to it, belonged to the City for publick Uſes. But the Church had afterwards appropriated and incloſed them both, either as Churchyard, or Sanctuary. The Soil of the Eaſt part, was the Place of the *Folkmote*, and the Bell-houſe; where a Bell was rung, when they were to be called together to the ſaid antient Court of *Folkmote*. On this Weſt part of the Church, the Citizens had occaſionally other Aſſemblies, to ſhew their Arms. Hence we find Complaints made to the King's Juſtices, in the Reign of *Edward* I. of theſe Purpreſtures; *viz.*

Purpreſtures. In Bag. *Quo Warranto* in the *Excheq.*

'The Ward of *Caſtle Baynard* preſent, That the Dean and Chapter of the Church of *Pauls*, now for ten Years paſt, have appropriated to themſelves, and the Church, a certain Place of Land of the King's Soil. In which Place, the Maior and Commonalty of the City, ought, and are wont to hold their Court, which is called *Folkmote*. And alſo another Place, where, for keeping the Peace of our Lord the King, they ought to make ſhew of their Arms. Which ſaid Place, the ſaid Dean and Chapter have incloſed to themſelves, by a Mud Wall: And alſo have been the Cauſes of building Houſes in the ſame Place. And contain in length 30 Foot, and in breadth 20 Foot, in ſome Place, and in ſome other Place 15 Foot; and where it is leaſt, 8 Foot. And Maſter *William de Bray*, now holdeth that Houſe.

And again, *Hamon de Chigwel*, Maior of the City of *London*, and Commonalty of the ſame, come and ſay, 'That the foreſaid Places in which it is preſented, that the foreſaid Purpreſtures are made, are the King's Soil, belonging to the City; and not Sanctuary, nor of the Precinct of the Sanctuary, nor of the

‘ Churchyard of the foreſaid Church of St. *Paul*. For they ſay, that the whole Place of the Land, on the Eaſt part of the ſaid Church, where now of new they are buried, and where the great *Campanile* (Bell-houſe or Steeple) of the ſaid Church is ſituated, is the Soil and Lay Fee of the King. And that the Citizens of the City have accuſtomed to hold there, from antient time, their Court called *Folkmote*; and to enter the ſaid Bell-houſe, to ring the great Bell. By the ringing and ſound of which, the ſaid City ought, or are wont to be ſummoned; and to meet together at the Court aforeſaid of *Folkmote*.

‘ And they ſay, that all the other Place of Ground on the Weſt part of the Church, in like manner is the Soil and Lay-Fee of our Lord the King, belonging to the City aforeſaid. And that in the ſame, the Citizens ought, and are accuſtomed to make their Aſſembly, together with the Lord of *Bainard Caſtle*, to make a view of their Armours, for the defence of the ſaid City, as often as the Citizens ſhall ſee expedient.]

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARTIN Ludgate.

St. *Martins* by *Ludgate*.

In this Street, on the North ſide, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Martin*, a proper Church, and lately new builded. For in the Year 1437. *John Michael*, Maior, and the Communalty granted to *William Downes*, Parſon of St. *Martins* at *Ludgate*, a parcel of Ground, containing in length 28 Foot, and in breadth 24 Foot, to ſet and build their Steeple upon, *&c.*

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord God 1623.

*Henry Johnſon*, }
*William Liod*, } Churchwardens.]

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was rebuilt after the great Fire, which conſumed it. It is furniſhed with an Organ.

*Ludgate* Priſon to pay Tithes. *R.*

In this Pariſh ſtandeth the Priſon of *Ludgate*. Between which Priſon, and the Miniſter of St. *Martins*, formerly happened a Conteſt concerning payment of Tiths. Which was adjudged by the Common Counſel, *March* the 21ſt, in the 2d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; namely, that *Ludgate* Priſon ſhould pay Tithes, Clerks Wages, and Church Duties, to St. *Martin*'s Church within *Ludgate*. *Whether the Contention were concerning Tithing to that Pariſh, or Exemption from paying Tithes to any, I know not.*]

Priſoners of *Ludgate*. *J. S.*

Formerly Debtors that were not able to ſatisfy their Debts, put themſelves into this Priſon of *Ludgate*, for ſhelter from their Creditors. And theſe were Merchants and Tradeſmen, that had been driven to want by Loſſes at Sea. When King *Philip*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, 1554. came firſt through *London*, theſe Priſoners were Thirty in number; and owed 10000 *l.* but compounded for 2000 *l.* Who preſented a well penned Latin Speech to that Prince, to redreſs their Miſeries, and by his Royal Generoſity to free them. ‘ And the rather, for that that Place was not *Sceleratorum Carcer, ſed miſerorum Cuſtodia*: i. e. a Goal for Villains, but a Place of Reſtraint for poor unfortunate Men. And that they were put in there, not by others, but themſelves fled thither; and that not out of fear of Puniſhment, but in hope of better Fortune.’ The whole Letter was drawn by the curious Pen of *Roger Aſcham*, and is extant among his Epiſtles, *Lib.* 3.

No Irons for the Priſoners here.

If a Freeman or Freewoman of *London* be committed to *Ludgate*, they are to be excuſed from the Ignominy of Irons, if they can find Sureties to be true Priſoners, and if the Sum be not above 100 *l.* There is another Cuſtom for the liberal and mild Impriſonment of the Citizens in *Ludgate*; whereby they have Indulgence and Favour to go abroad into any Place, by *Baſton*, as we term it, under the guard and ſuperintendency of their Keeper; with whom they muſt return again to the Priſon, at Night.

Brief Diſcourſe of the Cuſtom of *Lond. Anno* 652.

This Cuſtom is not to hinder and delay Juſtice, nor to defraud Men of their Debts and Executions, (as it is quarrelled againſt by ſome) but ſerves for a mitigation of their Puniſhment; and tends rather for the expedition of their Diſcharge, and ſpeedy ſatisfaction of their Creditors. While they may go and inform themſelves, upon their mutual Reckonings, both what they owe, and what is due unto them.] Here follows

*A* TABLE *of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of* Ludgate, *and the Turnkeys under him: Allowed of and confirmed at a Court of Aldermen, holden on* Tueſday *the* 19th *Day of* January, 168⅚. *in the time of the Maioralty of* Sir Robert Geffery, *Kt. Lord Maior of the City of* London. *As followeth*,

Fees payable by the Priſoners of *Ludgate*. *Rand Stracey*, Eſq.

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Imprimis.* At the coming in of every Priſoner, to the Turnkey | 00 | 01 | 00 |
| To the Officer that goes with him thither - - - - | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| To the Keeper, for every Priſoner's Diſcharge, 2 *s.* and no more - - - - | 00 | 02 | 00 |
| For all Actions or Writs againſt any Priſoner, 12 Pence only, and not 12 Pence for every Action; or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Writ, as formerly he took | 00 | 01 | 00 |
| *Item*, That the Keeper finding and providing clean Sheets every Month, for every Bed, ſuch Priſoners that lie therein, are to pay to the Chamberlain for waſhing them every Month, between them, eight Pence *per* Month, and no more; and not each Priſoner that lies therein to pay 8 Pence - - - - | 00 | 00 | 08 |
| The Keeper finding and providing Beds, Bedding, Mats and Cords, Sheets, Blankets, and Coverlets, the Priſoners are to pay him for the beſt Lodging, *per* Night - - - - | 00 | 00 | 03 |
| For the ſecond Lodging, *per* Night - - - - | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| For the third or meaneſt Lodging, *per* Night - - - | 00 | 00 | 01 |
| But when the Priſoners find their own Beds and Bedding, which the Keeper is in no ſort to hinder, the Priſoner is only to pay *per* Week, for Bed-room, 3 Pence, and no more - | 00 | 00 | 03 |
| Or for Chamber-room, 4 Pence at the moſt, *per* Week, and not above two to lie in a Bed - | 00 | 00 | 04 |

If the Priſoner, by his Inability, can go no further than a

Couch,

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Couch, he is to pay only 1 Penny *per* Week, for Chamber-room, and no more - • - | 00 | 00 | 01 |
| And the like for Lamps and Candles, which the Keeper is to provide, 1 Penny *per* Week, and no more • • - - | 00 | 00 | 01 |

The Keeper ſhall not preſume to take any other Fees, upon any pretence, demand, or allowance whatſoever, for Execution-Money, Action-Money, or Writ-Money.

At which ſaid Court, it was further ordered, that the preſent Keeper, and the Keeper of the ſaid Gaol for the time being, ſhould keep the ſaid Priſon of *Ludgate* in good Repair, at his own Charge.

WAGSTAFFE.

This *Table*, Mr. *Stracey*, Comptroller (now Mr. Town-Clerk,) favourably communicated to me.

In the Church of St. *Martins*, are theſe *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

The *Monuments* here be of *Henry Belwaſe* and *John Geſt*, 1458.
*William Taverner*, Gent. 1466.
*John Barton*, Eſq; 1439.
*Stephen Peacocke*, Maior, 1533.
*William Seven-Oake*, Maior, 1418, *&c.*
Sir *Roger Cholmley*, *John Went*, and *Roger Paine*, had Chauntries here.

Two comely Monuments, each by other, in the Eaſt end of the Quire.
*A. M.*

Gulielmo Huſeo *Cælebi*, *Almæ Curiæ* Cantuarienſis *Regiſtro*, *literarum ſcientia*, *vitæ probitate*, *morumque urbanitate claro*, *notis & amicis omnibus dilecto.* Antonius & Katharina *conjuges*, *Chari parentes*, *orbati filio*, *Monumentum hoc dolentes poſuerunt.* *Obiit quinto Kalendas* Novembris, *Anno Dom.* 1559. *vixit annos* 28. *menſes* 3. *dies* 7.

Obdormiat in Domino.

*Hic ſitus eſt* Antonius Huſe, *Armiger*, Londini *natus*, *Archiepiſcopi* Cantuarienſis, *atque Capitulis D.* Pauli Londinen. *Regiſtrarius primarius.* *Qui aliquot annos Judicis cauſarum Maritimarum officio integrè functus*, *ac etiam in Magiſtrorum Curiæ Cancellariæ conſeſſum cooptatus*, *vergente demum ætate ad Præfectum Collegiorum Mercatorum* Angliæ, *tam apud Belgas*, *quàm apud* Moſcovitas, & Rhutenos *commercia exercentium accitus*, *lingua facundus*, *memoria tenax*, *ingenio*, *prudentia*, *doctrinaque pollens*, *morum comitate & probitate gratioſus*, Laurentio, Gulielmo, Gilberto, & Urſula *liberis*, *ex* Katharina *conjuge procreatis*, *non infelix*, *ſexageſimo* tertio *ætatis Anno è vita exceſſit*, *Kalendis* Junii, *An. Dom.* 1560.

Another ſightly Monument in the ſame Wall.

*Here lye the Bodies of* Florens Caldwell, *Eſquire*, *Citizen and Haberdaſher of* London, *and Alderman's Deputy of the Ward of* Faringdon *without.* *And* Mary Wilde, *his firſt Wife*; *by whom hee had Iſſue one Daughter*, *named* Mary, *married to* Thomas Gourney, *Eſquire.* *And* Sibill Greene, *his ſecond Wife.* *Which* Florens *deceaſed the* *and* Mary *his Wife*, *the* 19. *day of* June, An. Dom. 1590, *&c.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Earth goes to* | *Earth* | *As Mold to Mold,* |
| *Earth treads on* | | *Glittering in Gold,* |
| *Earth as to* | | *Return nere ſhould,* |
| *Earth ſhall to* | | *Goe ere he would.* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Earth upon* | *Earth* | *Conſider may,* |
| *Earth goes to* | | *Naked away;* |
| *Earth though on* | | *Be ſtout and gay,* |
| *Earth ſhall from* | | *Paſſe poore away.* |

*Be mercifull and charitable,*
*Relieve the Poore as thou art able;*
*A Shrowd to thy Grave,*
*Is all thou ſhalt have.*

A very fair new Monument in the ſame Wall.

Thomas Cooke, *Citizen and Haberdaſher of* London, *of* Little Wolton, *in the County of* Lancaſter, *had to Wife* Joyce Hanbury, *with whom hee lived thirty Yeeres, and had iſſue one Sonne, and three Daughters*; *whereof two*, (viz. Elizabeth, *Wife to* John Bourman, *Mercer*, *and* Mary, *Wife to* Thomas Bayly, *Skinner*,) *be yet living.* *Hee departed this Life the* 17. *day day of* April, 1608. *in the* 55. *yeere of his Age.* *Shee* (*his ſaid Wife*, *ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament*) *yet ſurviving*, *to the memory of her dear Husband*, *erected this Monument*, 1612.

To God, his Country,
and the poore, he had
A zealous Soule, true Heart,
and liberal Minde:·
His Wife, his Children,
and his Kindred ſad,
Lack of his Love, his Care
and Kindneſſe finde.
Yet is their Sorrow ſwaged,
with the thought,
He hath attain'd the
Happineſſe he ſought.
*Dies mortis*, *æternæ vitæ natalis eſt.*

*To the Memory of* William Yeardley, *Gentleman*, *and* Elizabeth *his Wife*, *ſometime of this Pariſh.* *He died the 28th day of* Octob. 1523. *She died the 20th day of* July, 1593.

A Table hanging on a Pillar in the Chancel.

*William Yeardley*, and
*Elizabeth* his Wife,
Who lived on Earth
free from Strife;
Not farre from this,
in Earth doth lye,
To ſhew, that all
that live, muſt dye.
Where they doe
quietly expect,
To riſe againe,
as God's elect.
They left foure
Daughters, and a Sonne,
Who left them this,
when they were gone.

A comely Monument in the ſame Wall, but on the Quires South ſide.

Jaſpero Cholmley, *Armig.* Wigornienſi, *Clerico Recognitionum capiendi*, *ſive recognoſc.* *Virtute cujuſdam ſtatuti facti & ordinati* 23. Hen. 8. *pro debitis recuperandis*; *Juſticiario Pacis & Quorum Dom. Reginæ in Comitat.* Middl. *Patri ſuo chariſſ. & amantiſſ.* Joannes Cholmley, *hoc Monumentum dolens poſuit.* *Decem liberos ex* Margareta *ſua unica conjuge procreatos*, *viz.* Joannem, Thomam, Gulielmum, Hugonem, Franciſcum, Mariam, Julianam, Margaretam, Annam & Janam, *tempore mortis ſuperſtites reliquit.* *Obiit ultimo die* Octob. *Anno ætatis ſuæ* 48. *& Salutis noſtræ* 1586.

A new fair Monument in the ſame Wall.

*Here lieth the Body of* Thomas Antrobus, *Eſquire*; *who deceaſed the firſt day of* May, 1611. *Having iſſue by* Elizabeth *his late Wife*, (*the*

*Daughter of* Ralph Woodcocke, *Citizen and Alderman of* London) *three Sonnes and two Daughters*, viz. Thomas, John, Richard, Elizabeth, *and* Margaret.

A ſmall Monument in the ſame Wall.

*Here under lyeth buried* Amy Edlyn, *and her Sonne with her; the Daughter of* Richard Edlyn, *of* Woodhaule, *in* Middleſex; *and the Wife of* Robert Gomerſall, *Citizen and Ironmonger of* London. *Who departed this Life the* 2d *day of* September, 1586. *and left behinde her one Sonne and one Daughter.*

M. S.

A handſome Monument at the upper end of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Thomas Allen, *of* London, *Gent. who died the* 22d *of* October, 1630. *Divers of whoſe Anceſtors have been interred in this Church.*

R.

*No Epitaph need make the juſt Man fam'd,*
*The Good are prais'd, when they are only nam'd.*

Chapter Houſe. *J. S.* Convocation.

On the North ſide of *Pauls* Churchyard, is a fair Houſe, called *The Chapter Houſe*, belonging to St. *Pauls*. And here the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* uſeth to ſit, to conſult about Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to frame Canons, for the better and more orderly Government and Peace of the Church. The Clergy whereof conſiſting of an Upper and Lower Houſe, are called by the King's Writ, whenſoever the Parliament ſits; and are prorogued and diſmiſſed by his Authority. Thus *Anno* 1718. after a Prorogation of this Synod, by Authority of the King's Writ and Licence, 'Full, free and lawful Power, was given to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the reſt of the Biſhops of the Province, or the greater number of them; and the reſt of the Clergy of this preſent Convocation, (that is the Lower Houſe) or the greater number of them, from time to time, during this preſent Parliament, to propoſe, confer, treat, debate, conſult, and agree of, and upon ſuch Canons, *&c.* as they ſhall think neceſſary, fit and convenient, for the Honour and Service of God, the Good and Quiet of the Church, and the Government thereof, as by Law eſtabliſhed. And farther, they are authorized, to ſet down in Writing, and exhibit to the King, all ſuch Canons and Things, ſo by them, from time to time, agreed upon. Provided always, that they be not contrary, nor tend to make any Alteration in the *Doctrine*, *Diſcipline*, or *Government* of the Church of *England*, as eſtabliſhed, by any Act of Parliament now in Force.]

The Words of the King's Writ.

## *The Pariſh of St.* ANNE, Black Friers.

The *Black Friers.*

On the South ſide of *Ludgate* Street, is the turning into the *Black Friers*. Which Order (ſometime) had their Houſe in *Old-borne*, where they remained for the ſpace of Fifty five Years. And then, in the Year 1276. *Gregory Rockſley*, Maior, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynards Caſtle*; and alſo the Tower of *Mountfichit*, to be deſtroyed: In place of which, the ſaid *Robert* builded the late new Church of the *Black Friers*, and placed them therein. King *Edward* I. and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors thereunto*. This was a large Church, and richly furniſhed with Ornaments; wherein divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings, have been holden. Namely, in the Year 1450. the 28th of *Henry* VI. a Parliament was begun at *Weſtminſter*, and adjourned to the *Black Friers* in *London*, and from thence to *Leiceſter*.

Maior and Barons of this City.

* Nay the reputed Founders.

In the Year 1522. the Emperor *Charles* V. was lodged there.

In the Year 1524. the 15th of *April*, a Parliament was begun at the *Black Friers*, wherein was demanded a Subſidy of 800000 *l.* to be raiſed of Goods and Lands, 4*s.* in every Pound; and in the end was granted 2 *s.* of the Pound, of their Goods and Lands, that were worth 20 Pounds, or might diſpend 20 Pound by the Year; and ſo upward, to be paid in two Years

This Parliament was adjourned to *Weſtminſter*, amongſt the black Monks, and ended in the King's Palace there, the 14th of *Auguſt*, at Nine of the Clock in the Night; and was therefore called the *Black Parliament*.

Parliament at the *Black Friers*, called the *Black Parliament*.

In the Year 1529. Cardinal *Campeius*, the Legate, with Cardinal *Woolſey*, ſate at the ſaid *Black Friers*; where, before them, as Legates and Judges, was brought in queſtion the King's Marriage with Queen *Katharine*, as to be unlawful; before whom the King and Queen were cited and ſummoned to appear, *&c.* whereof more at large in my *Annals* I have touched.

*Campeius* and *Wolſey*, Cardinals, ſit here.

The ſame Year, in the Month of *October*, began a Parliament in the *Black Friers*; in the which, Cardinal *Woolſey* was condemned in the *Premunire*.

This Houſe, valued at 104 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* was ſurrendered the 12th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

King *Edward* VI. in the 4th of his Reign, of his ſpecial Favour, granted to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Kt. the whole Houſe, Scite or Circuit, Compaſs and Precinct, of the late Friar Preachers within the City of *London*; and divers other Lands and Tenements in *London*. The Patent dated *March* the 12th; the yearly Value being reckoned at 19 *l.* But the Hall and the Scite of the Priors Lodgings, within the Precinct of *Black Friars*, was ſold in the 1ſt of King *Edward* VI. to Sir *Francis Brian*, Kt. being valued at 40 *s. per Ann.*

The Scite and Houſe of *Black Friers*, granted to *Cawarden*. Book of Sales. *J. S.*

In this Houſe of the *Friar Preachers* of *London*, the antient Kings of this Land had their Records and Charters kept, as well as at the Tower of *London*, and other Caſtles in *England*; as appears by this Patent following, of the 16th of *Edward* II.

The Records kept here.

*Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sal. Sciatis quod aſſignavimus dilectos Clericos noſtros* Rob. de Hoton, *&* Thomam de Sibthorp, *ad ſcrutand. arraiand. & recto ordine ponend. Chartas noſtras de* Pontefracto, Tutbury *&* Tonnebrug, [*i. e.* Tunbridge,] *exiſtentes; necnon illas quæ de novo venerunt, & ſunt in Cuſtodia Cuſtodis Turris n'ræ* London. *& etiam oia' illa* [*ſcripta*] *quæ ſunt in Domo Frum' Prædicatorum infra Civitat.* London. *In cujus Teſtimonium Rex apud* Aldewerck xxiiii Julii.

*Et mandatum eſt Cuſtodibus & Conſtabulariis Caſtrorum prædictor. ac Priori Ordinis Frum' Prædicator.* London. *quod ipſos* Robertum *&* Thomam *Caſtra Turrim & domum dictor' Frum' ex cauſa prædict. ingredi permittant.*

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, this *Black Friars* was much inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen, as before: For the ſpaciouſneſs of it, Parliaments often ſat there, and Noble Perſonages were there harboured.

Black Friers inhabited by Perſons of Quality.

In the Year 1586. the City and the Owners of *Black* and *White Friars* in *London*, had a great Conteſt. The Cauſe was tried before the Lords Chief Juſtices. The City claimed the Liberties of both theſe *Friers*, upon ſuch Ar-

A Conteſt with the City, about the Liberty of the *Friers*.

guments as theſe, which their Counſil urged. That the Precinct of the ſaid Friers were in *London*; and therefore claimed the like Liberty in them, as in the reſt of the City. And that divers Felons, for Felonies within the two Precincts, were in the Friers times Indicted, Arraigned and Tried in *London*. They claimed now to have from her Majeſty all Waifes, Strays, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Eſcheats, *&c.* the Execution of all Proceſſes, the Expulſion of all Foreigners; the Aſſize of Bread, Beer, Ale and Wine; the Wardmote Queſt, and ſuch other Juriſdictions as they had within the reſt of the City. But the Counſil againſt the City, anſwered theſe Allegations; and produced ſome other Proofs for the better Confirmation of the ſaid Liberties. They denied not the *Friers* to be in *London*, but they affirmed them to be not of *London*; no more than St. *Martins le Grand*, *Creechurch*, St. *Bartholomews*, &c.

An Abſtract of the Pretences on both Sides.

But to underſtand the Pretences on both Sides, as they were pleaded by the Counſil of each, take this authentick Abſtract, drawn by the Council, on the behalf of the Liberties of the *Friers*.

### *An* ABSTRACT *of the Matters ſhewed before the Lord Chief Juſtices, by the Counſel of the City; whereby they claim the Liberties of the* Black *and* White Friers. *With the Anſwer of our Counſel to their Allegations, and ſome other Proofs found ſince, for the better Confirmation of the ſaid Liberties.*

‘SOme Preſidents they ſhewed, that the Precincts of the ſaid *Black* and *White Friers* were in *London*; and therefore they claimed the like Liberties in them, as in the reſt of the City.

‘Wee denie not the *Friers* to be in *London*; but we do affirme they be not of *London*; no more than St. *Martins le Grand*, *Cree Church*, St. *Bartholomews*, St. *Ellens*, *Paul*'s Church-yard, where the Preaching Place ys, *Saliſburie Court*, the *Great Wardrobe*, Sir *Thomas Heneage*'s Houſe in *Bevis Marks*, and divers other Places in *London*. In all which Places, the Citizens of *London*, while the Houſes of Religion were in being, nor ſince, had not, nor uſed, any ſuch Liberties or Juriſdiction, as they do in the reſt of the Citie.

‘It was alſo ſhewed by ſome of their Precedents, that divers Felons, for Felonies within the ſaid two Precincts, were, in the Friers Time, Indyted, Arrayned, and Tryed in *London*.

‘It myght be, that they were apprehended in *London*, with the Things ſtolen abowte theim; (the contrarie whereof was not ſhewed) and then ought they to be Arraigned within the Citie. Beſides, the ſame Felons were Arreigned by the King's ſpecial Commiſſion, *Ad inquirendum*, &c. *tam infra Libertates, quàm extra, infra Civitat.* London. *& Com.* Middleſex. And ſo the Immunitie of the ſaid Precincts thereby not impeached.

‘The Citizens claim now to have from Her Majeſtie, all Waifes, Strayes, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Eſcheats, *&c.* The Execution of all Proceſſes, the Expulſion of all Foreiners, the Aſſize of Bread, Beere, Ale and Wyne, the Wardmote Queſt, and ſuch other Juriſdictions, as they have within the reſt of the Citie.

‘For theſe Matters there were no Precedents ſhewed, nor no ſufficient Proof made. Wherefore we are humbly to beſeech your Honours, that the Citizens of *London* may be enjoyned to ſhew auntient Precedents, to prove, that in the *Friers* Time they did execute the ſaid pretenzed Juriſdiction, for the Execution of Proceſſes; and had Waifes, Straies, Felons, Fugitives, and Out-lawed Mens Goods; and other Things claimed by them in generalitie. And that they may deliver unto your Honours, true Copies of the ſaid Precedents. And that the Learned Counſell of the ſaid Inhabitantes, may have a ſight of the Records and the ſaid Precedentes, with the Matters Precedent, and ſubſequent. Whereto they will aunſwer ſufficientlie in Writing, for preſervation of Her Majeſty's Title in, and to the Premiſſes; enjoyed by her Highneſs, and Her Majeſty's Progenitors, by the ſpace of Forty Years, and more, againſt the Citizens of *London*; by force of the Act of Parliament, made *An.* 31. *H.* VIII. Which gave to his Grace the ſame Precincts, in the ſame Plight, Manner and Forme, and as amplie and largelie, as the *Friers* enjoyed the ſame. Which then were exempt from the Juriſdiction of *London*. And being now inveſted in her Royal Majeſty, cannot be taken away without Graunt from her Self. But allowing their chief Objection, which hath not been proved, that the Precincts aforeſaid, were parcel of the Citie, before the Foundation of the ſame; yet after, and at the tyme of the ſtanding of the ſame Howſes, the ſaid Precincts were exempt Places, from the Juriſdictions of the Citizens. And moſt of the Tenants within the Precincts, were at that tyme inhabited by Foreigners, that kept open Shops in the ſame. And the ſaid Precincts were, and be ſtill nightelie ſhut with Gates from the Citie: So that the Watch of the City could not enter into the ſame. Which would not have been ſuffered, yf the Citizens of *London* had any ſuch Juriſdiction, as they now pretend. Her Majeſty may looſe 10000 *l.* in a Day, by Lands within the ſaid Precincts, which may eſcheat to her. Which yf the Citie will have, it is Reaſon the Citie ſhould give her Majeſty a good Fyne for it. Beſide, yf *London* ſhould at any tyme rebell, her Majeſty ſhould looſe two Places of Strength, to beſtow her Force in their own Boſome, to annoy theim: which now by Walls ys ſhut from theim; and ſhe hath, by keeping the Liberties. They pretend to wyn Favour to their Cawſe, that they ſeek the Liberties onelie for Reformation of Diſorders, where Gaine ys the Mark they ſhoot at.

‘But the *Black Friers*, for good Order of Government, may be a Lanthorne to al the Citie, as ſhall be plainlie proved. And is now inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen.

‘The Burthen ys great alreadie of the Government of the Citie, born by ſuch as for the moſt part are unlearned; as their late hard dealing with *Bedlam*, and many other Examples, may declare. And therefore we pray moſt humblie your Lordſhips, that they may not be further troubled with us. Submitting our ſelves moſt willinglie to be reformed and ordered by your Honours Diſcretion, as moſt upright Judges, free from Affection and Partialitie. And in reſpect, that when the Howſes were diſſolved, the Records of them were loſt and imbeſiled; which ‘ſhould give light to our Intereſt. If yt ſhall pleaſe your Honours to appoint ſome of your Counſell to ſee their Records, we dowbt not to fynd Matter out of their own Graunts, to preſerve our Title, and overthrow their injurious Claime.

‘1. *Robert Kilwerbie*, Cardinal, ſurrendered unto King *Edward* I. the Scite of *Baynards Caſtle* in *London*. Whereupon the ſaid *Edward*, did graunt the Graunt of the ſame to the *Friers Preachers*, to build the Church there, *&c.* and alſo graunted it *in liberam & puram Eleemoſynam*.

‘2. The *Black Friers* founded the 7th of *Edward* I.

‘3. *Thomas de Buſtings*, of *London*, ſurrendered unto King *Edward* I. a Meſſuage next to *Baynards Caſtle*; the which the ſaid King *Edward* graunted to the Prior, to the enlargeing of the ſaid *Baynards Caſtle*; to hold of the ſaid King *Edward* and his Heirs.

‘4. King *Edward* I. did graunt to the *Friers Preachers*, that they might bring their Conduit Water thorowe *Smythefield*, unto their Howſe at *Baynards Caſtle*.

‘5. King *Edward* I. did graunt unto the Prior, all the Tenements, *&c.* with Howſes theron built, that came unto him by the Surrendour of *Will. Dale*, to the enlarging of their Howſes.

‘6. King *Edward* I. did graunt unto the Prior, that he ſhould hold all the Tenements within the Precincts, bounding to the ſame, to him and to his Succeſſors.

‘7. King *Edward* II. did graunt unto the Prior, a Meſſuage, called *Okeborne*, in the Ward of *Baynards Caſtle*, to the enlarging of their Howſe; with a Confirmation of all the former Grants unto them. And further graunting unto the Prior and Covent, that they and their Succeſſors, ſhould be diſcharged of Tenths, Fifteenths, Subſidies, *Quota*'s, Tallages, or other Burthens whatſoever, graunted, or to be graunted to the Clergie, or Commons, *&c.*

‘8. An Exemplification of an Indenture made in *French*, between the Maior of *London*, and the Prior, in *Henry* III. his time.

‘9. The ſame incorporated by Parliament, in the 5th of *Henry* VI.

‘10. In 1484. *Jhon Alford*, of *the Black Friers*, was Executed for Felonie. Whoſe Goods the Sheriff of *London* would have had. But the Prior anſwered the ſame to the Lord of S. *Jones*, of whom the Scite was holden; and who did make the Bridge at the *Thames*.

‘11. In the 22d of *Hen.* VIII. ten Sergeants would have ſerved a Writ on ſix Prieſts in the *Black Friers*, and were reſiſted.

‘12. The Prior was by Law conſtrained to pave the Streets without the Wall, joyning to the Precinct. Whereupon a Cage being ſet up by the Citie, he pulled it down: Saying, *That ſince the Citie forced me to pave the Place, they ſhall ſet no Cage there, on his Ground.*

‘13. Sir *John Portynarie*, reported in his Life, that immediatlie after the Diſſolution, the Maior pretended a Title to the Liberties. But King *Henry* VIII. informed thereof, ſent to him to deſiſt from meddling with the Liberties: Saying, *He was as well hable to keep the Liberties, as the Friers were.* And ſo the Maior no further meddled; and Sir *John Portynarie* had the Keyes of the Gates delivered to him, and a Fee for keeping the ſame.

‘14. The Maior's Officers arreſted no Perſon within the Precinct, in the *Friers* Tyme.

‘15. The fowre Gates, encloſing the Precinct with Walls, were in the *Friers* Tyme, and ſithence, to this preſent, kept ſhut from the Citie by a Porter.

‘16. Malefactors found within the *Friers*, were examyned by Sir *Will. Kingſton*, and others of the Precinct, and not otherwiſe.

‘17. The Precinct never entred by the Citie, nor Watch there kept.

‘18. Rogues, and ſuch like, puniſhed in the Prior's Stocks, at his Commaundment.

‘19. The Precinct inhabited by Artificers not free, uſing their Arts without Controlment.

‘20. Carpenters, Maſons, *&c.* have been fetched out of the Countrie, and worked there without Impeachment.

‘21. The Inhabitants never charged with any Impoſition to the Citie.

‘22. If any be ſlaine there, the Coroner of the Verge inquiered the *Deodands*: Which the Lord of S. *Jhones* have.

‘23. In King *Edward* VI. his Tyme, five Citizens committing a Riott within the Verge, within the *Friers*; were Indicted before Sir *Nicolas Hare*, then Juſtice of the ſame. And the Maior then calling a Seſſions, to inquire thereof in the Citie, was by two ſeveral Letters from the Council, inhibited to deal therein, to the infringing of the King's Liberties. Whereupon he deſiſted.

‘24. In Queen *Maries* Tyme, the Maior ſought the Liberties by Act of Parliament; but was rejected upon Argument, and not brought to the Queſtion.

‘25. The Felons Goods, Waifes, Bloodſheds, Fynes, Forfeitures, Amerciaments, and Eſchets, are ſtill due to Her Majeſty. Which ſhe ſhould looſe, yf the Citie enjoy the Liberties.

‘26. All *Friers*, and other Spiritual Precincts, were privileged from temporal Juriſdiction through the Realm, by divers Statutes of this Realme.

‘27. All Caſtles, privileged: And the *Black Friers*, was the Scite of *Baynards Caſtle*.

‘28. Divers Statutes, confirming the Liberties of Religious Howſes, eſpeciallie in the 28 *Hen.* VIII. ca. 16.

‘29. All Liberties of ſuppreſſed Howſes, veſted in the King, by the Statutes of 31 *H.* VIII. ca. 13. *H.* VIII. ca. 20.

‘30. Larger Liberties then is now claimed, allowed in King *Edward* II. his Tyme, to *Robert Fitz-Waters*, for the *Black* and *White Friers*. Which was ſince the Liberties graunted to the City.

‘31. The *Black Friers* were of the Fee of S. *Jhones*; and thereby greatlie privileged.

An antient Record at large, of their Liberties, will follow afterwards.

An Order made for *Black Friers.* *An.* 1497. *Purchaſe* Maior.

But yet it is certain the Citizens ſtruggled long with *Black Friers*, moved by the many Inconveniences they ſuffered by the pretended Freedom of the Place. Injuring ſuch as had ſerved their times to Trades, by being underſold by theſe Tradeſmen that here inhabited, and injuring Buyers by ſelling bad Commodities; whereof there was no remedy, no City Searchers, whether the Commodities made and ſold here were good, being admitted within the Liberties of the *Friers*. Here alſo, oftentimes, Harbour was given to Felons; and Malefactors took ſhelter here. So that an Order was moved and begun, *Purchaſe* Maior, about the Year 1497. for remedy of this. And no good coming of it, the Commons in a Common

mon Council petitioned the Maior, Sir *John Percival*, the next Year, for incouraging the ſaid Order, and calling into queſtion ſuch as oppoſed it.

Which Petition ran in theſe Words:

Common Petition againſt *Black Friers.* Book of old Cuſt. *F.* 1. *b.*

*Alſo, for the Reformacyon of the Myſchef growyng to the Cyte, by going to* Fryars, *pleaſe that my Lord Mayr, Aldirmen, and Common Counſayle to provyde, that the Ordre moved and begonne before* M. Purchaſe, *late Mayr, and other of his Predeceſſours, may be put in effecte. That ſuch Perſones which were dyffyculte agaynſt the ſaid Ordere, be callyd afore my Lorde Mayr and Aldyrmen, to be reformed by theyr wyſe Exhortacyons; under ſuche Fourme, as ſuch obſtynate Perſones be not noted above al other, as Brokers and Deſtroyers of the Common Wele. And yf the ſayd Perſones wyl not be conformable in thys partye to leve the* Fryers, *that then yt may pleaſe my Lorde Mayr and Aldyrmen to cal a Common Counſayle; and by theyr Autorite, to appoynte certayne Perſones, with the Counſayle, to ſue to the the Kyngys Grace for a Dyſpenſacyon of the Act of Parlament, late made to the contrarye.*

*Black Friers* will not pay to the Muſters.

Among other Privileges *Black Friers*, and the other exempt Places claimed, one, among the reſt was, That they would not contribute to the Muſters, when the *Militia* was raiſed in the City; as it was in the Year 1585. Sir *Tho. Pulliſon*, Maior. Who was therefore fain to make a Complaint to the Court thereof: Praying, that by their Authority, *Black Friers*, and the other privileged Places, might alſo bear their Burthen in Muſters, as well as other Inhabitants of the City. Advertiſing the Lord Treaſurer, ‘That where the *Black Friers*, St. *Martins*, *White Friers*, and other exempt Places, were appointed to be contributory to this Charge, they refuſed to be taxed, and would not yield to pay any Thing; unleſs they had direction from the Lord Treaſurer, or other the Lords of Her Majeſty's Privy-Council, for the doing thereof. Wherefore, and for that the Service fell out to be of far greater Charge than was expected, he humbly beſought his Lordſhip's Order and Commandment to thoſe exempt Places, for Contribution.]

*Black Friers* one of the ſpacioueſt Churches. R.

The antient Church belonging to the *Black Friers, London*, was (before the diſſolution of Religious Houſes by King *Henry* VIII.) one of the moſt ſpacious and fair Churches in *London*. But the Friers being put out, the Church (together with other fair Buildings) was utterly demoliſhed. Therefore the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Black Friers, London*, fitted an upper Room, of fifty Foot in length, and thirty Foot in breadth, for a publick Place of Divine Worſhip. The Charges of purchaſing and fitting the ſaid Room for a Church, appeareth not in any Record that we can find.

Lands purchaſed of Sir *George Moore*, for the Church.

*Anno* 1597. when the Church was empty, and no Body in it, a great part of the Roof thereof fell down; whereupon, the then Inhabitants being about to repair their ſaid Church, obtained of Sir *George Moore*, Kt. ſo much Ground as inlarged their Church with an Ile on the Weſt, fifty Foot in length, and fifteen Foot in breadth. For which Ground, they built at their own Coſt, a fair Warehouſe under the ſaid Ile, for the uſe of Sir *Jerome Bows*, Kt. who then had the ſaid Ground in leaſe; and alſo gave him 133 *l.* The new building of their ſaid Church and Ile (beſide the foreſaid 133 *l.* given to Sir *Jerom Bows*) coſt 300 *l.* 18 *s.*

In *June*, 1607. the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Black Friers* paid 120 *l.* to Sir *George Moore*, for the Purchaſe of their Preachers Houſe, their Churchyard, their Church, and the Porch appertaining thereunto; together with the right of Patronage of, in, and to the ſaid Church.

*Anno* 1613. the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Black Friers*, purchaſed on the South of their Church, ſo much Houſing, as inlarged their Church aforeſaid Thirty ſix Foot in length, and Fifty four in breadth. The purchaſe whereof, together with the Vault for burying, and other Rooms under that part of the Church, and the new building of all, and making new Pews and Pulpit, coſt 1546 *l.* 6 *s.*

*Anno* 1632. the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Black Friers*, purchaſed the Rooms directly under the above mentioned upper Room converted to a Church; which ſaid under-Rooms, they purchaſed to repair the Foundation and Walls whereon the Church ſtood; which Walls were very much decayed. The Purchaſe whereof, and the Repair of Decays, coſt 500 *l.*

The Sum of all beſtowed upon *Black Friers* Church, ſince the Reformation of Religion in *England*, amounted to 2600 *l.* 4 *s.*]

## INTERRMENTS.

In the left part of the Quire.

There were buried in the antient Church, *Margaret* Queen of *Scots**.

* Daughter of the King of *Scots*. *M S.* F. 9. *In Off. Armor.*

*Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, tranſlated from their old Church by *Old Bourne*.

*Robert de Attabeto**, Earl of *Bellimon*.

* *Attrabato*; i. e. of *Artois*. F. 9.

Dame *Iſabel*, Wife to Sir *Roger Bygot*, Earl Marſhal.

*William* and Dame *Jane Huſe*, Children to Dame *Ellis*, Counteſs of *Arundel*. And by them lieth Dame *Ellis*, Daughter to the Earl *Warren*, and after Counteſs of *Arundel*.

Dame *Ide*, Wife to Sir *Walter* —— Daughter to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.

*Richard de Brewes.*

[By the Lady ——— lied Dame *Jone*, Daughter of *Thomas* ——— Wife of Sir *Guidon* Ferrers.

*M S.* F. 9. *J. S.*

And by the Right Hand of Sir *Guidon*, lieth Dame *Jone Huntingfeld.*

Sir *John Molins*, Kt.]

*Richard Strange*, Son to *Robert** *Strange*.

* *Roger.*

*Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Bartholomew Badleſmere*, Wife to Sir *William Bohan*, Earl of *Northampton*; *Marſh*; the Earls of *March* and *Hereford*, and *Elizabeth* Counteſs of *Arundel*.

At Dame *Elizabeth*'s Head, lieth Dame *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *John Carne*; firſt Wife to Sir *Gwide* (or *Guy*) *Brian*.

*Hugh Clare*, Kt. 1295. lieth by her Right Side.

The Heart of Q. *Helianor*, the Foundreſs.

The Heart of *Alfonce* her Son.

The Hearts of *John* and *Margaret*, Children to *William Valence*.

*John* Duke of *Cornwal* *J. S.* *Julius*, B. VII. 45.

Here alſo in the Church of *Black Friers*, was buried *John* of *Eltham*, Duke of *Cornwal*, Brother to King *Edward* III. Upon whoſe Tomb was hung up a Table of his Noble Pedegree; which is ſtill preſerved in the *Cotton* Library.

The Daughter of *Geffrey Lucie*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Peverells*.]

Sir *William Thorpe*, Juſtice.

The Lord *Liothe* of *Ireland*.

Dame *Maude*, Wife to Sir *Geffrey Say*, Daughter to the Earl of *Warwick*. [And with her *Edmund*, kyn to King —— ]

Dame *Sible*, Daughter to *William Patteſhulle*, Wife to *Roger Beauchampe*. And by her Sir *Richard*, or *Roger Beauchampe*.

Dame *Jane Boteler*.

Lord *Scrope. Upſal.*

Sir *Fanhope* Lord S. *Amand*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Lancaſter*.

*J. S.* *Richard* S. *Amand*, Lord S. *Amand*, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of the *Black Friers*, next *Ludgate*, *June* 12, 1508.]

Sir *Stephen Collington*, Kt.

King *James* of *Spain*.

Sir *William Peter*, Kt.

The Counteſs of *Huntington*.

Dutcheſs of *Exeter*.

Sir *John Cornwall*.

Lord *Fanhope* died at *Ampthill* in *Bedfordſhire*, and was buried here, 1443.

*Caveſton Talbot*, Eſq.

Sir *John Tiptofte*, Earl of *Worceſter*, beheaded, 1470.

And by him, in his Chappel, *James Turchet*, Lord *Audley*, beheaded 1497.

*William Paſton*, and *Anne*, Daughter to *Edmond Lancaſter*.

The Heart of Sir *Weſtye*.

The Heart of Dame *Margaret*, Counteſs of the *Tle*.

The Lord *Beaumont*.

Mr. *Geth*.

Sir *Edmond Cornewall*, Baron of *Burford*.

The Lady *Nevil*, wedded to the Lord *Dowglaſs**, Daughter to the Duke of *Exeter*. * *Dogelas.*

*Richard Scrope*, Eſq.

Dame *Katharine Vaux*.

*Alys* [ *Alice* ] *Cobham*.

* *Eleanor.* Sir *Thomas Browne*, and Dame *Elizabeth** his Wife.

Sir *George Browne*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

* *Pawel.* *Jane Powell**.

* *Swinford.* *Thomas Swinforth**.

* *Murſley.* *John Mawſley**, Eſq; 1432.

* *Dalebear.* *John de la Bere**, *Nicolas Carre*, *Geffrey Spring*, *William Clifford*, Eſquires.

Sir *Thomas Brandon*, Knight of the Garter, 1509.

Sir *Thomas Brandon*, Uncle to *Charles Brandon*. Sir *John Wyngfield*. *J. S.* This Noble Knight, by his laſt Will, dated *June* 11. 1509. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the *Friers Preachers*, *London*; as near unto the Sepulchre of Sir *John Wingfeld*, Kt. as might be. He was Uncle to the famous *Charles Brandon*, afterwards Duke of *Suffolk*; that married the Queen Dowager of *France*. To him, by his ſaid Will, he left 300 Marks of his Plate. He alſo gave to the *Friers Auſtins*, *London*, 60 *l.* for a perpetual Memory to be had of the Lord Marqueſs *Berkley*, and the Lady Marchioneſs late his Wife. And to the Lady *Jane Gylford*, Widow, he bequeathed his Place in *Southwark*; with his Leaſe which he had of the Lord Biſhop of *Winton.*]

*William Stalworth*, Merchant Taylor, 1518.

*William Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, nominate, but not created, the 3d of *Hen.* VIII. *&c.* To theſe I add,

Lady *Scrope*. Lord *Thomas Scrope*. Prerog. Off. *J. S.* *Elizabeth* Lady *Scrope*, of *Upſal* and *Marſham*, Widow. Who by her Will bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Black Friers*, *London*, beſide her Husband Lord *Thomas Scrope*, of *Upſal* and *Maſham*. By which Will, dated the 7th of *March*, the 5th of *Hen.* VIII. She appointed the Trentals to be ſung in the Church of *Black Friers*, for the Soul of the ſaid Lord her Husband, and *Alice* their Daughter; for Sir *Henry Wentworth*'s Soul, and for the Soul of her Lord her Father, *John* Marqueſs *Mountague*; and her Mother, the Lady *Iſabel* his Wife. She willed alſo, that a Stone ſhould be prepared with three Images, one of her Husband, another of her Self, and the third of their ſaid Daughter: And their Arms upon the ſaid Stone, and Scripture, making mention what they were; to the Value of 10 *l.* (If any pleaſe to hear more of this Ladies Will) She willed moreover a Tomb to be made over Sir *Henry Wentworth*, Kt. late her Husband, lying in *Newton* Abby, in *Lincolnſhire*, to the Value of 20 *l. Sterling*. And a Tomb likewiſe to be made over her Lord her Father, and her Lady Mother, lying buried in *Biſham* Abby in *Berkſhire*, to the Value of 20 *l.*

Sir *Thomas Par* ſeems alſo to be buried here, according to his Will dated *Novem.* 9. the 9th of *Henry* VIII. bequeathing his Body to lie in *Black Friers*, *London*, if he chanced to die within twenty Miles thereof. He willed, that all his Lands that deſcended to him, as Heir to Sir *William Par*, his Father, ſhould remain to *Maud* his Wife, for her Jointure. He willed his Daughters, *Katharine* and *Anne*, to have 800 *l.* between them; except they proved to be his Heirs, or his Son's Heirs; and then they ſhould not. But willed the ſaid Monies to be laid out for Copes and Veſtments, to be given to the Houſe of *Clervaux*, *&c.* and 100 *l.* to be beſtowed upon the Chauntry of *Kendal*. He willed his Son *William* to have his great Chain, worth 140 *l.* which the King's Grace gave him. He made *Maud* his Wife, and Dr. *Tunſtal*, Maſter of the Rolls, his Executors. This Will was proved in the Year 1517. This Man was Father to *Katharine Par*, King *Henry*'s laſt Wife. Sir *Tho. Par.*

Dame *Maud Par*, Widow to the abovenamed Sir *Thomas*, and Mother to Queen *Katharine*, by her Will bearing date *May* 20. the 21ſt of *Hen.* VIII. bequeathed her Body to be buried in this Church. In this Will ſhe mentioned her Son and Heir *William Par*; for whoſe Preferment, ſhe had indebted her ſelf, as ſhe ſaid, both to the King for his Marriage; and to the Earl of *Eſſex*, for the matching with the Lady *Bourcher*, Daughter and Heir apparent to the ſaid Earl. She mentioned alſo *Anne* her Daughter, and *Katharine Borough* her Daughter, and Sir *William Par* her Brother, and *Thomas Pickring*, Eſq; her Couſin, Steward of her Houſe. This Will was proved 1531. *Decemb.* 14.

*Rog. de Swillington*, Kt. willed (whoſe Will was proved 1417.) that the Friers Preachers at *Ludgate*, *London*, ſhould have 40 *l. pro anniverſariis diebus annuatim tenend.* of him the ſaid *Roger*, and *Joan* his Wife, for one time, when it happened, to pray for their Souls, and for *Rob. Swillington* his Father. And that two Nuns, Siſters of *Thomas de Swillington*, ſhould have 13 *s.* 4 *d.*]

Of later Times, theſe *MONUMENTS*.

A fair Monument at the South end of this Church, with this Inſcription.

P. M.

Johannis Bill, *Mercatoris Librarii, qui Nationibus ab exteris ſupellectilem literariam in hoc Regnum per pluſculos Annos Importavit.* R.

*Ut*

*Librorum Theſaurus,*

*Bibliothecarum Parens,*

*Academiarum Mercurius*

*Merito dici poſſit.*

*Typographi etiam Regi* Jacobo *&* Carolo *R R. Sereniſſimis, per Annos* xiii. *fidele in hoc opere miniſterium præſtantis. De Republica Librariâ*

*bene*

*benè, de ſuis optimè merentis. Non ſine luctu & Mœrore amicorum, Anno Ætatis ſuæ* LVI. *publicæ vero ſalutis* M.DC.XXX. *defuncti. Qui interim duas Uxores pudicas duxerat,* Annam *filiam* Tho. Montfort *Theologiæ Doctoris, quæ ſine liberis obiit, &* Janam, Henrici Francklin *filiam, quæ liberis quinque Familiam auxit.*

*Hoc Monumentum*
*Fidei & Amoris ergo*
Jana *Uxor Mœſtiſſima P.*

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

Sacred unto Memory:

Religion *to its primitive Sincerity reſtored,* Peace *thoroughly ſetled,* Coine *to the true Value refined,* Rebellion *at home extinguiſhed,* France *neere ruine by inteſtine Miſchiefes, relieved,* Netherland *ſupported,* Spaine's *Armada vanquiſhed,* Ireland, *with* Spaniards *expulſion, and* Traitors *Correction, quieted; both* Univerſities *Revenues, by a Law of Proviſion, exceedingly augmented; Finally, all* England *Enriched, and 45 Yeeres prudently Governed.*

ELIZABETH, *a Queen, a Conquereſs, Triumpher, the moſt devoted to Piety, the moſt happy, after 70 Years of her Life, quietly by Death departed.*

On the other ſide of the Monument.

For an eternal Memorial:

*Unto* ELIZABETH *Queen of* England, France, *and* Ireland, *Daughter of King* Henry VIII. *Grandchild to King* Henry VII. *Great Grandchild to King* Edward IV. *The Mother of this her Country, the Nurſe of Religion and Learning. For perfect Skill in very many Languages, for glorious Endowments, as well of Mind as Body, and for Regal Vertues, beyond her* Sex.

*She* { *began* } *her Reign* { Nov. 17. 1558.
{ *ended* } { Mar. 24. 1602.

*I have fought a good Fight,* &c.]

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church of *Black Friers* was burnt down, and built again. And there was a ſmall Toft of Ground, whereon the Parſonage Houſe formerly ſtood; which alſo is rebuilt; having been leaſed out for 25 *s. per Ann.* Ground Rent.

## CHARITIES.

Charities.

The Charities and Reliefs for the Poor, and Gift-Sermons belonging to this Pariſh, are as follow.

| *Donors.* | | *Gifts.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
| The Lady *Ramſey* gave an Houſe for the Poor. | | | |
| *John Bobhurſt*, Doctor of Phyſick, *An.* 1659. gave to the Poor, *per Ann.* - - - - - | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *Edward Corbet*, Cook in *Creed lane*, gave *per Ann.* | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *Stephen Scudamor*, payable by the Company of Vintners | 00 | 13 | 06 |
| Mrs. *Miller* gave an Houſe in *Paved Alley*, let out Ground Rent, *per Ann.* - - - - | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Nevet*, Citizen and Draper, gave for a Sermon on *Good-Friday* - - - - - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| And more to 20 poor People | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Nevit* gave, for a Sermon to be preached yearly, the *Wedneſday* before *Whitſunday* - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| And to 20 poor People - | 01 | 00 | 00 |

A Regiſter is kept of the Names of all the Benefactors.

A Charity School in *Black Friers.*

Some few Years ago, an antient worthy Citizen and Merchant, yet living, founded a Free-School in *Black Friers*, in Gratitude to that Place where he was born, and out of a compaſſionate Senſe of the Numbers of poor People inhabiting there; for Forty Boys, and Thirty Girls, to be taught to read and write; and the Girls ſome uſeful Work beſides: All to be clothed once a Year, and two of them to be put out Apprentices yearly. He likewiſe endowed the ſaid School with 150 *l.* a Year, of Fee-Farm, and other Ground Rents; with ſufficient Salaries for the Teachers. And confiding in the Integrity of the City Clergy, ordained the Members of *Sion* College, in *London*, to be Truſtees of his ſaid Charity School. And in this Foundation, there being divers of the Occupation of *Taylors* inhabiting in *Black Friers*, he hath appointed the Children of ſuch to have the preference in their Admiſſion there. This brief Account of the ſaid School, I had from the Gentleman's own Mouth, but ſuffered me by no means to reveal his Name.

Others antiently interred in this Church.

*Conan. Aske. Ro. Jngleton.* - - - - - *Croke*, Gent. *Waterton. John Kingsfield.*

Dame *Katharine* ———

Many more here interred. *M S.* F. o. *J. S.*

Beſides theſe, there were alſo many more here interred. As, Dame *Jane Ynglethorpe, Wil. Morin*, Eſq; *Tho. Wydvil*, Eſq; Sir *John Morton*, and Dame *Roſe* his Wife. *Margaret* Wife of *Lewis-fitz Lewis. Rodyngton. Morisbye. Tho. Weſenham* de Connyngton. *Ro. Grewort. Beaumont. Thomas Brampton.* Sir *Geffrey Crownwal* [*Cornwal.*] Lady *Burford. Edmund Eigbeſworth. Edmund Talbot. Cockſton. Offeman. Will. Laſinbye*, and *Agnes* his Wife. *Margaret* Wife of *Alain Roſe. William Somercotts*, Eſq. *Ra. Rothesford*, Eſq. *John Ryſe*, Eſq. *Robert Wellys*, Eſq. *Nic. Chever, Will. Windeſor, Rob. Lytton.* - - - - *Ryſhton, Brankole, John Terington, Thomas Swaſton,* — —— *Staunton, John Leynton, Righbye, Will. Toten, Will. Clyfford, Robert Poynter, Thomas Roger, Henry Aſhborne*, Eſquires.

The Image of St. *Eraſmus* in this Church.

In this Church was an Image of St. *Eraſmus*, before which one *Rich. Billeſden* thought it, perhaps, ſome Benefit to his Soul to be buried. In whoſe laſt Will, made *Febr.* 16. 1492. he willed to be buried in the Body of the Chirch of the *Freris Prechours* of *Lond.* before the Image of St. *Eraſmus*, that on the North ſide of the Chirch, as nigh unto the Wall there as may be, *&c.*
' That mine Executors provyde and ordeyne
' for a clenly Tombe of Marbil to be made and
' ſet in the Wal therein, - - - - - where my
' Body ſhal be buried - - - if it may be con-
' veniently ſuffered to be done by the Aſſent
' of the Priour of the ſaid Place, *&c.*

And *Thomas Aquinus.*

Here was alſo the Image of St. *Thomas Aquinus.* Before which, *Elizabeth Denton*, Widow, willed (her Will bearing date *April* 26. 1518.) to be buried. And ſhe bequeathed (for this Privilege) to the Prior 20 *s.* to the Sub-prior 10 *s.* to Frier *Simond* 20 *s.* to Frier *De la Hay*, 10 *s.* to every other Frier of the ſaid Place, that is a Prieſt, and ſhall be within the ſaid Place at the time of my burying, 2 *s.* To every of the Novices of the ſame Place 12 *d.* To the intent that the ſame Prior, *&c.* ſhall pray for the Soul of my late Husband, my Soul, and all Chriſten Souls.

Pariſh Church of St. *Anne* new builded in the *Black Friers.*

This Pariſh Church of St. *Anne*, within the Precinct of the *Black Friers*, was pulled down with the Friers Church, by Sir *Thomas Cardin*, alias *Carden*. But in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he being forced to find a Church to the Inhabitants, allowed them a lodging Chamber above a Stair; which ſince that time, to wit, in the Year 1597. fell down, (as was ſhewn before;) and was again (by collection thereof made) new builded and enlarged in the ſame Year; and was dedicated on the 11th of *December*.

*A. M.*

Here I thought good to inſert the Copy of an antient Record, concerning the Privileges and Liberties (in elder times) granted to the ſaid *Black Friers*; which happened to my Hands by friendly Information, and the Original thereof brought me, as here *Verbatim* it followeth.

## *Notes and Articles for maintenance of the antient Liberties and Privileges of the late diſſolved* Black Friers, *near* Ludgate, *in* London.

*John Alforde* executed at *Tyburne.*

‘ 1. FIrſt, It appeareth, that on the 25th Day of *Novem.* 1484. *John Alforde*, Shoemaker, dwelling within the *Black Friers* in *London*, was apprehended and put to death at *Tyborn*, for Felony; *Thomas Newland*, alias *Norland*, and *William Martin*, then being Sheriffs of *London*; who ſought to have had the Goods of the ſaid Felon. But the Prior of the ſaid *Black Friers* withſtood them, and poſſeſſed the ſame Goods to the uſe of the Lord of St. *Johns*, of whom the ſame *Friers* was then holden.

The Bridge at the *Black Friers.*

‘ 2. *Item*, The Lord of St. *Johns* hath uſually made the Bridge at the *Thames*, adjoining to the ſaid *Friers*, and not the City of *London*, &c.

Incorporating of the Prior and Covent.

‘ 3. *Item*, the Prior and Covent were incorporated by Act of Parliament, in the Time of King *Henry* VI. whereby they might preſcribe, and did always uſe and keep the Liberty inviolately, and cleerly exempted from the Citizens.

No Arreſt within the *Friers* Precinct.

‘ 4. *Item*, The Precinct hath always been of ſuch Liberties, as that no Man hath been Arreſted within the ſame, by any of the Sheriffs Officers. And if at any time, any Officer of the City hath taken upon him to execute within the four Gates, he was reſcued by the Friers and Inhabitants of Antiquity.

Forreigners traded in the Precinct freely.

‘ 5. *Item*, At all times there hath dwelt within the Precinct, divers and many Perſons, not free; and yet they have uſed their Occupations there, without controlment of the City and Citizens.

Craftſmen come out of the Countries.

‘ 6. *Item*, always at ſundry times (of long continuance) divers and many Carpenters, Maſons, and ſuch like, have been ſent out of the Country, and have wrought within the Precinct aforeſaid: Which is not ſufferable within the Liberties of the City, by their own Cuſtoms and Ordinances.

The inquiry after the Death of any one ſlain, by the Coroner of the Verge.

‘ 7. *Item*, Upon the view of any Perſon ſlain, the Coroner of the Verge did always make enquiry thereof. And the *Deodand* is due to the Lord of St. *Johns*, and not to the City. But now to the Queen's Highneſs due by Law, Equity, and good Conſcience; whoſe Right and lawful Title, the Owners and Inhabitants of the ſaid exempted Place and Precinct, do ſeek with their Bodies and Goods to defend and maintain, againſt all pretended Title and Claim of the Citizens. Notwithſtanding divers of the ſaid Precinct and Liberty, have been greatly vexed and troubled with often Impriſonments within the *Compters* of the City.

Freedom from watching, warding, *&c.*

‘ 8. *Item*, The Inhabitants within the ſaid Precinct, were never charged to watch or ward, or to be within the compaſs of any Impoſition; ſuch as the Citizens are uſed and accuſtomed unto by their Laws.

A Riot committed in the *Black Friers.*

‘ 9. *Item*, In the Time of King *Edward* VI. Sir *Andrew Jude* then being Maior, there was a Riot committed in the *Black Friers*, in the Houſe of one Maſter *Lucas*; by one *Crouchman* of the City, and other Perſons with him. The force whereof was ſoon overſwayed by Sir *Thomas Saunders*, and Sir *Henry Jerningham*, Knights, Mr. *William Moore*, Eſq; with other Gentlemen inhabiting in the ſaid *Friers*, and the Parties by purſuit, were twice Indighted in the *Marſhalſea* Court holden in *Southwark*. Sir *Nicolas Hare* then being Steward, and ſitting at the doing thereof. After which time, the ſaid *Crouchman* (with other Confederates with him) ſought to indight the ſaid Gentleman, by an eſpecial Seſſions in the ſaid City. For ſtay whereof, the Lords of the King's Privy Council, underſtanding the lewd Practices of the ſaid *Crouchman*, and others, and that the Lord Maior had nothing to do within the Precinct; wrote their Letters unto the ſaid Sir *Andrew Jude*, then Maior, willing him not to diſturb the ſaid Gentleman for the ſaid Fact, to the infringing of the Liberties of the ſaid *Friers*. The ſaid Sir *Thomas Saunders*, and Maſter *William Moore*, being Bearers of the ſaid Letters to the ſaid Lord Maior. Who upon deliberation, made Anſwer to the ſaid Bearers by Word of Mouth, *That foraſmuch as there was a Complaint made to him, of a Riot committed within the City, he muſt needs, (within one Month after) inquire by Seſſions of the ſame; which*, he ſaid, *could not be prejudicial to them, being out of the Juriſdiction of the City: For that the ſame ſhould be* Non coram Judice, *and yet they diſcharged of the peril of the Statute.* And ſo they proceeded with the ſaid Letters. Whereupon, the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, and Maſter *William Moore*, making report of their Succeſs with the Maior, to the Lords of the Council; they wrote eftſoones other Letters to the ſaid Maior, but of ſuch force touching the Premiſſes, which were alſo carried by the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, and Mr. *Moore*. Whereupon, the ſaid Maior ſtayed from any further proceeding therein, or any other, *&c.*

Letters from the Council to the Lord Maior.

A Bill put into the Parliament Houſe.

‘ 10. *Item*, In Queen *Mary* her Time, the Counſel of the City put a Bill into the Parliament Houſe, ſeeking by the ſame to have the Liberties of the ſaid *Friers*: Which Bill, with all their Surmiſes, were ſo utterly rejected, that their Bill never came to the Queſtion; but was ſo ſuppreſſed, by Argument openly in the ſame Houſe.

*Cawarden's* Letters Patents.

‘ 11. *Item*, The Liberties granted to Maſter *Cawarden*, by Letters Patents of K. *Edw.* VI. the Goods of Felons therein not granted, and ſo due to the Queen's Majeſty. Whoſe Right and Title the City hath not had, nor can be ſuffered to enjoy, according to their ſeeking; by the only reſiſtance of the ſaid Owners and Inhabitants within the Liberty and Precinct, clearly exempted from the City, by Metes and Bounds on every ſide.

‘ 12. *Item*,

Walls and Gates belonging to the Precinct.

‘ 12. *Item*, The ſaid Precinct hath always been ſhut up and kept by Walls and Gates. So as there was no egreſſe that way, but by licence of the Porters, who were maintained and placed by the Owners of the ſaid *Friers*, and Liberties of the ſame; by eſpecial and general Words, granted by Letters Patents under the great Seal of *England*; to divers Owners and Freeholders there of the Queen's Majeſty. And in eſpecial, above all other, to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Kt. deceaſed, in his Letters Patents dated the 12th day of *May*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* VI. in as large, ample and full manner, and with as many pithy and effectual Words, as ever was read or ſeen in any Patent, made for grant of Liberties of any Place exempted, as by the ſame Patent more largely appeareth. The true Copy whereof is annexed to theſe Articles, by the delivery of Maſter *Moore*, true Owner of the moſt part of the ſaid Liberties.

The Curate of St. *Peters* in *Cornhil*, his Affirmation.

‘ 13. *Item*, That *James Norrice*, Curate of St. *Peters* in *Cornhill*, being ſometime one of the Friers, and Brethren of the *Black Friers* aforeſaid, near *Ludgate*, in *London*, ſaith and affirmeth, That one *Robert Struddell*, late Prior of the ſaid *Friers*, was by order of Law, conſtrained to pave the high Street adjoining round about the Channel Walls, from the *Flower de Lize*, towards the Hill at *Creed lane* end. And a Cage at that time ſtanding on that ſide the Street, adjoining to the foreſaid Wall, within the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*; which Cage was plucked down by the ſaid Prior, and not ſince ſet up again; the Prior aforeſaid ſaying: *Seeing they of the City cauſe me to pave all this ſide of the Street next my Wall; they ſhall have no Cage of others ſtanding on my Ground, againſt mine own Wall.* And ſo the City never builded Cage on that ſide after.

The Liberties of the Precinct in the Prior's Days.

‘ 14. *Item*, Moreover, the ſaid Maſter *Norrice* ſaith, That the Liberties of the *Black Friers* in the ſaid Prior's Days, were ſuch, that the Lord Maior of the City of *London*, nor the Sheriffs, did Arreſt any Man within the ſaid Liberty for any Thing, as free, as he well remembreth, in all his time.

Four Gates belonging to the *Friers* and Porters.

‘ 15. *Item*, He remembreth, that four Gates were ſhut in, during the Friers time, by the Commandment of the Prior. And one Father *Seagar* being then Porter, appointed by the ſaid late Prior, *Robert Struddell*, with others after him, at the appointment of other Priors then ſucceeding. And not by the Maior of *London*, nor any other.

## *The Saying of* Thomas Ulverſton, *alias* Wolverſton, *of* Garlick Hithe, *Officer to the Vintners of* London, *and ſometime a Frier of the* Black Friers. *Taken before me* Sir Thomas Saunders, *Kt. the* 30*th day of* May, Anno Domini 1562:

Of other Mens Doors into the *Black Friers*.

‘ 16. I*Tem*, He ſaith, he hath heard ſay many times among the Friers and others, that Maſter *Peacocke* of *London*, and his Predeceſſors, had never Door into the *Black Friars* out of his Houſe; but by Fine and Agreement made for the ſame, long before his time of remembrance.

How the Porters of the *Friers* kept their four Gates.

‘ 17. *Item*, He ſaith, That the Porters of the Friers always kept their four Gates, time out of mind, by the appointment of the Prior and Covent, cleer exempted from the City. And when the Porters perceived any ſuſpected Perſons or Malefactors, within the limits of the *Friers*; they declared it to the Prior, who forthwith commanded them to take the Aid of the honeſt Inhabitants within the *Friers*, to make ſearch and watch for the apprehenſion of ſuch lewd Perſons. Which ſo found, were always examined by Sir *William Kingſton*, Kt. and other good Men there inhabiting within the *Friers*, at the Porter's deſire, and not otherwiſe.

No ſearch or watch within the Precinct, *&c.*

‘ 18. *Item*, He never heard, nor did know in all his time, any ſearch or watch to be made within the Precinct of the *Friers*, by any Watchman or Conſtable of the City; who could never come within any of the Friers Gates, but by the Porter's licence of the ſame *Friers*.

Paving the Street by the Prior and Covent.

‘ 19. *Item*, He ſaith, That the Prior and Covent did once pave the Streets (by his time) from the Friers Turngate, unto the *Flower de Liz*, along by the Wall, to the Channel of the ſame Street. But as for pulling down of any Cage, he doth not well remember.

For puniſhing diſordered Perſons.

‘ 20. *Item*, He ſaith, If any Vagabond, or any Drunkard, or miſordered Perſon, were taken culpable within the Precinct of the *Friers*, they were always puniſhed in the *Friers* Stocks againſt the Church Door, by the Prior's Commandment; and not by the Lord Maior's, or Sheriffs of *London*.

Againſt claiming the Liberties of *Black Friers*.

‘ 21. *Item*, Sir *John Portenary*, Kt. inhabiting within the late *Black Friers*, near *Ludgate* in *London*, about Thirty Years paſt, doth well remember, that after the Suppreſſion of the ſaid *Black Friers*, the Lord Maior of *London* would have entred into the ſaid *Black Friers*, and claimed the Liberties of the ſame. For the which, the Lord *Cobham*, the Lord *Zanche*, Sir *Thomas Cheiney*, Sir *William Kingſton*, Sir *Francis Brian*, Knights, with many other Worſhipful Gentlemen, then being Inhabitants within the Liberties and Precinct of the ſaid late *Black Friers*, denied the Lord Maior and Citizens entrance; and would not permit nor ſuffer them, or any of them, to enter within the ſame. And ſhortly after, Sir *Francis Brian*, and Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, moved the King's Majeſty, then being King *Henry* VIII. how the ſaid Maior and Citizens would have entred into the ſaid *Friers*. And then the King's Majeſty ſaid unto them theſe Words following. *Are not We as able to keep our Privileges and Liberties, as the Friers did keep their Privileges always before time, free from the City?* Whereupon, they all (by one Conſent and Agreement) ſent the ſaid Lord Maior Word of the King's Majeſty's Anſwer and Pleaſure therein. Whereupon the Lord Maior and Aldermen were ſatisfied, and would no further proceed upon the King's Right and Title of Liberties; as then they promiſed and affirmed by the Mouth of the Recorder, being ſent by the Maior to the Worſhipful of the ſaid *Friers*. And the ſaid Sir *John Portenary* further ſaith, That after the ſaid *Friers* were ſuppreſt, the Lord *Cromwell*, Vicar General, cauſed to be delivered unto the ſaid Sir *John Portenary*, the Keys of all the ſaid *Friers*, ſafely to keep them from the ſaid City; and to provide, that all within the ſaid Liberty, ſhould be in Safety and Safeguard. The which Keys were afterward delivered by the ſaid Sir *John Portenary*, to the Hands of Dr. *Layton*, and Dr. *Wendie*, they being Viſitors there. For the which, the ſaid Sir *John Portenary* had a certain Reward paid unto him by the Lord *North*, then being Chancellour of the *Augmentation Court*. All which Matter, the ſaid Sir *John Portenary* will depoſe to

‘ be

to be moſt certain and true, as he will anſwer at the dreadful Day of Judgment upon his Soul.

*Two Aldermen enter into the Liberties of the Black Friers.*

'22. Be it in remembrance perpetual, for infallible Truth, that one *Alexander Avenon*, being Sheriff of *London*, and one other, being Alderman of the Ward of *Faringdon infra*, came and entred very ſtoutly into the Liberty of the *Black Friers* near *Ludgate*, the 15th day of *May*, 1562. to carry away all the Hoſiers and Taylors, to come to the *Guild-Hall* in *London*, according to the Queen's new Proclamation. Which Hoſiers and Taylors denied to go with the ſaid Sheriff, affirming and ſaying, That they had put in Bonds (before their coming) to the Lord *Cobham*, and to Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Kt. two of the Queen's Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid Liberty (being within the Verge, and exempted from the City of *London*) according to the Queen's Proclamation. And thereupon, one *John Bradford*, being Conſtable of the ſame exempted Place, and within the Liberty of the ſaid Queen's Verge, cauſed the four Porters of the ſaid *Friers* to ſhut all the Gates; which being perceived by the ſaid Sheriff and Alderman, the ſaid Sheriff commanded the Gates to be opened; whereunto the ſaid Conſtable of the *Friers* ſaid, *That they ſhould not be opened, before the Juſtices Pleaſure of the* Friers *were known.* And then the Sheriff of *London* ſaid, *That he was of greater Authority than the Juſtices were.* The Conſtable affirming him ſo to be within the City of *London*, but not within the Precinct of the Liberty of the *Black Friers*. For the Conſtable ſaid, that he had greater Power and Authority there than the Sheriff had. Which being heard, and ſcant well digeſted by them; fearing further Inconvenience to ariſe thereupon (as by ſudden changing of their grieved Countenance was plainly declared) the ſaid Sheriff and Alderman (with gentle Language) deſired the Conſtable to open the Gates quietly, and ſuffer them to paſs thence. Which he did at their gentle Requeſt and Intreaty. And ſo they departed out of the Liberty of the *Black Friers*, by the Porters Commandment, and gave to the Porters for opening the Gates, Money.

*What enſued upon this Buſineſs in the Black Friers.*

'People of St. *Martins*, as well Strangers as others, (in the open high Street) marvelling and wondring at the ſaid Sheriff's and Alderman's incloſure within the ſaid *Friers* Gates: On the Morrow after, being the 16th day of *May*, 1562. one *Hardford* being Conſtable of St. *Martin's* Pariſh within *Ludgate*, in the high Street there, took one [*Gilbert*] *Trethern*, a Hoſier and Taylor, dwelling in the ſaid *Friers*, and carried him to the Lord Maior of *London*. Who by and by (without delay, or any further Speech) commanded the ſaid *Gilbert* to the Counter in *London*. Whereupon, the ſaid Sir *Thomas Saunders*, as one of the Juſtices of the ſaid Liberty, went to the Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Steward to the Queen's moſt Honourable Houſhold, declaring the whole Circumſtance of the ſaid Sheriff and Alderman's enterprize. And obtained a Token to the Lord Maior, no further to enter the ſaid Liberty within the Verge; until by Law, or the Privy Councils Judgment, the Queſtion moved were determined, concerning the infringing of the ſaid antient Liberty. All this was ſpoken in the preſence of *Peter Baugh*, *Lewes Rawbone*, and divers other Strangers. In witneſs and probation whereof, the ſaid Sir *Thomas* hath ſubſcribed his Name, with divers others hereunder written, which were preſent.

*A further Teſtimony concerning one Robert Flower, Taylor and Hoſier in the ſame Precinct of Black Friers.*

'23. Be it had in perpetual memory, for a continual perfect declaration of the Truth, whereunto all Matters of Variance and Controverſy ſhould be referred and advanced; and not the Sparks of Truth to be hidden (as a Candle bearing perfect light, under a Buſhel) and ſo waſhed away in the flowing Waters of unmindful Oblivion; which (amongſt all good Chriſtian Men) is at all Times, and in all Ages, to be rejected, and not to be imbraced; but rather to be buried in the bottom of the Earth, never to riſe again.

'In conſideration whereof, by theſe Preſents, it is for an infallible Truth, to be holden with all Men, which ſhall hear or ſee this preſent Writing, That *Robert Flower*, Taylor and Hoſier, dwelling within the Precinct and Liberties of the late *Black Friers*, near *Ludgate* in *London*; was by Commandment of the whole Bench of Aldermen, committed into one of the *Compters* of *London*, the 20th day of *May*, 1582. For that the ſame *Robert Flower* refuſed to be bound (according to Order taken) from the making of monſtrous great Hoſen, according to the Queen's Proclamation in that behalf. Becauſe the ſaid *Robert Flower* had (amongſt other Perſons) put in Bonds before the Honourable Warden of the five Ports, and Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Kt. Juſtices within the Liberty of the Queen's Verge. After which revealed and known to the Honourable Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Steward of the Queens moſt Honourable Houſhold; who cauſed the Knight Marſhal to go to the ſaid Lord Maior, requiring the deliverance of the ſaid Priſoner. The Lord Maior (being ſickly) made anſwer, that he knew nothing thereof; but deſired him to ſpeak with Mr. Recorder. Who made Anſwer, that the ſaid Impriſonment was done by the whole Bench of Aldermen, and he (as one particular Perſon) could not deliver the Priſoner until the next Court Day, which could not be till two Days after; to the great Charges and Hindrance of the ſaid Priſoner.

'Whereupon the Lord Steward ſent for Maſter *Cholmeley*, he being then Recorder of *London*, and commanded him to deliver the Priſoner; or elſe he would impriſon the Maior of *London*, and the ſaid Recorder, and the fatteſt Alderman in the City, which he could get within the Verge. And declared, that the Queen's Liberties and Franchiſes ſhould not be overcome by the Lord Maior and Bench of Aldermen, ſo long as he was Officer; with many other Words againſt the Citizens, which were too long to write. Adding further, that the Maior did not meddle with St. *Martins*, being within the City, and a parcel of *Weſtminſter* Deanery: Much leſs ſhould he meddle with the ſaid Liberty of the *Friers*, bounded out by Walls and Gates from the City; being in the County of *Middleſex*, and not within the City. And ſo commanded the Recorder to ſend home the Priſoner into the Liberty preſently; which was ſo done accordingly. Promiſing, that if the Lord Maior could declare or ſhew any good Title, whereby to break the Liberty, the Queen's learned Counſel ſhould anſwer him and them therein. And then the Recorder ſaid, he never heard before that time, that the Lord Steward did claim the Precinct of the ſaid *Black Friers*, to be within the Liberty of the Queen's Verge. Out of which Juriſdiction the City

‘ of *London* is exempted by the Statute of 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 2. Under Colour of which Statute, the Maior would bring the ſaid *Friers* to be in *London*; which in all the Friers Time was freely exempted.

‘ All the which Matter was debated in the preſence of Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Kt. Maſter *Robert Hopton*, one of the Knight Marſhals, and Mr. *Bromeley*, under Steward of the *Marſhalſea*, the Day and Year above written.

A Man ſlain in the Liberty of the *Black Friers.*

‘ 24. *Item*, That in Queen *Mary*'s Time, or King *Edward*'s Time, her Brother, there was a Man ſlain within the ſaid Precinct of the *Black Friers*. And the Goods of him that was ſuppoſed to do the Deed, were ſtayed within the ſaid *Friers*, and an Inventory taken by the next Juſtice of Peace within the Verge, *Roger Cholmeley*, Kt. by the Commandment of Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Kt. And afterward one Maſter *Garrard*, and the Recorder of *London*, came unto the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cheyney*'s Houſe, within the ſame Precinct, and would have made an Inventory of the Goods of the Party Offender aforeſaid, now deceaſed. But the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cheyney* would not permit nor ſuffer them ſo to do; for that he had made Stay of the ſame Goods for the Queen before, if it were lawfully found that the ſaid Party had ſlain the Man dead. Which afterward was otherwiſe found by a Queſt of Twelve Men, ſitting *ſuper viſum corporis* of the Dead, by the Coroner of the Verge, within the ſaid Liberty; where the Maior of *London* and Bench of Aldermen have not to do, nor intermit with the Inhabitants thereof. Becauſe the whole Friers Liberties, and Franchiſes of the ſame, were freely given unto King *Henry* VIII. by Act of Parliament. Whereby the Lord Maior of *London*, and Bench of Aldermen, are clearly barred and ſecluded from the Friers Liberties, and the Inhabitants thereof franchiſed, and clean exempted from all the Citizens, and their Impoſitions or other Taxations.

Add to the reſt, this Teſtimony following.

### The true *Copy* of the Vicar of *Bromley*'s LETTER, in *Kent*, ſent to Maſter *Thomas Walſingham* of *Scadborough* in the ſaid County, Eſq. Who ſent the ſame Letter to Sir *Tho. Saunders*, Kt. he being alſo one of the Queen's Juſtices of the Peace in the ſaid County; to examine the ſeveral Particulars therein, concerning the Liberties of the ſaid *Friers*, *&c.*

This Vicar of *Bromley* dwelt formerly in the *Black Friers.*

*RIght Worſhipful, you ſhall underſtand that I have received your kind Letter; according whereunto, theſe are to ſatisfy your Mind, that I was dwelling in the* Black Friers *four or five Years; and came thither from* Oxford, *where I had been a Student of Divinity. I was alſo Curate of the Pariſh within the* Black Friers, *called* St. Agnes. *We had within us a Porter, who did ſhut all the Gates every Night; at Nine of the Clock in the Winter, and at Ten of the Clock in the Summer. No Sheriff, Bailiff, or Conſtable, nor yet the Maior of* London, *took Intereſt there at any time; nor foreign Porters had to do within our Privilege. And the Friers did pave both within the* Turn-gate *and without, unto* St. Andrew's *Church, down by the great Garden Wall. And without the* Turn-gate *there was a Cage, pulled down by my time, which was ſet up by the Lord Maior of* London. *The Inhabitants within the* Friers *never watched; neither the Conſtable of* St. Martin's *Pariſh warned any Watch there, neither came within the Gates after the Hour appointed, at any time. The Sheriffs of* London *had no Felons Goods there, neither did Arreſt any Perſon within the Precinct of the Houſe. As for Bakers and Brewers that belonged to the Houſe, they be dead.*

The ſame Man ſpoken of before.

*There is one* James Norrice, *Curate, alive; who was brought up in the Houſe, and dwelling at* St. Michaels *in* Cornhill, *he can give you further Inſtructions. Whether there be any more living, I know not.*

The Relation of a ſad Accident here.

### *The fatal* VESPER, *or diſmal* EVENSONG, *happening at the* Black Friers *on* Sunday *in the Afternoon, it being the 26th day of* October, 1623.

THere were upon that Day, being dedicated to the Service of God, aſſembled in the *Black Friers*, near the *French* Embaſſadors Houſe in Ordinary, above Three hundred Perſons of ſundry Nations; as *Engliſh*, *Scottiſh*, *Welſh*, and *Iriſh*, to hear a Sermon, and after that to celebrate Evenſong, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Romiſh* Church. He that was to ſupply that Exerciſe for the preſent, was Father *Drury*, a Jeſuit by Profeſſion, and by Birth a Gentleman; being extracted out of the Houſe of the *Norfolcian Druries*, and Son unto Dr. *Drury*, late Profeſſor of the Civil Law, and Practiſer thereof in the Court of the Arches here in *London*. He was by thoſe of the *Romiſh* Religion, reputed to be a Man of great Learning; as having ſtudied many Years beyond the Sea, with much approbation and allowance of his Superiors. And although he were oppoſite in point of Faith and Belief, unto the Religion now profeſſed in *England*, yet was he held by the generality of our Nation, both Proteſtants and Papiſts, who knew him, and could make a true eſtimate of his Vertues and Vices by the outward circumſtance and appearance of his Actions, to be a Man of a good moral Life, and of a plauſible and laudable Converſation. So that in reſpect of theſe Indowments, there could nothing have been deſired more by us of the Reformed Church, than that he had not been a Papiſt; but a Member of our Church, Religion, and Profeſſion. All the Day before, which was the laſt that ever his Eyes beheld, he was obſerved to be wondrous ſad and penſive, contrary unto his wonted Humour and Diſpoſition; he being a Man of a free, merry and affable Converſation; as though that ſome Spirit of Prediction had foretold him of that fatal Diſaſter which was at hand. Thus we read of *Cæſar*, that he was poſſeſſed with a ſtrange and unwonted Sadneſs that Morning when he entred into the Senate-houſe, where he was ſtabbed to Death by the Senators. And ſo was that Aſſaſſine *Caſſius* much perplexed and troubled in Mind, before that mortal and bloody Battle of *Pharſalia*. By means of which Affection, Father *Drury* finding an Indiſpoſition in himſelf, he would (if with his Reputation he could) have made a retraction of his Promiſe, and a demur of the intended Exerciſe. But being preſt on by divers of his Friends, who told him that the Audience was great, and their Expectation far greater; he did, then again reſolve to go forward with the Enterprize.

The Place wherein this Congregation was aſſembled, was not the *French* Embaſſador's Chappel, according as the firſt Report went currant; for that was reſerved for the Uſe of himſelf and his Family, to celebrate their Evenſong, after their own Manner and Cuſtom: But it was a Chamber near unto the Gate, ſome three Stories high; being ſome threeſcore Foot long, and twenty Foot broad, or thereabouts. The Walls were not made of Lome, compoſed of Laths and Rafters, and covered over with Clay and Lime, as ſome at firſt reported; but were of Brick and Stone, which are held by the Architects to be the ſtrongeſt and the ſureſt Building. But howſoever, a Gentlewoman of a Noble Houſe, and of a quick and judicious Spirit, who was then preſent, and had taken a curious view of the preſſing Multitude of the People, which was at length their own Oppreſſion, and of the unfitneſs and uncapacity of the Place beſide, told him, That ſhe thought it would prove an Action full of Danger, if he ſhould offer to preach in that Place reſpectively, in reſpect of the Premiſſes. But he, being led on by a divine and fatal Neceſſity, which blinds the Judgment of the wiſe Men of this World; told her, that he did mean as then to preach, and to go forward with the greateſt expedition he could, with his intended Sermon. For the accompliſhment of which Deſign, the Father Predicant being clad in thoſe Robes and Ornaments which are uſed by thoſe of his Order, being a *Jeſuit*, having a Surplice girt about his Middle with a Linnen Girdle, a red Cap, with a white one underneath, turned up about the brims of his Cap, and his other Accoutrements belonging, which the *Ignatian* Orders have impoſed upon them. And being placed in a Chair about the midſt of the Room, which Chair was raiſed up ſomething higher than the ordinary level of the Floor; he croſſing himſelf with the Sign of the Croſs, and having ended ſome private Prayers, accommodated himſelf to his Text, between three and four of the Clock in the Afternoon of the foreſaid *Sunday*. The Words of the Text were part of the Goſpel appointed for the preſent Day, according to the Order and Inſtruction of the Church of *Rome*, being their 5th of *November*; which Account is thought to be the trueſt by the *Roman* Catholicks, and begins ten Days before that of *England*. The Goſpel was written in the 18th Chapter of St. *Matthew*'s Goſpel, and delivered unto us by the holy Spirit in theſe Words. *Therefore is the Kingdom of Heaven likened unto a certain man that was a King, which would take account of his ſervants. And when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him which ought him ten thouſand Talents. But foraſmuch as he was not able to pay, his Lord commanded him to be ſold, and his wife and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made. The ſervant fell down and beſought him, ſaying: Sir, have patience with me and I will pay thee all. Then had the Lord pity of that ſervant, and looſed him, and forgave him the debt. So the ſame ſervant went out, and found one of his fellows which ought him an hundred pence: And he laid hands on him, and took him by the throat, ſaying; Pay that thou oweſt. And his fellow fell down and beſought him, ſaying: Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. And he would not, but he went out and caſt him into Priſon, till he ſhould pay the debt. So when his fellows went and ſaw what was done, they were very ſorry, and came and told their Maſter all that happened. Then his Lord called him and ſaid unto him: O! thou ungracious ſervant, I forgave thee all that debt thou deſiredſt me, ſhouldeſt not thou alſo have had compaſſion on thy fellow, even as I had pity on thee?* &c.

The Words which he inſiſted eſpecially upon, were theſe: * *O! thou ungracious ſervant, I forgave thee all the debt thou oughteſt me, ſhouldeſt not thou alſo have had compaſſion on thy fellow, even as I had pity on thee?* Upon which Subject diſcourſing with much vehemency, and implying out of it the infinite Mercy and Goodneſs of God; whereby he doth not only give us all that we have, but forgives us all our Treſpaſſes and Offences, be they never ſo deeply ſtained with the ſcarlet dye and tincture of our Guiltineſs. Which merciful Act of God is paraboliz'd unto us by a certain Man that was a King, who took account of his Servants; and after much intreaty and ſubmiſſion, forgave one ten thouſand Talents, which he ought him. And alſo dilating by way of blame and reprehenſion of the ungrateful and unrelenting Heart of Man, who doth not forgive Treſpaſſes as God doth forgive him. But out of his ſwelling and malignant Humour, writes Benefits in the Sand, and Injuries in Marble; which Uncharitableneſs of theirs is intimated in the Parable by the ungracious Servant, who would not forgive his Fellow a ſmall Debt, although his Maſter had forgiven him one of a far greater Value. Moreover, upon the Application of theſe Words, he did inveigh with much bitterneſs, as ſome give out, (but I know not how truly) againſt the Manners and Doctrin of the *Proteſtants*.

* Note that this Text was divided into three Parts; whereof the firſt treated of God's Mercy, the ſecond of Man's Ingratitude, the third of the Remedies which Man might uſe for the procuring of God's Mercy, and cure himſelf from this contagious Diſeaſe of his Ingratitude. Which firſt part only in part he handled.

But having proceeded thus far, loe! what a ſudden and unexpected Accident fell out. The Sermon inclining towards the midſt, and the Day declining towards an end, it being almoſt four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Multitude and Crowd of the Aſſembly, breaking down with their overbearing weight, the Beams and Side-timbers wherewith this Room was ſupported, they fell down into the next Chamber; the Floor whereof being broken down alſo with the deſcending weight of them, and the Ruins, they fell at laſt upon the loweſt Chamber of the Edifice; where ſome of them periſhed, ſome were hurted and maimed, other ſome were free from all hurt and danger, except of that which the preſent Fright and Terror did impoſe upon them; and thoſe were they eſpecially who fell not at all, but remained in one Angle or Corner of the Chamber, which was free from falling. Which Perſons being thought to be between twenty and thirty in number, as I heard by one who was one of them, perplexed and frighted thus as they were, by conſideration of that moſt fearful Danger whereinto they had ſeen their Fellows and Brethren to fall; who did lift up their Hands for help, and beat their Breaſts for life, whereof they then were Spectators; and being doubtful that they ſhould be Actors with them preſently in that Scene of Calamity, the Place being weak, tottering and unaſſured; for this Cauſe fear and neceſſity giving motion and ſtrength to their Arms, they opened with their Knives a Lome Wall, which parted that Room, and a Chamber belonging to the Embaſſador's Lodging. By which means, after much difficulty and labour, they got their paſſage, and live as yet to glorify God for their deliverance.

Preſently, upon the report of the fall and cry, divers Perſons of all Sorts reſorted unto the Place; ſome out of Charity to help thoſe that were thus diſtreſſed, for which cauſe they brought Spades, Pickaxes, and other Inſtruments fit for that purpoſe. Others out of a meer Curioſity came thither to ſee this wonderful event, and this Object ſo full of admiration. Where, after the Guards were ſet upon all the Advenues and Paſſages leading into the *Black Friers*, and from thence into the Embaſſador's Houſe, by the direction and command of Serjeant *Finch*, Recorder of the City; who was exceeding careful that my Lord Embaſſador, and his Servants, ſhould not ſuffer any detriment in their Goods or Perſons; being jealous in this point, of the King's, his own, and the City's Honour. And Matters being thus diſpoſed for the Safety and Aſſurance of the Strangers, after they had broken down a Wall, and opened ſome Doors, they fell to work upon the Ruins it ſelf, with all poſſible diligence and dexterity. Where at the opening of every Board, Plank, and piece of Timber, there were Objects which preſented themſelves full of Horror and Confuſion.

Here you might have ſeen a Man ſhaking of his Legs, and ſtriving for life. There you might have ſeen another putting forth his bloody Hands, and crying for help. Here you might have ſeen one, like ſome Spectre, thruſting out his Head out of the Grave. There you might have ſeen his Fellow half dead and half living, intomb'd in that Grave which he was not long to keep. Here you might have ſeen the Living thus preſſed, as they were mourning for the Dead; and the Dead ſenſeleſs, as they were imbracing of the Living. So that ſince the *Sicilian Veſpers*, there was never an Even-ſong more dolorous unto the *French*, nor more lamentable unto the *Scots* and *Engliſh*. The Count of *Tillier*, who was Embaſſador here in ordinary for the moſt Chriſtian King, which Place he hath executed with great Dignity and Authority for many Years together, to the general liking and applauſe of both Nations, although he was fortunate in this, that not one of his Retinue periſhed, was much agrieved at this unlucky Accident; with whom the *Spaniſh* Delegates did condole, as by mutual reference feeling that Grief, which fellow-feeling had made their own.

Moreover, it was reported by one who had good Intelligence in *Ely* Houſe, that *Don Carlos Colomo*'s Steward ſhould ſay, that his Maſter would not for a Million of Gold, this Accident ſhould have fallen out in his, or *Exeter* Houſe. A Report like enough to be believed of thoſe, who know how ſtrangely zealous this Nation is in their Religion; and how jealous they are of their own, their King's, and of their Country's Honour.

Neither were the Sorrows meaner amongſt the Naturals of this Kingdom, and the Inhabitants of the City of *London*. So that here ſome Men loſt their Wives, Women their Children, Children their Parents, Maſters their Servants, and one Friend lamented the loſs of another. So that *Rachel* was weeping for her Children, becauſe they were not. *Job* was lamenting for his Sons and Daughters, becauſe they were ſlain together by the downfal of an Houſe, whilſt they were eating of their laſt Banquet. Inſomuch that the Streets did eccho with their dolorous Moans, the Walls and Houſes did reſound with their Cries, and Lamentations. The ſubſequent Night was ſo full of Horror unto many, that it may be truly ſaid of it, as was ſaid of another diſmal Night in the like kind:

*Quis cladem illius noctis,*
*quis funera fando*
*Æxplicit? aut potis eſt*
*lachrymis æquare dolorem?*

When the Bodies were drawn forth of thoſe heaps of Earth and Timber, which taſk of Charity they were accompliſhing all that Night, and part of the next Day following, they were found to be Ninety five Perſons, or thereabout, of divers Conditions, beſides thoſe who were bruiſed, maimed or wounded. Amongſt whom were divers Perſons of Worth and Quality: As Father *Drurie*, who was the Preacher; Father *Redyate*, in whoſe Lodging this Calamity befel; the Lady *Webbe*, deſcended of the Family of the *Treſhams*; and Siſter unto my Lady *Morley*, and my Lady *Sturton*, and many more beſides of that weaker Sex, who then and there were aſſembled at their accuſtomed Devotions. Yet were there many who were in that unfortunate downfal, which eſcaped the Danger ſtrangely and wonderfully. Amongſt whom was Mrs *Lucy Penruddock*, extracted from a worthy and noble Family; who fell between the Lady *Webbe*, and her own Maid-Servant, both of which periſhed; yet ſhe was preſerved alive, by means of a Chair which fell hollow upon her, and ſheltered her from further danger. So was young Mrs. *Webbe*, Daughter to my Lady *Webbe*, who fell near unto her Mother; and *Elenor Sanders*, who was covered, with many others; whoſe Lives were ſaved within the Heaps of theſe Blood-guilty Ruins.

There was alſo a Miniſter, whoſe Name I cannot learn; and therefore, although he ſurvive this Misfortune, it muſt be buried as yet in ſilence; who being preſent at the Sermon, as being invited by ſome *Romiſh* Catholick to that Exerciſe, who alſo gave him the Conduct unto the Place, he fell with the reſt of the Multitude aſſembled there together; and being covered with the Rubbiſh, Boards, and other Timbers, which fell upon him from the higher Rooms; and preſt with the weight of divers Perſons beſides, whereof ſome were dead and ſome were living. Being in this Agony, which his preſent pain, and the fear of Death, in his own judgment even hanging over his Head, did impoſe (and that not without juſt cauſe) upon him; being, I ſay, thus diſtreſſed, and ſtriving under thoſe Heaps and Ruins for Life, the hope whereof, in reſpect of the premiſed impediments, had almoſt forſaken him; One of the *French* Embaſſador's Gentlemen, hearing the Noiſe and Report of this great and diſmal Fall, ſuddenly as he could, opened a Door, which gave entrance into that Chamber, upon the Floor whereof, the Heaps and Ruins, together with the oppreſſed Multitude, as then lay: Who perceiving light by the Door then opened, the Place before being covered over with darkneſs, he ſtrove with all the ſtrength and agility he could, which in him was not mean, he being a Man of a very ſtrong and able Body; and at laſt, after the loſs of his Cloak, and renting of his Cloaths, he recovered himſelf, without any further hurt. Which the Gentleman perceiving, came and demanded of him, whether or no he were hurt, or that he ſtood in need of any Thing that might do him Service, or procure him Comfort? But he being almoſt exanimated and aſtoniſhed, could not at firſt apprehend thoſe courteous Proffers which were tendred unto him by this Stranger, who preſently went and brought him into a Chamber; where after he had ſat a while, and refreſhed himſelf with Wine, which was brought unto him, and having thus recovered his Strength and Spirits, he returned to the foreſaid Place again; and uſed his beſt endeavours for the relieving of others from that Calamity, whereof but even now he was a Fellow-ſufferer. His Man who attended him, was recovered among the reſt, he being ſomething bruiſed and hurt in the Arm.

Moreover, there was a young Girl, about the Age of ten Years, as is ſuppoſed, (when this Miniſter, out of his charitable and commiſerating Diſpoſition, was labouring for the Safety and Preſervation of them, whoſe Neceſſities did then require it) came crying unto him, and ſaid, O my Mother! O my Siſter! which are down under the Timber and Rubbiſh. But he wiſht her to be patient for a time, and by God's Grace they ſhould get forth quickly. Upon which Speech, the Child replied preſently, that howſoever, this Accident would prove a great Scandal to their Religion. A Speech which is worth Admiration in all Men, as this Relator did truly admire; that a Child of ſo tender Years, wherein amongſt the moſt towardlieſt, there is ſcarce ability to diſcern between Good and Evil, ſhould next unto that Grief, which the danger of her Mother and Siſter did inflict upon her, lament for nothing more, than for the Scandal which their Cauſe was like to ſuffer by the Diſaſter.

It was reported alſo that many more were drawn out alive the next Morning. But I will not ſtand too much upon the juſtification of this Report, leſt I ſhould ſeem to be too credulous of thoſe Things which are contrary to the Rules of Reaſon and Nature.

The Day following, which was *Monday*, and the Eve of *Simon* and *Jude*, there was great Care had for viewing of the Place, and for burial of the Dead. For this Cauſe, the Recorder and Sheriffs, about One of the Clock in the Afternoon, met at the *French* Embaſſador's Houſe, having firſt ſhut up *Ludgate*, to prevent the throng and reſort of the People, which was exceeding great and turbulent in thoſe Places. And then having doubled their Guards upon every Port and Paſſage, and given expreſs Charge unto the Warders, upon pain of their Diſpleaſure and Puniſhment, that no Man ſhould enter in, without theirs, or the Coroner's Warrant, they fell at length to conſult about the Buſineſs; and after mature Conſideration, concluded, That this doleful Accident fell out, not by any indirect Practice or Conſpiracy (as was by ſome maliciouſly reported) but that thoſe Fourſcore and odd Perſons fell by means of their own weight, and the weakneſs of thoſe Timbers which did ſupport the Chamber.

The Juries Verdict.

The Jury having thus brought in their Verdict, they diſpoſed preſently for the burial of the Dead; ſome of whom were carried by their Friends to Churches, far remote, there to receive their due obſequies. Others were buried in the ſame Place, and thoſe were of the meaneſt Rank; whereof ſome Twenty, or thereabout, were laid in one Sepulchre, having a common Grave, as they had a common Death and Downfall.

Conjecture.

The Conjectures concerning this Event were divers: For ſome gave out, that it was the juſt Puniſhment and Vengeance of God inflicted upon them for their Idolatry. Moreover, there were divers doubting Spirits amongſt the *Roman Catholicks*, who thought that this was ſome Conſpiracy of the *Proteſtants*. But if the Building had been demoliſhed and overthrown by their indirect and treacherous Means, it muſt have been done either by blowing it up with Gunpowder, by ſapping away the Earth from the Foundation, by undermining it; or by cutting off, or taking away thoſe Supporters and Pillars upon which the Frame and Machine of the Building was grounded. All which were found to be falſe, upon moſt diligent ſearch and inquiry made in that behalf. But that which carried apparent appearance of Truth, and that which the Proteſtant and Papiſts did allow, who were of the more milder, temperate, and ſounder Judgment, was this: That this Diſaſter hapned not by means of any divine Miracle, or human Malice; but by the defect and weakneſs of the Place, into which ſuch a Multitude were crowded and aſſembled together; the Judgment of God concurring therewithal.

The Society of the *Jeſuits* did ſuffer much, in loſing the Perſons of Father *Drurie*, and Father *Redyate*. And divers Perſons of both Religions, but eſpecially the Prieſts, who are Men of as great Care and Vigilancy, but of a far greater Moderation, did tax and blame them, for that they brought their Flock into a Place of no greater Safety or Aſſurance; and beſides, becauſe their Conventicle and Meeting was ſo publick, there being divers Proteſtants aſſembled at it, ſome of whom were reported to have a ſhare in this Calamity; and the Times as yet not ſerving, the King's Pardon being not yet publiſhed, which was granted, as they ſay, to all the *Roman* Catholicks of theſe Kingdoms. But whatſoever thou be, Proteſtant or Papiſt, that doth ſee this mournful Object, *judge not, leſt thou be judged.* Neither think thou, that thoſe eighteen Men upon whom the Tower of *Siloam* fell, or thoſe Perſons whoſe Blood *Pilate* mingled with their Sacrifice, were more grievous Sinners than all the reſt of the Children of *Iſrael*; or that theſe who periſhed thus together, were more notorious Offenders than all the reſt of their Brethren and Religion. For aſſure thy ſelf, *that except thou repent, thou alſo ſhalt periſh.* And this Repentance of thine muſt not be *propter ſcandalum mundi*, *i.e.* for the ſcandal and offence of the World. For ſo did *Saul* repent, when out of a fooliſh and State-ſpoiling pity, he had ſpared *Agag*, the curſed Tyrant of *Amalecke*; and but of a fair, yet foul pretence, had ſpared the faireſt of the Cattle for Sacrifice: For being rebuked by the Prophet *Samuel*, he doth repent, and deſires him to honour him in the ſight of the Elders, and to turn unto him, and he would turn unto the Lord his God. Neither muſt it be *propter pœnam peccati*, *i.e.* for their puniſhment, that is due unto Sin. For ſo did *Ahab* repent, when he was reproved by *Elias* for killing of *Naboth*, and detaining of his Vineyard; *he rent his cloths, and girded himſelf in ſackcloth*, as the Text hath it. But after that the fright and terror of God's moſt terrible Sentence was worn out of his Mind, and the Cuſtom of Sin began to prevail again, he ſold himſelf to commit ſuch abominations, the like whereof were never committed in *Iſrael*. But our Repentance muſt be *propter reatum peccati*, *i.e.* for the guilt of Sin; as Sin is the breach of the Law, and a tranſgreſſion of God's Commandment. *Quæ ſic dolet commiſſa, ut non doleat committenda.* Which Repentance doth grieve for Sins committed, as though it meant to commit no more; and mourn for Offences paſt, as though it did mean to paſs over no more.

We muſt take Repentance as *Job* did, in Duſt and Aſhes. Being Duſt, we muſt take it in Duſt; and being Aſhes, we muſt take it in Aſhes. Our Tranſgreſſions in this Kingdom, and in this City, have been moſt grievous; therefore our Contrition ſhould be eminent and exemplar. Our Pride hath made us, with *Lucifer*, to *ſuperbire & ſuperire*, look over our ſelves, not into our ſelves; and to eſteem our ſelves like unto God, when we are ſcarce Men.

Neither is this Pride *ſimplex peccatum*, a ſingle and ſimple Sin, but it draws after it Exceſs and Riot, as it were with a Cart-rope: Unto which Luxury of ours, neither *Perſian* nor *Roman* were equal. After which follow Fornications and Adulteries, which are ſo frequent in this Place, that in vain may we ſpeak of the *Bordellas* of *Rome*, or the *Stews* of *Venice*, ſince the Suburbs of this ſinful City, are as bad as the *Suburraes* of *Rome* or *Venice*.

Moreover, our Drunkenneſs is ſuch, that although our Eyes look red, and our Hearts are as fat as Brawn with drinking of Wine, yet, we riſe up early to drink ſtrong Drink. Which when it hath inflamed our Blood and Spirits, we are ready, with *Lot*, to fall into all Pollution and Uncleanneſs.

And laſt of all, we are ſo uncharitable, ſo ſtony-hearted and cloſe-fiſted, that we may be fitly compared unto lumps of Clay, tempered with Blood; although we are Statues of Flint, without the Blood or Life of Charity.

For this Cauſe, repent, O *England*, repent, O *London*! repent Proteſtants, repent Papiſts, for your Tranſgreſſions and Offences! Repent, repent; for by theſe wonderful Signs and Tokens, it doth appear moſt clearly, *that the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.*

A *Note* of ſuch Perſons as were ſlain by the fall of the Room wherein they were, in the *Black Friers*, at Father *Drury*'s Sermon, *Octob.* the 26th, 1623.

Maſter *Drurie* the Prieſt.
Mr. *Redyate* the Prieſt.
Lady *Webbe.*
Lady *Blackſtone*'s Daughter.
*Thomas Webbe*, her Man.
*William Robinſon*, Taylor.
*Robert Smith*, Maſter *Hicks*'s Man the Apothecary.
Mr. *Daviſon*'s Daughter.
*Anthony Hall* his Man.
*Ann Hobdin*,
*Mary Hobdin*, } Lodging in Mr. *Daviſon*'s Houſe.
*John Galloway*, Vintner.
Mr. *Peirſon*,
His Wife,
Two Sons. } In *Robin Hood Court*, in *Shooe lane.*
Mrs. *Vudall.*
*Abigal* her Maid.
Two more in her Houſe. }
*John Netlan*, a Taylor.
*Nathaniel Coales.*
*John Haliſaxe.*
Mrs. *Rugbie* in *Holborn.*
*John Worral*'s Son in *Holborn.*
Mr. *Becket*, a *Corniſh* Man.
*Thomas Merſit*, his Wife, and his Son and Maid. In *Mountague Cloſe.*
Mrs. *Summel*, and *Mary* her Maid. In *Black Friers.*
*Andrew White*'s Daughter, in *Holborn.*
Mr. *Staker*, Taylor, in *Saliſbury Court.*
*Elizab. Sommers*, in *Gray's Inn lane.*
Mr. *Weſtwood.*
*Judeth Bellowes.*
A Man of Sir *Lues Pemberton's.*
*Elizabeth Moore*, Widow.
*John James.*
*Morris Beucreſſe*, Apothecary.
*Davie Vaughan.*
*Anne Field.*
Mr. *Ployden.*
*Robert Heiſime.*
One *Medalfe.*
Mr. *Mauſeild.*
Mr. *Simons.*
*Dorothy Simons.*
*Thomas Simons*, a Boy.
*Robert Pauerkes.*
*Anne Daviſon.*
*Anthony Hall.*
Mrs. *Morton* and her Maid.
*Francis Downes.*
*Edmond Shey.*
*Joſua Perry.*
*John Tullye.*
*Robert Drury.*
*Thomas Draper.*
*John Staiggs.*
*Thomas Elis.*
*Michael Butler*, in *Woodſtreet.*
*Edmund Rivals.*
*Edmund Welſh.*
*Bartholomew Bauin.*
*Davie*, an *Iriſh* Man.
*Richard Price.*
*Thomas Wood.*
*Chriſtopher Hobbs.*
*Elizabeth Aſtime.*
*John Butler.*
*Clarentia*, a Maid.
*Jane Turner.*
Mrs. *Milbourne.*
*Frithwith Anne.*
Mrs. *Elton.*
Mrs. *Walſteed.*
*Margaret Barrom.*
*Henry Becket.*
*Sarah Watſon.*
*John Bethoms.*
Mr. *Harris.*
Mrs. *Tompſon.*
*Richard Fitguiſt.*
*George Ceauſtour.*
Mr. *Grimes.*
One *Barbaret*,
One *Huckle*,
*Walter Ward*,
*Rigaret*. } inquired for.
*John Brabant*, a Painter in *Little Britain.*
A Man-ſervant of Mr. *Bucket's*, a Painter in *Alderſgate ſtreet.*]

A Note of *John Gee*, that eſcape in this Ru *J. S.*

One that was ſaved in this dreadful downfal of the Houſe at *Black Friers*, was *John Gee*, M. A. who when all about him were ſlain, and he involved and covered with heaps of Rubbiſh, and dead Carcaſſes, by wonderful Providence eſcaped without Hurt. This Man went thither, not ſo much out of Zeal to the Popiſh Religion (which he had now left) as out of Curioſity to hear Father *Drury* preach. Upon this his ſingular Deliverance, he wrote a Book, entituled, *The Foot out of the Snare:* Wherein he detected ſundry late Practices and Impoſtures of the Prieſts and Jeſuits then in *London*, and other Places in *England*. And ſaid he penned the ſaid Writing, as a Monument of his Thankfulneſs.

And othe

Yet ſome others that eſcaped, were ſo zealous, that they repined at their Deliverance, and pretended to be ſorry they had not been among the Slain. And the Reaſon they gave was, becauſe ſince that Accident, after every Maſs, (whereof there were great Numbers then ſaid) the Prieſt or Clerk ſtarted up preſently upon the Benediction, and called aloud to the People to ſay three *Pater-noſters*, and three *Ave Maries*, for thoſe that died at *Black Friers*. So that they thought it could not otherwiſe chooſe, but their Souls muſt ſoon be in Heaven. One of theſe was one *Parker*, a long Trader and Factor with Papiſts here in *England*. This Man was appointed the Week after, to carry this ſad News over Seas, to *Doway*; where he was likewiſe to receive Prieſtly Orders, to ſupply the room of three Prieſts here deſtroyed; but on his firſt ſetting forwards, at *London Bridge*, he was drowned, with a Kinſwoman of his, bound for *Bruſſels*, there to take on her the Habit of a Nun.

A Houſe in *Black Friers* ordered to be pulled down. *J. S.*

In King *Edward* III. his Reign, a Houſe being newly builded in the *Black Friers*, near the Wall of the City; to the Annoyance of the ſaid *Friers* and the City, and built without Licence, in a Perambulation was ſolemnly viewed by the Lord Maior, with many of the Aldermen his Brethren; and was ordered to be pulled down within Forty Days; otherwiſe the Sheriff was appointed to do it, and to fine the Builder beſides, 40 *s.* For which an antient Record of the City ran to this Tenor.

*Die martis prox. ante feſtum Converſionis S.* Pauli, *anno regni R.* Edw. *tertii poſt Conqueſtum viceſſimo, datum fuit intelligi* Galfrido de Wichingham, *Maiori Civitat.* Lond. *& Aldris' quod quidam* Thomas at Crouche, *Calcarius jam de novo ſuper Solum Civitat. edificavit quandam placeam muro ejuſdem Civitat. contiguam, & partem ejuſdem muri juxta fres' predicatores infra* Ludgate, Lond. *in prejudicium tam Civitatis predict. quam eorundem frum', & in perturbationem perambulationis ejuſdem Civitatis, cum acciderit. Quo audito predict.* Galfridus de Wychingham, *Maior*, Reginaldus de Conductu, Henricus Darcy, Andr. Aubrey, Simon Fraunceys, Johannes Hamond, Ricus' Later, Rogerus de Depham, Wilmus' de Thorney, Barthus' Demnars,' Wilmus' de Cauſton, Johannes Rokel, Johes' de Cauſton, Wilhelm. de Pountfreyt, Walterus Turks, Johes Syward, Al. Brabazon, & Ricus' de Berking, *&c. came in their proper Perſons to the foreſaid Place,* and found as above, and appointed the ſaid Edifice to be removed. *Compoſitione inter Maiorem & Communitatem Civitat. predict. & predict. fratres predicatores nuper fact. in omnibus ſemper ſalva.* Litera F. fol. 133. a.]

Four Heads found in *Black Friers.* *J. S.*

Before we take our leave of *Black Friers*, I muſt mention a memorable Paſſage that happened after the Fire of *London*. Some Workmen digging in a Place there where the Covent was, to clear it from the Rubbiſh, by the appointment of Mr. *William Bradford*, in order to building; they came to an old Wall in a Cellar, of great thickneſs; where appeared a kind of Cupboard. Which being opened, there were found in it four Pots or Caſes of fine Pewter, thick, with Covers of the ſame; and Rings faſtened on the top, to take up or put down at pleaſure. The Caſes were flat before, and rounding behind. And in each of them were repoſited four humane Heads, unconſumed, reſerved, as it ſeems, by Art; with their Teeth and Hair, the Fleſh of a tawny Colour, wrap'd up in black Silk, almoſt conſumed. And a certain Subſtance, of a blackiſh Colour, crumbled into Duſt, lying at the bottom of the Pots.

One of theſe Pots, with the Head in it, I ſaw in *October*, 1703. being in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Presbury*, then Sope-maker in *Smithfield*. Which Pot had inſcribed in the inſide of the Cover, in a ſcrawling Character, (which might be uſed in the times of King *Henry* VIII.) *J. CORNELIUS*. This Head was without any Neck, having ſhort red Hair upon it, thick, and that would not be pulled off; and yellow Hair upon the Temples; a little bald on the top (perhaps a Tonſure) the forepart of the Noſe ſunk, the Mouth gaping, ten ſound Teeth, others had been plucked out; the Skin like tanned Leather, the Features of the Face viſible. There was one Body found near it buried, and without an Head; but no other Bodies found. The other three Heads had ſome of the Necks joined to them, and had a broader and plainer Razure; which ſhewed them Prieſts. Theſe three Heads are now diſperſed. One was given to an Apothecary: Another was intruſted with the Pariſh Clerk; who it is thought got Money by ſhewing of it. It is probable they were at laſt privately procured, and conveyed abroad; and now become Holy Relicks.

Who theſe were, there is no Record, as I know of; nor had any of the Names inſcribed but one. To me they ſeem to have been ſome zealous Prieſts or Friers, executed for Treaſon; whereof there were many in the Rebellion in *Lincolnſhire*, *An.* 1538. or for denying the King's Supremacy. And here privately depoſited by theſe *Black Friers.*]

## *The Pariſh of St.* MICHAEL *the* Quern.

St. *Michael ad Bladum.*

Corn-Market by *Pater-noſter Row.*

Now to turn again out of the *Black Friers*, through *Bowyer Row*, *Ave Mary Lane*, and *Pater-noſter Row*, to the Church of St. *Michael ad Bladum*, or at the *Corn*, (corruptly called the *Quern*) ſo called, becauſe in place thereof was ſometime a Corn-Market, ſtretching up Weſt to the Shambles. It ſeemeth that this Church was firſt builded about the Reign of *Edward* III. *Thomas Newton*, firſt Parſon there, was buried in the Quire, in the Year 1361. which was the 35th of *Edward* III. At the Eaſt end of this Church ſtood a Croſs, called the *Old Croſs* in *Weſt Cheap*; which was taken down in the Year 1390. the 13th of *Rich.* II. Since the which Time, the ſaid Pariſh Church was alſo taken down; but new builded and inlarged in the Year 1430. the 8th of *Henry* VI. *William Eaſtfield*, Maior, and the Communalty, granted of the common Soil of the City, three Foot and an half in breadth on the North part, and four Foot in breadth toward the Eaſt, for the inlarging thereof.

*Old Croſs in Weſt Cheap.*

Repaired. *R.*

This Church was repaired, and with all Things, either for Uſe or Beauty, richly ſupplied and furniſhed, at the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord God 1617.]

Unbuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire, and remains unbuilt; and laid into the Street: But the Conduit which was formerly at the Eaſt end of the Church, ſtill remains. The Pariſh is united to St. *Vedaſt Foſter lane*.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage Houſe, but demoliſhed by the Fire; and the Ground now lies in the open Street. And no Satisfaction ever received for the loſs of the Ground. No Glebe belongs to this Pariſh.

Bequeſts.

There are ſeveral Bequeſts given to the Poor for Gowns and Bread; which are Yearly and Weekly diſpoſed of.

But as for Legacies or Gifts given to the Church, [ *i. e.* for the Repairing or Adorning thereof ] there were none.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

The old Church had the *Monuments* of,

*Thomas Newton*, firſt Parſon.
*Roger Woodcocke*, Hatter, 1475.

* *Reſſel*, firſt Edit.

*Thomas Ruſſell**, Brewer, 1473.
*John Hulton*, Stationer, 1475.
*John Oxney.*

*Roger North.*

*Roger North*, Merchant, Haberdaſher, 1509.
*John Leyland*, the famous Antiquary.
*Henry Pranell*, Vintner, one of the Sheriffs, 1585.
*Will. Elkin*, one of the Sheriffs, 1586.
*Thomas Bankes*, Barber-Chirurgeon, 1598. *&c.*

A comely Monument in the South ſide of the Chancel.
*A. M.*

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Henry Prannell, *late Citizen and Alderman of* London, *and free of the Vintners*; *who deceaſed the* 22. *day of* October, Ann. Dom. 1589. Anno ætatis ſuæ, 58. *He had to Wife* Anne, *the Daughter of* Edmond Baxtar; *and had iſſue by her, three Sonnes and one Daughters.*

Another like Monument in the ſame Wall.

*Here lyeth the Body of* William Elkin, *Mercer, late Citizen and Alderman of* London; *who deceaſed the laſt day of* October, 1593. Anno ætatis ſuæ, 70. *Who tooke to Wife* Alice Robinſon, *the Daughter of* Thomas Wilkes, *by whom he had iſſue one Daughter, named* Urſula.

A ſmaller Monument in the ſame Wall.

Thomas Bankes, *Barber Chirurgeon, Deputie of this Ward, who had to Wife* Joan Laurence, *by whom he had iſſue ſeven Sonnes and ten Daughters.*

*John Mundham* had a Chauntry there in the 4th of *Edward* II.

A fair Monument in the North Ile.
*R.*

John Bankes, *Mercer, and Eſquire, whoſe Body lyeth here interred*; *the Sonne of* Thomas Bankes, *free of the Barber-Surgeons. This* John *was aged* 59. *and expired the ninth of* September, Anno 1630.

*His firſt Wife was* Martha, *a Widow, by whom he had one onely Sonne, deceaſed. His ſecond Wife was* Anne Haſell, *who left unto him one Daughter and Heire, called* Anna: *ſince married unto* Edmond Waller, *of* Berkensfield *in* Buckinghamſhire, *Eſquire. He gave by his laſt Will and Teſtament (written with his own Hand) to unbeneficed Miniſters*; *to decayed Houſekeepers*; *to the Poore of many Pariſhes*; *to all (or the moſt) of the Priſons, Bridewells, and Hoſpitals, in and about* London; *to young Beginners to ſet up their Trades*; *to the Artillery Garden, and towards the maintenance thereof for ever, very bountifully*; *to his own Company, both in Lands and Money*; *to his Friends, in Tokens of Remembrance*; *to divers of his Kindred*; *and to other charitable and pious Uſes, the Summe of* 6000 l. *notwithſtanding noble and ſufficient Dower to his Daughter reſerved. And all theſe ſeveral Legacies, by his careful Executor* Robert Tichbourne, *and his Overſeers, punctually obſerved, and fully diſcharged.*

Imbalm'd in pious Arts,
  wrapt in a Shroud
Of white innocuous Charity,
  who vow'd,
Having enough, the
  World ſhould underſtand
No Deed of Mercy
  might eſcape his Hand:
*Bankes* here is laid to ſleepe,
  this Place did breed him,
A Preſident to all
  that ſhall ſucceed him.
Note both his Life
  and imitable End,
Know he th' unrighteous
  *Mammon* made his Friend,
Expreſſing by his Talents
  rich increaſe,
Service that gain'd him Praiſe
  and laſting Peace,
Much was to him committed,
  much he gave;
Entring his Treaſure there,
  whence all ſhall have
Returne with Uſe:
  What to the Poore is given,
Claimes a juſt promiſe
  of Reward in Heaven.
Even ſuch a Banke,
  *Bankes* left behind at laſt,
Riches ſtor'd up, which
  Age nor Time can waſte.

In the South Ile.

*Piæ Memoriæ Sacrum,*

Gilberto Erington, *de* Wolſington, *Armigero, ex antiqua* Eringtonorum *Familia, de* Denton *in Comitatu* Northumbriæ *orto. Qui ex* Dorothea *Uxore Chariſſima una filiarum* Johannis de Lavale, *de* Seaton de Lavale, *in dicto Comit. Militis, tres filios* Marcum, Robertum *&* Cuthbertum, *& ſex filias* Annam, Margaretam, Katherinam, Elizabetham, Dorotheam, *&* Gratiam, *ſuſcepit. Ex agro Nativo huc in hanc Civitatem profectus, morboque correptus, obiit xviii. die* Junii, *Anno Domini* 1578. *Ætatis ſuæ* 63. *Patri optimo & Chariſſimo, officioſæ pietatis, & Memoriæ perpetuum teſtem, noviſſimum hoc parentale Munuſculum perſolvit, poſuit, præſtitit* Marcus Erington *filius Mærens xx. die* Feb. 1618.

*In te Domine ſperavi, non confundar in Æternum,* Pſal. 31.

*Vita bonos, ſed pœna malos, æterna capeſcit,*
*Vita bonis, ſed pœna malis, per ſeeula creſcit.*
*His mors, his vita, perpetuatur ita.*

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

*Here lies her Type, who was of late,*
  *The Prop of* Belgia, *Stay of* France,
Spaine's *Foile, Faiths Shield, and Queene of* [*State,*
  *Of Armes, of Learning, Fate and Chance:*
*In briefe, of Women ne're was ſeene,*
  *So great a Prince, ſo good a Queene.*
*Sith Vertue Her Immortall made,*
  *Death (envying all that cannot dye)*
*Her Earthy Parts did ſo invade,*
  *As in it wrackt Selfe-Majeſty.*
*But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts.*
*That ſhe ſtill lives in loyal Hearts.*]

Water Conduit by *Paul's* Gate.

At the Eaſt end of this Church, in place of the old Croſs, is now a Water-Conduit placed. *William Eaſtfield*, Maior, the 9th of *Henry* VI. at the requeſt of divers Common Councels, granted it ſo to be. Whereupon, in the 19th of the ſaid *Henry*, 1000 Marks was granted by a Common Councel, towards the Works of this Conduit, and the Reparations of others. This ir called the *Little Conduit* in *Weſt Cheap*, by *Paul's* Gate.

Paſſage thorow S. *Michael's* Church.

At the Weſt end of this Pariſh Church, is a ſmall paſſage for People on Foot, thorow the ſame Church. And Weſt from the ſaid Church, ſome diſtance, is another Paſſage out of *Paternoſter Row*, and is called (of ſuch a Sign) *Panyer Alley*; which cometh out into the North, over againſt St. *Martins Lane.*

*Panyer Alley*

*J. S.*

[*When you have ſought the City round,*
*Yet ſtill this is the higheſt Ground.*
*Auguſt* 26. 1688.

This is writ upon a Stone raiſed, about the middle of this *Panier Alley*; having the Figure of a Panier, with a Boy ſitting upon it, with a Bunch of Grapes, as it ſeems to be, held between his naked Foot and Hand: in token, perhaps, of *Plenty.*]

Next

*Ivy lane.*
Alms Houſes.
Firſt Edit.

Next is *Ivy lane*, ſo called of *Ivy* growing on the Walls of the Prebend Houſes; but now the Lane is repleniſhed on both the Sides with fair Houſes; and divers Offices have been there kept by Regiſters; namely, for the *Prerogative Court* of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Probate of Wills (which is now removed into *Warwick lane*) and for the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrance of the *Exchequer*, &c.

*Lovels Inn.*

This Lane runneth North, to the Weſt end of St. *Nicolas Shambles*. Of old time here was one great Houſe, ſometimes belonging to the Earls of *Britain*; ſince that, to the *Lovels*, and was called *Lovel's Inn*. For *Mathild*, Wiſe to *John Lovel*, held it in the 1ſt of *Henry* VI.

*Eldeneſe* or *Warwick Lane.*
*Warwicks Inn.*

Then is *Eldeneſe lane*, which ſtretcheth North to the high Street of *Newgate Market*; the ſame is now called *Warwick lane*, of an antient Houſe there builded by an Earl of *Warwick*, and was ſince called *Warwick Inn*. It is on Record called a Meſſuage in *Eldeneſe lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, the 28th of *Hen*. VI. *Cicile*, the Dutcheſs of *Warwick*, poſſeſſed it.

College of Phyſicians.
*J. S.*

In the Court of the College of Phyſicians, ſituate ſince the Fire in this Lane, is a very fine Statue of K. *Charles* II. fronting the Gate; and underneath, this is written:

> *Utriuſq; Fortunæ exemplar ingens, Adverſis rebus Deum probavit, Proſperis ſeipſum, Collegii hujus Stator,*
>
> MDCLXXXII.

On the Amphitheatre over againſt this Figure, ſtands the Statue, in Stone, of Sir *John Cutler*, Kt. a great Benefactor to this Work; and this ſingle *Hexameter*.

> *Omnis* CUTLERI *cedat Labor Amphitheatro.*]

*Bladder ſtreet.*
*Mount-goddard ſtreet.*

Now again, from the Conduit by *Paul's* Gate, on the North ſide, is a large Street running Weſt to *Newgate*; the firſt part whereof, from the Conduit to the Shambles, is (of ſelling Bladders there) called *Bladder ſtreet*. Then behind the Butchers Shops, be now divers Slaughter-Houſes inward, and Tipling-Houſes outward. This is called *Mount-goddard ſtreet*, by all likelihood of the Tipling-houſes there; and the *Goddards* or Pots mounting from the Tap to the Table, from the Table to the Mouth, and ſometimes over the Head.

Alſo this Street goeth up to the North end of *Ivy lane*. Before this *Mount-goddard ſtreet*, Stall-Boards were of old time ſet up by the Butchers, to ſhew and to ſell their Fleſh-Meat upon; over the which Stall-Boards, they firſt builded Sheds, to keep off the Weather. But ſince that (incroaching by little and little) they have made theſe Stall-Boards and Sheds fair Houſes, meet for the principal Shambles.

*Newgate Market.*

Next is *Newgate Market*, firſt of Corn and Meal, and then of other Victuals; which ſtretcheth almoſt to *Eldeneſe lane*. A fair new and ſtrong Frame of Timber, covered with Lead, was therefore ſet up at the Charges of the City, near to the Weſt Corner of St. *Nicolas Shambles*, for the Meal to be weighed, in the 1ſt of *Edward* VI. Sir *John Greſham* then Maior.

## *The Pariſh of St.* EWIN.

*St. Ewin.*

On this ſide the North Corner of *Eldeneſe lane*, was ſometime a proper Pariſh Church of St. *Ewin*.

Who this *Ewin* was.
*J. S.*

Which Church had not its Name from *Edwin*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Northumberland*, (as Mr. *Richard Smith* ſuppoſed) but is the ſame Saint with *Owen*, or *Audowen*. And this Church in old Writing, is called *Sti* Audoeni *juxta fratres minores* London; and ſometimes *infra Newgate*.

A Fraternity of St. *Anne* here.
*Record. Turr.*

In this Church was founded a Fraternity of St. *Anne*, the Mother of *Mary*, from the Alms of the pariſhioners; as it is expreſt in a Certificate in the *Tower*, given in about it, by the then three Maſters of it; *viz. John Shepye*, Taylor, *Nicolas Minet*, Fletcher, and another. Who certified, that in the ſame Church, every Year, ſeven Wax Candles quadrate, (*i. e.* ſquare) were to be burnt before the Image of St. *Anne*, all the ſolemn Days, in which a Light burnt before the Crucifix; and yearly to be renewed the ſaid Light, as long as the ſaid Fraternity could ſuſtain it. And that every Brother ſhould offer at the High Maſs of the ſaid Day, in the Church, one Halfpenny. And four Torches of ten Pound of Wax, to be cauſed to burn upon the Obſequies of any Brother of the Fraternity, *&c.*]

This Church (as is before ſaid) was given by King *Henry* VIII. toward the erecting of *Chriſt's Church*. It was taken down, and in place thereof, a fair ſtrong Frame of Timber was erected; wherein dwell Men of divers Trades. And from this Frame to *Newgate*, is all of this Ward: And ſo an End thereof.

The preſent State of this Ward.

And now for the Modern Eſtate of this large Ward.

Streets in this Ward.
*R. B.*

As to the Deſcription of the Places in this Ward, I ſhall begin with *Ludgate ſtreet*; then proceed to *Black Friers*, and the Places in the Precinct. Next, to *Creed lane*, *Ave Mary lane*, and *Warwick lane*; taking in the Places of Note and Name on each ſide. Then to *Newgate ſtreet*, with the Places on each ſide; as *Chriſt Church*, and the Hoſpital of the ſame Name; *Newgate Market*, *Butcher Hall lane*. After that, to *Pater-noſter Row*, *Cheapſide*, the *Old Change*; and conclude with St. *Pauls*, and the Places about it.

*Ludgate ſtreet.*
*Ludgate.*
St. *Martin's* Church.

*Ludgate ſtreet*. It is a Street of a very great Reſort, both for Coach, Cart, Horſe, and Foot, through *Ludgate* towards *Fleetſtreet*, and other Weſtern Parts of the City; and from thence into the City. For which Reaſon it enjoys a very great Trade, being taken up by conſiderable Dealers: And ſince the late Fire of *London*, the Buildings are very lofty and uniform. For the Deſcription of *Ludgate*, ſee the Chapter in the firſt Book, which treats of the Gates of the City. This Street towards the Eaſt fronts the Weſt end of St. *Pauls*. Adjoining to *Ludgate*, on the North ſide of the Street, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Martins Ludgate*. Which ſince the Rebuilding occaſioned by the dreadful Fire of *London*, is very comely, and aſcended up by ſtone Steps, well finiſhed within; and hath a moſt curious Spire Steeple of excellent Workmanſhip, pleaſant to behold.

*Black Friers.*

On the South ſide of this Street, over againſt St. *Martins* Church, is the Entrance into *Black Friers*. The ample Privileges, that the Inhabitants of this Precinct did enjoy, have been for many Years loſt. So that now the Sheriffs Officers can Arreſt there.

*Water ſtreet.*

***Black Friers*** hath but a narrow Paſſage out of ***Ludgate ſtreet***, and turning by the back ſide of ***Ludgate*** Priſon, falleth into an open Place with very good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradeſmen. Which ſaid Street runneth down Southwards to the Thames; but that part by *Apothecaries Hall*, and ſo downwards, is called *Water ſtreet*; and hath a handſome pair of Stairs to take Water at, where plenty of Watermen

termen ply: And in its Paſſage to the Water ſide, takes in ſeveral Courts and Yards.

*Baniſter Court.* *Hughs Court.* *Duke Humfreys.* *Cloyſter Court.* *Ireland Yard.* *Jackſons Court.* *Canterbury Court.* *Friers Court.* *New Street.* *Shoemakers Row.* *Cob's Court.* *Church Entry.* *Glaſs houſe Yard.*

As *Baniſters Court*, which is but ordinary. Oppoſite to which, is the Houſe of the Lady *Fitch*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Kt. and Baronet; now, or late, the Dwelling of Dr. *Salmon*, eminent in his profeſſion of Phyſick; a good large and handſome Building, with a graceful Front toward the *Thames*. *Hughs Court*, hath a paſſage into *Duke Humfreys*, which falls into *Puddle Dock*: And out of *Duke Humfreys*, is a paſſage into *Cloyſter Court*, and ſo into *Ireland Yard*, which comes into *Puddle Dock Hill*: And in this paſſage receives *Jackſons Court*, *Canterbury Court*, and *Ireland Court*, all Places of ſmall Account. And out of *Ireland Yard*, is *Friers Court* and *New Street*, both which are but ordinary, and fall into *Shoemakers Row*, which comes out of *Black Friers* in the broad Place, and falls into *Creed lane*, againſt *Carter lane* end. This *Shoemakers Row* is a Place of ſome Trade, and pretty well inhabited: And here are ſome ſmall Courts, as *Cob's Court*, &c. And out of this *Row* is *Church Entry*, but narrow and ordinary; and falls into *Glaſs houſe Yard*, by St. *Ann's* Church. This a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and better inhabited than moſt of the other Places; and hath a paſſage into *Water ſtreet*, which hath good Buildings, and well inhabited.

St. *Ann's Black Friers*

St. *Anns Black Friers* Church, being in the Precinct of the *Black Friers*, and being burnt down in the Fire of *London*, is not rebuilt; but the Precinct is laid unto the Pariſh of St. *Andrews Wardrobe*, next adjoining.

King's Printing Houſe.

The King's *Printing-houſe Yard*, ſo called from the King's *Printing-houſe* there ſeated; a good convenient and large Building, for that Uſe. The King's Printers there printing Bibles in all Volumes, alſo Proclamations, and what concerns the publick Uſe.

The *Scotch Hall.* *Apothecaries Hall.* *Worley Court.* *Ditch ſide.*

The *Scotch Hall*, a large Houſe, ſeated as well in *Water ſtreet*, as on the *Ditch ſide*; made uſe of by *Scotch* Men for ſome Meeting. *Apothecaries Hall*, ſeated almoſt oppoſite to the *Paved Alley* that leadeth to the *Ditch ſide*, down Steps, againſt *Bridewel Bridge*. This Hall is a good Building, with a fair pair of Gates that leads into an open Court handſomely paved with broad Stones; at the upper end of which is the Hall, and other Appartments. In the corner of *Black Friers*, by *London Wall*, is *Worley Court*, which is but ſmall. And this hath a paſſage into the *Ditch ſide*; the Eaſt ſide of which, all along to the Water ſide, is in this Pariſh; and for the generality built with good Houſes, and well inhabited. And thus much for the Precinct of *Black Friers*.

*Creed lane.* *Holiday Yard.* *Scallop Court.*

*Creed lane*, formerly called *Spurrier Row*. It is a Lane peſtered with Carts and Carrs to *Puddle Dock*, and other Wharfs on the Water ſide, which makes it to be not over well inhabited. The Weſt ſide is in this Ward, the Eaſt in *Caſtle Baynards*. Out of this Lane are two paſſages into *Holiday Yard* or *Court*, which is a pretty large Place, but of no great Account: And here are two Courts into it, and both bearing the ſame Name. This Lane comes out of *Ludgate ſtreet*, againſt *Ave Mary Lane*, and falleth into *Puddle Dock Hill*. On the Eaſt ſide of this Lane is *Scallop Court*, indifferent good, with a Free-ſtone paſſage into *Carter lane*, againſt *Puddle Dock Hill*.

*Ave Mary lane.* *Stationers Rents.* *Stationers Hall.* *Cock Alley.*

*Ave Mary lane* hath good Houſes, many of which are inhabited by noted Tradeſmen. On the Weſt ſide is an open ſquare Court, with good Houſes, called *Stationers Rents*. Out of which Court is a paſſage into *Amen Corner*, and another into *Stationers Hall*; a very good Building, having a handſome large Hall, with a *Court Room*; and other Apartments ſeparate from the Hall, which are made uſe of for the Stock Books of the Company. Out of this Hall is a paſſage through *Cock Alley* into *Ludgate ſtreet*; which Alley is but narrow at the entrance, but againſt the Hall it is good and airy, fronting the Hall.

*Amen Corner.*

*Amen Corner*, ſhort, but indifferent well built and inhabited, fronting *Pater-noſter Row*. At the upper end was ſeated the *College of Phyſicians*, burned by the general Fire of *London*. Since which, in that Place, is erected a fair Houſe, now the Seat of a Reſidentiary of St. *Pauls*.

*Warwick lane.* *Oxford Arms Inn.* *Warwick Court.* *Phyſicians College.* *White Hart ſtreet.* *Bell Inn.* *Crown Inn.*

*Warwick lane* runneth Northwards into *Newgate ſtreet*; the Weſt Side being in this Ward, and the Eaſt in *Caſtle Baynards*. On the Weſt ſide are theſe Places, *Oxford Arms Inn*, very conſiderable, and well reſorted unto; the *Inn* ſtands backwards, and the paſſage to it hath ſmall Houſes on both ſides. *Warwick Court*, a very handſome, ſpacious and airy Court, with an open paſſage for Coaches into it; and is graced with very good large Buildings, well inhabited by Perſons of Repute. *Phyſicians College*, a very curious Structure: Of which ſee more in the firſt Book, where Colleges, Hoſpitals, &c. are treated of. Then on the Eaſt ſide of this Lane, is *White Hart ſtreet*, which gives a paſſage into *Newgate Market*, inhabited by Poulterers, and ſuch Trades whoſe Dependence is on the Market. *Bell Inn*, but ſmall, only for Stabling for the Market People's Horſes; and this Inn hath a paſſage into the Market. *Crown Inn*, alſo for that purpoſe, and but ſmall.

*Newgate ſtreet.* *Newgate Priſon.* *The Preſs Yadd.* *Swan Yard.* *Phenix Court.* *Oxford Arms Inn.* *Crown Inn.*

*Newgate ſtreet*, well inhabited by good Tradeſmen; it comes out of *Cheapſide*, and *Blowbladder ſtreet*, and runs to *Newgate*, the City Goal for Malefactors; as alſo for the County of *Middleſex* for the like Criminals, and likewiſe for Debtors. It is a large Priſon, and made very ſtrong, the better to ſecure ſuch Sort of Criminals, which too much fills it. Inſomuch that the Debtors are crowded amongſt them, except they have large Purſes to be in the *Preſs Yard*; which is a Place for the better Sort, or ſuch as can well gratify the Keepers extravagant Demands. And 'tis great pity, that many an honeſt Man, that through Miſfortunes of the World, hath contracted Debts more than he can pay, ſhould be confined to ſuch a Place, amongſt ſuch ill People, and to hear their Curſings and Blaſphemies; and that no other Priſon is provided for them. Of this Priſon ſee more in the firſt Book, where the City Gates and Poſterns are mentioned and taken notice of. Adjoining to this Priſon, on the North ſide, is *Swan Yard*, a pretty long Court, but ordinary. *Phenix Court*, adjoining to *Newgate* on the South ſide, a good handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Houſes. *Oxford Arms Inn* and *Crown Inn* by *Warwick lane*, both ordinary, and only for the Market Peoples Horſes.

*Blowbladder ſtreet.*

The Part of *Newgate ſtreet*, from *Cheapſide Conduit*, a little above St. *Martins le Grand*, unto the *Shambles*, was called *Blowbladder ſtreet*, from the *Bladders* there ſold in former Times.

*Butchers Hall lane.* *Butchers Hall.*

The Butchers inhabiting in this Street, have their Slaughter Houſes in *Butchers Hall lane*, formerly called *Stinking lane*, from the Naſtineſs of the Place; but now it is kept pretty clean, and here the Company of *Butchers* have their Hall. This Lane cometh out of *Newgate ſtreet*, and paſſing by *Chriſt Church*, into which

*Bull and Mouth ſtreet.*

which it hath an entrance, falls into *Bull* and *Mouth ſtreet*, which leadeth to St. *Martins le Grand*, but this is in *Alderſgate* Ward.

*Angel ſtreet.* *Crow Court.* *The Bagnio.* *Pincock lane.*

Out of this Lane is another paſſage into *Angel ſtreet*, an indifferent Place, and is but part in this Ward. Over againſt *Chriſt Church*, is *Crow Court*, which is but ſmall. Near unto this Lane is the *Bagnio*, a neat contrived Building after the *Turkiſh* Mode, for that purpoſe; ſeated in a large handſome Yard, and at the upper end of *Pincock lane*, which is indifferent well built and inhabited. This *Bagnio* is much reſorted unto for Sweating, being found very good for *Aches*, &c. and approved of by our Phyſicians.

*Pentecoſt lane.* *Bull head Court.*

On the North ſide of the *Shambles* was *Pentecoſt lane*. Here was antiently a Church and Churchyard, afterwards a large Square; and is now called *Bull head Court*; which is pretty well inhabited and built.

*Chriſt Church.*

*Chriſt's Church* was conſumed in the Conflagration of the City. And that Part called *The New Church*, which was made uſe of before, is rebuilt very handſome, at the Charges of the Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, and St. *Leonard Foſter lane*, which is united to it.

*Gray Friers Court.*

Adjoining to this Church and Hoſpital, is a Court, which retaineth the Name of the *Grey Friers Court*: a pretty large Place, having a paſſage into the ſaid Hoſpital, and another into *Newgate ſtreet*. And this Hoſpital gives a paſſage out of *Newgate ſtreet*, through the *Cloyſters* and *Long Walk*, into St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*, and ſo into *Smithfield*; being a great Thoroughfare all the Day long: But a Nights the Hoſpital Gates are ſhut up, as well to this paſſage, as the *Town Ditch*, which leadeth to *Little Britain*.

*Newgate Market.*

*Newgate Market* before the late dreadful Fire of *London*, was kept in *Newgate ſtreet*; where there was a Market-houſe only for Meal, and a middle Row of Sheds, which afterwards were converted into Houſes, and inhabited by Butchers, Tripe-ſellers, &c. And the Country People which brought Proviſions to the City, were forced to ſtand with their Stalls in the open Street; to the Damage of their Goods, and Danger of their Perſons, by the Coaches, Carts, Horſes, and Cattle, that paſſed through the Street. But ſince the nominating of convenient Places in the City for publick Markets, by Act of Parliament, which appoints the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commoners, to appoint proper Places, they have found out a moſt convenient Place for this Market, and near adjoining; being ſituate between *Newgate ſtreet* on the North, and *Pater noſter Row* on the South; and betwee *Warwick lane* on the Weſt, and *Ivy lane* on the Eaſt. The greateſt part of which Market is in this Ward, and the other part in *Caſtle Baynards* Ward.

**The Market Place.** *Roſe ſtreet.* *White Hart ſtreet.*

The Market-place is a ſquare piece of Ground, which is incompaſſed with fair Houſes, built according to the ſecond Rate of Building. In the middle of the Market-place, which is 148 Foot broad from North to South, and 194 Foot long from Eaſt to Weſt, there is erected a ſpacious Market-houſe, in form of a Croſs, ſtanding upon Twenty four Pillars or Columns, and aſcended up into the Market-houſe, by two or three broad ſtone Steps at all the Entrances. Under this Market-houſe are Vaults or Cellars; and over it ſeveral Rooms, for the ſtowage of the Fruiterers, and other Goods, in the Night; and over all a fair *Cupulo*, or *Bell Tower*. This Market-houſe is made uſe of for Fruit, Herbs, &c. And round about it, at a convenient diſtance, are Stalls for Butchers; as are Stalls alſo by the ſides of the Houſes, for Butchers and Poulterers. This Market is very well ſerved with all Sorts of Butchers Meat, and Poulterers Ware; alſo with Fruit, Herbs, Butter, Eggs, &c. The paſſages into this Market, are out of *Newgate ſtreet* through *Roſe ſtreet*, which is broad, but ſhort; well built, and inhabited by Butchers and Fiſhmongers. Another out of *Warwick lane*, through *White Hart ſtreet*, but ſhort alſo; inhabited by the like Tradeſmen. Another out of *Pater noſter Row*, through a ſhort Alley. And two others out of *Ivy lane*. As to the Laws for the well ordering of this, and the reſt of the Markets in *London*, they are ſet down in the Chapter of the *Civil* and *Temporal Government* of this City.

*Swan Alley.* *Three Cup Court.* *Kings head Court*

More Eaſtward from this Market, and in *Newgate ſtreet*, is *Swan Alley*, which is but ordinary. *Three Cup Court*, pretty ſmall; at the upper end of which is a paſſage into *Pater noſter Row*, through the *King's Arms Tavern*. *Kings Head Court*, very ſmall and ordinary.

*Pater noſter Row.*

*Pater noſter Row.* This Street, before the Fire of *London*, was taken up by eminent Mercers, Silk-men, and Lacemen; and their Shops were ſo reſorted unto by the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, that oft times the Street was ſo ſtop'd up, that there was no paſſage for Foot Paſſengers. But ſince the ſaid Fire, thoſe eminent Tradeſmen have ſettled themſelves in ſeveral other Parts; eſpecially in *Covent Garden*, in *Bedford ſtreet*, *Henrietta ſtreet*, and *King ſtreet*. And the Inhabitants in this Street are now a mixture of Trades People, and chiefly Tire-Women; for the Sale of Commodes, Topknots, and the like Dreſſings for the Females. There are alſo many Shops of Mercers and Silk-men; and at the upper end ſome Stationers, and large Warehouſes for Bookſellers; well ſituated for learned and ſtudious Mens acceſs thither; being more retired and private.

*Pauls Alley.* *Petty Canons.* *Petty Canons Alley.*

This Street begins Eaſt at *Cheapſide*, and runneth up to *Amen Corner*; from which it is ſevered by *Warwick lane* and *Ave Mary lane*. And of all the Streets in the whole City, there is none to compare to it for handſome Signs, and uniformly hung. This Street hath a paſſage into theſe Places: On the South ſide, a ſmall Alley which leads to the Weſt end of St. *Pauls*, through *London houſe Yard*; where formerly the Biſhops of *London* had their Houſe or Palace. *Pauls Alley*, a Place of ſmall Trade, and very narrow, and falleth on the North ſide of St. *Pauls*; and about the middle divideth it ſelf into two parts, the one running ſtrait South, and the other Weſtwards. On the Eaſt ſide is a paſſage into *Petty Canons*, indifferent large, and now converted into Buildings; having at the upper part or end, a paſſage into *Paul's Churchyard*, near *Petty Canons Alley*, which is a good open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement leading into *Pater noſter Row*.

*Meermaid Court.*

Then on the North ſide of this *Pater-noſter Row*, next to *Warwick lane*, is *Meermaid Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. Next is the paſſage into *Newgate Market*.

*Ivy lane.*
*Sun Court.*

*Ivy lane*, is well built and inhabited, and falleth into *Newgate ſtreet*, having two paſſages into *Newgate Market*, as aforeſaid. And on the Eaſt ſide is *Sun Court*, which is but ſmall.

*Lovels Court.*
*Queens head Alley.*
*Panier Alley.*

In or near *Pater noſter Row*, is *Lovel*'s *Court*, being a handſome large Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited. *Queens head Alley*, ſo called from the *Queens head Tavern*, there ſeated in an open ſquare Court, from which it hath a long paſſage into *Newgate ſtreet*. *Panier Alley*, near unto *Cheapſide*.

*Eagle and Child Court.*
*Caſtle Tavern.*

This Alley leadeth into *Blowbladder ſtreet*, over againſt St. *Martins le Grand*. This Alley is a good Thoroughfare, and a Place of a good Trade. On the Weſt ſide of this Alley, is *Eagle* and *Child Court*, which is but ſmall. Betwixt this *Alley* and *Lovels Alley* is the *Caſtle Tavern*, which is large, and enjoyeth a good Trade.

*St Michael Quern Church.*

A little Eaſtward from *Panier Alley* and *Newgate ſtreet*, like two Rivulets joining into one, they fall into *Cheapſide*. And juſt here, fronting *Cheapſide*, ſtood the Pariſh Church of St. *Michaels Quern*. Which ſince the late Fire of *London*, which conſumed it, is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh is united to St. *Vedaſt*, alias *Foſters*. And where that Church ſtood, againſt which is the paſſage into St. *Paul*'s Churchyard, is a Conduit, not yet finiſhed; but deſigned for ſome magnificent Structure and Statue, the Place having a very fair Proſpect on *Cheapſide*.

*Cheapſide.*

This Street of *Cheapſide*, is ſpacious and large, graced with very lofty Buildings; which are well inhabited by Goldſmiths, Linnen Drapers, Haberdaſhers, Druggiſts, and other noted Tradeſmen; being one of the chief high Streets in the City, and of a very great Reſort, as leading to and from the *Royal Exchange*. This Street is ſeated in ſeveral Wards; as the part in this Ward goeth to *Woodſtreet*, taking in St. *Peters Cheap* Churchyard. Then *Cripplegate* Ward begins, which goeth to *Milk ſtreet*; then *Cheap* Ward begins, which taketh in the reſt of the Street to the *Poultrey*. And on the South ſide, this Ward runneth a little beyond *Friday ſtreet*; then *Bread ſtreet* Ward begins, and runs almoſt to St. *Mary le Bow* Church: And a little beyond the ſaid Church, *Cheap* Ward begins, and runs into the *Poultry*, and down *Bucklersbury*.

*Foſter lane.*
*Goldſmiths Hall.*

*Foſter lane*, for the generality inhabited by working Goldſmiths; and is of chief Note for Goldſmiths Hall here ſeated. There is but a very ſmall part of this Lane in this Ward, not above two Houſes beyond the Church. And to this Ward belongs the Weſt ſide of *Noble ſtreet*, in part, and *Mugwel ſtreet*, and the North ſide of *Hart ſtreet* unto *Cripplegate*; which is a narrow ſlip of Ground, and apart from the reſt of the Ward. The other Sides being on *Cripplegate* Ward, and joining to the ſaid Ward.

*St. Foſters Church.*

This Church of St. *Foſters*, ſince its burning down in the great Fire of *London*, is now rebuilt very decently; and beautified within, by the Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, and of St. *Michaels Quern*, which is united unto it.

*Sadlers Hall.*
*Halfe Moon Alley.*

Near unto this Lane, but in *Cheapſide*, is *Sadlers Hall*, a pretty good Building, ſeated at the upper end of a handſome Alley; near to which is *Half Moon Alley*, which is but ſmall. At the upper end of which is a Tavern, which gives a paſſage into *Foſter lane*, and another into *Gutter lane*.

*Gutter lane.*
*Embroiders Hall.*
*Dayes Court.*
*Goldſmiths ſtreet.*
*Dove Court.*
*Inholders Hall.*
*Kings head Court.*
*Stone Court.*
*Kerry lane.*
*Huggin Alley.*

*Gutter lane*, but narrow, and none of the beſt; here dwell ſeveral Joiners, that make Chimney Pieces, for which it is of ſome Note. Here the Company of *Embroiderers* have their Hall. In this Lane are theſe Places. *Day*'s *Court*, on the Eaſt ſide indifferent good. *Goldſmiths ſtreet* leadeth to *Woodſtreet*, againſt the *Compter*, indifferent good: But of this Street, the greateſt part is in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Dove Court*, but ſmall and ordinary, ſeated on the Weſt ſide againſt *Goldſmiths ſtreet*. *Inholders Hall*, a pretty handſome Building. *Kings head Court*, a pretty ſquare Place, ſeated againſt *Innholders Hall*. Near unto this is *Stone Court*, but ſmall. More Northwards, and on the Weſt ſide, is *Kerry lane*, a pretty handſome Place, and of ſome Trade, having a paſſage into *Foſter lane*; but little or no part is in this Ward, but in *Alderſgate* Ward. *Huggin Alley*, comes out of *Gutter lane*, and falls into *Woodſtreet*, but no part in this Ward.

*Woodſtreet.*
*St. Peter Cheap.*

*Woodſtreet*, hath but a ſmall part in this Ward; only the Weſt ſide taking in the Churchyard of St. *Peters Cheap*, the Church not being rebuilt ſince the late Fire; and the Pariſh united to that of St. *Mathew Friday ſtreet*.

*Fryday ſtreet.*

*Friday ſtreet*, as far as the Church of St. *Mathew Friday ſtreet*, is in this Ward; the reſt in *Bread ſtreet* Ward.

*St. Mathew Fryday ſtreet.*

This Church is ſeated near the North-Weſt Corner of *Friday ſtreet*, next unto *Cheapſide*. Since its burning in the late Conflagration of *London*, it is rebuilt, and that of St. *Peters Cheap* united unto it. The Church is not very large, and built of Brick, except the Front towards the Street, which is all Free-ſtone. By this Church is a Free-ſtone paſſage, which leads to the Back Door of the *Fountain Tavern* in *Cheapſide*. In this Church are Prayers every Morning and Evening, about Seven of the Clock.

*Star Court.*
*Shepherds Court.*

Betwixt *Friday ſtreet* and the *Old Change*, is *Star Court*, a pretty large Place. Then *Shepherds Court*, very handſome, well built and inhabited. At the upper end of which is the *Fountain Tavern*, of good Account as moſt in *Cheapſide*.

*The Old Change.*

The *Old Change*. This Street begins in *Cheapſide*, and fall into *Old Fiſhſtreet*; but the part in this Ward goeth but to St. *Auſtin*'s Church, and then the Weſt ſide, unto *Old Fiſhſtreet*, is in *Caſtle Baynards* Ward; and on the Eaſt ſide, in *Bread ſtreet* Ward.

*Swan Cou*
*Green Drag*
*Court.*
*Three Dagg*
*Court.*
*Lamb Alle*
*Crane Cour*
*Crown Cou*
*Black Horſ*
*Court.*
*Kings hea*
*Inn.*

This Street, taken from *Cheapſide* to *Old Fiſhſtreet*, is of a pretty good Trade, well built and inhabited. The Courts and Alleys, beginning next *Cheapſide*, and ſo to the *Old Change*, are, *Swan Court*, but ſmall, hath a paſſage through a Publick Houſe, called the *Swan*, into *Paul*'s Churchyard. *Green Dragon Court*, indifferent good. *Three Dagger Court*, but ſmall. *Purſe Court*, a very handſome ſquare Place, with good Buildings, and Inhabitants anſwerable; with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Lamb Alley*, long and ordinary. *Crane Court*, a good handſome Place. *Crown Court*, very good, the Front Part taken up by a Painter, ſeated oppoſite to *Diſtaff lane*. *Black Horſe Court*, narrow and ordinary. *Kings Head Inn*, of pretty good

*Phenix Court.* *Gingerbread Court.* *St. Auſtins Church.*

good reſort. *Phenix Court*, and *Gingerbread Court*, both ſmall and ordinary.

St. *Auſtin*'s Church, it was wholly conſumed in the great Fire of *London*, and is now beautifully rebuilt, with a moſt neat Spire, of curious Workmanſhip. To this Pariſh, is that of St. *Faiths* under St. *Pauls* united.

*St. Paul Church Yard.* *St. Pauls School.*

Paſſing out of this Street, through St. *Auſtin*'s Gate, (which Name it retaineth, although the Gate, ſince the Fire of *London*, is not built, but lieth open) you enter into St. *Paul*'s Churchyard; a ſpacious Place, and on all ſides begirt with very good Buildings, inhabited by great Traders. The Eaſt and South ſides generally by Woolen Drapers and Cane Chair Sellers. Part of the Eaſt ſide is taken up by *Pauls School*, a fine and large Building of Freeſtone, and held in great Eſteem for the well training up of Youth in Learning. The North ſide, which is the moſt ſpacious, eſpecially from the North Door to the Eaſt, is taken up by Bookſellers. And the Weſt ſide fronteth *Ludgate ſtreet*, where it is very ſpacious, and hath a very beautiful Proſpect, from St. *Pauls* now finiſhed.]

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Conſtable, a Beadle, and Forty Watchmen. The Watch.

The Jury returned by the Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts holden in the *Guild Hall*, in the Month of *September*. The Jury.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Council, 12. Conſtables, 17. Scavengers, 18. Wardmote Inqueſt, 18. and a Beadle. And is taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, at 50*l. †And in the *Exchequer*, at 53 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Government.

* 54 *l.* Firſt Edit.

† This Clauſe left out in the after Editions.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *William Withers*, Kt.

# CHAP. IX.

**BRREADSTREET WARD.** *The Bounds. The Bakers of* London. Cheapſide *raiſed.* Goldſmiths Row. *The* Old Change. Alhallows Breadſtreet. Mildred Breadſtreet. Gerard's *Hall. The Compter in* Breadſtreet. *St.* John Evangeliſt. *St.* Margaret Moyſes. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

Breadſtreet Ward. The Bounds.

B*Readſtreet* Ward beginneth in the High Street of *Weſt Cheap*, to wit, on the South ſide, from the Standard to the great Croſs. Then is alſo a part of *Watheling ſtreet* of this Ward; to wit, from over againſt the *Red Lion*, on the North ſide, up almoſt to *Pauls* Gate. For it lacketh but one Houſe of St. *Auguſtin*'s Church. And on the South ſide, from the *Red Lion* Gate to the *Old Exchange*. And down the ſame *Exchange*, on the Eaſt ſide, by the Weſt end of *Maiden lane*, or *Diſtar lane*, to *Knightriders ſtreet*; or, as they call that part thereof, *Old Fiſhſtreet*. And all the North ſide of the ſaid *Old Fiſhſtreet*, till over againſt the *Trinity* Church, and *Trinity lane*.

*Breadſtreet. Bakers of London.*

Then is *Breadſtreet* it ſelf, ſo called, of *Bread* in old time there ſold. For it appeareth by Records, that in the Year 1302. which was the 30th of *Edward* I. the Bakers of *London* were bounden to ſell no Bread in their Shops or Houſes, but in the Market. And that they ſhould have four Hall-motes in the Year, at four ſeveral terms, to determine of Enormities belonging to the ſaid Company.

This Street, giving the Name to the whole Ward, beginneth in *Weſt Cheape*, almoſt by the Standard; and runneth down South, through or thwart *Watheling ſtreet*, to *Knightriders ſtreet* aforeſaid, where it endeth. This *Breadſtreet* is wholly on both ſides of this Ward. Out of the which Street, on the Eaſt ſide, is *Baſing lane*; a piece whereof to wit, to and over againſt the Back Gate of the *Red Lion* in *Watheling ſtreet*, is of this *Breadſtreet* Ward.

*Friday ſtreet.*

Then is there one other Street, which is called *Friday ſtreet*, and begins alſo in *Weſt Cheap*, and runneth down South through *Watheling ſtreet*, to *Knightriders ſtreet*, or *Old Fiſhſtreet*. This *Friday ſtreet* is of *Breadſtreet* Ward, on the Eaſt ſide, from over againſt the North-Eaſt Corner of St. *Matthew*'s Church; anE on the Weſt ſide, from the South Corner of the ſaid Church, down as aforeſaid.

In this *Friday ſtreet*, on the Weſt ſide thereof, is a Lane, commonly called *Maiden lane*, or *Diſtaff lane*, corruptly for *Diſtar lane*, which runneth Weſt into the *Old Exchange*. And in this Lane is alſo one other Lane, on the South ſide thereof, likewiſe called *Diſtar lane*, which runneth down to *Knightriders ſtreet*, or *Old Fiſhſtreet*. And ſo be the Bounds of this whole Ward.

**Monument of this Ward.**

**A fair paved Way found, 15 Foot deep, in *Cheap* ſtreet.**

The *Monuments* to be noted here, are, firſt, at *Breadſtreet* Corner, the North-Eaſt end, 1595. one *Thomas Tomlinſon*, cauſing in the High Street of *Cheap* a Vault to be digged and made, there was found at fifteen Foot deep, a fair Pavement, like unto that above Ground. And at the further end, at the Channel, was found a Tree, ſawed into five Steps; which was to ſtep over ſome Brook, running out of the Weſt, towards *Walbrook*. And upon the edge of the ſaid Brook, as it ſeemeth, there were found lying along, the Bodies of two great Trees, the ends whereof were then ſawed off; and firm Timber, as at the firſt when they fell: Part of the ſaid Trees remain yet in the Ground undigged. It was all forced Ground, until they went paſt the Trees aforeſaid; which was about ſeventeen Foot deep, or better. Thus much hath the Ground of this City (in that place) been raiſed from the main.

*R. B.*

And here it may be obſerved, that within Fourſcore Years, and leſs, *Cheapſide* is raiſed divers Feet higher. For it hath been found to Twenty eight Foot higher than it was when St. *Pauls* was firſt built; as appeared by ſeveral eminent Marks, diſcovered in the late laying of the Foundation of that Church.]

*Goldſmiths Row in Cheap.*

Next to be noted, is the moſt beautiful Frame and Front of fair Houſes and Shops, that be within all the Walls of *London*, or elſewhere in *England*; commonly called *Goldſmiths Row*, betwixt *Breadſtreet* end and the Croſs in *Cheap*; but is within this *Breadſtreet* Ward. The ſame was builded by *Thomas Wood*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1491. It containeth in number ten fair dwelling Houſes, and fourteen Shops, all in one Frame, uniformly builded four Stories high, beautified towards the Street with the Goldſmiths Arms; and the likeneſs of Wood-men, in memory of his Name, riding on monſtrous Beaſts. All which is caſt in Lead, richly painted over, and gilt. Theſe he gave to the Goldſmiths, with Stocks of Money to be lent to young Men having thoſe Shops, *&c.* This ſaid Front was again new painted and gilt over, in the Year 1594. Sir *Richard Martin* being then Maior, and keeping his Maioralty in one of them; and ſerving out the time of *Cutbert Buckle*, in that Office, from the 2d of *July*, till the 28th of *October*.

*Goldſmiths antiently in Cheap. J. S.*

The *Goldſmiths* kept their Shops and Trade here in *Weſt Cheape*, from antient times, even before the Days of King *Edward* III. unto our Times. And the Exchange for the King's Coin was not far off; the Place yet called the *Old Change*. As appears by this Record, ſhewing not only the Place of the *Goldſmiths* Habitation, but their Occupation and Buſineſs about the Coin and Plate.

Their Petition againſt Strangers bringing in Coin.

Vpon the Goldſmiths Petition, exhibited to King *Edward* III. and his Council in Parliament, holden at *Weſtminſter* in the 1ſt of his Reign; ſhewing, ‘That no private Merchant
‘nor Stranger heretofore were wont to bring
‘into this Land any Money Coined, but Plate
‘of Silver to exchange for our Coin. And
‘that it had been alſo ordained, that all who
‘were of the Goldſmiths Trade, were to ſit in
‘their Shops in the High Street of *Cheap*; and
‘that no Silver in Plate, nor Veſſel of Gold or
‘Gold or Silver, ought to be ſold in the City

‘of

Silver and Gold to be ſold only in *Cheap*, or the *Old Change*.

‘ of *London*, except at or in the *Exchange*, or in *Cheapſide*, among the Goldſmiths, and that publickly: To the end, that the People of the ſaid Trade might inform themſelves, whether the Seller came lawfully by ſuch Veſſel, or not. But that now of late the ſaid Merchants, as well private as Strangers, brought from foreign Countries into this Nation, counterfeit *Sterling:* Whereof the Pound was not worth above ſixteen *Sols* of the right *Sterling*. And of this Money none could know the true Value, but by melting it down. And alſo that many of the ſaid Trade of Goldſmiths kept Shops in obſcure Turnings and By-lanes and Streets; and did buy Veſſels of Gold and Silver ſecretly, without inquiring, whether ſuch Veſſel were ſtolen, or lawfully come by. And immediately melting it down, did make it into Plate, and ſell it to Merchants trading beyond Sea, that it might be exported. And ſo they made falſe Work of Gold and Silver; as Bracelets, Lockets, Rings, and other Jewels. In which they ſet Glaſs of divers Colours, counterfeiting right Stones; and put more *Allay* in the Silver than they ought. Which they ſold to ſuch as had no Skill in ſuch Things.

‘ And that the *Cutlers* in their Workhouſes, covered Tin with Silver, ſo ſubtilly, and with ſuch ſlight, that the ſame could not be diſcerned and ſevered from the Tin. And by that means they ſold the Tin ſo covered for fine Silver; to the great Damage and Deceit of the King and his People.

‘ Whereupon the ſaid Goldſmiths petitioned the King, that he would be pleaſed to apply convenient Remedy therein. And he being willing to prevent the ſaid Evil (as the Letters Patents ran) did, by and with the Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of the Realm, for the common Profit, Will and Graunt for him and his Heirs, that henceforth no Merchant, either Private or Stranger, ſhould bring into this Land any Sort of Money, but only Plate of fine Silver. Nor that any Gold or Silver wrought by Goldſmiths, or any Plate of Silver, ſhould be ſold to the Merchant to ſell again, and to be carried out of the Kingdom. But ſhould be ſold at the King's ſaid Exchange; or openly among the ſaid Goldſmiths, for private uſe only. And that none that pretended to be of the ſame Trade ſhould keep any Shop, but in *Cheapſide*; that it might be ſeen that their Work were good and right.

‘ And that thoſe of the ſame Trade might, by Virtue of theſe Preſents, elect honeſt, lawful, and ſufficient Men, beſt ſkilled in the ſaid Trade, to inquire of the Matters aforeſaid. And that they ſo choſen, might upon due Conſideration of the ſaid Craft, reform what Defects they ſhould find therein: And thereupon inflict due Puniſhment upon the Offenders; and that by the Help and Aſſiſtance of the Maior and Sheriffs, if occaſion be. And that in all trading Cities and Towns in *England*, where Goldſmiths reſided, the ſame Ordinance be obſerved, as in *London*. And that one or two of every ſuch City, or Town, for the reſt of that Trade, ſhould come to *London*, to be aſcertained of their Touch of Gold; and there to have a ſtamp of a Puncion with a Leopards Head marked upon their Work, as of antient time it hath been ordained.’ Theſe Letters Patents bore date at *Weſtminſter* the 30th of *March*, in the 1ſt Year of that King.]

*Watheling ſtreet.* *Leyland.*

Then for *Watheling ſtreet*, which *Leyland* calleth *Atheling* or *Noble ſtreet*; but ſince he ſheweth no Reaſon why it was ſo called, I rather take it ſo named, of the great High-way of the ſame calling. True it is, that at this preſent, (as of old time alſo) the Inhabitants thereof were and are wealthy Drapers, Retailers of Woolen Cloths, both broad and narrow of all Sorts, more than in any one Street of this City.

*Knightriders ſtreet.*

Of the *Old Exchange* here, I have noted in *Faringdon Ward*. Wherefore I paſs down to *Knightriders ſtreet*, whereof I have alſo ſpoken in *Cordwainer ſtreet* Ward. But in this part of the ſaid *Knightriders ſtreet*, is a Fiſh Market kept; and therefore called *Old Fiſhſtreet*, for a difference from *New Fiſhſtreet*.

Fiſh Market, called *Old Fiſhſtreet.*

Stalls.

In this *Old Fiſhſtreet* is one Row of ſmall Houſes, placed along in the midſt of *Knightriders ſtreet*; which Row is alſo of *Breadſtreet* Ward. Theſe Houſes, now poſſeſſed by Fiſhmongers, were at firſt but moveable Boards or Stalls, ſet out on Market-days, to ſhew their Fiſh there to be ſold. But procuring Licence to ſet up Sheds, they grew to Shops, and by little and little to tall Houſes, of three or four Stories in height, and now are called *Fiſhſtreet*. *Walter Turke*, Fiſhmonger, Maior, 1349. had two Shops in *Old Fiſhſtreet*, over againſt St. *Nicolas* Church; the one rented five Shillings the Year, the other four Shillings.

*Breadſtreet*, ſo called of *Bread* ſold there, (as I ſaid) is now inhabited by rich Merchants; and divers fair Inns be there, for good receit of Carriers, and other Travellers to the City.

*Buckingham* Houſe. *Pet. le Neve.* Norroy.

It appears in the Will of *Edward Stafford* Earl of *Wylſhire*, dated the 22d of *March*, 1498. and 14 *Hen.* VII. that he lived in a Houſe in *Bredeſtrede*, in *London*, which belonged to the Family of *Stafford*, Duke of *Bucks* afterwards; he bequeathing all the Stuff in that Houſe to the Lord of *Buckingham*; for he died without Iſſue. *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of* Mordaunt, *pag.* 211.

## *The Pariſh Church of* ALHALLOWS *in* Breadſtreet.

*Alhallows Breadſtreet.*

On the Eaſt ſide of this Street, at the corner of *Watheling ſtreet*, is the proper Church of *Alhallows* in *Breadſtreet*.

Repaired. *R.*

This Church, in many decayed Places of it, was repaired, and in every part of it richly and very worthily beautified, at the proper Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord God 1625.

*Samuel Tucker*, }
*William Hunt*, } Churchwardens.]

On the South ſide of the Chancel, in a little part of this Church, called *The Salters Chappel*, is a very fair Window, with the Pourtraiture or Figure of him that gave it, very curiouſly wrought upon it, with this Inſcription.

Thomas Beaumont, *Salter, the Founder of this Chappel, and a worthy Benefactor to the Company of Salters*, 1629. This Window being then erected.]

*J. S.*

This Church ruined in the great Fire, is built up again without any Pillars, but very decent; and is a lightſome Church.

*MONU-*

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

In this Church were the *Monuments* of *James Thame*, Goldſmith.

*John Walpole*, Goldſmith, 1349.

*Thomas Beaumont*, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, 1442.

*Robert Baſſet*, Salter, Maior, 1476.

Sir *Richard Chaury*, Salter, Maior, 1509.

Sir *Thomas Pargitar*, Salter, Maior, 1530.

*Henry Sucley*, Merchant Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, 1541.

*Richard Reade*, Alderman, that ſerved, and was taken Priſoner in *Scotland*, 1545.

*Robert Houſe*, one of the Sheriffs, 1586.

*William Albany*, *Richard May*, and *Roger Abde*, Merchant Taylors.

An antient Marble Tomb, as in a Chappel by it ſelf.
*A. M.*

*Hic jacet* Thomas Beaumond, *Civis*, *Salter*, *&* *quondam Vicecomes Civitatis* London, Alicia, *&* Alicia *uxores ejus. Qui quidem* Thomas *obiit* 14 *die menſis* Auguſti, *Anno Domini* 1457. *Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Es teſtis Chriſti*, &c.

Corporis ut Chriſti
  feſtum poſſit venerari,
Hic magis inſtituit
  *Salter* iter *Beamond.*
Cui Deus uxores
  binas Cœleſte ſolamen
Detque ſuis pueris :
  Sit benedictus. *Amen.*

All theſe have fair plated Stones by the Communion Table, and lie not far each from other.

*Here lieth buried the Body of* William Albany, *Eſquire, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of* London; *with his two Wives*, Thomaſine, *by whom hee had iſſue five Sonnes and foure Daughters*; *who deceaſed the* 15*th of* December, 1565. *And* Joane, *who dyed without Iſſue, the* 7*th of* July, 1579. *And the ſaid* William *yeelded his Soule to the Almighty the* 18*th day of* February, 1589. *being of the Age of* 82 *Teeres. So reſt they all here in the aſſured hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection.*

Reſpice & proſpice finem.

*Here lieth* Henry Suckley, *late Sheriffe, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London. *Which* Henry *deceaſed the One and twentieth day of* July, Anno Domini 1564. *And his foure Wives*, Anne Boughton, Elizabeth Engliſh, Alice Fletcher, *and* Agnes Cachemaide, *&c.*

*Here lieth* Robert Melliſhe, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London; *which deceaſed the thirtieth day of* March, Anno Domini, 1562. *&c.*

A white Stone by it ſelf, near to the Tomb.

*Robert Hulſon* lyeth here,
  In his time well knowne to all;
He lived well, and died ſo,
  When God hence did him call.

*R.*

*To the ſacred Memory*
*Of that worthy and faithfull Miniſter of Chriſt, Maſter* Richard Stocke; *who after* 32 *Teeres ſpent in the Miniſtery, wherein by his learned Labours, joined with Wiſedome, and a moſt holy Life, God's Glory was much advanced, his Church edified, Piety increaſed, and the true Honour of a Paſtor's Place maintained; deceaſed* April 20. 1626. *Some of his loving Pariſhioners have conſecrated this Monument of their never-dying Love*, Jan 28. 1628.

*Hic ſitus exanimis* STOCKI
  *ſub pulvere Truncus,*
*Quem quondam agnovit*
  *Paſtorem Eccleſia fidum:*
*Iſta ſuum nunc Sancta tenent*
  *Habitacula ſanctum,*
*Quo MagnVs PanDVCit oVes*
  *oViVmque magIſtros.*

Thy liveleſſe Trunke
  (O Reverend *Stocke*)
Like *Aaron*'s Rod
  ſprouts out againe,
And after two
  full Winters paſt,
Yeelds Bloſſomes
  and ripe Fruit amaine.

For why, this Worke of Piety,
  Performed by ſome of thy Flocke,
To thy dead Corps and ſacred Urne,
  Is but the Fruit of this old *Stocke.*

A fair new Monument in the South Ile, on the Wall, almoſt at the upper end.

*This Monument was erected at the Coſt of this Pariſh, in memoriall of Maſter* John Dunſter, *Citizen and Clothworker of* London. *Who lieth buried neere this Place; and gave, amongſt other charitable Gifts,* 200 *Pounds toward the late building of this Church; and* 200 *Pounds, which hath purchaſed* 12 *Pounds a Teere for ever, towards the reparation of the ſame. He departed this Life the* 14 *of* October, 1625. *being of the Age of* 58 *Teeres.*

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

*I have fought a good Fight*, &c.]

## Late *MONUMENTS.*

Later Monuments, that is, ſince the new Erection of the Church, there be theſe.

Late Monuments.
*J. S.*

In the Chancel, a very large black Marble Stone, laid upon *Jeremy Gouge*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, 1692. And two of his Children, both named *Jeremy*.

On the Head of this, two other Stones, one for *Arthur Baron*, Eſq; a worthy Member of many Societies in this honourable City, 1702. And his Nephew, *Alexander Baron*, 1703.

The other for *Chriſtopher Rayner*, and *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Baron*, of *Wells*, Gent.

*Humfrey Levinz*, Citizen and Grocer, 1682. In the ſame Grave with his Son *Humfrey*, that died 1677.

In the Body of the Church, flat Stones over *Mary Conant*, Wife of *Edward Conant*, of this Pariſh, Haberdaſher, 1698.

*J. Worthing.*

On a Grave ſtone in the Chancel, at the Communion Table Rails, Southſide, lieth the Body of *Rebecca*, Wife of Mr. *John Young*, of this Pariſh, Merchant; Daughter of *Rich. Nutcombe*, of *Nutcombe* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; She died *October* the 4th, 1715. Aged about 50. She was truly exemplary in her Life and Converſation, a ſincere Chriſtian, remarkable for her ſtrict Piety, Devotion, and Humility, and the pleaſure ſhe took in doing Good. She was of an affable and ſweet Temper, an excellent Wife, a kind Friend; and was bleſt with good Senſe, and many other Talents, of which ſhe made a good Uſe. It was her great delight, when alive, to draw near that holy Table, near which ſhe now lies waiting for a joyful Reſurrection.

Alſo *Nutcomb Young*, and *John Nutcomb Young*; the youngeſt of whom died in *March*, 1704.

A Grave ſtone before the Rails, for *Richard Chaſe*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, *Jan.* 13. $170\frac{8}{9}$. *Ætat. ſuæ* 65.

A Grave ſtone in the middle Ile, for *Rich. Bagnal*, Eſq; Salter of *London*; *Oct.* 14. 1702. Aged 75.

And *Richard Bagnal* his Son, *April* 27, 1704. Aged 31.

And *Mary Bagnal*, Relict of the aboveſaid *Richard Bagnal*, Eſq. *December* the 7th, 1710. Aged 63.

Church ſuſpended.

In the 23d of *Henry* VIII. the 17th of *Auguſt*, two Prieſts of this Church fell at variance, that the one drew Blood of the other. Wherefore the ſame Church was ſuſpended, and no Service ſung or ſaid therein, for the ſpace of one Month after; the Prieſts were committed to Priſon, and the 15th of *October* being injoined Penance, went before a general Proceſſion, bare-headed, bare-footed, and bare-legged, before the Children, with Beads and Books in their Hands, from *Pauls*, through *Cheap*, *Cornhill*, &c.]

*Spire of Alhallows Steeple ſmitten by Tempeſt.*

The Steeple of this Church had ſometime a fair Spire of Stone, but taken down upon this Occaſion. In the Year 1559. the 5th of *September*, about Noon or Mid-day, fell a great Tempeſt at *London*, in the end whereof happened a great Lightning, with a terrible clap of Thunder, which ſtruck the ſaid Spire about nine or ten Foot beneath the top thereof: Out of the which place fell a Stone, that ſlew a Dog, and overthrew a Man that was playing with the Dog. The ſame Spire being but little damnified thereby, was ſhortly after taken down, for ſparing the Charges of Reparation.

## BENEFACTORS.

*Gifts and Bequeſts of ſeveral Perſons to the Pariſh of* Alhallows Breadſtreet, London, *and the ſeveral Uſes:* Viz.

*Mr. John Worthington.*

*Anno* 9 *Eliz.* Mr. *William Hitchcock* gave out of the *Moryans Head* in *Breadſtreet*, *Lond.* for 50 Years, five Marks *per Ann.* confirmed by *Henry Brown*, Eſq; and by him given to the Pariſh for ever.

*An.* 1588. Mr. *Alex. Every* gave 50 *l.* to be let out towards Reparations of the Church, 40 *s. per Ann.*

*An.* 1601. Mr. *David Cocke* gave to the Company of *Salters*, 100 *l.* to be lent to two young Men of the Company, 50 *l.* apiece; to pay for each 50 *l.* the Sum of 23 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.* Out of which, the Company are to pay, for the Reparation of the Church, 40 *s. per ann.*

*An.* 1604. Mr. *William Price* gave a Houſe in *Breadſtreet*, *Lond.* wherein one *John Green* lived, the Rent 20 *l. per ann.* Out of which, for a Lector on *Sundays* Forenoon, he gives for ever 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.* The reſidue of the Rent he gives for Reparation of the Church, and Relief of the Poor; *viz.* 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* This Tenement is reduced by Fire to 10 *l. per ann.* He gave alſo for ever, out of the *Crooked Image*, a Quitrent of 26 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.* which is to be paid to the ſix Alms-men of *Salters Hall.*

*An.* 1616. Mr. *William Parker* gave 100 *l.* to make a Stock to be employ'd; the Benefit thereof to be for Reparation of the Church.

*An.* 1625. Mr. *John Dunſter* gave, to be laid out in Lands or Tenements, 200 *l.* the Rents and Profits to be for Reparation of the Church.

Sir *Henry Martin*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, decreed out of the Eſtate of *Robert Gray*, deceaſed without Will, for the Uſe and Benefit of the Poor and Pariſh Church; 100 *l.*

*An.* 1640. Mr. *Edw. Rudge* gave 200 *l.* to purchaſe Lands and Tenements. The Profits to be for maintenance of a Lecturer *Sundays* in the Afternoon; to be choſen by the major part of the Pariſh Houſes.

*An.* 1651. The Lady *Middleton* gave 100 *l.* to pay 6 *l. per ann.* to *Thurſday's* Lecture, as appears by Order of Veſtry.

Mr. *Anthony Wright* gave to this Pariſh 20 *l.*

*An.* 1641. With 500 *l.* of the Monies before ſpecified, was purchaſed a Houſe in *Breadſtreet*, *London*, called the *Blue Bell*; which was ſold again to Mr. *H. Sayer*, in *November*, 1654. for 420 *l.*

*Ann.* 1655. With the ſaid Sum of 420 *l.* and the remainder of the Monies before ſpecified, was purchaſed a Houſe in *Cannon ſtreet*, called the *Three Legs*. The Rent receiv'd thereof was 40 *l. per Ann.* but being burnt by the dreadful Fire, *Anno* 1666. the Ground Rent was decreed by the Judges, at 18 *l. per ann.* for ſixty one Years, from *Michaelmas* 1668.

*An.* 1647. Mr. *Simon Wood* gave out of the *Red Croſs*, *Oak Tree*, and *Black ſpread Eagle* in *Watling ſtreet*, *London*, a Rent charged at 4 *l. per ann.* for the Uſes following: *Viz.* For a Sermon *Nov.* the 5th, yearly, 1 *l.* For Ringers that Day, yearly, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* For Ringers in Commemoration of Queen *Elizabeth*, *November* the 17th, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* To the Clerk or Sexton for attending the Ringers that Day, making clean the Braſs Branch given by the ſaid Mr. *Wood*, and cleaning Mr. *Stocke's* and Mr. *Price's* Monuments, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* For Candles for the Braſs Branch, and other Places in the Church, 1 *l. per ann.* And for a Sermon and Ringers, yearly, on *July* the 25th, in memory of defeating the *Spaniſh Armada*, 1588. 1 *l.*

*An.* 1629. Mr. *Daniel Ellyott*, gave out of the Manor of *Stuc Minſter Marſhal*, in the County of *Eſſex*, 20 *l. per ann.* for ever, for *Thurſday* Lecture in the Afternoon, every Week in the Year, to be choſen by the Pariſh.

*An.* 1656. *Thomas Huſſey*, Eſq; gave 50 *l.* towards purchaſing a Houſe for the Parſon or Lecturer; which 50 *l.* was laid out by Order of Veſtry, in *Aug.* 1658. for raiſing a new Room for the Miniſter over the old Veſtry, and repairing his Study.

*An.* 1671. Mr. *John Lane* gave to this Pariſh 50 *l.* which was ordered by Veſtry, the 18th of *April*, 1673. to be laid out in Plate for the Uſe of this Pariſh.]

*Salters Hall.*

On the ſame ſide is *Salters Hall*, with ſix Alms-houſes in number, builded for poor decayed Brethren of that Company. This Hall was burned in the Year 1539. and again reedified.

## *The Pariſh Church of* St. MILDRED *in* Breadſtreet.

*St. Mildred.*

Lower down on the ſame Side, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mildred* the Virgin.

*Repaired and beautified.*

This Church was Repaired, and very worthily beautified, in the Year of our Lord 1628.

The greateſt part of the North Wall was new built, the Arches in the middle of the Church, four fair Windows over them, and a very fair Gallery, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh.

*Nicolas Criſpe,*
*Ralph King,* } Churchwardens.

This for a general Charge, ſomewhat of particular Bounties.

At the upper end of this Church, on the South ſide, is a fair Window with this Inſcription.

*This Window was glazed at the Charge of* Heſter Criſpe, *late Wife of* Ellis Criſpe, *Citizen and Alderman of* London; *who lieth fixt in a Vault at the bottom of this Window*, 1629.

At the upper end of the Church, on the North ſide, another with this Inſcription.

*This Window was glazed at the Charge of* Samuel Criſpe, *Citizen and Salter of* London, 1630.

Between theſe two, at the upper end of the Chancel, is a fair Window, full of Coſt and Beauty; which being divided into five Parts, carries in the firſt of them a very artful and curious Repreſentation of the *Spaniards* great *Armado*, and the Battle in 1588. In the ſecond, the Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*, In the third, the Gunpowder Plot. In the fourth, the lamentable time of Infection, 1625. And in the fifth and laſt, the view and lively Portraiture of that worthy Gentleman, Captain *Nicolas Criſpe*, at whoſe ſole Coſt (among other) this beautiful piece of Work was erected; as alſo the Figures of his vertuous Wife and Children, with the Arms belonging unto them. The Verſes to every Story are theſe.

*The* Story of *Eighty Eight*.

Starre-gazing Wizards
ſate upon this Yeere,
Matter of wonder,
and did threaten feare
Towards us, inſomuch
that *Rome* and *Spaine*,
This Land accounted
their aſſured Gaine.
But marke how God did
quite their Hopes confound,
Both Ships and Men
we did ſee flee and drown'd.

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

Marvell not why
we doe erect this Shrine,
Since dedicated 'tis
to Worth divine;
Religion, Arts,
with Policy and Armes,
Did all concurre
in her moſt happy Raigne,
To keepe God's Church and us
from plotted Harmes,
Contriv'd by *Romiſh* Wits,
and Force of *Spaine*.

*The Powder Plot*, 1605.

When Force could not prevaile,
nor Plots abroad
Could have Succeſſe,
Sinne now invents new fraud;
*Guy Vaux* is ſent
Ambaſſador to *Styx*;
And thence returning,
furniſheth with Trickes
His damned Crew,
who forth withall conclude,
To blow up King, the State,
and Multitude.

*The great Plague*, 1625.

The Stories paſt,
God's Bleſſings to the State
Doe cleerely ſhew;
But ſure we were ingrate,
For now, behold,
inſtead of ſweet Protection,
Thouſands are ſwept away
by foule Infection.
But marke God's Mercy,
in midſt of greateſt Cryes,
He ſheath'd his Sword,
and wip'd Teares from our Eyes.

*The* Founder's *Figure, with his Wife, Children, and their Arms.*

Theſe Enſignes which you ſee,
and Monument,
Are not ſo much
to repreſent
The Founder's Perſon,
as his zealous Care
T' expreſſe God's Love,
and Mercies rare
To this his Vineyard:
For to that ſole end
Did he theſe Stories
thus commend
To after Ages, that
in their Diſtreſſe,
They might God's Goodneſſe
ſtill expreſſe.

With this, this Gentleman gave towards the Repair of this Church, among the Pariſhioners, above his Share as a Pariſhioner, 75 *l.*

Alſo for the Communion Table, two great Flagon Pots, to the Value of 57 *l.*

Alſo a very fair Font, in which a Child of his own was firſt Chriſtned.

His Brother, Mr. *Samuel Criſpe*, beſide his Window, above his ordinary Share as a Pariſhioner, gave to this fair Reparation 25 *l.*

The Mother of theſe worthy Gentlemen, the aforenamed *Heſter Criſpe*, the late Wife of *Ellis Criſpe*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, now (by a ſecond, and thrice happy Nuptial) the Lady *Pie*, beſide her Window, gave to this fair Reparation 20 *l.* though at that time out of the Pariſh, and removed from thence to *Chriſt Church*.

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church burnt down in the great Fire, was built again. It hath no Pillars, but a very fine *Cupulo*, and Cieling curiouſly fretted. The Pulpit is extraordinary fine Work, inlaid, and richly and artificially carved.

## MONUMENTS.

Monuments in this Church

The *Monuments* of this Church, be of the Lord *Trenchaunt*, of St. *Albons*, Kt. who was ſuppoſed to be either the new Builder of this Church, or beſt Benefactor to the Works thereof, of, about the Year 1300. And *Odde Corniſh*, Gentleman, 1312.

*William Palmer*, Blader, a great Benefactor alſo, 1356.

*John Shadworth*, Maior, 1401. who gave the Parſonage Houſe, a Veſtry, and Churchyard, in the Year 1428. Notwithſtanding his Monument is pulled down.

*Stephen Bugge*, Gentleman: His Arms be three *Water-Bugges*, 1419.

[*Henry Budge* founded a Chauntry there, 1419.]

*Roger Forde*, Vintner, 1440.

*Thomas Barnwell*, Fiſhmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1434.

Parſon of St. *Mildred*, and his Man, burned.

Sir *John Hawlen*, Clark, Parſon of that Church, who built the Parſonage Houſe newly, after the ſame had been burned to the Ground; together with the Parſon and his Man alſo burned in that Fire, 1485.

*John Pranell*, 1510.

*William Hurſtwaight*, Pewterer to the King, 1526.

*Chriſtopher Turner*, Chirurgeon to King *Henry* VIII. 1530.

*Ralph Simonds*, Fiſhmonger, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1527.

*Thomas Langham* gave to the Poor of that Pariſh four Tenements, 1575.

*Thomas Hall*, Salter, 1582.

*Thomas Collins*, Salter, Alderman.

Sir *Ambroſe Nicolas*, Salter, Maior, 1575. was buried in Sir *John Chadworth*'s Vault.

A very antient Tomb in the North ſide of the Chancel. *A. M.*

*An Obit Conſecrated to the happy Memorial of Sir* John Chadworth, *or* Shadworth, *Knight, ſometime Mercer, and Lord Maior of this City of* London; *who gave a Veſtry to this Church, an Houſe for the Paſtor to dwell in, and a Churchyard for the Pariſhioners, wherein to bury their Dead. He deceaſed the 7th day of* May, An. Dom. 1431.

St. *Mildred Breadſtreet. Regiſt. Lond.* *J. S.*

*John Shadworth*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, buried in the Church of St. *Mildred Breadſtreet*, near the Altar of St. *Mary* there, made by him. By his Will dated *Feb.* 1429. he gave to *Nic. Overton*, Rector of St. *Mildreds*, and to the Pariſhioners, one Tenement, with the Houſes, &c. and one *Placea terræ*, on the South ſide of the ſaid Church, containing, &c. to be held by the ſaid Rector and Pariſh for ever, for the Habitation and Manſion of the Rector and his Succeſſors.

*Item*, To the Abbeſs and Convent of the Houſe of St. *Clare*, of the *Minoreſs* without *Aldgate*, a Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Leſs, London*, for ever, to pray for the Souls of *Bartholde Bozan*, and *Johan* his Wife. And by a Codicil, he gave to the Rector of St. *Alban Wodeſtreet*, three Tenements in *Baſing lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Aldermary*, and St. *Mildred Breadſtreet*, for ever, to find yearly one Chaplain in the ſaid Church, daily to celebrate for the Soul of *John Wodecocke*, &c. *Robert Chichely*, &c. his Executors. This *Shadworth* was Lord Maior 1401.]

A fair Inſcription on the Wall.

Here lieth a Man, that
Faith and Works did even
(Like fiery Chariots)
mount him up to Heaven.
He did adorne this Church.
When Words were weake,
And Men forget, the
living Stones will ſpeak;
He left us Land: This
little Earth him keepes,
Theſe black Words Mourners,
and the Marble weepes.

A plated ſtone before the Communion Table.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Thomas Copynger, *the which deceaſed the 14th day of* November, *in the Teere of our Lord God,* 1513. *On whoſe* Soule, &c.

The like ſtone by the other.

*Here lieth buried* Thomas Clivelod, *of* Warmoſter, *in the County of* Wiltſhire, *Ceothier; who deceaſed the 24th day of* June, Anno Domini, 1558.

One fair ſtone plated, for both theſe, by the Communion Table.

*Here lieth Sir* Cuthbert Barne, *Knight, who deceaſed the 16th day of* October, *in the Teere of our Lord God* 1521. *On whoſe*, &c.

*Here lieth* Roger Forde, *Vintner of* London, *with* Joane *and* Margaret *his Wives. The which* Joane *deceaſed the eighth day of* Auguſt, Anno Domini 1467. *And* Margaret *deceaſed the eleventh day of* June, Anno Domini 1492. *And the foreſaid* Roger *deceaſed*, &c.

A fair plated ſtone in the South Quire.

*Here lye buried the Bodies of* John Ireland, *Citizen and Salter of* London, *and* Elizabeth *his Wife; who were married together about Nine and forty or fifty Teeres. And hee had iſſue by her ſixe Sonnes and ſixe Daughters; and hee lived in this Pariſh ſixty Teeres. He was Deputie of this Ward fifteene Teere, and was the firſt Maſter of the Company of Salters. She deceaſed the ſecond day of* April, 1613. *being of the Age of Seventy and five Teeres. And hee deceaſed the five and twentieth day of* June, *being aged* 83 *Teeres.*

So reſt they both here in the Bed of
Death, in hope of a joyful Reſurrection.

*Reſpice & proſpice finem.*

A fair ſtone in the South ſide of the Chancel. *J. S.*

This Stone openeth upon the Stairs of a Vault, made by Captain *Nicolas Criſpe*, *Anno* 1628. Wherein lieth buried his Grandfather, Maſter *John Ireland*, late Deputy of this Ward. He was buried the 29th of *June*, 1614. And Miſtreſs *Eliz. Ireland* his Wife, buried the 13th day of *April*, 1613. And his Father *Ellis Criſpe*, late Alderman; and died Sheriff. He was buried the 10th day of *November*, 1625. And his Son *Nicolas Criſpe*,; who was buried the 23d day of *January*, 1626.

*Nicolas*, *Elizabeth*, *John*, } Children of Captain *Nic. Criſpe*, buried *Anno Dom.* 1632.

*A fair Monument belonging to this Stone, ſtanding over it, with this Inſcription.*

Ere his Worth was fully known,
*London* loſt him, once her own.
Let that Year ly buried here,
In which *London* two did gain,
Sheriffs good, and loſt again,
City, Church, Wife, Children, weep;
Reaſon good, though he but ſleep.
Ill can *London* not lament,
Spoil'd of one chief Ornament.
Pity, Death had him oregrown,
Ere his Worth was fully known.

### *Late* MONUMENTS.

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Perſons here alſo buried, and that have Monuments or Stones with Inſcriptions, are theſe.

In a Vault under the Communion Table, are interred *Tho. Ball*, of *Maidſton* in *Kent*, and Citizen of *London*, 1679. And *Frances* his Wife, 1680.

In the ſame Vault, *Frances Williams*, only Child of the ſaid *Thomas* and *Frances*, and Wife to *Benjamin Williams*. She died 1685.

*Sarah Coxon*, Wife of *John Coxon*, of the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Moſes*, 1683.

A Hatchment for Sir *Nicolas Criſp*.

### BENEFACTORS.

Benefactors.

There is a Table of their *Benefactors*, on the North ſide of the Communion Table, ſet up by them in Gratitude, *An.* 1684.

The Lord *Trenchaunt*, of St. *Albans*, Kt. who was ſuppoſed to be the new Builder of this Church; our beſt Benefactor, about the Year 1300.

Sir *John Chadworth*, or *Shadworth*, ſometime Lord Maior of *London*. Who gave to this Chuch a Parſonage Houſe, Veſtry, and a Churchyard, in the Year 1430. and was buried in a Vault in this Chancel.

Mr. *Coppinger*, whoſe Monument ſtood in this Place before the late Fire, 1666.

Mr. *Tho. Langham*, a good Benefactor to this Pariſh, in the Year 1575.

Charities.

The Account given in of the charitable Gifts in the Parochial Viſitation, 1693. mentioned in general, divers Bequeſts and Legacies to the Church, Poor, and publick Uſes, *Viz.* Lands of the yearly Value of 50 *l.* and divers other Legacies, of the yearly Value of 20 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* as appear by the Regiſter Books; wherein the Names of all the Benefactors, and the Lands and Sums given, are particularly mentioned.

Parſonage.

The Parſonage Houſe was burnt down, rebuilt, leaſed out for Forty Years at 5 *l. per ann.* payable by the Executors of Mr. *Thomas Hatton.*]

*Baſing lane,* called the *Bakehouſe.*

Out of this *Breadſtreet*, on the ſame Eaſt Side, is *Baſing lane*, a part whereof (as is afore ſhewed) is of this Ward; but how it took that Name, I have not read: Other than that in the 20th Year of *Richard* II. the ſame was called the *Bakehouſe*; whether meant for the King's Bakehouſe, or of Bakers dwelling there, and baking Bread to ſerve the Market in *Breadſtreet*, where the Bread was ſold, I know not. But ſure I am, I have not read yet of any *Baſing*, or of *Gerrard* the Giant, to have any thing there to do.

*Gerard's Hall.*

On the South Side of this Lane, is one great Houſe, of old time builded upon arched Vaults of Stone, and with arched Gates, brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*.

A Pole of 40 Foot long, and 15 Inches about, fabuled to be the juſting Staff of *Gerard* a Giant.

The ſame is now a common Oſtrey for receipt of Travellers, commonly and corruptly called *Gerard*'s *Hall*, of a Giant ſaid to have dwelled there. In the high Rooffed Hall of this Houſe, ſometime ſtood a large Firr Pole, which reached to the Roof thereof; and was ſaid to be one of the Staves that *Gerard* the Giant uſed in the Wars to run withal. There ſtood alſo a Ladder of the ſame length, which (as they ſaid) ſerved to aſcend to the top of the Staff. Of late Years this Hall is altered in building, and divers Rooms are made in it. Notwithſtanding, the Pole is removed to one Corner of the Hall, and the Ladder hanged, broken, upon a Wall in the Yard. The Hoſtler of that Houſe ſaid to me, the Pole lacked half a Foot of Forty in length. I meaſured the compaſs thereof, and found it to be fifteen Inches. Reaſon of the Pole could the Maſter of the Hoſtery give me none; but bade me read the great Chronicles, for there he had heard of it. Which Anſwer ſeemed to me inſufficient. For he meant the Deſcription of *Britain*; for the moſt part drawn out of *John Leyland*'s Commentaries, (borrowed of my Self,) and placed before *Reyne Wolfe*'s Chronicles, as the Labours of another; who was forced to confeſs, that he never travelled further than from *London* to the Univerſity of *Oxford*. Wherein the Author writing a Chapter of Giants or monſtrous Men, and having been deceived by ſome Authors, too much crediting their ſmooth Speech, hath ſet down more Matter than Truth; as partly, and alſo againſt my Will, I am inforced to touch. *R. G.* in his *Brief Collection of Hiſtories* (as he termeth it) hath theſe Words.

*R. G.* A Stone ſaid to be a Tooth; and ſo by Conjecture a Man to be 28 Foot of height.

*I the Writer hereof, did ſee, the* 10*th day of* March, *in the Year of our Lord* 1564. *and had the ſame in my Hand, the Tooth of a Man, which weighed ten Ounces of* Troy *Weight. And the Skull of the ſame Man is extant, and to be ſeen, which will hold five Pecks of Wheat. And the Shin Bone of the ſame Man is ſix Foot in length, and of a marvellous greatneſs.*

The Error thereof is thus: He affirmeth a Stone to be the Tooth of a Man; which Stone (ſo proved) having no ſhape of a Tooth, had neither Skull nor Shin-bone. Whereunto it is added in the ſaid Deſcription, *That by conjectural ſymetry of thoſe Parts, the Body to be Twenty and eight Foot long, or more.* From this he goeth to another Matter, of a Man with a Mouth ſixteen Foot wide; and ſo to *Gerard* the Giant, and his Staff. But to leave theſe Fables, and to return where I left, I will note what my ſelf have obſerved concerning that Houſe.

*Gerards Hall* reſtored to his old Name.

I read, that *John Giſors*, Maior cf *London* in the Year 1245. was Owner thereof; and that Sir *John Giſors*, Kt. Maior of *Loudon*, and Conſtable of the *Tower*, 1311. and divers others of that Name and Family, ſince that time, owned it. For I read that *William Giſors* was one of the Sheriffs 1329. More, that *John Giſors* had iſſue *Henry* and *John*; which *John* had iſſue *Thomas*. Which *Thomas* deceaſing in the Year 1350, left unto his Son *Thomas* his Meſſuage called *Giſors Hall*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mildred* in *Bredſtreet*. *John Giſors* made a Feofment thereof 1386, *&c.* So that it appeareth, that this *Giſors Hall*, of late time (by corruption) hath been called *Gerards Hall*, for *Giſors Hall*; as *Boſoms Inn*, for *Bloſſoms Inn*, *Bevis Marks*, for *Buries Marks*, *Mark lane*, for *Mart lane*, *Beliter lane*, for *Belſctters lane*, *Gutter lane*, for *Gutburuns lane*, *Cry* [or *Cre*] *Church*, for *Chriſt's Church*, St. *Mihel* in the *Quern*, for St. *Mihel* at *Corn*, and ſuch others. Out of this *Giſors Hall*, at the firſt Building thereof, were made divers arched Doors, yet to be ſeen, which ſeem not ſufficient for any great Monſter, or other than Men of common ſtature to paſs through.

*Gerards Hall* overthrown, with *Gerard* the Giant, and his great Spear.

The Pole in the Hall might be uſed in old time, as then the Cuſtom was in every Pariſh, to be ſet up in the Street, in the Summer, as a *May-pole*, before the principal Hall or Houſe in the Pariſh or Street; and to ſtand in the Hall before the Scrine, decked with

Every Man's Houſe of old time was decked with Holly and Ivy in the Winter, eſpecially at *Chriſtmas.*

Holly and Ivy, at the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas.* The Ladder ſerved for the decking of the *May-pole,* and Roof of the Hall. Thus much for *Giſors Hall,* and for that ſide of *Breadſtreet,* may ſuffice.

Compter in *Breadſtreet.*

Priſoners removed from the Compter in *Breadſtreet,* to a new Counter in *Woodſtreet.*

Keeper of the Compter ſent to *Newgate.*

Queſt of Inquiry Indight the Keepers of the Goals for dealing hardly with their Priſoners.

They Indighted the Bowling Allies, *&c.*

Now on the Weſt ſide of *Breadſtreet,* amongſt divers fair and large Houſes for Merchants, and fair Inns for Paſſengers, had ye one Priſon-houſe pertaining to the Sheriffs of *London,* called the *Compter* in *Breadſtreet.* But in the Year 1555. the Priſoners were removed from thence, to one other new *Compter* in *Woodſtreet,* provided by the Cities purchaſe, and builded for that purpoſe. The Cauſe of which remove was this: *Richard Husband,* Paſtelar, Keeper of this *Compter* in *Breadſtreet,* being a wilful and head-ſtrong Man, dealt (for his own Advantage) hard with the Priſoners under his Charge; having alſo Servants, ſuch as himſelf liked beſt for their bad Uſage, and would not for any Complaint be reformed. Whereupon, in the Year 1550. Sir *Rowland Hill* being Maior, by the aſſent of a Court of Aldermen, he was ſent to the Goal of *Newgate,* for the cruel handling of his Priſoners. And it was commanded to the Keeper, to ſet thoſe Irons on his Legs, which are called *the Widows Alms.* Theſe he wore from *Thurſday,* till *Sunday* in the Afternoon; and being by a Court of Aldermen releaſed on the *Tueſday,* was bound in an Hundred Marks, to obſerve from thenceforth an Act made by the Common Council, for the ordering of Priſoners in the *Compters.* All which notwithſtanding, he continued as afore, whereof my ſelf am partly a Witneſs. For being on a Jury, to inquire againſt a Seſſions of Goal Delivery, in the Year 1552. we found the Priſoners hardly dealt withal for their Achates and otherwiſe; as alſo that Thieves and Strumpets were there lodged for 4 *d.* the Night, whereby they might be ſafe from Searches that were made abroad. For the which Enormities, and others not needful to be recited, he was Indighted at that Seſſions; but did rub it out, and could not be reformed, till this remove of the Priſoners: For the Houſe in *Breadſtreet* was his own by Leaſe, or otherwiſe, ſo that he could not be put from it. Such Jailors buying their Offices, will deal hardly with pitiful Priſoners.

### An ABSTRACT of an Act of Common Council, held *Septemb.* 19. in the 3d and 4th Years of *Philip* and *Mary,* for the removing of the *Compter Priſon* out of *Bredſtreet* into *Great Woodſtreet.*

BY *Reaſon of divers Hindrances, Injuries, Extremities, and Diſpleaſures, done unto the Priſoners in* Bredſtreet Compter, *by the Keepers of the ſame; who hiring the Houſe of the Goldſmiths Company, would not many times ſuffer the Sheriffs of* London, *who ſtand charged with the Priſoners, to uſe them ſo well as they had purpoſed. Whereby the City hath been ſlandered, Law and good Orders broken, and poor Priſoners too much abuſed. Therefore was the Priſon removed to a Houſe belonging to the City, ſituate in* Great Woodſtreet; *where the Sheriff and his Officers were to keep their Courts,* &c. *as they had before uſed in* Bredſtreet. *At which time it was alſo enacted, that the ſaid* Compter *in* Woodſtreet *ſhould never hereafter, for any Cauſe whatſoever, be letten out to any other Uſe or Perſon,* &c.]

## *The Pariſh of St.* JOHN Evangeliſt.

*Friday ſtreet.* St. *John Evangeliſt,* ſome time of St. *Werbridge.*

Now in *Friday ſtreet,* ſo called of Fiſhmongers dwelling there, and ſerving *Fridays* Market; on the Eaſt Side is a ſmall Pariſh Church, commonly called St. *John Evangeliſt.*

Repaired. R.

This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the ſole and only Coſt of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1626.

*James Barnard,*
*Richard Malbone,* } Churchwardens.

In the ſame Year a Gallery was new built and beautified, at the only Coſt of *Tho. Goodyeare,* Citizen and Draper of *London,* and here a Pariſhioner.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

The Monuments therein, be of *John Dogget,* Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1509.

Sir *Chriſtopher Askew,* Draper, Maior, 1533.

*William de Avinger,* Farrier, was buried there, in the 34th of *Edward* II.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARGARET MOYSES.

St. *Margaret Moyſes.*

Then lower down is one other Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret Moyſes,* ſo called, as ſeemeth, of one *Moyſes,* that was Founder or new Builder thereof.

Repaired. R.

This Church was very worthily Repaired and Beautified; at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1627.

*Simon Price,*
*John Whitcomb,* } Churchwardens.

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

The Monuments there, be of Sir *Richard Dobbes,* Skinner, Maior 1551.

*J. S.*

Here was alſo buried Mr. *Buſs,* [or *Briſs*] Skinner, one of the Maſters of the Hoſpital. There attended all the Maſters of the Hoſpital, with green Staves in their Hands; and all the Company in their Liveries; with Twenty Clerks ſinging before. The Sermon was preached by Mr. *Juel,* afterwards Biſhop of *Salisbury.* And therein he plainly affirmed there was no *Purgatory.* Thence the Company retired to his Houſe to Dinner. This Burial was *An.* 1559. *Jan.* 30.]

*William Dane,* Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1569.

Sir *John Allot,* Fiſhmonger, Maior, 1591.

There was of elder Time buried, *Nicolas Stanes,* and *Nicolas Bray;* they founded Chauntries there.

*Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.*
Apoc. 14.

A Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel
*A. M.*

To William Dane *that ſometime was*
*An Ironmonger; where, each Degree*
*He worthily (with Praiſe) did paſſe.*
*By Wiſdome, Truth, and Heed, was he*
*Advanc'd an Alderman to be:*
*Then Sheriffe; that, he with Juſtice preſt,*
*And Coſt, performed with the beſt.*
*In Almes franke, of Conſcience cleare;*
*In grace with Prince, to People glad:*

*His vertuous Wife, his faithfull Peere,*
*Margaret, this Monument hath made:*
*Meaning (through God) that as ſhee had*
*With him (in Houſe) long lived well;*
*Even ſo in Tombes bliſſe to dwell.*

Obierunt in Chriſto.

Ille Sabat. 5. *Septemb.* 1573. Ætatis 56.
Hæc vero 18. *Novemb.* An. 1579.

April 5. An. Domini, 1593.

**A fair Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel.**

*The Monument of the Right Honourable Sir* John Allot, *Knight, late Lord Maior of this City of* London, *and Maior of the Staple of* England. *Who deceaſed the ſeventeenth day of* September, Anno 1591. *in the time of his Maioralty.* Ætatis ſuæ 66.

**A fair plated ſtone under the Communion Table.**

*Here lieth the Body of* Alice Daniel, *the Wife of* John Daniel, *Eſquire, and Mother of* Gerard Daniel, *Fiſhmonger. Which* Alice *deceaſed the thirteenth day of* October, Anno Domini 1481. *On whoſe,* &c.

Ever doe well.

**A fair Monument on the South ſide. R.**

*Here lieth the Bodies of* John Harper, *Citizen and Fiſhmonger, Treaſurer of* Chriſt's Hoſpital, *and Alderman's Deputy of* Breadſtreet *Ward,* London. *And* Frances *his Wife, Daughter to* James Smith, *of* Great Limber, *in the County of* Lincolne, *Gentleman. By whom he had Iſſue five Children; but at the time of their Death left onely a Sonne* John, *and a Daughter* Anne, *married to* John Whitcombe *of* London. *He died the 27th of* November, 1632. *in the 79th Year of his Age. And ſhee departed this Life the 30th day of* October, 1630. *being 72 Yeeres old.*

Credimus quod Redemptor noſter vivit, & Noviſſimo die videbimus Deum ſalvatorem noſtrum.]

To this Pariſh of *Margaret Moyſes*, belong theſe Legacies.

18 *s. per ann.* the Gift of *Joan Buſh.*
16 *s. per ann.* the Gift of *John Spot.*

This Pariſh had never any Parſonage Houſe, or other Houſe or Glebe.

***Maiden lane, or Diſtar lane.***

On the Weſt ſide of this *Friday ſtreet*, is *Maiden lane*, ſo named of ſuch a Sign; or *Diſtaff lane*, for *Diſtar lane*; as I read in a Record of a Brewhouſe, called the *Lamb* in *Diſtar lane*, the 16th of *Henry* VI.

***Cordwainers Hall.***

In this *Diſtar lane*, on the North ſide thereof, is the Cordwainers or Shoemakers Hall; which Company were made a Brotherhood or Fraternity, in the 11th of *Henry* IV.

**Long piked Shoes, tied to the Knees.**

Of theſe Cordwainers I read, that ſince the 5th of *Richard* II. (when he took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*) by her Example the *Engliſh* People had uſed piked Shoes, tied to their Knees with ſilken Laces, or Chains of Silver and gilt. Wherefore in the 4th of *Edward* IV. it was ordained and proclaimed, that Beaks of Shin* and Boots, ſhould not paſs the length of two Inches, upon pain of Curſing by the Clergy, and by Parliament to pay 20 *s.* for every Pair. And every Cordwainer that ſhod any Man or Woman on the *Sunday*, to pay 30 *s.*

*** Read, Shoone. Piked Shoes forbidden.**

On the South ſide of this *Diſtar lane*, is alſo one other Lane, called *Diſtar lane*; which runneth down to *Knightriders ſtreet*, or *Old Fiſhſtreet.*

Now to obſerve the preſent Condition of this Ward.

**R. B.**

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward, are *Watling ſtreet*, *Bread ſtreet*, *Friday ſtreet*, *Diſtaff lane*, *Baſing lane*, with the Eaſt ſide of the *Old Change*, from the Corner againſt St. *Auſtins* Gate, to *Old Fiſhſtreet*; and the North ſide of *Old Fiſhſtreet*, and *Trinity lane*, with part of the South ſide of *Cheapſide*, betwixt *Friday ſtreet* and St. *Mary le Bow* Church.

***Watheling ſtreet.***

*Watheling ſtreet.* It is a Street of a great Thoroughfare, hath good Buildings, which are very well inhabited by great Dealers, chiefly by Wholeſale. The Street begins two or three Houſes beyond St. *Auſtins* Church on the Weſt, and runneth Eaſtward through the Heart of this and *Cordwainer* Ward, almoſt unto St. *Anthonincs* Church; where *Budge Row* begins, and runneth into *Canon ſtreet*, in *Walbrook* Ward. In the part of this Street belonging to this Ward, are theſe Places, beginning by St. *Auſtins* Church; *viz.* St. *John Evangeliſt* Churchyard, ſeated in the Eaſt ſide Corner of *Friday ſtreet*, the Church not being rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Alhallows Breadſtreet*; and the Ground on which this Church ſtood, being incloſed, ſerveth as a Burying Place for the Inhabitants.

***St. John Evangeliſt* Churchyard.**

***Breadſtreet.***

*Breadſtreet*, is a good open Street, well built and inhabited by great Dealers, both by Wholeſale and Retail, Hop Merchants, Grocers, and others. It begins at *Cheapſide*, and runs Southwards to *Old Fiſhſtreet*, next to *Trinity lane*, croſſing *Watheling ſtreet*. The Courts in this Street beginning next *Cheapſide*, are *Black Spread Eagle Court*, but ſmall, with a Free ſtone Pavement; hath a very good Houſe at the upper end. *Planners Court*, indifferent large, but ordinary. *Star Court*, very large, with an open paſſage for a Cart; is well built and inhabited.

***Black Spread Eagle Court. Planners Court. Star Court.***

***Alhallows Breadſtreet* Church.**

*Alhallows Breadſtreet* Church, pretty large, and well built of Freeſtone; the Front being in this Street, but the Side in *Watheling ſtreet*.

It was conſumed in the great Fire, but rebuilt; and the Pariſh of St. *John Evangeliſt*, not built, is united unto it.

***Three Cups Inn. White Cock Court.***

*Three Cups Inn*, very large, well built, and of a great Trade for Country Waggons and Carriers. *White Cock Court*, a handſome ſquare Place, well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers.

**St. *Mildreds.***

St. *Mildred Breadſtreet* Church, deſtroyed by the general Conflagration; but now rebuilt of Free ſtone, with a Spire Steeple covered with Lead, very comely. To which Church, is united that of St. *Margaret Moyſes*, not rebuilt. It is ſeated on the Eaſt ſide of *Breadſtreet*, at the Corner of *Watheling ſtreet.*

***Baſing lane.***

*Baſing lane*, a pretty handſome open Street, with good Buildings; of this Lane, about half is in this Ward: The Eaſt part, towards *Bow lane*, being in *Cordwainers* Ward.

In *Baſing lane* is *Gerard's* Hall, now made uſe of for an Inn.

***Red Lion Court.***

*Red Lion Court*, hath a paſſage into *Watheling ſtreet*, already taken Notice of. And near unto

*Horn Alley.*

unto the foreſaid Inn, is *Horn Alley*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

*Friday ſtreet.*

*Friday ſtreet*, cometh out of *Cheapſide*, and runneth South into *Old Fiſhſtreet*; and in its paſſage croſſeth *Watheling ſtreet*. This Street is well built, and inhabited chiefly by Haberdaſhers, and other Wholeſale Dealers. In this Street are theſe Places: *White Horſe Inn*, large, and of a good reſort. *Bell Inn*, of a very good Reſort and Trade. *Blue Boar Court*, a pretty open Place, alſo inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers. *Angel Court*, but ordinary; with an open paſſage for Carts. *Sarazens Head Inn*, very large, and of a great Reſort and Trade.

*White Horſe Inn. Bell Inn. Blue Boar Court. Angel Court. Sarazens Head Inn.*

*St. Margaret Moyſes* Church.

St. *Margaret Moyſes Church*. It was ſeated on the Eaſt ſide of this Street, towards *Old Fiſhſtreet*; burnt in the Fire of *London*, not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united unto St. *Mildred Breadſtreet*; and the Place where this Church ſtood, is incloſed for a Burial Place for the Inhabitants.

*Great Diſtar Lane.*

*Great Diſtaff*, or *Diſtar lane*, comes out of the *Old Change*, and runneth up to *Breadſtreet*, againſt *Baſing lane*, croſſing *Friday ſtreet* on the South ſide.

*Bucks Head Court.*

Places of Name in this Lane. *Bucks Head Court*, a pretty ſmall Place, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Cordwainers*, or *Shoemakers Hall*, a good handſome Building, ſeated oppoſite to *Little Diſtaff lane*, of no great Account, and runs into *Old Fiſhſtreet*. And in this Lane is *Dolphin Court*, as alſo *Sugar loaf Court*, both ſmall and ordinary.

*Little Diſtaff lane. Dolphin* and *Sugar loaf Court.*

*Old Fiſhſtreet.*

*Old Fiſhſtreet* hath the North ſide in this Ward; the other ſide in *Queen Hith* Ward.

*Trinity Lane.*

*Trinity lane* hath alſo the North part in this Ward, the other in *Queen Hith* Ward.

*Old Change.*

The *Old Change* hath but a ſmall part in this Ward; *viz.* The Eaſt ſide from *Watheling ſtreet* Corner, to *Old Fiſhſtreet*. The other Part in the Ward of *Faringdon within*, and *Caſtle Baynard*.

*Cheapſide.*

*Cheapſide* hath been deſcribed in the other Wards. The Part in this Ward, as alſo in that of *Cordwainers*, begins on the South ſide, ſomething Eaſtwards of *Friday ſtreet*, and runs almoſt to St. *Mary le Bow* Church; ſo that there is nothing of Courts to be here taken Notice of.

The Watch.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and Thirty Watchmen.

The Jury.

The Jury returned by the Inqueſt, for the Ward to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at the *Guild Hall*, are in the Month of *April*.

The Government.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counſel, 10. Conſtables, 10. Scavengers, 8. Wardmote Inqueſt, 13. and a Beadle. It ſtandeth taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, at 37 *l.* And in the *Exchequer*, at 36 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Bailis*, Eſq.

* * *

# CHAP. X.

## QUEEN HITH WARD. *The Bounds. The Church of the* Holy Trinity. *St.* Nicolas Cold Abby. *St.* Nicolas Olave. *Biſhop of* Hereford's *Inn. St.* Mary Mounthaut. *St.* Mary Somerſet. *St.* Peters Pauls Wharf. Queen Hith. *The Cuſtoms there. The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Queen Hith* Ward. The Bounds.

*Knightriders ſtreet.*

*Trinity lane.*

* *Sporrers.* Firſt Edit. *Spurren lane, or Huggen lane.*

*Finimore, or Five Foot lane.*

*Dosborn lane.*

NEXT unto *Breadſtreet* Ward on the South ſide thereof, is *Queen Hith* Ward, ſo called of a Water-gate, or Harborow for Boats, Lighters and Barges; and was (of old time) for Ships, at what time, the Timber Bridge of *London* was drawn up, for the paſſage of them to the ſaid *Hith*; as to a principal Strand for landing and unlading againſt the midſt and heart of the City. This Ward beginneth in the Eaſt, in *Knightriders ſtreet*, on the South ſide thereof, at the Eaſt end of the Pariſh Church called the *Holy Trinity*; and runneth Weſt on the South ſide, to a Lane called *Lambert hill*, which is the length of the Ward in *Knightriders ſtreet*. Out of the which Street are divers Lanes, running South to *Thames ſtreet*, and are of this Ward. The firſt is *Trinity lane*, which runneth down by the Weſt end of *Trinity* Church. Then is *Spuren lane*, or *Spooners** *lane*, now called *Huggen lane*. Then *Breadſtreet hill*. Then St. *Mary Mounthaut*. Out of the which Lane, on the Eaſt ſide thereof, is one other Lane, turning Eaſt through St. *Nicolas Olaves* Churchyard, to *Breadſtreet hill*. This Lane is called *Finimore lane*, or *Five Foot lane*, becauſe it is but five Foot in breadth at the Weſt end. In the midſt of this Lane, runneth down one other Lane, broader, South to *Thames ſtreet*. I think the ſame to be called *Deſborne lane*; for I read of ſuch a Lane to have been in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Somerſet*, in the 22d of *Edward* III. Where there is ſaid to lie between the Tenement of *Edward de Mountacute*, Kt. on the Eaſt part, and the Tenement ſometime pertaining to *William Gladwine*, on the Weſt, one plot of Ground, containing in length towards *Thames ſtreet*, Twenty five Foot, *&c.*

*Lambart hill.*

Laſt of all, have you *Lambart hill*, ſo called of one *Lambart*, an Owner thereof; and this is the fartheſt Weſt part of this Ward.

On the North ſide, coming down from *Knightriders ſtreet*, the Eaſt ſide of *Lambart hill* is wholly of this Ward: And the Weſt ſide, from the North end of the *Blackſmiths* Hall (which is about the midſt of this Lane) unto *Thames ſtreet*. Then part of *Thames ſtreet* is alſo of this Ward; to wit, from a Cook's Houſe called the Sign of King *David*, three Houſes Weſt from the *Old Swan* Brewhouſe in the Eaſt, unto *Huntington* Houſe, over againſt St. *Peters* Church in the Weſt, near unto *Pauls Wharf*. And on the Lane ſide, from a Cook's Houſe called the *Blue Boar*, to the Weſt end of St. *Peters Church*, and up St. *Peters Hill*, two Houſes North above the ſaid Church. And theſe be the Bounds of this Ward; in which are Pariſh Churches ſeven, Halls of Companies two, and other Ornaments, as ſhall be ſhewed.

7

### *The Pariſh Church of the* HOLY TRINITY.

*Trinity Church.*

Firſt, in *Knightriders ſtreet* is the ſmall Pariſh Church of the *Holy Trinity*, lately very old, and in danger of down falling. Collections were made for the repairing thereof, but they would not ſtretch ſo far; and therefore it leaned upon Props or Stilts, till the Year 1606. it being ſo lamentably decayed and periſhed, that (in the great Neceſſity of it) the Pariſhioners were conſtrained to pull it down to the Ground. And from thence, with what ſpeed they could, with much Coſt and Care, to rebuild it. Which in the Years 1607, and 1608. was finiſhed. And to enable them to go through with this chargeable Work, a general Aſſiſtance was given, as appeared by a publick Notice thereof, declared in Writing, in the Church.

Pulled down and rebuilt. R.

For in the South Ile, in the Wall, hung two large Tables: The one ſhewing the Contributions of all the Pariſhioners; the other the Contributions of all the Pariſhes within and without the City, towards the rebuilding of it. Containing the particular Sums of every Man's Gift in the Firſt, and of every Pariſh in the Second, there fairly ſet down.

*Richard Owſal,*
*George Haſſeld,* } then Churchwardens.

To this pious Work alſo, the Worſhipful Companies of the *Merchant Taylors* and *Vintners*, were very bounteous Benefactors.

As alſo theſe Aldermen,

Sir *Thomas Cambel*, } { Sir *William Craven*,
Sir *John Swinnerton*, } { Sir *Tho. Middleton*.
Sir *John Gore*,

Their Names and Arms ſtanding in a fair Window at the upper end of the Chancel.

Repaired.

This Church was alſo repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1629.

*Nicolas Salby,*
*Thomas Allam,* } Churchwardens.]

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church conſumed in the great Devaſtation by Fire, is indeed rebuilt; but is become a Church for *Lutherans* to ſerve God in; by the procurement chiefly of *Theodore Jacobſon*; and the Pariſh united to *Queen Hith*.

Charities.

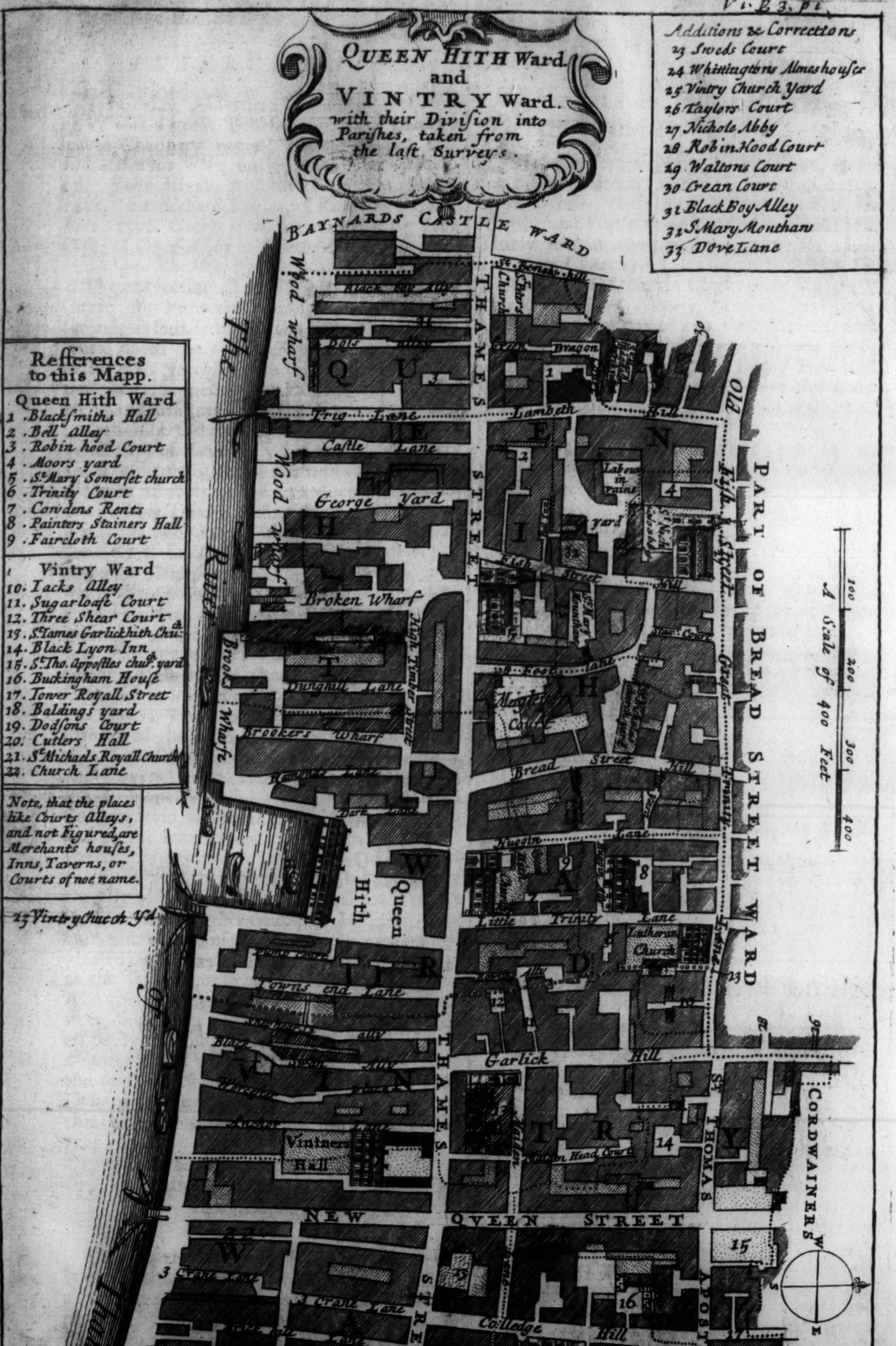
There have been no Legacies or charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, as the Churchwardens, 1693. knew of, given or left, either for Sermons or Reparations.

Glebe.

But fifteen Shillings *per ann.* for the Poor, payable to this *Trinity* Pariſh; to which a Stop was put about ten Years ago, or more, till a Difference depending were decided.

There

V1. B3. p1.



QUEEN HITH Ward
and
VINTRY Ward.
with their Division into
Pariſhes, taken from
the laſt Surveys.

Additions & Corrections
23 Sweds Court
24 Whittingtons Almeshouſes
25 Vintry Church Yard
26 Taylors Court
27 Nichole Abby
28 Robin Hood Court
29 Waltons Court
30 Crean Court
31 Black Boy Alley
32 S. Mary Mounthaw
33 Dove Lane

Refferences
to this Mapp.

Queen Hith Ward
1. Blackſmiths Hall
2. Bell Alley
3. Robin hood Court
4. Moors yard
5. St. Mary Somerſet church
6. Trinity Court
7. Cowdens Rents
8. Painters Stainers Hall
9. Faircloth Court

Vintry Ward
10. Iacks Alley
11. Sugarloaſe Court
12. Three Shear Court
13. St. Iames Garlickhith Church
14. Black Lyon Inn
15. St. Tho. Appoſtles church yard
16. Buckingham Houſe
17. Tower Royall Street
18. Baldings yard
19. Dodſons Court
20. Cutlers Hall
21. St. Michaels Royall Church
22. Church Lane

Note, that the places like Courts Alleys, and not Figured, are Merchants houſes, Inns, Taverns, or Courts of noe name.

23 Vintry Church Yd

BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD
The River of Thames
Wood wharf
Black boy ally
Bois ally
THAMES STREET
St. Benets hill
St. Peters Church
Dragon
Q U E E N H I T H W A R D
Trig Lane
Lambeth Hill
Castle Lane
George Yard
Labour in vaine
yard
St. Nich. Coleabby
Old Fish Street
Fish Street Hill
Broken Wharf
St. Mary Mounthaw
Star Court
High Timber Street
Brooks Wharfe
Dunghill Lane
Brookers Wharf
Five foot Lane
Bread Street Hill
Dark Lane
Queen Hith
Huggin Lane
Little Trinity Lane
Lutheran Church
Townsend Lane
Garlick Hill
Great Trinity Lane
PART OF BREAD STREET WARD
A Scale of 400 Feet
100
200
300
400
Vintners Hall
Maiden Head Court
V I N T R Y
NEW QUEEN STREET
ST. THOMAS APOSTLES
CORDWAINERS WARD
3 Crane Lane
Colledge Hill
Elbow Lane
PART OF DOWGATE WARD
W
S
E

Glebe.

There is a Piece of Glebe built, and leaſed out for twenty Years reſerved Rent, 3 *l.* But *Anno* 1636. the Glebe was 10 *l. per ann.* And a Parſonage Houſe 8 *l. per ann.*

### *INTERRMENTS.*

Perſons buried here.

*John Brian*, Alderman in the Reign of *Henry* V. was a great Benefactor. *John Chamber* had a Chauntry there. *Thomas Riſhby*, Eſq; and *Alice* his Wife, buried within the Chancel. *John Mirfin*, Auditor of the Exchequer, 1471. Sir *Richard* Fowlar, of *Rickes* in *Oxfordſhire*, 1528. *George Cope*, ſecond Son to Sir *John Cope*, of *Copes-Aſhby* in *Northamptonſhire*.

The State of the *Lutheran* Church here. *J. S.*

*Theodore Jacobſon*.

The converting of this *Trinity Church* into a Church for Proteſtant Foreigners, called *Lutherans*, is founded upon the King's Letters Patents, dated the 13th of *September*, 24 *Car.* II. to *Theodore Jacobſon*, and five other Gentlemen more, named in the Patent; and to their Heirs and Aſſignes; by the Conſent and Approbation of the then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Biſhop of *London*, and Lord Maior. Free Liberty being granted them to cauſe a Temple to be erected on the Ruins where the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, before the Fire of *London*, ſtood. Which Ground they had purchaſed of the City of *London*, for the free Exerciſe ef the *Auguſtan Confeſſion* in the *Germain* Tongue; with divers other Powers and Authorities mentioned in the ſaid Letters Patents. And according to thoſe Powers granted to the Patentees, they made ſeveral Orders or Laws for the better regulating of themſelves, and for the Good of the ſaid Congregation.

*Theodore Jacobſon* being antient, by Indenture dated the 27th *Jan.* 170$\frac{2}{3}$. by Advice of able Counſel, conveyed all the ſaid Rights and Powers, unto Fourteen Perſons more, of known Honeſty and Ability, and of the ſame Congregation, and their Heirs; upon the Truſt, and to the Intents and Purpoſes in the Letters Patents mentioned. Theſe, for the Good of the Church as they pretended, altered ſome of the former Laws and Orders, and made others in their Room. Whereat the Miniſter, and four or five more of the Congregation were diſpleaſed; and they cauſed a Meeting to be held at the ſaid Temple, the 5th of *May*, 1703. And there, without Authority from the Truſtees, but rather in Oppoſition to them, elected twelve Perſon, under the Denomination of *Deacons*. And with theſe pretended Deacons, the ſaid Miniſter thwarts the intended good Deſigns of the Truſtees. Upon this, they of this Church entred into a Suit in Chancery.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* NICOLAS Cold Abby.

St. *Nicolas* Cold *Abby*.

Towards the Weſt end of *Knightriders ſtreet*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Nicolas Cold Abby*, a comely Church, ſomewhat antient, as appeareth by the Ways raiſed thereabout; ſo that Men are forced to deſcend into the Body of the Church. It hath been called of many *Golden Abby*, of ſome *Gold* (or *Cold Bey*) and ſo hath the moſt antient Writing. But I could never learn the Cauſe, why it ſhould be ſo called, and therefore I will let it paſs. Perhaps as ſtanding in a *cold* Place, as *Cold Harbor*, and ſuch like. The Steeple or tall Tower of this Church, with the South Ile, hath been of later building, to wit; the Firſt of *Richard* II. when it was meant that the whole old Church ſhould have been new builded, as appeareth by the Arching begun on the Eaſt ſide the Steeple. Under the which, in the ſtone Work, the Arms of one *Buckland*, Eſq; and his Wife, Daughter to *Beaupere*, are cut in Stone, and alſo are in the Glaſs Windows. Whereby it appeareth, he was Builder of the Steeple, and Repairer of the reſidue.

The 26th of *Edw.* III. *Andrew Aubrey*, being Maior, *Thomas Frere*, Fiſhmonger, gave one piece of Ground to the ſaid Pariſh Church of St. *Nicolas*, containing Eighty ſix Foot in length, and Forty three Foot at one end, and Thirty four at another, in breadth, for a Cemitory or Churchyard. The 20th of *Rich.* II. *Thomas Barnard*, Caſtle Clerk, *John Sonderaſh*, Clerk, and *John Nouncy*, gave to the Parſon and Churchwardens of the ſaid Church, and their Succeſſors, one Meſſuage and one Shop, with the Appurtenances, in *Diſtaff lane*, and *Old Fiſhſtreet*, for the Reparation of the Body of the ſaid Church, the Belfry or Steeple, and Ornaments.

Repaired. R.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1630.

*Robert Bromly*, }
*Henry Hewes*, } Churchwardens.

In the Year 1626. new Frames were made for the Bells. And in the Year 1628. new Battlements were added to the Steeple.]

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church burnt down in the great Fire, was rebuilt without Pillars; and is a fair roomy Church; and was the firſt built and finiſhed after the ſaid Fire.]

### *INTERRMENTS.*

Monuments.

Buried in this Church, *John Calſe*, and *William Cogeſhall*, 1426.

*Walter Turke*, Fiſhmonger, Maior, 1349. His Epitaph will follow.

*Richard Eſaſtone*, Fiſhmonger, 1330*.
*Nicolas Wolberge*, Fiſhmonger, 1407.
*Thomas Padington*, Fiſhmonger, 1485.
*Robert Hary*, Fiſhmonger; and others.
*John Suring*, 1490.

* 1400. Firſt Edit.

*Agnes Gyffard.* *Ed. Alex.*

*Agnes Gyffard*, Widow, by her laſt Will, 1425. gave to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. *Nicolas Cold Abby*, *London*, one yearly Rent of eight Shillings, to be taken of a Shop, with the Houſes built over it, in the ſaid Pariſh, for ever, *ad tenendum diem Anniverſarii ſui*, &c.]

*Roger Darlington*, Fiſhmonger, 1557.
*Rich. Lacty*, Parſon, under a fair Tomb on the North ſide of the Quire, 1491.
*Richard Bradbrudge*, 1497.
*William Clarke*, 1501.
*James Picman*, 1507.
*Richard Farneford*, 1525.
*Thomas Nicolas*, Fiſhmonger, 1527.
*William Barde*, Fiſhmonger, 1528.

A fair plated Stone in the Eaſt end of the Chancel. *A. M.*

*The 14th day of* May, An. Dom. 1601.
*Leonard Smith*, Fiſhmonger,
  ended his Dayes,
He feared the Lord,
  and walkt in his Wayes:
His Body here
  in Earth doth reſt,
His Soule with Chriſt
  in Heaven is bleſt.

A fair plated Stone by the Communion Table.

*Here lye buried the Bodies of* Dorothy Halye, *late Wife of* Robert Halye, *of* Ipſwich, *in the County of* Suffolke, *Merchant. And of* William Wymer, *Son of* William Wymer, *and* Mary *his Wife, Daughter of the ſaid* Robert *and* Dorothy. *Which* William *the Son deceaſed the 19th day of* Auguſt; *and the ſaid* Dorothy *the 20th day of* September *next following*, An. Dom. 1601.

A fair plated Stone under the Communion Table.

*Hic jacet Magiſter* Wil. Sandhill, *Canonicus Eccle.——— magni* London. *Et hujus Eccleſiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 26 die Menſ.* Auguſti, *An. Dom.* 1445. *Cujus animæ*, &c.

A fair plated Stone in the middle Ile.

Hic jacet in coſſa,
  putredo mortis & oſſa,
Cum mulieris quie
  in cœlis vivit amœnè,
Ut puto per vitam
  morum ſignis redimitam,
Anno Milleno
  qt. i. C. X. quæ ſeno
Biſque die deno
  cum perit en *Elena*,
Cum quarto pleno,
  requiem tenet hic in ceno,
Quo cujus *Jane*
  conſternis corpus inane.]

MS. *D. H.* St. *George Mil Garter.* *J. S.*

Add theſe antient Epitaphs and Inſcriptions, which have formerly been taken by a diligent Herald, from the Monuments in this Church of St. *Nicolas Cold Abby*; together with the Dates and Coats of Arms ingraven.

*Walter Turk*, ſometime Maior, deceaſed 1352.

*Hic jacet humatus* Walterus Turk, *vocitatus*,
*Audax*, *formoſus*, *pulcher*, *Civis animoſus*,
*Pauperibus fomes*, *Piſcenarius*, *Vice-comes*,
*Poſt Aldermannus*, *quem multus preſuit annus*,
*Maior* - - - - *tarum fuit* Londonia-
[rum.

*Anno milleno triceno tempore pleno*
*Exiit omnimodo*, *quinquageſimoq*; *ſecundo*
Octobris *requiem triceſimoq*; *diem*.

On the dexter Side is the Coat; Gules, a Chevron, Or. between three Libbarts Heads, erazed, of the ſame. On a Chief, Or. a Griffin paſſant, Azure.

*Hic jacent* Willielm. Goggeſhale, *nuper Civis & Piſcenarius* London. *ac* Elizabetha *Uxor ejus*, *& Liberi eorum. Qui quidem* Willielm. *ob.* 7 Feb. 1426.

The Coat of Arms being on the dexter Side, was a Saltier between four Ermin.

*Thomas Paddington*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, *ob. An. Dom.* 1485. *An.* 3tio Ric. III. His Coat here ingraven was a Feſſe Cottiſed between three Talbots.

*Orate pro animabus* Richardi Hunſher, *Civis & Piſcenarii*; *ac etiam* Matilde *nuper Conſortis ejus. Qui quidem* Richardus *ob. ultimo* Aprilis, *An. Dom.* 1500. *Et eadem* Matilda *migravit ad Deum* 14 Maii, 1493.

No Arms.

*Here ben buried the Bodies of* John Orenge, Gent. *and* Agnes *his Wiſe. Which* John *deceaſed one Thouſand* * *ſix hundred* - - - - *And* Agnes *his Wiſe, deceaſed the 3d of* Jan. 1504.

* This muſt be an Error for Five hundred.

There ſtood alſo their Coats of Arms, Baron and Femme. Baron bears quarterly, 1. Three Nags in pale galloping. 2. Three Ducks or Mallards, as it ſeems. The 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1ſt.

*Pray for the Soul of* William Clark, *Citizen and Fiſhmonger*, *and Gager of* London; *and* Jane *and* Chriſtian *his Wives. Which* William *ob.* June 23, 1505.

The Coat a Chevron.

Upon another Graveſtone, a Chevron between three Cranes.

*Pray for the Soul of* Thomas Nicolls, *Citizen and Fiſhmonger of* London; *and of* Chriſtian *his Wiſe. Which* Thomas *deceaſed* 27. Dec. 1527.

His Coat was a Bend, cottiſed, charged with three Spread Eagles, between ſix Croſſes croſlets fitche.

*Pray for the Soul of Roger Hunning, ſometime Purveyer of Sea Fiſh for our Soveraign Lord King* Henry *the Eighth. And* Margaret *his Wife. He dyed the 3d of* May, Anno Dom. 1541.

The Coat here was Baron and Femme. 1. Parted per pale and feſſe, a Lion rampant counterchanged. 2. Quarterly, a Feſſe with two Flower de Lyſe, between four Flower de Lyſe. Second Quarter, a Chevron charged with a Flower de Lyſe between three Martlets. The 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1ſt.

Divers Coats of Arms in this Church; among the reſt, *Rich Buckland*, *Armig.* and his Wife, Daughter of *Beaupere*. *Staughton*'s Coat, *&c.*

## *Late* MONUMENTS.

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Lately, ſince the Fire, was buried in the Chancel, *Frances Loringe*, late Wife of *Charles Loringe*, of St. *Nicolas Olaves*, 1699.

*E. P.* 1704.

Upon a Graveſtone in the Chancel, before the Altar.

*Reverendi Domini* THOMÆ MERITON, *Corpus hic reponitur*; *In Vita & Morte Pietatis Exemplum præbuit. Deceſſit* 14 *die* Februarii, *An. Dom.* 1704. *Ætat.* 72.

Upon other Graveſtones there, Inſcriptions for *Elizab. Aſton*, late Wife of *Rob. Aſton*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*. *Feb.* the 14th, 170$\frac{4}{5}$. Aged 43. And for *Elizab. Ayliffe*, late Wife of *Joſeph Ayliffe*, Citizen and Sopemaker of *London*. *Jan.* the 18th, 17$\frac{14}{15}$. Aged 27.

*William Low*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, departed *May* the 19th, 1715. Aged 49. As alſo three Sons and three Daughters of the ſaid *Low*.

## CHARITIES.

Charities.

Gifts and Charities belonging to this Pariſh, are theſe.

Two Houſes burnt down, ſituate in the Pariſh; rebuilt upon a Ground Rent of 31 *l. per ann.* Out of which there is a quit Rent of 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.* payable to St. *Bartholomew's*

Hoſpital. And the reſt of the Profits are given for Ornaments and Repairs of the Church.

The Houſes mentioned before, were given to the Church 300 Years ago. The Writings burnt or loſt; but Regiſters and Memorials kept of them.

Some Land there is in *Suffolk*, charged by Mr. *Haſelfoot*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger, with the payment of 20 *l. per ann.* for a Weekly Lecture on *Thurſday*; and for Bread to be then diſtributed to the Poor.

Parſonage.

The Parſonage Houſe was burnt down; rebuilt by Capt. *Richard Growden*. Leaſed for 40 *s. per ann.* for Forty Years, from *Midſummer*, 1676.

It is to be noted, that in the Parochial Viſitation, 1636. the Parſonage Houſe was preſented at 23 *l. per ann.*]

Water Conduit, for *Thames* Water.

On the North ſide of this Church, in the Wall thereof, was of late builded a convenient Ceſtern of Stone and Lead, for receit of *Thames* Water, conveyed in Pipes of Lead to that Place, for the eaſe and commodity of the Fiſhmongers, and other Inhabitants, in and about *Old Fiſhſtreet*.

*Barn. Randolph*, Benefactor.

*Barnard Randolph*, Common Serjeant of the City of *London*, did (in his life time) deliver to the Company of Fiſhmongers, the Sum of Nine hundred *l.* to be imployed towards the conducting of the ſaid *Thames* Water, and Ceſterning the ſame, &c. And in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *Nicolas Cold Abby*, near unto *Fiſhſtreet*, 700 *l.* and other 200 *l.* to charitable Deeds. He deceaſed 1583. And ſhortly after, this Conduit, with the other, was made and finiſhed.

Painter Stainers Hall.

In *Trinity lane*, on the Weſt ſide thereof, is the *Painter Stainers* Hall; for ſo of old time were they called. But now that Workmanſhip of *Staining* is departed out of uſe in *England*.

Earl of *Cornwal* his Houſe.

Lower down in *Trinity lane*, on the Eaſt ſide thereof, was ſometime a great Meſſuage, pertaining unto *John* Earl of *Cornwal*, in the 14th of *Edward* III.

*Breadſtreet Hill.*

On *Breadſtreet hill*, down to the *Thames*, on both ſides, be divers fair Houſes, inhabited by Fiſhmongers, Cheeſemongers, and Merchants of divers Trades.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* NICOLAS OLAVE.

St. *Nicolas Olave.*

On the Weſt ſide whereof is the Pariſh Church of St. *Nicolas Olave*, a convenient Church.

Repaired. R.

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God 1623.

*Edward Whitwel,*
*Alexander Colſon,* } Churchwardens.

The Coſt of it 24 *l.*

Since that, in the Year 1628. the South Ile, that like a Cottage before, was only Tiled, was Ceiled; and that decently and gracefully finiſhed. Which with ſome Coſt beſtowed on the Steeple, did ariſe to the Sum of 22 *l.* And this at the ſole Coſt of the Pariſh.]

Unbuilt. *J. S.*

This Church demoliſhed by the great Fire, remains unbuilt; and the Pariſh united to St. *Nicolas Cold Abby*.

No Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, either for Occaſional Sermons or Reparations.

Parſonage.

The Parſonage Houſe was burnt down, but built by *Will. Strong*; who hath a Leaſe of it for Forty Years, at 20 *s. per ann.* from 1676.]

### MONUMENTS.

Monuments. * *Willowes.* Firſt Edit.

This Church had the Monuments of *William Newport*, Fiſhmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1375. *Richard Welles**, Parſon, 1391. *Richard Sturges*, Fiſhmonger, 1470. *Thomas Lewen*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1537. who gave his Meſſuage, (with the Appurtenances) wherein he dwelt, with fourteen Tenements in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Nicolas*, to be had after the deceaſe of *Agnes* his Wife, to the *Ironmongers*. And they to give Stipends, appointed to Alms-Men, in five Houſes by them builded in the Churchyard of that Pariſh; [but now they are converted into four.] More to poor Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, &c.

*Blitheman*, an excellent Organiſt of the Queen's Chappel, lieth buried there, with an Epitaph, 1591. &c.

An antient Tomb in the South Wall of the Quire. *A. M.*

*Hic jacet* Richardus Sturges, *Civis & Piſcenarius* London. *& Katharina uxor ejus. Qui quidem* Rich. *obiit* 3. *die menſis* Julii, *Anno Dom.* 1470. *Et prædicta* Katharina *obiit*, &c.

A fair plated Stone under the Communion Table.

*Hic jacet Dominus* Henricus Welleus, *quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit* 4. *die* Maii, *An. Domini* 1391. *Cujus animæ*, &c.

An engraven Plate in the North Wall of the Chancel.

Here *Blitheman* lies, a worthy wight,
who feared God above;
A Friend to all, a Foe to none,
whom Rich and Poore did love.
Of Princes Chappell, Gentleman,
unto his dying Day;
Whom all took great delight to heare
him on the Organs play.
Whoſe paſſing Skill in Muſickes Art,
a Scholar left behinde;
*John Bull* (by Name) his Maſters veine
expreſſing in each kinde.
But nothing here continues long,
nor reſting Place can have;
His Soule departed hence to Heaven,
his Body here in Grave.

*He died on* Whitſunday, Anno Domini 1591.

A ſmall Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel.

*Here before this Place, lieth buried the Bodie of* John Widnell, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London, *ſometime Maſter of that Company, and Deputy of this Ward. Who deceaſed the* 15*th day of* February, 1601. *being of the Age of* 70.

An antient Tomb in the North Ile of the Body of the Church.

*Here lie the Bodies of* Thomas Lewen, *Ironmonger, and ſometime Alderman of this City of* London; *and* Agnes *his Wife. Which* Thomas *deceaſed the* 29*th day of* June, An. Domini 1555. *And the ſaid* Agnes *deceaſed the* 26*th day of* October, An. Dom. 1562.

This Monument being on the North Wall, was revived and beautified with the Church, with this Inſcription hanging by it.

R.

*This Monument of* Thomas Lewin, *and* Agnes *his Wife, was newly revived and beautified at the Charge of the Right Worſhipful Company of the* Ironmongers (*whereof he was free*) *the* 29*th of* May, *Anno Dom.* 1623.

*Old Fiſhſtreet Hill.*

The next is *Old Fiſhſtreet Hill*, a Lane ſo called, which alſo runneth down to *Thames ſtreet*. In this Lane, on the Eaſt ſide, is the one end of *Finimore*, or *Five Foot lane.*

Biſhop of *Hereford's* Houſe.

On the Weſt ſide of this *Old Fiſhſtreet Hill*, is the Biſhop of *Hereford*'s Inn, or Lodging an antient Houſe, and large Rooms, builded of Stone and Timber, which ſometime belonged to the *Mounthauts* in *Norfolk*. *Radulphus de Maydenſtone*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, about 1234. bought it of the *Mounthauts*, and gave it to the Biſhops of *Hereford*, his Succeſſors. *Charles*, both Biſhop of *Hereford*, and Chancellor of the *Marches*, about the Year 1517. repaired it. Since the which time, the ſame is greatly ruinated, and is now divided into many ſmall Tenements. The Hall and principal Rooms, are an Houſe to make Sugar-loaves, *&c.*

## *The Pariſh Church of* St. MARY Mounthaut.

St. *Mary de Monte alto.*

Next adjoining is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary de Monte alto*, or *Mounthaut*. This is a very ſmall Church, and at the firſt, builded to be a Chappel for the ſaid Houſe of the *Mounthauts*, and for Tenements thereunto belonging. The Biſhop of *Hereford* is Patron thereof.

Partly new built. R.

This Church was in part new builded, and very much inlarged and beautified, in the Year of our Lord 1609.

*Robert Plunker*,
*Mark Bateman*, } Churchwardens.

*Benefactors* towards this Building.

*Robert Bennet*, Biſhop of *Hereford*.
Sir *William Craven*.
Sir *Thomas Middleton*. And
Dr. *Erwold*.

In the Year 1610. this Church was wholly glazed, at the Coſt and Charges of *Tho. Tiler*, Haberdaſher, and *Rich. Tichburne*, Skinner.

In the South Ile of this Church, hanged a very fair Picture of King *JAMES* I. with the Figures of *Peace* and *Plenty*, on either ſide of him. *Peace* with her Olave Branch, and *Plenty* with her Sheaf of Wheat in their Hands. Being the Gift of the aforenamed *Robert Plunker*, then Churchwarden.]

Gifts. *J. S.*

This Pariſh, together with ſeveral other Pariſhes, hath a Gift of 8 *s. per ann.* left by *Randolph Bernard*, and paid by the *Ironmongers*.

A Legacy by *Rob. Warner*, 1688. a late Inhabitant of the Pariſh, of 40 *s. per ann.* for the Poor.

Parſonage.

There was a Parſonage before the Fire; rebuilt 1677. and let out for Forty Years at 10 *s.* a Year, to *Rob. Warner*.

Glebe.

No other Houſes or Glebe; but 10 *s.* a Year in the *Middle Row* in *Fiſhſtreet*, ſold to the City; and little Account given of it.]

Monuments.

*Monuments* in this Church of *John Glocester*, Alderman, 1345. who gave *Salt-wharf*, for two Chauntries there.

*John Skip*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, 1539. ſate twelve Years; died at *London* in time of Parliament, and was buried in this Church.

**Robert Belkenape's Houſe given to W. Wickham.**

There was ſometime a fair Houſe in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Mary Mounthaut*, belonging to *Robert Belkenape*, one of the King's Juſtices; but the ſaid *Belkenape* being baniſhed this Realm, King *Richard* II. in the 12th of his Reign, gave it to *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

**One old Hall of the Fiſhmongers.**

On the Eaſt ſide of this *Old Fiſhſtreet Hill*, is one great Houſe, now letten out for Rent. Which Houſe ſometime was one of the Halls pertaining to the Company of *Fiſhmongers*, at ſuch time as they had ſix Hall-motes or meeting Places. Namely, two in *Bridge ſtreet*, or *New Fiſhſtreet*; two in *Old Fiſhſtreet*, whereof this was one; and two in *Stockfiſhmonger Row*, or *Thames ſtreet*; as appeareth by a Record the 22d of *Rich.* II.

Fiſhmongers Hall-motes, ſix in number. Patents.

*Lambard Hill.*

*Blackſmiths Hall.*

Next Weſtward, is one other Lane, called *Lambard Hill*; the Eaſt ſide whereof is wholly of this Ward, and but half the Weſt ſide; to wit, from the North end of the *Blackſmiths* Hall.

## *The Pariſh Church of* St. MICHAEL Queen Hith.

St. *Michael* at *Queen Hith.*

Then in *Thames ſtreet*, of this Ward, and on the North ſide, over againſt the *Queen Hith*, is the Pariſh Cnurch of St. *Michael*, a convenient Church.

Repaired. R.

This Church was repaired and beautified, great Coſt beſtowed on the Roof, the Eaſt and Weſt Windows new built and glazed, with other Repairs about it, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1615.

*Miles Gunthorp*,
*Stephen Scot*, } Churchwardens.]

Rebuilt. *J. S.*

This Church was burnt down alſo in the great Fire, built again, and *Trinity* Pariſh laid to it. The Communion Table was given by Mr. *John Oliver*, 1682. Two Damask Table Cloths, a long time ſince given; the Donors unknown.

Charities.

Charitable Gifts and Benevolences are regiſtred in this Pariſh, with the Names of the Benefactors; and laid out according to the intent of the Donors.

Parſonage.

No Parſonage Houſe belongs to this Pariſh, nor did before the Fire; nor any Glebe. Nor any in the Year 1636. for ought appeared in the Parochial Viſitation that Year.]

All the Monuments in this Church are defaced.

I find that *Stephen Spilman*, Gentleman, of that Family in *Norfolk*, ſometime Mercer, Chamberlain of *London*, then one of the Sheriffs, and Alderman; in the Year 1404. deceaſing without Iſſue, gave his Lands to his Family, the *Spilmans*, and his Goods to the making or repairing of Bridges, and other like godly Uſes. And amongſt others, to this Church, wherein he founded a Chauntry, and was buried in the Quire.

Alſo *Richard Marlow*, Ironmonger, Maior 1409. gave 20 *l.* to the Poor of this Ward, and ten Marks to the Church.

His Monument yet remaineth.

*Richard Gray*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs 1515. gave 40 *l.* to that Church, and was there buried.

Queen *Elizabeth* hath a Monument in this Church, with the Inſcription following.

*Many Daughters have done Vertuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.*

On the one Side.

*Here lyes her Type, who was of late*
*The Prop of* Belgia, *Stay of* France,
Spain's *Foil*, Faith's *Shield*, *and Queen of Chance:*
*In brief, of Women nere was ſeen,*
*So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.*

On the other Side.

*Sith Vertue her Immortal made*
*Death (envying all that cannot dye)*
*Her earthly Parts did ſo invade*
*As in it wrackt Self Majeſty.*
*But ſo her Spirits inſpir'd her Parts,*
*That She ſtill lives in loyal Hearts.*

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe,* &c.

## *The Pariſh Church of* St MARY Somerſet.

Pyellane.

St. Mary Somerſet.

At the Weſt End of that Church, going up a Lane, called *Pyellane*, on the ſame North ſide, at the South end of St. *Mary Mounthaunt lane*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Somerſet*; over againſt the *Broken Wharf*. It is a proper Church.

Repaired. R.

And was repaired and beautified, in the Year of our Lord 1624.

*Robert Violet,* }
*Thomas Cumbers,* } Churchwardens.

On a Table hanging cloſe by the Pulpit.

*Dictum* Thomæ Burtoni *Rectoris Eccleſiæ, tempore reparationis & exornationis hujus Ædificii.*

*Dominus Petra mea & Arx mea, & Liberator meus, Adjutor meus. Sperabo in eum.* Pſal 18. 2.

That is,

*The Saying of* Thomas Burton, *Rector of the Church in the time of the Reparation and Beautfying of this Building.*

*The Lord is my Rock and my Fortreſs, my Deliverer, my Helper, I will hope in him.* Pſal. 18. 2.]

Rebuilt.

This Church was burnt down by the great Fire; was rebuilt, and finiſhed *Feb.* 16. 1695. There is a handſome Font, which was given by *John Tooly*, Deputy of this Ward, 1699. the Foot pace of black and white Marble. He alſo wainſcotted the Veſtry; where his Coat of Arms is ſet up.

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

The Monuments are all defaced, except a Graveſtone lately there laid, with this Inſcription.

A fair plated Stone in the Chancel, by the Communion Table. *A. M.*

*Here lieth buried the Body of Maſter* Richard Randall, *of this Pariſh. Who had Iſſue ly* Margaret, *his firſt Wife, four Sons and ſeven Daughters; one only Daughter ſurviving, named* Joyce. *He was by Freedome a* Pewterer, *by Trade a* Brewer, *and one of the Governors of* Chriſt's Hoſpital. *He departed this Life the 7th day of* June, An. Domini 1616. *being aged* 75 *Years.*

No cauſe to mourne, though here he lye,
That gave to many cauſe to cry.
For though his Body turn to Duſt,
His Soul doth live among the Juſt.

Monuments in this Church reſtored. MS. D. H. Sir George *Mil.* Garter. *J. S.*

Of theſe Monuments that antiently were erected in this Church, and long ſince defaced, and hitherto loſt, I retrieve and reſtore theſe few that follow.

*Hic jacet* Johannes *Epus*' Dromorenſis, *& Rector iſtius Eccleſie. Qui ob.* 12 Jun. 1433.

*Hic jacet* Thomas Cane, *Notarius & Rector iſtius Eccleſie. Qui ob.* 18 Sept. 1444.

John Blundel, *ſometime Citizen and Fruiterer of* London; *and* Margaret *and* Alice *his Wives. Which* John *died the 23d of* May, 1474.

Johannes Ravening, *Civis & Salter* London. *Et* Johanna & Elizabetha *Uxores ejus. Obiit ille* 17 Feb. 1481.

*Hic jacet* Arthurus, *filius & heres Dni. de* Dacre. *Qui ob. 26 die* Aprilis, 1489.

*Orate pro anima* Johannis Denham, *quondam Rectoris iſtius Eccleſie. Qui obiit* 1511.

Benet Brocas, *Servant to the Earl of* Surrey, *and Treaſurer of* England, *deſireth you to pray*, &c.

Under this Inſcription is the Coat of the Earl of *Surrey*, then a Coat Baron and Femme. 1. Within a Bordure engrailed Arg. the Field Sable, a Lion rampant gardant, Or. 2. Arg. two Brocks couchant, Az. A Flower de Lyſe in the nombril Point.

*Orate pro bono ſtatu* Benedicti Brocas, *Generoſi, & pro - - - - - - eorundem. Verum etiam ac* Margarete *nuper Uxoris, & filiorum filiarumq; mortuorum, An. Dom.* 1511. Again,

*Pray for the Soul of* Benet Brocas, *Gentleman, who dyed the 11th of* Feuvrier, *An. Dom.* 1511. *Cujus anime propitietur Deus.* Amen.

*Robert Hill*, Grocer, kneeling in the Window.

*Of your Charity pray for the Soul of* Peter Baliell, *Feſyſcon* [i. e. *Phyſician*] *and Surgeon of* London; *and for the good Eſtate of* Annis *his Wife. The which Peter departed to God the 2d day of* October, 1516.

*Pray for the Soul of* Thomas Hottby, *Citizen and Grocer of* London; Alice, Joan, *and* Margaret *his Wives. Which* Thomas *died the 22d of* March, An. Dom. 1528.

*Pray for the Soul of* Thomas Ungil, *and* Elizabeth *his Wife. Which* Thomas *dyed the 6th of* Novemb. 1537.

*Here lyeth* Frauncis Barantine, *of* Haſely, *in the County of* Oxford, *Eſquire. Who dyed the the 23d of* Aug. 1557.

R.

Here was alſo Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monumental Memorial, with theſe Verſes taken out of the Scripture.

Pſal. 112. *The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance.*
Prov. 6. *The Memorial of the Juſt ſhall be bleſſed.*
2 Tim. 4. 7, 8. *I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe,* &c.

Modern Monuments. *J. S.*

Of late Times, within the Communion Rails, under a fair Stone, lies the Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert Ironſide*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, with this Inſcription.

H. S. E.

*Reverendus admodum in Chriſto Pater* GILBERTUS IRONSIDE, *S. T. P. Coll.* WADHAMENSIS, *in Acad.* Oxon. *Guardianus ejuſdem*

*ejuſdem Acad. Vice-Cancellarius. Primò conſecratus* Briſtol. *Epiſcop. poſtea tranſlatus ad Epiſcopat.* Hereford. *Obiit 27 die Aug.* 1701. *Ætat. ſuæ* 69.

Mary, *with her ſeven Sons and three Daughters, the Wife, and Iſſue of Deputy* John Fooly, *Citizen and Lime Merchant of London. She departed* 1695.

*As for Charitable* GIFTS,

Charities. *Randalph Bernard* left 8 *s. per ann.* payable by the *Ironmongers* Company. And 7 *s.* 6 *d.* iſſuing out of ſome Ground Rent in *Tower ſtreet*, and paid by *John Moyſier*, Eſq.

But no Legacies or Bequeſts for Sermons, or towards Reparations, or other charitable Uſes, than what is above mentioned.

Parſonage. There was a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire; ſince built, and let for Forty Years, at 5 *l.* Ground Rent. No other Houſes or Glebe. Note, in the Parochial Viſitation, 1636. the Churchwardens brought in the Parſonage Houſe 10 *l.* the Glebe 8 *l.*]

*Summer's Hith.* I think the ſame to be of old time called *Summers Hith*, of ſome Man's Name, that was Owner of the Ground near adjoining. As *Edred's Hith*, was ſo called of *Edred*, Owner thereof; and ſince called *Queen Hith*, as pertaining to the Queen, *&c.*

## *The Pariſh Church of* St. PETER Pauls Wharf.

St. Peter *Parva* by *Pauls Wharf* Then is a ſmall Pariſh Church of St. *Peter*, called *Parva*, or Little, near unto *Pauls Wharf*. In this Church no Monuments do remain, excepting that of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Repaired. R. This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord God 1625.

*Thomas Finch*,
*William Stanſby*, } Churchwardens.

And a fair Table of the Commandments at the upper end of the Chancel, dated 1619.

Parſonage. To this Church belong no Parſonage Houſe, as they knew of, according it was in the Preſentment of the Churchwardens in the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1693. But according to the Parochial Viſitation, 1636. there was a Parſonage Houſe and Glebe, valued at 4 *l.* 8 *s. per ann.*

Nor any Gifts or Legacies to Church or Poor.

At the Weſt end thereof is a Lane, called St. Peters Hill; but two Houſes up that Lane, on the Eaſt ſide, is of this Ward, and the reſt is of *Caſtle Baynard* Ward.

On the South ſide of *Thames ſtreet*, beginning again in the Eaſt, among the Cooks; the firſt in this Ward is the Sign of *David* the King.

*Towns-end lane.* Then is *Towns-end lane*, turning down to the *Thames*.

*Edred's Hith, or Queen Hith.* Then is *Queen Hith*, a large Receptacle for Ships, Lighters, Barges, and ſuch other Veſſels. Touching the Antiquity and Uſe of this Gate and Hith; firſt I find, that of old time the ſame belonged to one named *Edred*, and was then called *Edred's Hith*. Which ſince falling to the Hands of King *Stephen*, it was by his Charter confirmed to *William de Ypre*. The Farm thereof in Fee and in Heritage, *William de Ypre* gave it unto the Prior and Covent of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, as appeareth by this Charter. *Lib. Trinitat.*

Given to *Trinity Priory.* To Theobald, *by the Grace of God Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Primate of* England, *and Legate Apoſtolike. To the Biſhop of* London, *and to all faithfull People, Clerkes and Laymen,* William de Ypre *ſendeth greeting. Know ye me to have given and granted to God, and to the Church of the* Holy Trinity *of* London, *to the Prior and Canons there, ſerving God, in perpetual Alms,* Edred's Hith, *with the Appurtenances. With ſuch Devotion, that they ſhall ſend every Yeere twenty Pounds, unto the maintenance of the Hoſpitall of* Katharines, *which Hoſpital they have in their Hands; and one hundred Shillings to the Monkes of* Berdmonſey, *and ſixty Shillings to the Brethren of the Hoſpitall of Saint Giles. And that which remaineth, the ſaid Prior and Canons ſhall enjoy to themſelves. Witneſſes,* Richard de Lucia, Raphe Bigot, *or* Picot, *&c.*

Record. This *Edreds Hith*, after the aforeſaid Grants, came again into the King's Hands, by what means I have not read.

Grants of *Queen Hith.* *Clauſ.* 6 *H.* 3. *m.* 7. & 10 *H.* 3. *m* 22. *Pet. le Neve.* Nor. And in the 6th Year of *Henry* III. being then called *Ripa Reginæ*, he granted it to *Richard de Ripary*, i. e. *Rivers*. And in the 10th of his Reign, he granted it *Thomæ Cirenceſtriæ ad placitum Regis*; i. e. To *Thomas Cirenceſter* at the King's pleaſure.]

But it pertained unto the Queen, and therefore was called *Ripa Reginæ*, the *Queens Bank*, or *Queens Hith*; and great Profit was made to her Uſe, as may appear by this which followeth.

Ships of the Ports arreſted, and forced to bring their Corn to *Queen Hith.* King *Henry* III. in the 9th of his Reign, commanded the Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, to Arreſt the Ships of the *Cinque Ports*, on the River of *Thames*, and to compel them to bring their Corn to no other Place, but to the *Queens Hith* only.

*Pet le Neve. Clauſ.* 9 *H.* 3. *m.* 15. The ſame Year, *viz.* 9 *Hen.* III. the ſaid Conſtable was required to Arreſt the ſaid Ships in the *Thames*, to carry their Corn only to the Ports of the Realm. The Words are, *De blado non cariando niſi ad portus Regni.*]

In the 11th of his Reign, he charged the ſaid Conſtable to diſtrain any Fiſh offered to be ſold in any Place of this City, but at the *Queens Hith*.

Fiſh Boats not to tarry on this ſide the Bridge. *Rot Clauſ.* 11 *H.* 3. *m.* 15. *Pet le Neve.* *J. S.* The Words of the Record are, *Diſtringat eos, qui ducunt piſcem venalem in Navibus uſq;* London, *& remanent trans Pontem* London, *ex parte Turris, ad ducendum dict. piſcem uſq;* Hitham. The Conſtable was to compel or force them who brought Fiſh in Boats to *London*, to ſell, not to remain on this ſide the Bridge near the *Tower*, but to ſee them conveyed to *Queen Hith*. And again in the 10th of that King, *Ducet* [*Conſtabularius Turris*] *piſcem venalem venientem ap.* London. *ad Ripam Reginæ.*] *Clauſ.* 10 *H.* 3. *m* 14.

Moreover, in the 28th of the ſaid King's Reign, an Inquiſition was made before *William* of *York*, Provoſt of *Beverley*, *Henry* of *Bath*, and *Hierome* of *Caxton*, Juſtices Itinerants, ſitting in the Tower of *London*, touching the Cuſtoms of *Queen Hith*, obſerved in the Year laſt before the Wars between the King his Father, and the Barons of *England*; and of old Cuſtoms of other Times. And what Cuſtoms had been changed, at what time the Tax and Payment of all Things coming thither; and between *Woorepath*, and *Anede Hith*, were found and ſeized, according to the old Order; as well Corn and Fiſh, as of other Things. All which Cuſtoms

Liberty of the *Queens Hith* from the *Steelyard* to the *Black Friers.*

Cuſtoms were as well to be obſerved in the part of *Downgate*, as in *Queen Hith*, for the King's Uſe. When alſo it was found, that the Corn arriving between the Gate of *Guild Hall* of the Merchants of *Coleyne*, and the Soke of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (for he had a Houſe near unto the *Black Friers)* was not to be meaſured by any other Quarter, than by that of the *Queens Soke.*

Soke is *Court.*

After this, the Bailiffs of the ſaid *Hith* complained, that ſince the ſaid Recognition, fourteen foreign Ships, laden with Fiſh, arrived at *Belinſgate*, which Ships ſhould have arrived at the ſaid *Hith.* And therefore it was ordered, that if any foreign Ship, laden with Fiſh, ſhould in form aforeſaid arive elſewhere than at this *Hith*, it ſhould be at the King's Pleaſure to amerce them at 40 *s.* Notwithſtanding, the Ships of the Citizens of *London* were at liberty to arrive where the Owners would appoint them.

The Inquiſition concerning *Queen Hith* 28 *Hen.* 3. *Lib. Horn.* fol. 342. 6. *J. S.*

All this Inquiſition before the King's Juſtices Itinerants, 28 *Hen.* III. concerning *Queen Hith*, being ſet down very imperfectly and obſcurely, I ſhall here more fully and exactly relate it, as it ſtands in the Books of the Chamber.

‘ *Dominus Rex mandavit, &c.* i. e. Our Lord the King, (*Henry* III.) commanded Lord *William de Eboraco*, Provoſt of *Beverly*, and *Henry* of *Bath*, and *Jeremiah de Caxton*, his Fellow Juſtices Itinerants at the Tower of *London*, in the 28th Year of the Reign of the ſaid *Henry*, Son of King *John*, that with all diligence, and by all the ways they could, they cauſe Inquiry to be made, what Cuſtoms belonged to the *Queen's Heth, London*; the Year next before the War moved between the Lord *John*, his Father, and his Barons of *England.* And when it ſhall appear to them concerning thoſe Cuſtoms, and others, which belonged to the aforeſaid *Heth*, and which were afterwards changed and alienated, they labour with all Solicitude and Carefulneſs they can, to reform the ſaid *Heth* to its due State. And that the Cuſtoms in the ſame be held, which was wont to be held in the Time foreſaid.

‘ Before which Provoſt and Juſtices it was convicted by the Maior and Aldermen of the City, that in the Time aforeſaid were three Cuſtoms belonging to the foreſaid *Heth*; to wit:

‘ Of every Sieve* (that is a Meaſure containing five Quarters) of Salt, that ſhall belong to a Man that is a Foreigner, or to any one of the five Ports, and ſhall land and come, whereſoever it be within *Woreparth*, and *Anedebethe*, or beyond, 2 *d.* at the Farm of the ſaid *Heth.*

* *Sippa.*

*Memorand.* That *Werepath*, or *Worepath*, is in Eaſt part of the Flete of *Barking*, about ſeven Miles from *London*; and *Anedebeth* is near *Weſtminſter* on the Weſt Part of *London.*

‘ Alſo, if any Citizen of *London*, have part in the ſame Sieve of Salt, he ſhall give nothing of his Portion: But the Reſidue that belongs to Strangers, ſhall give Cuſtom according to the quantity of his Ware.

‘ Alſo, if any bring from abroad, Herring, Corn, or ſuch like, together with Salt, in one Ship, it hath been lawful for the Queen's Bailiff to take a part of the foreſaid Catals.

‘ Alſo, if any from abroad, and alſo from the five Ports, come with Salmon, if he ſhall bring an Hundred, or more, he ſhall give two Salmons to the Queen's Farm.

‘ And if he ſhall land them in the Queen's *Soke*, he ſhall give one of the beſt, and one of the middling Sort.

‘ And if he ſhall bring leſs than an Hundred, he ſhall give according to the Quantity of the Thing, to the fourth Part.

‘ And if he ſhall bring leſs than the fourth Part, he ſhall give nothing but Standage.

‘ Alſo, of Salt Milvel, [a kind of Fiſh] the ſame Cuſtom is to be taken at the Queen's Farm in the ſame Soke, which the Sheriff takes for the King's Uſe at *Bilinſgate.*

‘ Alſo, if a Stranger, and alſo any for the five Ports, ſhall bring in his Ship White Herring ſalted, in the Queen's Soke, One hundred is to be taken out of the Ship. And if any of the Citizens have a part with him, nothing to be taken from his Portion.

‘ Alſo, whatſoever Stranger brings the firſt Red Herring, not frailed, he ſhall give an Hundred Herrings. And others who ſhall come with the ſame kind of Herrings, whether they are frailed or not, ſhall give nothing through the whole Year, beſide the the Standage of the Ship.

‘ Alſo, if any Foreigner ſhall buy Salmon or Mulvel, ſalted in the Ship, and ſhall put it into another Ship; for every Thouſand he ſhall give an Halfpeny.

‘ Alſo, concerning Salmon and Mulvel bought in Shops, ſituate in the ſame Soke, of every Hundred is to be taken 2 *d.* as was before ſaid concerning the Ships.

‘ Alſo, of Herrings bought in Shops, of every Thouſand is to be taken an Halfpeny.

‘ Alſo, of every kind of Freſh Fiſh, coming in the Queen's Soke, the ſame Cuſtom is to be taken, which is taken of the ſame kind of Fiſh, at the Queen's Farm at *London Bridge.*

‘ Alſo, of every Ship that ſaileth within *Orlokes*, is to be taken 2 *d.* at the Queen's Farm; unleſs it be of *London*, or of the five Ports.

‘ Alſo, of a Ship which ſaileth with Toll*, is to be taken an Halfpeny.

* *Cum Tholl.*

‘ Alſo, of every Shout coming down in the Queen's Soke with Corn, to be taken 1 *d. ob.* But if with Wood, without Corn, 1 *d.*

‘ All Cuſtoms before written, are to be kept and held as well in the Port of *Douegate*, as *Queen Hith*, for the Lord the King's Uſe.

‘ Alſo, Corn which landeth between the Gutter of the *Guild Hall* of the Men of *Colen*, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Soke, [*i. e.* near *Black Friers*] is not wont to be meaſured by another Quartern, than by the Quartern of the Queen's Soke.

‘ Alſo, it belongeth to the Queen's Bailiff, to take *Scawyng in Selda Wynton*, for the Queen's Uſe; under the ſame Form, as the Sheriff of *London* takes *Scawynge* elſewhere in *London*, for the King's Uſe.

‘ Alſo, if any withdraw his Cuſtom, and depart from the City with the ſame Cuſtom, he falls into the Mercy of the Bailiff.

‘ Alſo, if any offer to pay his Cuſtom to the Bailiff, or his Servant, and they will not take it, although he depart from the City, he is not to be amerced.

‘ Alſo, all Aſſizes of the City, in the *Huſtings*, provided and ordained for the Amendmenr of the City, are to be ordained and obſerved in the Queen's Soke. And therefore it is a Cuſtom, that the Lord the King have his Seizin of all the foreſaid Cuſtoms, according as it is acknowledged by the ſame Maior and Citizens.

‘ Afterwards came the Bailiffs of the ſame *Heth* and complained, that after the foreſaid Acknowledgment, fourteen foreign Ships landed with Fiſh at *Billinſgate*, which ought to have landed at the foreſaid *Heth*. And therefore the Cuſtom is, that if any Foreign Ship with Fiſh, land elſewhere in the Form aforeſaid, than at the foreſaid *Heth*, it is in the King's Mercy; to wit, at 40 *s*. [Forfeiture.] Let this Puniſhment have Place, until one Month after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, this Year. And in the mean time, according to the Tranſgreſſion, Proviſion is made for inflicting an heavier Pain, if they will not obſerve the foreſaid Form.

‘ Afterwards came the Maior and Citizens, and ſay, that Six Ships of Strangers, with all Salt Fiſh, in Foreign Spindler Boats, landed at the foreſaid *Heth*, in the foreſaid Time. But Ships which were the Citizens of *London*, landed elſewhere, where they would. And therefore let the King have his Seizin.]

*Queen Hith* let to farm to the Maior and Communalty of *London*.

After this, the ſaid *Henry* III. confirmed the Grant of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, for the Farm of the *Queen Hith*, unto *John Giſors*, then Maior, and to the Communalty of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever; as by this his Charter appeareth.

*Lib. Trinit. London.*

Henry, *by the Grace of God King of* England, *Lord of* Ireland, *Duke of* Guien, *and Earle of* Anjou, *to all Archbiſhops*, &c. *Be it knowne, that Wee have ſeene the Covenant betweene our Brother* Richard, *Earle of* Cornwall, *of the one Party, and the Maior and Communalty of* London, *on the other Party; which was in this Sort. In the Thirtieth Yeere of* Henry, *the Sonne of King* John, *upon the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St.* Edward *at* Weſtminſter, *this Covenant was made betweene the Honourable Lord* Richard, *Earle of* Cornwall, *and* John Giſors, *then Maior of* London, *and the Commons thereof; concerning certaine Exactions and Demands pertaining to the* Queene Hith *of* London. *To wit, That the ſaid Earle granted for himſelf and his Heyres, that the ſaid Maior, and all* Maiors *enſuing, and all the Commons of the City, ſhould have and hold the* Queene Hith, *with all the Liberties and Cuſtomes, and other Appurtenances in Fee Ferme; rendring thence yeerely to the ſaid Earle, his Heires and Aſſignes, fifty Pounds, at* Clarkenwell *at two ſeveral Termes; to wit, at the cloſe of* Eaſter 25 *Pounds, and in the Octaves of* Michaelmas, 25 *Pounds. And for more Surety hereof, the ſaid Earle hath ſet thereunto his Seale, and left it with the Maior; and the Maior and Communalty have ſet to their Seale, and left it with the Earle. Where We confirme and eſtabliſh the ſaid Covenant, for Us and for our Heires. Witneſſes*, Raphe Fitz-Nichol, Richard Gray, John *and* Will. Brithem, Paulin Paynter, Raphe Wancia, John Cumband, *and others. At* Windſor, *the 26th of* February, *the 31ſt of our Reign.*

The City doubt of the Earl's Title to *Queen Hith*.

*J. S.*

It ſeems *Queen Hith* was in the Hands of the Earl of *Cornwal*, at the Death of K. *Henry* III. and the Citizens ſuppoſed was wrongfully detained from them. For upon an Inquiſition appointed by the Juſtices the 3d of *Ed*. I. they make this Preſentment. *That the* Queen Hith *was ſometime belonging to the City of* London; *and how it came to the Earl of* Cornwal, *and his Heirs, they knew not, nor by what Warrant. And that it was worth* per ann. 52 l. And moreover they ſay, *That King* John, *Father of Lord King* Henry, *gave* Queen Hith *to* Alionore, *then Queen of* England; *and was had of the King's Demeſne all his Time. But from that time, till now, the Earl of* Cornwal, *and his Heirs held it; and ſtill did hold it againſt the Crown, and Diſenheriſen of the King, as it ſeemed to them. But by what Warrant they knew not.*]

The Charge of this *Queen Hith* was then committed to the Sheriffs, and ſo hath continued ever ſince. The Profits whereof are ſore diminiſhed: So that (as writeth *Robert Fabian*) it was worth in his time, little above twenty Marks, or fifteen Pound one Year with another.

*Rob. Fabian, Lib. Conſtit.*

Cuſtom of *Queen Hith*.

Now, for Cuſtoms of this *Queen Hith*. In the Year 1302. the 30th of *Edward* I. it was found by the Oath of divers Men, that Bakers, Brewers, and others, buying their Corn at *Queen Hith*, ſhould pay for Meaſuring, Portage, and Carriage, for every Quarter of Corn whatſoever; from thence to *Weſt Cheap*, to St. *Anthonine*'s Church, to *Horſeſhooe Bridge*, and to *Woolſey ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows the Leſs*, and ſuch like Diſtances, one *ob. q.* To *Fleet Bridge*, to *Newgate*, *Criplegate*, to *Birchovers Lane*, to *Eaſtcheape*, and *Bilinſgate*, one Penny. Alſo, that the Meaſurer, or the Meeter, ought to have eight chief Maſter Porters; every Maſter to have three Porters under him, and every one of them to find one Horſe, and ſeven Sacks; and he that ſo did not, to looſe his Office.

A Corn Meeter, eight Maſter Porters, and twenty four Porters under them, at *Queen Hith*.

Corn Meeters and Corn Carriers, their Fees

*J. S. Lib. Horn. fol.* 298. *b.*

This being related for brevity ſake, ſomewhat imperfectly, I ſhall here exemplify it out of an Authentick Record in the Chamber of *London*, bearing this Title, *Salarium Menſuratorum bladi & cariant. in Ripa Reginæ*: i. e. The Fee of the Meeters of Corn, and the Carriers of it in *Queen Hith*.

*Inquiſitio capta, &c.* i. e. ‘ An Inquiſition taken before *Elia Ruſſel*, then Maior of *London*, and Alderman of the ſame City, on *Saturday* next after the Conception of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, *An.* 29 *Ed*. I. (which was in the Year of Chriſt 1301.) by *John de Stratford*, *William de Welles*, *Richard de Chingford*, *Will. Poyntell*, *John Page*, *Will. de Gartone*, *Peter de Hungrie*, *Will. Cok*, Fruter, *John de Paris*, *John Dode*, *John le Coffrer*, *Adam Braz*, &c. Who being ſworn, and diligently examined, ſay upon their Oath, That antiently it was appointed, and hitherto uſed in the City and Suburbs of *London*, that the Bakers and Brewers, and others of the City of *London*, paid for the common Meaſure and Carriage, and Porterage to their Houſes, of one Quarter of Corn, of whatſoever Kind, bought at *Queen Hith*, after this manner; to wit, From the *Hith* of the Queen, to all Streets and Lanes as far as *Eaſtchepe*, and as far as the Church of St. *Anthonie*, and as far as *Horſeſhoe Bridge*, and as far as *Wolfeſgate*, *ob. q.* And from the ſame *Hith*, through all Streets and Lanes beyond the foreſaid Places, to the Bridge of the *Flete*, and to *Newgate*, and to *Crepelgate*, and as far as over againſt *Berchevers lane* upon *Cornhul*, and as far as *Eaſtcheap*, and as *Billinſgate*, 1 *d*. And from this *Hith* of the Queen, through all Streets and Lanes beyond the foreſaid Places, even to the Bars of the Suburb, 1 *d. q.*

‘ And they ſay moreover upon their Oath, that every Head Maſter of the Meſurers of the Men ſerving the People at *Queen Hith*, ſhall find a quartern-Buſhel, an half-Buſhel, and a Strike, and one Horſe. And there ſhall be there eight Head or Capital Maſters. And every one of the eight Maſters ſhall have three ſtanding Fellows or Companions. And 'each of thoſe three Standers, ſhall find one 'Horſe, and ſeven Sacks, *&c.* And he that 'doth contrary to the foreſaid Ordinance, ſhall 'abjure his Office.

This *Hith* was then ſo frequented with Veſſels, bringing thither Corn, (beſides Fiſh, Salt, Fuel, and other Merchandizes) that all theſe Men, to wit, the Meeter, and Porters, Thirty ſeven in number, for all their Charge of Horſes and Sacks, and ſmall Stipend, lived well of their Labours. But now that Caſe is altered; the Bakers of *London*, and other Citizens, travel into the Countries, and buy their Corn of the Farmers, after the Farmers Price.

*Lib. Guild.*

King *Edward* II. in the 1ſt of his Reign, gave to *Margaret*, Wife to *Peter de Gaveſtone*, Forty three Pounds, Twelve Shillings, Nine Pence Halfpenny Farthing, out of the Rents in *London*, to be received of the Queen's *Hith*.

*Romeland* at *Queen Hith.*

Certain Impoſitions were ſet upon Ships, and other Veſſels coming thither; as upon Corn, Salt, and other Things, toward the Charge of cleanſing *Roomland* there, the 41ſt of *Ed.* III.

*Romeland* to be paved and cleanſed of Filth.

R.

Theſe were the Impoſitions and the Occaſions of them. This *Romeland* being annoyed with Dung, Filth, *&c.* ſo as the Sellers of Corn and Victual there, could not ſtand to ſell their Commodities, as formerly they had done, It was ordered by a Common Council, *An.* 41. of King *Edw.* III. That the Place ſhould forthwith be made clean and paved. And that from thenceforth, towards the perpetual cleanſing and reparation thereof, there ſhould be taken for every Quarter of Corn, of what Kind ſoever, there ſold or coming, a Farthing; for every Quarter of Salt, a Farthing; for every Veſſel, called a *Battel*, bringing Ruſhes, four Pence; for every Veſſel called a *Shout*, bringing Corn or Malt, two Pence; for every Ship bringing other Victuals, two Pence; and of every Perſon laying Soil there, two Shillings; and the Seller of Ruſhes, to pay for every Boat of Ruſhes, four Pence.]

The 3d of *Edward* IV. the Market at *Queen Hith* being hindered by the ſlackneſs of drawing up *London* Bridge, it was ordained, That all manner of Veſſels, Ships, or Boats, great or ſmall, reſorting to the City with Victual, ſhould be ſold by Retail; and that if there came but one Veſſel at a time, were it Salt, Wheat, Rie, or other Corn from beyond the Seas; or other Grains; Garlick, Onions, Herrings, Sprats, Eels, Whitings, Plaice, Cods, Mackarel, *&c.* then that one Veſſel ſhould come to *Queen Hith*, and there to make Sale. But if two Veſſels came, the one ſhould come to *Queen Hith*, the other to *Bilinſgate*. If three, two of them ſhould come to *Queen Hith*, the third to *Bilinſgate*, &c. always the more to *Queen Hith*. If the Veſſel being great, coming with Salt from the Bay, and could not come to theſe Keys, then the ſame to be conveyed by Lighters, as before is meant.

*Queen Hith* to be more frequented of Ships and Boats, than *Billinſgate.*

Garner framed for Corn at *Queen Hith.*

*Framed. Firſt Edit.

One large Houſe for ſtowage of Corn, *craned out of Lighters and Barges, is there lately builded. Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Maior, 1554. by his Teſtament, gave 100 *l.* towards it. But ſince increaſed and made larger, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1565.

A Corn Mill upon Barges or Lighters on the *Thames.*

Againſt this *Queen's Hith*, on the River of *Thames*, of late Years was placed a Corn Mill, upon, or betwixt two Barges or Lighters, and there ground Corn, as Water Mills in other Places; to the wonder of many that had not ſeen the like. But this laſted not long without decay: Such as cauſed the ſame Barges to be removed and taken aſunder, are ſoon forgotten. I read of the like to have been in former time, as thus:

Two Corn Mills in one Barge, given to this City, 1525.

*In the Year* 1525. *the* 16*th of* Henry VIII. *Sir* William Bayly *being Maior*, John Cooke *of* Glocester, *Mercer, gave to the Maior and Communalty of* London, *and theirs for ever, one great Barge, in the which two great Corn Mills were made and placed. Which Barge and Mills were ſet in and upon the Stream of the River of* Thames, *within the Juriſdiction and Liberty of the ſaid City of* London. *And alſo he gave to the ſaid City, all ſuch Timber, Boards, Stones, Iron,* &c. *provided for making, mending, and repairing of the ſaid Barge and Mills. In Reward whereof, the Maior gave him* 50 l. *preſently, and* 50 l. *yearly, during his Life. And if the ſaid* Cooke *deceaſed before* Joan *his Wife, then ſhe to have forty Marks the Year during her Life.*]

*Salt Wharf.*

Next adjoining to this *Queen Hith*, on the Weſt ſide thereof, is *Salt Wharf*, named of Salt taken up, meaſured, and ſold there.

*Stew Lane.*

The next is *Stew lane*, of a Stew, or Hot-houſe there kept.

*Timber Hith.*

After that is *Timber hith*, or *Timber Street*, ſo called, of Timber and Boards, there taken up and wharfed. It is in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Somers Hith*, as I read in the 56th of *H.* III. and in the 9th of *Edward* II.

*Brooks's Wharf.*

*BrokenWharf.*

Then is *Brooks's Wharf*, and *Broken Wharf*, a Water-gate or Key ſo called, of being *broken* and fallen down into the *Thames*.

A void ſpace of Ground here to be incloſed.

*R.*

At a Common Council, *July* 23. the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth*, Order was taken, that out of a certain void ſpace of Ground at *Broken Wharf*, there ſhould be Thirty three Foot incloſed, and laid to the City's Brewhouſe. Which was to have a ſubſtantial Pale about it, to keep the City's Fuel, and other Goods, *&c.*

*Bygot's* Houſe by *Broken Wharf.*

By this *Broken Wharf* remaineth one large old Building of Stone, with arched Gates; which Meſſuage, I find, in the Reign of *Henry* III. the 43d Year, pertaining unto *Hugh de Bygot*; and in the 11th of *Edward* II. to *Thomas Brothertun*, the King's Brother, Earl of *Norfolk*, Marſhal of *England*. In the 11th of *Henry* VI. to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, &c.]

An Engin for enforcing of *Thames* Water.

Within the Gate of this Houſe (now belonging to the City of *London*) is lately, to wit, in the Year 1594, and 1595. builded one large Houſe, of great height, called an Engin, made by *Bevis Bulmar*, Gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of *Thames* Water, to ſerve in the middle and Weſt Parts of the City. The antient great Hall of this Meſſuage is yet ſtanding, and pertaining to a great Brew-houſe for Beer.

*Trigg lane.*

*Boſs lane.*

Weſt from this is *Trigg lane*, going down to the *Thames*. Next is called *Boſs lane*, of a Boſs of Water, like unto that of *Bilinſgate*, there placed by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

Abbot of *Chertſey's* Inn.

*Sandie* Houſe.

Then is one great Meſſuage, ſometime belonging to the Abbots of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, and was their Inn, wherein they were lodged when they repaired to the City. It is now called *Sandie Houſe*, by what Reaſon I have not heard: I think the Lord *Sands* hath been lodged there.

And this is an end of this *Queen Hith* Ward.

The preſent State of this Ward ſtands thus.

Chief Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

The chief Streets, Lanes, and Hills, in this Ward, are *Thames ſtreet*, *Queen Hith*, with the ſeveral Lanes which run down to the *Thames*, *Lambert Hill*, *Fiſhſtreet Hill*, *Five Foot Lane*, *Breadſtreet Hill*, *Huggin Lane*, *Little Trinity Lane*, with the South ſide of *Great Trinity Lane*, *Old Fiſhſtreet*. *Thames ſtreeet*, runneth through the Heart of this Ward, as it doth that of the *Vintry*; and the Lanes, Alleys, Hills, and Courts, as they lie on each ſide, ſhall be ſpecified; beginning at the Weſt end, and on the South ſide.

*Thames ſtreet.* *Black Boy Alley.* *Boſs Alley.* *Robin Hood Court.* *Trig Stairs and Lane.* *Caſtle Lane.* *George Yard.* *Broken Wharf.*

This Street enjoyeth a good Trade, and hath a great Reſort, occaſioned by the ſeveral Wharfs on the Water ſide: and therefore much peſtered with Carts. *Black Boy Alley*, long and narrow, having a great *Diers* at the lower end. *Boſs Alley*, alſo long and narrow, with a *Diers* by the *Thames ſide*. Betwixt this Place and *Black Boy Alley*, is a large paſſage to a Wood Wharf. *Robin Hood Court*, but very ordinary. *Trig Stairs*, ſo called from the Stairs on the Water ſide, which is indifferently well ſupplied by Watermen. The *Lane* is pretty open, reaſonably well built and inhabited. *Caſtle Lane*, pretty broad for Carts, having a Wood Wharf at the lower end; the Buildings are but ordinary, as are the Inhabitants. *George Yard*, being good and large, and taken up by Timber Merchants and Wood Wharfs at the lower end. *Broken Wharf*. By this is a Water Houſe to convey the *Thames* Water in Pipes. Which of late Years hath been much improved, as to the Revenue, to what it was at firſt, by the Induſtry of thoſe concerned therein; but not managed without a great Charge, in keeping ſo many Servants, and Horſes for the forcing the Water up into the Ciſtern at the top of the Building, which is very lofty.

*Brooks's Wharf.*

*Brooks's Wharf* leadeth alſo to the River *Thames*, having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither brought in conſiderable Quantities. For which it is of great Reſort.

*High Timber ſtreet.* *Dunghil lane.* *Brokers Wharf.* *Hamond's lane.* *Dark lane.* *Boyden's Wharf*

Eaſtwards from the Water Houſe, is *High Timber Street*, or *Hith*, ſo called from the Timber or Boards there taken up and wharfed. The Place is but ordinary, and ſerveth as a paſſage to other Places which lead to the Wharfs; as *Dunghill Lane*, *Brokers Wharf*, and *Hamonds Lane*, formerly called *Stew Lane*, from a Stew, or Hot houſe there kept; all Places of ordinary Account. And from this Lane is a paſſage to *Queen Hith*, called the *Dark Lane*: And here is *Boydens's Wharf*.

*Queen Hith.*

*Queen Hith*, a great Reception for Weſtern Barges, Lighters, and Boats, which brings a conſiderable Reſort and Trade to the Place. Here is a great Meal Market, having the Conveniency for ſtowage of the Goods thither brought to be ſold by the ſaid Veſſels. The Market Houſe is commodiouſly ſeated by the Water ſide, and before it an open Yard for Carts to carry off the Goods there ſold; and round about the Yard, except the South ſide next the *Thames*, are Rows of Houſes, well inhabited; beſides good ſtore of Publick Houſes, for reception of People that thither reſort about Buſineſs, next the Stairs.

*Pump Court.* *Townſend lane.*

Eaſtward of *Queen Hith*, is *Pump Court* or *Yard*, a ſmall Place, which cometh out of *Queen Hith*, and falleth into *Townſend Lane*, an open Place for Carts to the Wharf; and this is the Eaſtern Limits of this Ward.

*Bowling Alley.* *Sugar loaf Court.*

Then on the North ſide are theſe Places. *Bowling Alley*, a ſmall Place, which falls into *Sugar loaf Court*, now taken up for a Brewhouſe.

St. *Michael Queen Hith* Church.

St. *Michael Queen Hith* Church, rebuilt ſince the great Fire; a good handſome well built Church, of Freeſtone, having on the top of the Steeple a ſmall Free ſtone Spire, with a Ship upon a Ball all gilt with Gold. To this Church and Pariſh is that of *Trinity* united.

*Little Trinity lane.* *Painter Stainers Hall.* *Trinity Court.* *Huggin Alley.* *Cowden's Rents.*

*Little Trinity Lane* comes out of *Great Trinity Lane*, and falls into *Thames ſtreet*, by St. *Michaels Queen Hith* Church. This Lane is well built and inhabited. Here is ſeated *Painter Stainers Hall*, a good handſome Building, with a large Garden on the North ſide. Oppoſite to this Hall, is *Trinity Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free ſtone Pavement. And adjoining to the ſaid Hall, is *Huggin Alley*, but ſmall, which hath a paſſage into *Huggin Lane*. *Cowden's Rents*, very ordinary.

*Trinity Church.* The *Lutheran* Church.

*Trinity Church*, ſeated at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Little Trinity Lane*. This Church was deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*, and ſince rebuilt, and made uſe of by the *Swedes*, and other *Lutherans*, for Divine Worſhip; as the *French* and *Dutch* have certain Churches in and about this City. But the Pariſh is united unto St. *Michaels Queen Hith*: And the Church is now not called *Trinity Church*, but the *Lutheran Church*, and known by that Name.

*Huggin lane.* *Faircloth Court.* *Star Yard.*

*Huggin lane*, formerly called *Spooners lane*, comes out of *Great Trinity lane*, and falls into *Thames ſtreet*, a Lane of good Account. On the Eaſt ſide is *Faircloth Court*, very ſmall, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Star Yard*, very ordinary; hath a paſſage into *Breadſtreet hill*.

*Breadſtreet Hill.*

*Breadſtreet Hill*, a Place well built, and inhabited by good Tradeſmen, moſtly Wholeſale.

St. *Nicolas Olaves* Church.

On the Weſt ſide of this Hill, was the Pariſh Church of St. *Nicolas Olaves*; the Church was deſtroyed in the dreadful Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt, but the Pariſh is united unto St. *Nicolas Cole Abby*.

*Meigley's Court.*

More Southward, is a very handſome ſquare Court, with three large Houſes; now called *Meigley's Court*, from one of that Name inhabiting there.

*Five Foot lane.* *Star Court.*

*Five Foot lane*, ſo called, for that the Weſt end was but five Foot broad. It hath its chief Entrance out of *Thames ſtreet*, and with a turning paſſage leads into *Fiſhſtreet hill*. It hath another paſſage out of *Breadſtreet hill*, by St. *Nicolas Olaves* Churchyard; and another into *Old Fiſhſtreet*, through *Star Court*, which is but ſmall.

*Fiſhſtreet Hill.*

*Fiſhſtreet Hill*, a well inhabited Place, comes out of *Old Fiſhſtreet*, and runs down into *Thames ſtreet*; on the Eaſt ſide is *Five Foot lane*, as aforeſaid.

St. *Mary Mounthaunt.*

More Southward, was the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Mounthaw*, or *Mounthaunt*. It was deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh being united to St. *Mary Somerſet*; and the Ground on which it ſtood, being incloſed for a Burial Place for the Inhabitants; as moſt of the Churches not rebuilt are.

*Labour in vain Yard.* *Dove Court.* *Bell Alley.*

*Labour in vain Yard*, a large Place, having at the upper end, on the North ſide, a good handſome Court, with private Houſes; the Southern Part being taken up with Stablings, where it hath a paſſage into *Lambeth* or *Lambart hill*. *Dove Court*, a pretty handſome Place, adjoining to the *Labour in vain Yard*. *Bell Alley*, long and ordinary, adjoining to *Fiſhſtreet hill*.

St. *Mary Somerſet* Church.

But in *Thames ſtreet*, over againſt *Broken Wharf*, is ſeated the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Somerſet*, a good Free ſtone Building, having a very graceful Steeple, built with eight Pinacles on the Battlements, the four Corners differing from the reſt, which makes it Graceful to the Eye of the Beholder.

It was deſtroyed in the general Fire of *London*, and rebuilt as aforeſaid. To this Church and Pariſh, that of St. *Mary Mounthaut* is united.

*Lambart Hill.*

*Green Dragon Court.*

*Blackſmiths Hall.*

*Lambart Hill*, a Place well built, and inhabited by private Houſekeepers. Of this Hill, the Weſt ſide, about half way, *viz.* unto *Green Dragon Court*, is in *Caſtle Baynards* Ward, and all the reſt is in this Ward. In which is *Green Dragon Court*, being now a Timber Yard, and hath a paſſage into *Thames ſtreet*. On this Hill is *Blackſmiths Hall*, a good handſome Building, and the Alms Houſes are in *Caſtle Baynards* Ward, and there ſpoken of.

St. *Peter's* Church.

St. *Peter's Hill*, ſpoken of in *Caſtle Baynards* Ward. In this there are but two Houſes and the Church, which before the Fire of *London*, which deſtroyed it, was but ſmall; and is not to be rebuilt, but the Pariſh is united to St. *Benets Pauls Wharf*, near adjoining.

*Old Fiſhſtreet*

*Old Fiſhſtreet*, a good open broad Street, well built, and inhabited chiefly by Fiſhmongers, from whom it took its Name. The North ſide is in *Breadſtreet* Ward, and the South in this. It was formerly a Street of greater Requeſt than at preſent, and much reſorted unto for Fiſh Dinners.

St. *Nicolas Cold Abby* Church.

Here is ſeated the Pariſh Church of St. *Nicolas Cold Abby*, a very handſome Free ſtone Building, with a neat Spire Steeple. And ſince its deſtroying by Fire, is better built than formerly. And to this Pariſh is united St. *Nicolas Olaves*, which is not built.

*Moor's Yard.*

*Star Court.*

Near unto *Cole Abby* Church, is *Moor's Yard*, a pretty good Place. And beyond *Fiſhſtreet hill* is *Star Court*, which is but ſmall, and hath a paſſage into *Five Foot lane*.

*Great Trinity lane.*

*Great Trinity lane* comes out of St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, and runs Weſtwards to *Old Fiſhſtreet*. A Place pretty well built and inhabited; the South ſide is only in this Ward, the North ſide in *Breadſtreet* Ward.

*Swediſh Court.*

*Jack's Alley.*

Adjoining to the *Lutheran* Church, formerly *Trinity* Church, is a ſmall Place, called *Swediſh Court*: And more Eaſtwards is *Jack's Alley*, both narrow and mean; but this Alley is in *Vintry* Ward.

**The Watch.**

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and Forty Watchmen.

**The Jury.**

The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at *Guild Hall*, in the Month of *October*.]

**The Government.**

This Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, Common Counſel, 6. Conſtables, 9. Scavengers, 8. Wardmote Inqueſt, 13. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, 20 *l.* And in the *Exchequer*, at *19 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.*

* 20 *l.* Firſt Edit.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *John Fryer*, Bart.

# CHAP. XI.

**CASTLE BAYNARD WARD.** *The Bounds.* Beaumont's Inn. Scrope's Inn. Burley Houſe. Baynards Caſtle. *Mills on the* Fleet *Water.* St. Benet *by* Pauls Wharf. *St.* Andrew *in the Wardrobe. The King's Wardrobe.* Darby Houſe. Doctors Commons. *St.* Mary Magdalen Old Fiſhſtreet. *Three Weſt Gates of St.* Pauls. *Lollards Tower. St.* Gregories *by St.* Pauls. *The preſent State of this Ward.*

*Caſtle Baynard* Ward. The Bounds thereof. The North Part.

THE next is *Caſtle Baynard* Ward, ſo named of an old Caſtle there. This Ward beginneth in the Eaſt, on the *Thames* ſide, at an Houſe called *Huntington Houſe*; and runneth Weſt by *Pauls Wharf*, by *Baynards Caſtle*, *Puddle Wharf*, and by the South ſide of the *Black Friers*. Then turning by the Eaſt Wall of the ſaid *Friers*, to the South-weſt end of *Creed lane*. Then on the North ſide of *Thames ſtreet*, over againſt *Huntington Houſe*, by St. *Peter*'s Church and Lane, called *Peter Hill*, along till over againſt *Puddle Wharf*: And then North up by the great Wardrobe, to the Weſt end of *Carter lane*. Then up *Creed lane*, *Ave Mary lane*, and a piece of *Pater noſter Row*, to the Sign of the *Golden Lion*; and back again up *Warwick lane*, all the Eaſt ſide thereof, to the Sign of the *Crown* by *Newgate Market*: And this is the fartheſt North Part of this Ward.

Then out of *Thames ſtreet*, be Lanes aſcending North to *Knightriders ſtreet*. The firſt is *Peter hill lane*, all of that Ward, (two Houſes excepted, adjoining to St. *Peters* Church.) The next is *Pauls Wharf hill*, which thwarting *Knightriders ſtreet* and *Carter lane*, goeth up to the South Chain of *Pauls* Churchyard.

*Adle ſtreet.*

Then is *Adle ſtreet*, over againſt the Weſt part of *Baynards Caſtle*, going up the Weſt end of *Knightriders ſtreet*, and to *Carter lane*.

Thus much for Lanes out of *Thames ſtreet*. The one half of the Weſt ſide of *Lambart hill lane* being of this Ward, at the North-weſt end thereof, on the South ſide, and at the Weſt end of St. *Mary Magdalens* Church. On the North ſide, beginneth *Knightriders ſtreet* to be of this Ward; and runneth Weſt, on both ſides, to the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew* by the Wardrobe.

Then at the ſaid Eaſt end of St. *Mary Magdalens* Church, goeth up the *Old Exchange*; all the Weſt ſide whereof, up to the South-eaſt Gate of *Pauls* Churchyard, and by St. *Auſtin*'s Church, is of this Ward.

About the midſt of this *Old Exchange*, on the Weſt ſide thereof, is *Carter lane*, which runneth Weſt, to the Eaſt entry of the *Black Friers*, and the South end of *Creed lane*. Out of the which *Carter lane*, deſcendeth a Lane,

*Do little lane.*

called *Do little lane*, and cometh into *Knightriders ſtreet*, by the *Boars Head* Tavern. And more Weſt is *Sermon lane*, by an Inn called the *Powl head*. Then out of *Carter lane*, on the North ſide thereof, the South Chain of *Pauls* Churchyard, and the Churchyard it ſelf, on that South ſide of *Pauls* Church, and the Church of St. *Gregory*, the Biſhop's Palace, and the Dean's Lodging, be all of this Ward. And ſuch be the Bounds thereof.

The Ornaments in this Ward, be Pariſh Churches four; of old time, a Caſtle; divers Noblemens Houſes, Halls of Companies, two; and ſuch others, as ſhall be ſhewed.

*Beaumont's Inn.*

In *Thames ſtreet*, at the South-eaſt end, is an antient Meſſuage, of old time called *Beaumont's Inn*, as belonging to that Family of Noblemen of this Realm, in the 4th of *Ed.* III. *Edward* IV. in the 5th of his Reign, gave it to *W. Haſtings*, Lord Chamberlain, Maſter of his Mints. It is now called *Huntington Houſe*, as belonging to the Earls of *Huntington*.

*Huntington Houſe.*

*Pauls Wharf.*

Next is *Pauls Wharf*, a large landing Place, with a common Stair upon the River of *Thames*, at the end of a Street called *Pauls Wharf Hill*, which runneth down from *Pauls Chain*.

*Scroops Inn.*

Next is a great Meſſuage, called *Scroop's Inn*, ſometime belonging to the *Scroops*, in the 31ſt *Hen.* VI.

*Burley Houſe.*

Then is one other great Meſſuage, ſometime belonging to the Abby of *Fiſcampe*, beyond the Sea. And by Reaſon of the Wars, it coming to the Hands of King *Edward* III. the ſame was given to Sir *Simon Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called *Burley Houſe* in *Thames ſtreet*, between *Baynards Caſtle* and *Pauls Wharf*.

*Baynards Caſtle.*

Then have you *Baynards Caſtle*, whereof this whole Ward taketh Name. This Caſtle banketh on the River *Thames*, and was called *Baynards Caſtle*, of *Baynard*, a Nobleman, that came in with *William* the Conqueror. Of the which Caſtle, and of *Baynard* himſelf, I have ſpoken in another Place*.

*In the Chapter of Towers and Caſtles.

*The Layſtal at Baynard Caſtle removed.*

There was antiently a publick Layſtal near this Caſtle; the ſtink of which could not but be an Annoyance to it. Which in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. was removed; the Earl of *Pembroke* then living there. And at a Common Council, *Auguſt* the 7th, in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, it was agreed, at the Requeſt of the Earl of *Pembroke*, that the City's *Leyſtow* adjoining to his Lordſhip's Houſe, and being noiſome to the ſame, ſhould be removed. Upon Condition, that he ſhould give the City, toward the making of a new *Leyſtow* in another Place, Two Thouſand Foot of hard Stone, to make the Vault and Wharf thereof; or elſe Forty Marks in ready Money, to buy the ſame Stone withal.]

R.

There was alſo another Tower by *Baynards Caſtle*, builded by King *Edward* II. *Edw.* III. in the 2d of his Reign, gave it to *William* Duke of *Hamelake*, in the County of *York*, and his Heirs, for one Roſe yearly to be paid for all Service. The ſame Place (as ſeemeth to me) was ſince called *Legates Inn*, in the 7th of *Edw.* IV. where be now divers Wood Wharfs in place.

*Legates Inn.*

*Puddle Wharf.*

Then is there a great Brewhouſe, and *Puddle Wharf*, a Water Gate into the *Thames*, where Horſes uſe to be watered; and therefore being defiled with their trampling, and made Puddle like; as alſo of one *Puddle* dwelling there, it is (as I ſuppoſe) called *Puddle Wharf*.

Then is there a Lane between the *Black Friers* and the *Thames*, called in the 26th of *Edw.* III. *Caſtle lane*.

Prior of *Okeborn's* Houſe.

In this Lane alſo, is one great Meſſuage, of old time belonging to the Priory of *Okeborn* in *Wiltſhire*; and was the Prior's Lodging when he repaired to *London*. This Priory being of the *French* Order, was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* V. and with other Lands and Tenements pertaining to the ſaid Priory, was by *Hen.* VI. given to his College in *Cambridge*, called now the *King's College*.

A Mill or Mills by *Baynards Caſtle*.

About this *Caſtle lane*, was ſometime a Mill or Mills, belonging to the Templers of the *New Temple*, as appeareth of Record. For King *John*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, granted a Place on the *Fleet*, near unto *Baynards Caſtle*, to make a Mill; and the whole Courſe of Water of the *Fleet*, to ſerve the ſaid Mill.

I read alſo, that in the Year 1274. the 2d of *Edward* I. *Richard Raiſon*, and *Atheline* his Wife, did give to *Nicho. de Muſely*, Clerk, ten Shillings of yearly free and quiet Rent, out of all his Tenements, with the Houſes thereunto built, and their Appurtenances, which they had of the demiſe of the Maſter and Brethren of Knights Templars in *England*, next unto their Mill of *Fleet*, over againſt the Houſes of *Laurence de Brooke*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* next to *Baynards Caſtle*. Which Tenements lie between the Way leading to the ſaid Mill on the Weſt part. Alſo in the Rights belonging to *Robert Fitzwater*, and to his Heirs, in the City of *London*, in the time of Peace, it was declared in the Year 1303. that the ſaid *Robert*, *Caſtillon* of *London*, and Banner-bearer, had a Soke (or Ward) in the City, that was by the Wall of St. *Paul*, as Men go down the Street before the Brewhouſe of St. *Paul*, unto the *Thames*; and ſo to the ſide of the Mill, which is in the Water that cometh down from *Fleet Bridge*, and goeth ſo by *London* Walls, betwixt the *Friers Preachers* Church and *Ludgate*; and ſo that Ward turned back by the Houſe of the ſaid Friers, unto the ſaid common Wall of the Chanonry of St, *Paul*. That is all of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*; which is the Gift of his Anceſtors by Seniority, as more I have ſhewed in the Caſtles.

*Soke Court*, or Ward belonging to *Robert Fitzwater*.

Now here is to be noted, that the Wall of *London*, at that time, went ſtrait South from *Ludgate*, down to the River of *Thames*. But for building of the *Black Friers* Church, the ſaid Wall was by Commandment taken down, and a new Wall was then made, ſtrait Weſt from *Ludgate* to *Fleet Bridge*; and then by the Water of *Fleet*, to the River of *Thames*, &c.

In the Year 1307. the 35th of *Edw.* I. in a Parliament at *Carlile*, *Henry Lacie*, Earl of *Lincoln*, complained of Annoyances done to the Water of the *Fleet*: Whereupon it was granted, that the ſaid Mill ſhould be removed and deſtroyed.

Mill by *Baynards Caſtle* deſtroyed.

And not only this Noble Earl, but the Commoners of *London*, and eſpecially the Inhabitants of *Holborn*, were Complainants and Petitioners to the ſaid Parliament. And the Annoyances they complained of, were theſe: That the Courſe of the Water was ſtop'd, that ran under the Bridges of *Holborn* and the *Fleet*, into the *Thames*: So that the Veſſels that uſed to come up into that part of the City, with Goods and Commodities, under *Fleet Bridge*, as far as *Holborn Bridge*, could not paſs. The Cauſe of which Stoppage, was not only the Key belonging to the ſaid Mills, but Filth thrown in, &c.

The Water of *Fleet Bridge*, and *Holborn Bridge* ſtopt, and complained of. *J. S.*

The Petition of the Commonalty hereupon, 35 *Edward* I. *Tower Rec.*

This may more at large be underſtood by repeating the Record of the ſame: *Viz.* ‘ The Petition of the Commonalty of *London*, complaining, That whereas the Courſe of the Water, which runneth at *London*, under the Bridge of *Holborn*, and the Bridge of the *Fleet*, into the *Thames*, was wont to be ſo large and broad, and deep, that ten or twelve Ships uſed to come up to the ſaid *Fleet Bridge*, with divers Things and Merchandizes; and ſome of thoſe Ships went under the Bridge, unto the foreſaid *Holborn Bridge*. Now that Courſe was obſtructed by the Filth and Inundation of Tanners, and by various other Stoppages made in the ſaid Water; and chiefly by the raiſing of the Key, and by diverting of the Water, which they of the *New Temple* had made for their Mills, without *Baynard Caſtle*: So that the ſame Ships cannot come in as they were wont and ought to do. Whereupon the Commons pray, that the Maior taking with him the Sheriffs, and the diſcreeter Aldermen, view the Courſe of the ſaid Water; that by the View and Oath of honeſt and lawful Men, he cauſe to remove all the Annoyances of the ſaid Water, which he ſhall find; and to repair the foreſaid Courſe, and to maintain it in ſuch a State wherein it was wont to be antiently.

To this it was anſwered thus. ‘ Let *Roger le Brabazon*, and the Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, the Maior and Sheriffs of *London* be aſſigned, that they, taking with them certain diſcreeter Aldermen of *London*, inquire by Oath, &c. how it hath been wont to be, and what Courſe. And let them remove the Annoyances which they find, and cauſe it to be maintained in the ſame State, wherein it was accuſtomed to be of old.

Commiſſion to view the Fleet Water.

And this is further explained by King *Edward* I. his Patent, *An.* 35. to *Roger de Brabanſon*, *Raſe de Sandewyc*, and *John le Bland*, Maior of the City, to this Tenor. ‘ Whereas by a Complaint of ſome We have heard, that the Courſe of the Water of *Fleet* under the Bridge of *Holborn*, running down to the *Thames*, as well by Dung and manifold Filth caſt into the ſaid Water, as by the exaltation of a certain Key, by the Maſter and Brethren of the *New Temple*, *London*, for their Mills, upon the *Thames*, near *Caſtel Baignard* new made, is ſo ſtop'd up and ſtreightned, that Boats with Corn, Wine, Faggots, and other Neceſſaries, cannot paſs as they were wont, by the paſſage of the Courſe of that Water, from the *Thames* to the ſaid Bridge; to the no little Grievance and Annoyance of the Men that inhabit near the *Fleet*, and the Neighbouring Parts, &c.

A good Motion.

Here let me add what Mr. *Prinn* moved about the Year 1668. ſoon after the Fire of *London*: Whether ſuch a Commiſſion and Inquiry, to make this River Navigable to *Holborn Bridge*, or *Clerkenwel*, would not now be ſeaſonable; and a Work worthy to be undertaken, for the publick Benefit, Trade, and Health, of the City and Suburbs?]

This Ward aſcendeth up by the Eaſt Wall of the *Black Friers*, to the South-weſt end of *Creed lane*, where it endeth on that ſide.

### *The Pariſh Church of St.* BENETS Pauls Wharf.

St. *Benet* by *Pauls Wharf.*

Then to begin again on the North ſide of *Thames ſtreet*, over againſt *Huntington Houſe*, by St. Peter's Church and Lane, called *Peter Hill*, and ſo to St. *Bennet Hude* (or *Hith*) over againſt *Pauls Wharf*, is a proper Pariſh Church.

No Repair. *R.*

This Church (called St. *Benets* by *Pauls Wharf*) had no Repair or Beauty beſtowed upon it for many Years. But about the Year 1632. it ſtanding in great need of both, was ſhortly after intended to be gone in hand with.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

It had the Monuments of Sir *Will. Cheyny*, Kt. and *Margaret* his Wife, 1442. buried there.

*Edm Denny. J. S.*

Alſo of *Edmund Denny*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*. Who by his laſt Will, bearing date *July* the 20th, 1519. (which was proved the Year following) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of St. *Benets* beſide *Pauls Wharf*. And that Twenty eight Trentals of Maſſes ſhould be ſaid for his Soul, and for the Souls of *Margaret*, *Mary*, and *Jane*, late his Wives, deceaſed; and of *William* and *Agnes* his Father and Mother. He had two Daughters, *Joyce* and *Mary*; and two Sons, *Thomas* and *Anthony*. Which latter was a very learned Man, and of the Bedchamber to King *Henry* VIII.]

A Legacy for Reparation of this Church. *J. Worthing.*

*Elizab. Denton*, Widow, by her laſt Will, dated *An.* 1518. bequeathed towards the Reparation of St. *Benets* beſides *Powles Wharf* of *London*, wher the Body of her late Husband lay buried; to the intent the Pariſhioners there ſhall pray for his Soul and myne, and the Soul of *Henry Roper*, and all Chriſten Souls, 40 *s.*]

*Ed. Alex.*

*Nicolas Barker*, Citizen and Copperſmith, by his laſt Will, dated *January* the 8th, 1524. giveth to the Rector and Keepers of the Fabrick of the Church of St. *Benedict* Weſt near *Pauls Wharf*, his Tenement, with the Appurtinences ſcituate in the ſaid Pariſh, between the Tenement, *&c.* for ever, *in augmentationem & auxilium Juſtentationis cujuſdam Capellani ad Divina Officia celebranda in Eccleſ. prædict. pro anima.* Henrici att Swan, Tho. de Morley, *& aia' ſua.*]

Dr. *Chadwell*, Phyſician.

Sir *Gilbert Dethicke*, Kt. alias *Garter*, King at Arms.

A comely Monument in the South Ile of the Quire. *A. M.*

*Mariæ Martin, Johannis Roiſſei filiæ,* lectiſſimæ feminæ, uxori optimè meritæ 4. liberorum incolumium Matri, ex longa infirmitate, quam ex puerperio contraxit, defunctæ ad perpetuam fœderis noſtri conjugalis memoriam, ſimul ut fidei, pietatis, & in omni vita probitatis ejus aliquod Monumentum extaret; *Thomas Martinus* Juriſconſultus mæſtiſſimus Conjunx poſui.

*Obiit Calendas* Maii, 1565.
*Vixit Annos* 32.

Another fair Monument in the ſame Wall.

David Smith, *Embroyderer to Queene* Elizabeth, *&c. deceaſed the tenth day of* Auguſt, 1587. *aged* 63 *Teeres, and lyeth here-under buried. Whoſe honeſt, vertuous, and compaſſionate Care for the Needy, both in Soule and Body, is expreſſed by his Benevolence that way extended; like a good Steward, making others Partakers of hiswell imployed Talent. Who had to Wife* Katharine *(by whom he had eight Sonnes and eight Daughters) at whoſe proper Charges (in memory of her ſaid loving Husband) is erected this Monument, the 25th of* March, An. 1596. *Who living his faithfull Widow till the fourth day of* February, 1607. *aged* 78 *Teeres, lyeth alſo here under buried.*

A fair Grave-ſtone in the Chancel.

*The Tombe of Maſter* James Auſten, *a good Benefactor of this Pariſh; who dyed* Anno 1602. *And of* Joyce *his Wife, and of* William *their onely Sonne. Which* Joyce *married after with Sir* Robert Clarke, *Knight, one of the Barons of the King's Majeſty's Court of* Exchequer; *who cauſed this Tomb to be erected.*

*Here lyeth the Body of* Ellis Hilton, *Eſq, who deceaſed the* 12. *day of* December, *in the Teere of our Lord God* 1528. *&c.*

A very fair plated ſtone by the Communion Table.

Hic ſepultus *Griffinus LLoyd*, Legum Doctor. Qui obiit in Chriſto, *Novemb.* 26. An. Dom. 1586.

Hic diſcas morti
  dominari, ſpernere fatum,
Diram morborum
  vim ſuperare mori.
Nam jacet hic legum
  Doctor virtutibus olim
Inſignis, veræ
  Religionis amans.
Qui moriens docuit
  vivos benè vivere; vivus,
Afflictos docuit
  pro pietate mori.
Divitias juſtus
  cumulavit, dives amavit
Juſtitiam, voluit
  ſic memor eſſe boni.
Divitias moriens
  Muſis donavit, ut illos
Qui muſas colerent,
  emoriendo juvat.
Sic vivus morienſq;
  fuit propenſus ad omne
Legis opus, voluit
  tam memor eſſe Dei.
Religio vigilem,
  Lex lumen, *Cambria* patrem,
*Oxonia* eximium
  perdidit alma decus.
Cum fera mors illum
  violento perdidit ictu,
Quem nollet virtus
  inclita poſſe mori.
Poſtquam per denos
  profeſſor Regius annos
Vixerat, hoc gelido
  condidit oſſa thoro.

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Quire.

*Here lye buried the Bodies of* John Par, *and* Mary *his Wife, who were married together* 34 *Teeres; and had iſſue one onely Daughter betweene them, named* Anne. *Who after married* Thomas Gough, *of the* Inner Temple *in* London, *Eſquire, who had fruitfully borne him ſixe Sons and one Daughter. Which ſaid Mr.* Par *was Embroyderer to our late Queene* Elizabeth, *and to the King's Majeſtie that now is,* 25 *Teeres. He was a Man of good reſpect in the City, liberall to the Company whereof he was free, a good Benefactor to the Poore of this Pariſh, and bountifull to all Men. He departed this Life the* 17*th day of* July, 1607. *being aged* 72 *Teere. And* Mary *his Wife dyed a Teere and an halfe before him.*

This Tomb was erected and made by *Thomas Gough*, and *Anne* his Wife, appointed by the laſt Will of *John Par*; who made the ſaid *Anne* his full Executrix. And it was finiſhed the 20th day of *June*, 1611.

t the upper
d of the
uth Ile,
anding un-
r, and ad-
ining to the
onument of
s Father,
*avid Smith.*
R.

William Smith *his ſeventh Son, a willing Imitator of his Parents Virtues. Who deceaſed the* 3d *of* October, Anno 1632. *aged* 68. *He was the only ſurviving Son and Heir to his Father, Alderman's Deputy of the Ward for the ſpace of* 15 *Years. He married* Sarah *the Daughter of* William Feake, *of* London, *Goldſmith. By whom he had iſſue* Katharine, *his only Daughter and Heir. Who was married unto* Samuel Owfield, *of* Gatton, *in the County of* Surrey, *Eſquire.*]

ate Monu-
ents
*J. S.*

Late Monuments ſince the Rebuilding of the Church, for

Sir *Robert Wiſeman*, Kt. Son of Sir *Thomas Wiſeman*, of *Rivenal* in *Eſſex*; Dean of the Arches, 1684.

*Steven Price*, Doctor of Laws, Advocate in *Doctors Commons*, 1688.

A Table hanging up where a Monument ſtood before the Fire, for *Tho. Nevet*, and *Obedience* his Wife; both good Benefactors to this Pariſh.

## *BENEFACTORS.*

harities.

The Benefactors and charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, are thus accounted for.

There be three Houſes, and a Toſt of Ground, let to the Lady *Jaſon*, for 6 *l. per Ann.* by Leaſe, for the Poor. Being the Gift of Mr. *Arnold*, of *Doctors Commons.*

The Embroiderers Company pay 10 *l. per Ann.*

The Water Houſe for the Poor.

For Sermons, 5 *l. per ann.*

Mr. *Gilbert* gave 20 *s. per ann.*

The *Girdlers* Company is in Conteſt for the Gift for Bread for the Poor, at 40 *s. per Ann.*

rſonage.

There is a ſmall Toſt of Ground where the Parſonage Houſe formerly ſtood, let out for 20 *s.* a Year.]

*rnold's* Gift
St. *Benets.*

Something more muſt be ſaid concerning the Gift of Mr. *Edmund Arnold*, above mentioned: Which was ſo brought in by the Officers of the Pariſh, at the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1693. Theſe three Houſes ſo given, ſtand in *Knightriders ſtreet*; two of them are the firſt and ſecond of the eight Tenements, called *Erkenwald's Tenements*; and the third is called the *Stone Houſe*, with a Toſt of Ground near adjoining. This held by Leaſe from *Merton College, Oxon.* The two former from the Dean and Chapter of St. *Pauls*. Which together, beſides the Rents and neceſſary Taxes, are now worth 50 *l.* a Year to the ſaid Pariſh.

*Arnold* gave theſe three Houſes, by his laſt Will, dated *May* the 6th, 1675. to the end that the Common Council Men, Churchwardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, with ſix or eight others of the more ſubſtantial Pariſhioners, do yearly, out of the Profits, diſtribute 10 *l. per ann.* to and among the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Benets*; 5 *l.* yearly, to the Poor of St. *Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſhſtreet*; and with the remaining Profits, yearly to put out poor Children of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Benets*, Apprentices, and for the ſetting them up when they come out of their time. Reſerving 5 *l. per ann.* for ever, to be paid to the Hoſpital of *Bridewel*, to the Uſe of the poor Boys, or other Children there.

This Gift was almoſt loſt by ſome unjuſt Truſtees, who refuſed to give Account of the Rents, and Receipts, and Diſburſements, of and about the ſaid Premiſſes, unto the Officers of the Pariſh. But at length, by the Pains and Induſtry of ſome, and chiefly Mr. *Evan Pugh*, one of the Inhabitants, recovered to the Pariſh, by a Decree in a Commiſſion of charitable Uſes. To which, when Exceptions were taken by the ſaid Truſtees in the Chancery, after three Years, and the Expence of 200 *l.* the ſaid Decree was confirmed in the ſaid Chancery.

Mr. *Evan Pugh.*

*Le Neve Inn.*
*Pet. le Neve*,
Norroy.
Pat 1 *H.* VI.
pt. 3. m. 9.

In this Pariſh of St. *Benets*, in *Thames ſtreet*, ſtood *Le Neve Inn*, belonging formerly to *John de Mountague*, Earl of *Saliſbury*: and after to Sir *John Beauchamp*, Kt. Granted to Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Kt. of *Erpingham* in *Norfolk*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Knight of the Garter.]

*Barkley's Inn.*

Weſt from this Church, by the South end of *Adle ſtreet*, almoſt againſt *Puddle Wharf*, there is one antient Building of Stone and Timber, builded by the Lords of *Barkley*, and therefore called *Barkley's Inn*. This Houſe is now all in Ruin, and letten out in ſeveral Tenements; yet the Arms of the Lord *Barkley* remain in the Stone-work of an arched Gate; and is between a Chevron, Croſſes ten, three, three, and four.

*Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was lodged in this Houſe, then called *Barkley's Inn*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* ANDREW Wardrobe.

St. *Andrew* in the *Wardrobe.*

Then turning up towards the North is the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew* in the *Wardrobe*, a proper Church.

Repaired.
R.

This Church was Repaired and worthily Beautified, at the Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1627. With a fair Window on the South ſide of this Church, with this Inſcription.

*This Window was glazed at the Charge of* Peter Leonarts, *the Elder, of* Eaſt Smithfield, *Brewer,* Anno Domini 1627.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

*John Wenlock* buried here.
*J. S.*

It hath but few Monuments. Among which, we may venture to place that of *John Wenlock*. Who by his laſt Will, dated 1477. the 17th of *Edw.* IV. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew* by *Baynard Caſtle*, where he had ordained his Tomb and Epitaph. And a Chauntry in that Church, to pray for the Soul of the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and the Lady his Wife; for the Soul of *John Wenlock*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, *&c.* He willed there ſhould be expended upon a Tomb, near the Lady *Shrewſbury*, where ſhe is buried before IHS. 100 *l.* if the Dean and Chapter of *Pauls* would give Licence thereunto.]

*John Parut* founded a Chauntry there.

A plated ſtone under the Communion Table.
*A. M.*

*Hic jacet* Joannes Ley, *Armiger, de Comitat* Wiltz. *Qui obiit* 7 *die* Junii, *Anno Domini* 1604. *Ætat. ſuæ* 54.

The like ſtone by the other.

*Hic jacet* Joannes Barnard, *nuper Civis & Sciſſor* Lond. *ac* Alionora *&* Alicia, *uxores ejus. Qui quidem* Joannes *obiit* 21 *die* Novemb. *An. Dom.* 1503.

A fair plated ingraven Plate with Arms on a Pillar in the Chancel.

*The 29th day of* October, An, Dom. 1573. *deceaſed* Thomaſine, *the Wife of* Thomas Butler, *of* Bewſen, *in the County of* Lancaſter, *Eſquire, and lyeth buried before this Pillar.*

*Via omnis carnis: hodie mihi, cras tibi.*

Marmoreum decus
 hoc conſortis munere grato,
Non vitâ, verum
 nomine, *Longus* habet.

A comely Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth* Henry Long, *of* Shingay, *Eſquire, Sonne and Heire of Sir* Richard Long, *Knight, Gentleman of the Privie Chamber to King* Henry *the Eighth; the third Son of Sir* Thomas Long, *Knight, of* Wiltſhire. *Who married* Dorothie, *the Daughter of* Nic. Clarke, *of* Weſton, *Eſquire, and* Elizabeth Ramſey *his Wife; ſole Heire of* Thomas Ramſey, *of* Hicham, *Eſquire, her Father. By whom hee had iſſue one Sonne and three Daughters. Hee dyed the 15th day of* April, An. Dom. 1573. *leaving alive at that time of his death,* Elizabeth, *his ſole Daughter and Heire.*

Dorothæa *uxor, conjugis amore poſuit.*

Nomine *Longus*, vita
 brevis, inclitus ortu,
Ingenio præſtans,
 & pietatis amans.

*Nere to this Place lyeth interred the Corps of* William Nicholſon, *ſometime of* Walton, *in the County of* Bucks, *Gent. Citizen and Draper of* London. *He had to Wiſe* Joane, *the eldeſt Daughter, and one of the Heires of* William Company, *Gent. By whom he had iſſue (among divers other) theſe which ſurvived; namely,* Helen, *firſt the Wife of* John Minor, *of* London, *Draper; and afterward of Sir* John Branch, *Knight, Lord Maior of* London, An. Dom. 1580. *And* Benjamin, *who deceaſed at* Bramley *in the County of* Surrey; *where he hath alſo left iſſue two Sons,* Robert *and* George. *The ſaid* William Nicholſon *departed this life in* September, Anno Dom. 1531. *Being a Benefactor to this Church, and to other charitable Uſes; whoſe Soule (we doubt not) reſteth with the Lord.*

Qui genere atq; opibus
 quondam florebat honeſtis,
*Nicholſon*, jacet hac
 parvus in æde civis.
Quod mortale fuit
 fluxit: Sed fata perennis
Menſq; manet; nihil
 hic funera juris habent.
Spiritus in Cœlis
 divino ſplendet honore,
In terris memori
 nomen amore viget.

South Ile, at the lower end of the Church. *R.*

When God was pleas'd
 (the World unwilling yet)
*Helias James* to Nature
 paid his Debt;
And here repoſes.
 As he liv'd, he dy'd:
The Saying ſtrongly
 in him verify'd.
Such Life, ſuch Death:
 Then a known Truth to tell;
He liv'd a godly Life,
 and dy'd as well.

## BENEFACTORS.

Charities to Church and Poor. *J. S.*

The Charities and Bequeſts belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, are theſe.

*John Lee* gave for Reparation of the Church, an Houſe and Wharf in *Thames ſtreet*, leaſed out for 30 *l. per ann.* Alſo a ſmall Houſe in *Flower de Luſe* Lane, within the ſame Pariſh; wherein ſeveral of their Penſioners dwell.

A Gift of Juſtice *Roundal*, paid by the Company of Embroiderers; being 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*

A Gift of Mr. *Corbet*, being 10 *s. per Ann.* paid by the Company of Cooks of *London*.

*Margaret Dane* gave 5 *s. per ann.* paid by the Ironmongers.

Mrs. *Paradine* 3 *l. per ann.* from the Company of Haberdaſhers.

Mr. *Cleve*, Thirteen Penny Loaves, to be diſtributed every *Sunday* to ſo many poor People.

All Regiſtred in the Pariſh Books.

Parſonage.

Before the great Fire, there was a Parſonage Houſe, ſituate on the North ſide of the Church. The Ground now leaſed out for 50 *s. per ann.*

Two other Houſes there be, part of the ſame Glebe, leaſed out for Forty Years, for 40 *s. per ann.* There is about eighteen Years to come; together with other Leaſes.

The King's great *Wardrobe.* Firſt Edit.

Then is the King's great *Wardrobe.* [I have not read by whom the ſame was builded, neither when, or for what Cauſe; but only that] Sir *John Beauchamp*, Knight of the Garter, Conſtable of *Dover*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Son to *Guido de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, builded this Houſe, was lodged there; this Houſe then bearing the Name of the King's *Wardrobe*, in the 5th of *Edw.* III. The ſaid Sir *John Beauchamp* deceaſed in the Year 1359. and was buried on the South ſide of the middle Ile of *Paul*s Church. His Executors ſold the Houſe to King *Edward* III. unto whom the Parſon of St. *Andrews* complaining, that the ſaid *Beauchamp* had pulled down divers Houſes, in their places to build the ſame Houſe, whereby he was hindred of his accuſtomed Tithes, paid by the Tenants of old time; granted him 40 *s.* by the Year out of that Houſe, for ever. King *Richard* III. was lodged there in the 2d of his Reign.

In this Houſe, of late Years, was lodged Sir *John Forteſcue*, Kt. Maſter of the *Wardrobe*, Chancellor and under Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, and one of her Majeſty's Privy Council.

Writings of State antiently kept here.

The ſecret Letters and Writings, touching the Eſtate of the Realm, were wont to be inrolled in the King's *Wardrobe*, and not in the *Chancery*, as appeareth by the Records. *Clauſ.* 18. *E.* 4. 1 *Memb.* 13. *Clauſ.* 33. *E.* 1. *Memb.* 3. *Et liberat.* 1. *E.* 2. *Memb.* 4. &c.

From this *Wardrobe*, by the Weſt end of *Carter lane*, then up *Creed lane*, *Ave Mary lane*, and a piece of *Pater noſter Row*, up *Warwick lane*, all the Eaſt ſide, to the Brewhouſe called the *Crown*, as I ſaid, is of this Ward.

*Peters Hill lane.* Alms Houſe for ſix poor Widows.

Touching Lanes aſcending out of *Thames ſtreet*, to *Knightriders ſtreet*, the firſt is *Peters Hill*; wherein I find no matter of Note, more than certain Alms Houſes, lately founded on the Weſt ſide thereof, by *David Smith* Embroiderer, for ſix poor Widdows; whereof each to have 20 *s.* by the Year.

The Houſe of the Abbot of St. *Maries* of *York.*

On the Eaſt ſide of this Lane, ſtandeth a large Houſe of antient Building, ſometime belonging to the Abbot of St. *Mary* in *York*, and was his abiding Houſe when he came to *London. Thomas Randolph*, Eſq; hath lately augmented and repaired it.

*J. S.*

This Houſe came afterwards to the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Michael Hicks*, Kt. Secretary to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*; and ſtill is in his Family. But ſince the great Fire, it was built into two fair Tenements, by Sir *Will. Hicks*, Bart. one whereof was lately poſſeſs'd and inhabited by Sir *Michael Hicks*, Kt. deceaſed; and the other belonging to Sir *Harry Hicks*, Bart. after the Death of his Mother, the Lady *Hicks*, Widow of Sir *Will. Hicks*, Kt. and Bart. Son of Sir *William* aboveſaid.]

*Peters Key.*

At the upper end of this Lane, towards the North, the corner Houſes there be called *Peter Key*, but the Reaſon thereof I have not heard.

*Pauls Wharf Hill. Woodmongers Hall.* Firſt Edit.

Then is *Pauls Wharf Hill*, on the Eaſt ſide whereof is *Woodmongers Hall.*

And next adjoining is [*Garter Houſe*, ſo called of the Office there kept by *Garter* King of Heralds, and other Heralds. Called alſo] *Darby Houſe*, ſometime belonging to the *Stanleys*. For *Thomas Stanley*, firſt Earl of *Darby* of that Name, who married the Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry* VII. in his time builded it.

*Darby Houſe.*

I have the Copy of the ſaid Patent delivered me by *Hum. Dyſon. A. M.*

Queen *Mary* gave it to *Gilbert Dethick*, then *Garter*, Principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Thomas Hauley*, *Clarentieux*, King of Arms of the South Parts; *William Harvy*, alias *Norroy*, King of Arms of the North Parts; and the other Heralds and Purſevants of Arms, and to their Succeſſors, all the Capital Meſſuage or Houſe, called *Darby Houſe*, with the Appurtenances ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Benet* and St. *Peter*; then being in the tenure of Sir *Richard Sackvile*, Kt. and lately parcel of the Lands of *Edward* Earl of *Darby*, &c. To the end that the ſaid Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Purſevants of Arms, and their Succeſſors, might (at their liking) dwell together; and at meet times to congregate, ſpeak, confer, and agree among themſelves, for the good government of their Faculty, and their Records might be more ſafely kept, *&c.* Dated the 18th day of *July*, 1555. *Philip* and *Mary* the firſt and third Year.

*Pauls Brewhouſe, or Powl head Tavern.*

Then higher up, near the South Chain of *Pauls* Churchyard, is the *Powl head* Tavern. Which Houſe, with the Appurtenances, was of old time called *Pauls Brewhouſe*, for that the ſame was ſo imployed; but being ſince left off, and letten out.

*Antiq. Inquiſit. de* Lond. *in Scaccar. J. S.*

In the 38th of *Henry* III. one *Will. Hilary* watched the going out of *John de Codington*, Clerk, being then *in Bracina Sti Pauli in Warda Barnard Caſtle*. When the ſaid *John* was gone out, preſently the ſaid *William* made an Inſult upon him. And as a Clerk Convict, he was delivered to the Biſhop. This Clerk was fled thither, it ſeems, for Sanctuary. The Churches very Brewhouſe was Sanctuary.]

* *Viz. Trinity Hall.*

* See more of this in the Chapter of *Colleges.* Firſt Book.

*Doctors Commons.*

On the Weſt ſide of this Street, is one other great Houſe builded of Stone, which belongeth to *Pauls* Church; and was ſometime letten to the *Blunts*, Lords *Mountjoy*, but of later time to a College in *Cambridge**. And from them to the Doctors of the Civil Law and Arches, who keep a Commons there; and many of them being there lodged, it is called the *Doctors Commons**.

MSS. *Hutt. in Offic. Armor. J. S.*

Formerly, in the Dining Chamber, were the Coats of Arms of divers of the eminent Doctors and others. As of *Thomas Tale.* LL.D. *Matthew Carew. Denny*; whoſe Bearing was three Coats. The firſt Gules, a Salteir Arg. with twelve Croſſes patee, Or. *Saye*, Judge of the Prerogative Court. He bore five Shields. And divers other Coats without Names.]

*Pauls Bakehouſe.*

Above this, on the ſame ſide, was one other great Building over againſt *Pauls* Brewhouſe; and this was called *Pauls* Bakehouſe, and was imployed in baking of Bread for the Church of *Pauls.*

*Camera Dianæ.* R.

Upon *Pauls Wharf Hill*, within a great Gate, and belonging to that Gate next to the *Doctors Commons*, are many fair Tenements; which in their Leaſes made from the Dean and Chapter, go by the Name or Title of *Camera DIANÆ*, i. e. *Diana*'s *Chamber*. So denominated from a ſpacious Building, that in the Time of *Henry* II. ſtood where they now are ſtanding. In this *Camera*, or arched and vaulted Structure, full of intricate Ways and Windings, this *Henry* II. (as ſometime he did at *Woodſtock*) kept, (or was ſuppoſed to have kept) that Jewel of his Heart, fair *ROSAMUND*: She, whom there he called *Roſa mundi*; and here, by the Name of *Diana.* And from hence had this Houſe that Title.

To this Day are Remains, and ſome evident teſtifications of tedious Turnings and Windings; as alſo of a Paſſage under Ground, from this Houſe to *Caſtle Baynard*. Which was, no doubt, the King's way from thence to his *Camera Dianæ*, or the Chamber of his Brighteſt *Diana.*]

*Addle ſtreet.*

In *Addle ſtreet*, or *lane*, I find no Monuments.

*Lambart hill. Blackſmiths Hall.* Churchyard *of St. Mary Magdalen.*

In *Lambart hill lane*, on the Weſt ſide thereof, is the *Blackſmiths Hall*; and adjoining to the North ſide thereof, have ye one plot of Ground, incloſed with a Brick Wall, for a Churchyard, or burying Plot, for the Dead of St. *Mary Magdalens* by *Old Fiſhſtreet*. Which was given to that Uſe by *John Iwarby*, an Officer in the Receipt of the Exchequer, in the 26th of King *Henry* VI. as appeareth by Patent.

John Iwarby, &c. *gave a piece of Land lying void in the Pariſh of St.* Mary Magdalen, *nigh to* Old Fiſhſtreet; *between the Tenement of* John Phipot, *on the South, and the Tenement of* Bartholomew Burwaſh, *on the Weſt; and the Tenement pertaining to the Covent of the* Holy Well *on the North, and the way upon* Lambarts Hill, *on the Eaſt, for a Churchyard to the Parſon, Churchwardens,* &c.

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* MARY MAGDALENE Old Fiſhſtreet.

*S. Mary Magdalen.*

Over againſt the North-weſt end of this *Lambart hill lane*, in *Knightriders ſtreet*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, a ſmall Church, having but few Monuments.

Repaired. R.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1630.

*Richard Hubbard,* } Churchwardens.
*John Blew,*

The Charge of it amounting to 140 *l.*]

New built. *J. S.*

This Church was burnt down, and rebuilt, now a fair lightſome Church, built without Pillars.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

*Richard Woodroffe*, Merchant Taylor, 1519.

*Barnard Randolph*, Eſq, 1583.

A very antient Tomb in the North Ile of the Quire. *A. M.*

Joannes Sugar, *Civis & Piſcenarius* London. *Qui obiit 29 die* Decemb. *An. Dom*, 1455. & Margareta *uxor ejus, quæ obiit 13 die* Novemb. *Anno Dom.* 1485. *Quorum animarum*, &c.

A fair Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Here lieth buried the Body of* Barnard Randolph, *Eſquire, while hee lived, Common Sergeant of this City of* London. *He died the ſeventh day of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1583. *And of his Liberality hath been beneficiall to the City.* As formerly hath been declared.

A comely Monument in the South Ile of the Quire.

*Here lieth buried the Body of* Herbert Randolph, *of* Wardis, *in the County of* Suſſex, *Eſquire*; *Couſin, and next Heire to* Barnard Randolph, *Eſquire*, &c. *He tooke to Wife* Judith, *the eldeſt Daughter of* Anthony Shirley, *of* Preſton, *in the ſaid County of* Suſſex, *Eſquire*; *and departed this Life (without iſſue) on the 9th day of* April, 1604.

A Monument near to the other.

*In obitum lectiſſimæ feminæ* Margaretæ Serle, *nuper uxoris* Alexandri Serle, *Reg. Majeſt. Procuratoris*, &c. *Quæ obiit* 8 *die Menſ.* Martii, *Anno Salutis humanæ (qua nunc beatiſſima fruitur) juxta ſtilum* Angliæ, 1605.

Virgo decem & ſeptem vixi
 intaminata per annos,
Deme duos totidem
 tum pia nupta fui.
Funera gnatorum vidi
 lugubria quinque,
Deque novem, reliqui
 bis duo, noſtra vident.
Caſta domi vixi, invigilans
 prolique larique,
*Sara* viro, mundo
 *Martha*, *Maria* Deo.

### Memoriæ Sacrum.

Another Monument beneath the former.

*Selectiſſimæ feminæ* Joannæ, *uxoris* Gilberti Dethick, *fil.* 2. *Domini* Gulielmi Dethick, *M*$^{tis}$ *filiæ* Alexandri Serle, *Regiæ Majeſtatis Procuratoris Gen*$^{l}$, & Margaretæ *uxoris ſuæ. Quæ quidem* Joanna 10 Martii, *An.* 1607. *ſtilo* Angliæ, *ſub certa ſpe venturæ in Chriſto Reſurrectionis, Spiritum Deo, corpus terræ commendavit.*

*Ut ſemel partu geminas eodem,*
*Triſtis enixa eſt tacitas, ſorores,*
*Languido tandem placidè quievit.*
*Quindecim virgo pia vixit annos,*
*Quindecim menſes pia nupta facis*
*Tum piè cedens, pia mens fit alti,*
*Incola Cœli.*
*Virgo dum, ſpes hæc & amor parentum,*
*Nupta dum, lux hæc & honor mariti,*
*Uxor & virgo, decor hæc, propinquis,*
*Et decus omnes.*

A comely Monument with Arms in the ſame South Ile.

George Coleman, *Gent. a Freeman of this City of* London, *was born in* Richmondſhire, *and afterward inhabited at* Callis, *in the time of the firſt ſurprize thereof by the* French, An. Dom. 1558. *Where he loſt all his Lands and Subſtance*; *and at the Age of* 95 *Teeres he died, the* 16 *of* Sept. 1600. *and lyeth interred on the North ſide of the Communion Table. By him is buried* Alice *his Wife, the onely Daughter of* George Gainsford, *Eſquire, a younger Sonne of Sir* John Gainesford, *of* Crohurſt *in the County of* Surrey, *Knight*; *and Brother to the laſt Sir* John Gainsford, *of the ſame Place, Knight. Which* Alice *was ſole Heire to her Mother* Elizabeth, *Daughter and Coheire to* John Alphew, *of* Boare Place, *in the County of* Kent, *Eſquire.*

*Shee dyed the fourth of* March, An. Dom. 1581.

### Epitaphium 1622.

R.

*Clariſſimi viri* Gulielmi Druræi, *ex Antiqua & Illuſtri* Druræorum *Familiâ oriundi, Juris Cæſarii Doctoris, & Ampliſſimæ Curiæ Prærogativæ in* Angliâ *Digniſſimi Judicis, jam olim defuncti, recenter vero* Mariæ *Uxoris ejus Fæminæ laudatiſſimæ, ex ſplendidiſſimo* Southwellorum *genere prognatæ.*

Hac *Gulielmus* humo
 Terdenis dormiit Annis,
Nunc ſubiit tumulum
 juncta *Maria* viro,
Juſtitiæ fuit hic cultor,
 juriſque Magiſter;
Hæc quoque Magnanima
 Nobilitate, fide,
Sena prole ferax; virtutum
 exempla futuris
Æternanda Ævis
 liquit uterque Parens.
Felices nimium utraque,
 & Funere ſponſas,
Dant quibus hæc unum
 Cor, Humus, Aſtra, Locum.

*Chariſſimus ſuis Patri & Matri, hoc Carmine Parentavit.*
Gulielmus Druræus,

*Hoc Monumentum in memoriam defunctorum Amicorum poni curavit* Tho. Cotton, *A. R.*

### Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

*Here lies her Type, who was of late,*
 *The Prop of* Belgia, *Stay of* France,
Spain's *Foyle, Faith's Shield, and Queene of* [*State*,
 *Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance:*
  *In brief, of Women, ne'er was ſeen,*
  *So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.*
*Sith Vertue her Immortall made,*
 *Death (envying all that cannot die*
*Her Earthy Parts did ſo invade,*
 *As in it wrack'd Self Majeſty.*
  *But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts,*
  *That ſhe ſtill lives in Loyall Hearts.*

*Many Daughters have done vertuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.*
*I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe*, &c.

Late Monuments.

Since the great Fire, and the rebuilding of the Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, in the Chancel, is a flat Stone laid over *Jeffrey Bliſs*, of St. *Nicolas Olaves*: And *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Medlicot*, of *Aſhſted*, in *Surrey*, Gent. late his Wife. She deceaſed 1689.

A Braſs Plate fixed up near the Font, where is the Repreſentation of an old Man in a Gown, and the Year of our Lord, *viz.* 1586. ſet over him, and theſe Verſes.

**In God the Lord put all your Truſt,**
 **Repent your former wicked Wayes;**
Elizabeth **our Queen moſt juſt,**
 **Bleſs her, O Lord, in all her Wayes.**
**So, Lord, encreaſe good Counſellours,**
 **And Preachers of his holy Word;**

Myſlike of all Papiſts deſires.
 Oh Lord, cut them off with thy Sword.
How ſmall ſoever the Gift ſhal bee,
Thank God for him who gave it thee.
XII Penie Loaves to xii poor Foulkes
Geve every Sabbath Day for aye.

Juſt over this are Shelves for Bread.

## CHARITIES.

Charities.

The charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, are theſe.

*John Iwarby* gave a piece of Ground on *Lambeth Hill*, for a burying Place for the ſaid Pariſh; ſtill made uſe of for that purpoſe.

*Tho. Berry*, Fiſhmonger, gave a Meſſuage in *Southwark*, called the *Red Croſs*, with its Appurtenances, for ever, to the Poor of the Pariſh; now let by Leaſe at 28 *l. per ann.* Out of which, is yearly paid to *Walton* and *Booth*, in *Lancaſhire*, 5 *l.* 4 *s.*

The Pariſh of St. *Benet Pauls Wharf*, pay yearly, as the Gift of Juſtice *Randal*, 40 *s.* and are to pay 5 *l. per ann.* the Gift of Eſq; *Arnold*.

The Fiſhmongers pay 13 *s.* 4 *d.* being the Gift of *Tho. Jennings*.

Twenty Shillings, the Gift of Juſtice *Randolph*.

Three Pounds, the Gift of Mr. *Haſley*.

Of St. *Nicolas Cold Abby* Pariſh, ſometimes 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly; ſometimes 10 *s.* 8 *d.* the Gift of Mr. ———

Four Shillings yearly, the Gift of Dame *Dean*.

Of the Company of Wax Chandlers, in Gowns and Money, yearly, 3 *l.* 18 *s.*

Parſonage.

No Parſonage Houſe, as far as is known, ever belonging to this Pariſh.]

Conduit of *Thames* Water.

On the Weſt ſide of this Church, by the Porch thereof, is placed a Conduit or Ceſtern of Lead, caſtellated with Stone, for receipt of *Thames* Water; conveyed at the Charges of the forenamed *Barnard Randolph*, Eſq.

The *Old Exchange.*

By the Eaſt end of St. *Mary Magdalens* Church, runneth up the *Old Exchange lane*, by the Weſt end of *Carter lane*, to the South-eaſt Gate or Chain of *Pauls* Churchyard, as is before ſhewed. And in this Part was the *Exchange* kept, and *Bullion* was received for Coinage; as is noted in *Faringdon* Ward within.

*Do little Lane.*

In this Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, out of *Knightriders ſtreet*, up to *Carter lane*, be two ſmall Lanes: The one of them called *Do little Lane*, as a Place not inhabited by Artificers, or open Shopkeepers; but ſerving for a near paſſage from *Knightriders ſtreet*, to *Carter lane*.

*Sheremoniers lane.*

*Black Loft.*

The other, corruptly called *Sermon lane*, for *Sheremoniers lane*. For I find it ſo called in the 14th of *Edward* I. And in that Lane, a Place to be called the *Black Loft*, of melting Silver; with four Shops adjoining.

It may therefore be well ſuppoſed, that Lane to take Name of *Sheremoniers*; ſuch as cut and rounded the Plates, to be coined or ſtamped into Eſtarling Pence: For the Place of Coining, was the *Old Exchange*, near unto the ſaid *Sheremoniers lane*. Alſo I find, that in the 13th of *Richard* II. *William de la Pole*, [whoſe Father or Anceſtor was, I think, the King's Merchant] had an Houſe there.

*College of Phyſicians.* Lecture in Chirurgery to be read.

In *Knightriders ſtreet* is the *College of Phyſitians*; wherein was founded, in the Year 1582. a publick Lecture in Surgery, to be read twice every Week, *&c.* as is ſhewed elſewhere.

Weſt Gates of *Pauls* Church.

In the South Churchyard of *Pauls*, is the South ſide and Weſt end of the ſaid Church. In the which Weſt end, be three ſtately Gates or Entries, curiouſly wrought of Stone; namely, the middle Gate, in the midſt whereof is placed a maſſy Pillar of Braſs; whereunto the Leaves of the ſaid great Gate are cloſed, and faſtened with Locks, Bolts, and Bars of Iron. All which notwithſtanding, on the 24th of *December*, in the Year 1565. by a Tempeſt of Wind then riſing from the Weſt, theſe Gates were blown open, the Bars, Bolts, and Locks broken in ſunder, or greatly bended.

Gates of *Pauls* Church blown open.

Alſo, on the 5th of *January*, in the Year 1589. by a like Tempeſt of Wind, then in the South-weſt, the leſſer Weſt Gate of the ſaid Church, next to the Biſhop's Palace, was broken, both Bolts, Bars, and Locks, ſo that the ſame was blown over.

At either Corner of this Weſt end, is alſo, of antient Building, a ſtrong Tower of Stone, made for Bell Towers. The one of them, to wit, next to the Palace, is at this preſent to the uſe of the ſame Palace. The other, towards the South, is called the *Lowlards Tower*; and hath been uſed as the Biſhop's Priſon, for ſuch as were detected for Opinions in Religion, contrary to the Faith of the Church.

For *Lowlards Tower* read Mr. *Fox.*

*Pet. Burchet.*

The laſt Priſoner which I have known committed thereto, was in the Year 1573. one *Peter Burchet*, Gentleman, of the *Middle Temple*, for having deſperately wounded, and minding to have murdered, a ſerviceable Gentleman, named *John Hawkings*, Eſq; in the high Street, near unto the *Strand*. Who being taken and examined, was found to hold certain Opinions erroneous, and therefore committed thither, and convicted. But in the end, by perſuaſion, he promiſed to abjure his Hereſies; and was, by the Commandment of the Councel, removed from thence to the Tower of *London*, &c. where he committed, as in another Place I have at large reported. *Annals.*

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* GREGORIES *by* Pauls.

St. Gregory.

Adjoining to this *Lowlards Tower*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Gregory*, appointed to the Petty Canons of *Pauls*.

Repaired. R.

This Church was repaired, and within, without, and in every part of it, richly and very worthily Beautified, at the proper Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord God 1631, and 1632.

*William Weſton*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*,
*John Hart*, Gent. and Proctor of the *Arches*,
Churchwardens, *An. Dom.* 1631.

*John Hart*,
*Thomas Brandwood*, } Churchwardens, 1632.

This ſumptuous Repair coſt 2000 *l.* and upwards.]

*Holms's* Chauntry. *J. S.*

In this Church of St. *Gregories*, was a Chauntry; and in the ſame Pariſh was a Meſſuage and Tenement, called *Holmes College*, given for the Maintenance of the ſaid Chauntry. King *Edward* VI. alienated it to *John Hulſon*, and *Will. Pendred*, 2 *Edw.* VI.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

Monuments of Note, theſe I find there.

A plated ſtone by the Communion Table.

Alicia Barwis, *Relicta* Johannis Barvis, *Civis ac Minutarii* Londinenſis, *poſuit defuncto.*

*A. M.*

Debita peccati
ſolvens terreſtria linquo,
Viſurus patriam
quam mihi, Chriſte, dabis.
Da patriam, Rex Chriſte
Jeſu, ſpes unica vitæ,
Da *ſeuti veniam
Rex bone Chriſte Jeſu.

** Servo.*

*Virtus poſt Fata.*

The like ſtone lying by the other.

Thomas Redman, *Almæ Curiæ* Cantuar. *de Arcubus* London *Procuratorum generalium unus, qui officium Regiſtrariatus principalis Sedis Archiepiſcopalis* Cantuar. *per nonnullos Annos laudabiliter exercuit, hic inhumatur. In uxorem duxit* Annam Miliner, *quacum piè & amantiſſimè vixit. Ex ea unam ſibi filiam nomine* Elizabetham *procreavit. Mortem obiit* 12 *die* Novemb. *An. Dom.* 1601.

Another ſtone in the Chancel.

Aluredus Copeley, *de* Botley, *in Com.* Ebor. *Armig. quondam Socius* Lincolnienſis *Hoſpitii. Obiit* 5 *die* Feb. *An. Dom.* 1598. *& ætatis ſuæ*, 37.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

A very goodly Monument in the South Ile of the Quire, uppermoſt.

*Sanctiſſimæ & chariſſimæ Conjugi,* Aliſonæ Heriot, Jacobi Primroſii, *Regiæ Majeſtatis in ſanctiori Concilio Regni* Scotiæ *Amanuenſis filiæ, feminæ omnibus tum animi tum corporis dotibus, ac pio cultu inſtructiſſimæ; Mœſtiſſimus ipſius Maritus,* Georgius Heriot, *Armiger, Regis, Reginæ, Principum* Henrici & Caroli *Gemmarius, bene merenti, non ſine lachrymis hoc Monumentum piè poſuit.*

*Obiit Menſis* Aprilis, *die* 16. *Anno Salut.* M.D.C.XII. *ætatis* 20. *in ipſo flore juventæ, & mihi, parentibus, amicis, triſtiſſimum ſui deſiderium reliquit.*

Hic *Alicis Primroſa*
jacet crudo obruta fato,
Intempeſtivas
ut Roſa paſſa manus.
Nondum bis denos
annorum impleverat orbes,
Pulchra, pudica,
Patris delicium atq; viri:
Quum gravida, heu! nunquam
Mater, diſceſſit: & inde
Cura dolorq; Patri,
cura dolorq; viro:
Non ſublata tamen,
tantum tranſlata receſſit,
Nunc Roſa prima Poli
quæ fuit ante Soli.

A fair Monument cloſe by the other, in the ſame end of the Church.

*Here lyeth* Martha Forthe, *ſometime Wife to* Robert Forthe, *Doctor of Law; with whom ſhe lived very comfortably in true Marriage, a moſt faithfull and loving Wife, the ſpace of* 24 *Yeeres and* 5 *Moneths. She lived vertuouſly and modeſtly, and beloved of all that did know her; and dyed in ſound Faith, and in the feare of God. the 26th day of* November, Ann. Dom. 1589. *in the 45th yeere of her Age, in conſtant hope of a joyfull Reſurrection, with the elect Children of Almightie God.*

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Another Monument cloſe adjoining.

Edwardo Baker, *Armig. Regiæ Majeſtatis ad cauſas Eccleſiaſticas Regiſtrario principali, viro eximia eruditione, prudentia ſingulari, moribus probatiſſimis, & in publicis negotiis plurimum verſato. Qui longo morbo intabeſcens, certa ſpe in Chriſto reſurgendi, piè placideque animam Deo reddidit, die* 26 Maii, *Anno Domini,* M.D.C.II.

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth intombed the Body of* Mary, *late Wife of* Thomas Sandys, *Eſquire, and onely Daughter to Sir* Stephen Thornehurſt, *Knight, and Dame* Sybill *his Wife. Whoſe Soule departed this Life unto Chriſt, the laſt day of* July, *in the Yeere of our Redemption,* 1598. *and in the One and twentieth Yeere of her Age. In remembrance of whoſe Piety and ſingular Vertues, the eternall Love of her Husband hath cauſed this Monument to be erected.*

In Heaven her Soule,
In me her Love,
her Body reſteth here,
Which is to God,
Was to the World,
to me her Husband, deare.

A fair Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Here under reſteth* Arthur Medlycote, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London; *Sonne of* Richard Medlycote, *of* Shrewsbury, *Gentleman, with* Elizabeth *his Wife, Daughter of* John Philips. *The ſaid* Arthur, *in aſſured hope to be with Chriſt, ended this tranſitory Life the Seven and twentieth day of* July, Anno Domini 1605. *And the ſaid* Elizabeth, *the Eighteenth day of* October, 1605.

A comely Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

*Here lyeth* Dorothie, *Daughter of* John Theobald, *the Elder, of* Shepie, *in the County of* Kent, *Eſquire. She firſt married* John Crooke, *Doctor of Law; by whom, ſhee had onely* Dorothie, *firſt Wife to* Robert Honywood, *Eſq. Secondly, to* Ralph Allen, *Alderman of* London. *Thirdly, to that moſt Reverend, Excellent, and Learned Judge, Sir* Roger Manwood, *Knight, Lord chiefe Baron of the* Exchequer; *by whom ſhe had iſſue* John *and* Thomas, *who dyed young.* Margerie, *the firſt Wife of Sir* John Lewſon, *Knight; and* Anne, *firſt Wife to Sir* Percival Hart, *Knight; and Sir* Peter Manwood, *Knight of the* Bath.

*She dyed the fourteenth day of* September, Anno Domini 1575. *To whoſe reverend Memory, the ſaid Sir* Peter Manwood *hath dutifully erected this Monument,* Anno Dom. 1606.

A comely ſmall Monument by the other.

*Gulielmi Coci* hoc Tumulo
parvo oſſa quieſcunt,
Illius aſt virtus
non ita parva cubat:
Plura nam ut omittam,
Civili Jure ſecundus
Nulli, nec vera
dexteritate fuit.
Cui pia, ne merito
careat poſt funera virtus,
Hoc uxor *Maria*
nobile ſtruxit opus.

*Moritur* 25 Auguſti, *Anno Domini* 1588. & Mariæ *Reginæ*, 6.

12 *Septemb.* An. Dom. 1587. obiit

A fair plated ſtone in the South Ile.

Joanna, *filia* Nich. Wallron, *relicta* Thomæ Yale, *Legum Doctoris, Cancellarii Archiepiſcopalis Sedis Cantuarien. & ſepelitur ſub ſpe futuræ Reſurrectionis.*

The

Chapter Houſe of *St. Pauls.*

The reſt of that South ſide of St. *Paul's* Church, with the Chapter Houſe, (a beautiful piece of Work, builded about the Reign of *Edward* III.) is now defaced, by means of Licences granted to Cutlers, Budget Makers, and others, firſt to build low Sheds, but now high Houſes; which do hide that beautiful ſide of the Church, ſave only the top and South Gate.

The Biſhop's Palace.

On the North-weſt ſide of this Churchyard, is the Biſhop's Palace, a large Thing for Receipt, wherein divers Kings have been lodged, and great Houſhold hath been kept. As appeareth by the great Hall, which of late Years, ſince the rebatement of Biſhops Livings, hath not been furniſhed with Houſhold Meynie and Gueſts, as was meant by the Builders thereof, and was of old time uſed.

Princes lodged here. *J. S.*

In the Year 1546. the Admiral of *France*, the *French* Embaſſador, lodged here. And before that, here *Edward* V. took up his Lodging, when he was brought to *London* to take poſſeſſion of the Crown. And under King *Edw.* VI. the *Scotch* Queen was here entertained.]

The Deans Lodging.

The Deans Lodging, on the other ſide, directly againſt the Palace, is a fair old Houſe; and alſo divers large Houſes are on the ſame ſide builded; which yet remain, and (of old time) were the Lodgings of Prebendaries and Reſidentiaries, which kept great Houſholds, and liberal Hoſpitality; but now either decayed, or otherwiſe converted.

*Stationers Hall. Peter College.*

Then is the *Stationers Hall* on the ſame ſide, lately builded for them [in the Place of *Peter College.* Where, in the Year 1549. the 4th day of *January*, ſix Men were ſlain by the fall of Earth upon them, digging for a Well. Afterwards the Stationers Hall was in *Amen lane*, at the end of *Pater noſter Row.*] And let this be an end of *Baynard Caſtle* Ward.

Preſent State of the Ward. *R. B.*

The preſent State of this Ward ſtandeth thus.

As to the Places of Note and Name in this Ward, I ſhall begin with the South Part next the *Thames*, and *Thames ſtreet*; with the Lanes, Hills, and Courts, that fall into the ſaid Street: As *Lambeth*, or *Lambard hill*, St. *Peter's hill*, St. *Benet's hill*, *Addle hill*, and *Puddle Dock hill*; then with *Knightriders ſtreet*, *Carter lane*, *Creed lane*, *Avemary lane*, and *Warwick lane*.

*Puddle Dock.*

On the Banks of the River *Thames*, are the Wharfs of *Puddle Dock*, uſed for a Layſtall for the Soil of the Streets; and much frequented by Barges and Lighters, for taking the ſame away; as alſo for landing of Corn, and other Goods. *Pauls Wharf*, or St. *Benets Pauls Wharf*, a noted Stairs for Watermen; and on each ſide of the Stairs, is a very handſome Houſe, one made uſe of by a Brewer, and the other for a Timber Yard.

*Pauls Wharf.*

*Baynards Caſtle.*

*Baynards Caſtle* gives Name to the Ward; was ſeated on the Bank of the River *Thames*, but had its entrance out of *Thames ſtreet*. Which being all burnt down, except a little Tower next the Water ſide, in the Conflagration of *London*, 1666. was converted into Buildings and Wharfs, as now it is. Hereabouts, where antiently ſtood divers Noblemens Houſes fronting the *Thames*, are now generally Wharfs, Dye Houſes, and Brew Houſes.

*Caſtle ſtreet.*

*Caſtle ſtreet*, ſeated near unto *Pauls Wharf*, a good broad Street, which falleth down to the *Thames*; but illy inhabited, and of no great Account.

*Common lane. Dungbil lane. Queen's College Yard. Briſtol ſtreet.*

Weſtward from *Caſtle ſtreet*, are *Common lane*, and *Dungbil lane*, both which run down to the *Thames*. And beyond *Puddle dock*, is *Queen's College Yard*, and *Briſtol ſtreet*; both which fall into *Duke Humfreys*: all Places of ordinary Account. It hath a paſſage into *Puddle Dock*, and another into *Black Friers*.

*Duke Humfreys.*

*Thames ſtreet.*

*Thames ſtreet*, begins at *Puddle dock*, and runs Eaſtward to the *Tower*, which is above a Mile in length; but is in ſeveral Wards, as hath been taken notice of. It is a Street, eſpecially Eaſtward, of a very good Trade, and inhabited by great Dealers; beſides the Diers, Brewers, Woodmongers, and Timber Yards, on the South ſide, next the *Thames*. And by Reaſon thereof, and of the ſeveral Keys and Wharfs, it is much peſtered with Carts, for the lading and unlading of Goods.

*Great Rutland Court.*

*Great Rutland Court*, indifferent large and good, hath a paſſage up Steps into *Church hill Alley*.

*Lambard hill.*

*Lambard hill* hath but a ſmall part in this Ward; *viz.* on the Weſt ſide, from a little beyond *Green Dragon Court*, unto the corner of *Old Fiſhſtreet*, over againſt St. *Mary Magdalens* Church: all the reſt is in *Queen Hith* Ward. But in this Ward here is St. *Mary Magdalen* Churchyard, being the Place for the burial of the Dead of that Pariſh. Here is *Crane Court*, which is long, and hath a paſſage into St. *Peters hill*, with a Free ſtone Pavement; but the Houſes are indifferent.

*Crane Court.*

*St. Peters hill.*

St. *Peters Hill*, well built and inhabited, eſpecially the End next to *Old Fiſhſtreet*. On this Hill are Alms Houſes for ſix poor Widows, built by *David Smith*, Embroiderer to Queen *Eliz.* and called *Embroiderers Alms Houſes*; each having two Rooms, endowed with 3 *l. per an.* After the Fire of *London*, theſe Alms Houſes were rebuilt by Sir *Tho. Fitch*, Kt. and Bar. ſometime a Bricklayer, deceaſed. On the Weſt ſide, is the back part of the Heralds Office, with a Door leading into it.

*St. Benets Hill, or Pauls Wharf Hill.*

St. *Benets Hill*, or *Pauls Wharf Hill*, takes its riſe out of *Thames ſtreet*, and runneth up to *Pauls* Chain into *Pauls* Churchyard. It is a Place much peſtered by Carts to the Wharfs, which makes it not to be ſo well inhabited, as otherwiſe it would.

*St. Benets Pauls Wharf* Church.

The Church of St. *Benets* is ſeated at the bottom of the Hill. It was conſumed in the Fire of *London*, and is now rebuilt better than before. And to this Pariſh is united St. *Peters Pauls Wharf*, which Church is not rebuilt.

This Place is of Note, and well reſorted unto, by reaſon of *Doctors Commons*, and the *Heralds Office*, there ſeated. The former, on the Weſt ſide, poſſeſſed by the Doctors, and others profeſſing the Civil Law, and practiſing it here.

*Doctors Commons.*

It is a large and well built Houſe, with ſeveral open Courts, where the *Civilians* have their Appartments, and where they keep their Courts for the hearing of Cauſes; *viz.* in their publick Hall, which is large for that purpoſe. Of this *Doctors Commons*, ſee more in the Firſt Book, in the Chapter of *Colleges*. Out of this Place, is a back Door into *Knightriders ſtreet*.

*Heralds Office.*

The *Heralds Office*, or *College of Heralds*, is ſeated on the Eaſt ſide. This Office was burnt down in the Fire of *London*, but now rebuilt, and far better than before; being now built into a fair uniform Quadrangular Court, containing their Hall, and Apartments for the ſeveral Members of this learned Society.

*Addle hill.*

*Addle hill*, comes out of *Carter lane*, and runneth down to *Thames ſtreet*, leaving *Knightriders ſtreet* on the Eaſt ſide, and *Church hill Alley* on the Weſt. Which ſaid Alley, with a turning paſſage by St. *Andrews Wardrobe* Church, falleth into *Puddle dock*. The Houſes are only on the South ſide, the North lying open to the Church and Churchyard. And in this Alley is

*Church hill Alley.*

*Crown Court* *Kings great Wardrobe.* *Wardrobe Court.*

*Crown Court*, which is indifferent good. Adjoining to this Church, was the King's great *Wardrobe*, as being formerly imployed for that uſe. The Garden is converted into a large and ſquare Court, with good Houſes, and called *Wardrobe Court*.

*St. Andrews Wardrobe* Church.

St. *Andrews Wardrobe* Church, was deſtroyed in the Conflagration of *London*, and ſince, it is very handſomely rebuilt; being a very fair Church. And to this the Pariſh of St. *Anns Black Friers* is united; this Church ſerving for both Pariſhes.

*White Bear Court.* *Roſe Court.* *White horſe Court.* *Cock and hoop Court.*

On the Weſt ſide of *Addle hill*, is *White Bear Court*, very large, containing two or three Courts all of that Name; but all very ordinary, and meanly built and inhabited. Out of this Place is a paſſage up Steps into *Church hill Alley*; and another down Steps, into *Great Rutland Court*. Likewiſe on this Hill, are three ſmall and ordinary Places; *viz. Roſe Court*, *White Horſe Court*, and *Cock and Hoop Court*.

*Knightriders ſtreet.* *Bell Yard.*

*Knightriders ſtreet*, of which there is the Great and the Little; being ſevered from each other by St. *Benets Hill* and *Pauls Chain*: The Leſſer running towards *Old Fiſhſtreet*, and the Greater towards St. *Andrews Wardrobe* Church. And this Street is wider, better built and inhabited than the Little, that is, by *Proctors*, and ſuch as have Dependance on *Doctors Commons*. Out of this Street is a paſſage into *Carter lane*, through *Bell Yard*, which is a very good open Court, with handſome Houſes, well inhabited.

*Little Knightriders ſtreet*, but narrow, and not over well inhabited, eſpecially the end next to *Pauls Chain*.

*St. Mary Magdalens Old Fiſhſtreet* Church.

Over againſt *Lambard Hill*, in the paſſage to the *Old Change*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Magdalens Old Fiſhſtreet*.

*Do little lane.*

A little Weſtwards from this Church, is *Do little Lane*.

*Sermon lane.*

*Sermon lane*. This Lane alſo falls into *Carter lane*, and is of no great Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings.

*Carter lane.* *Scallop Court.* *Mearmaid Inn.* *Kings head Court.* *Red Lion Court.* *Black Swan Court.* *Sarazens head Inn.*

*Carter lane*, of which there is the Great and the Little. The Little comes out of the *Old Change*, and falleth into the *Great Carter lane*, but ſevered by *Pauls Chain*; and thence runs Weſtwards to *Puddle dock* and *Creed lane*. The *Great Carter lane* is the broadeſt, beſt built and inhabited. And in both theſe Lanes are theſe Courts; *viz. Scallop Court*, which hath a paſſage of Free ſtone Pavement into *Creed lane*. *Deans Court*, which will be mentioned anon. The *Wardrobe Court*, and *Bell Yard*, already mentioned. *Mearmaid Inn*, pretty large, and of a good Trade. *Kings head Court*, indifferent large, with a paſſage into *Pauls* Churchyard. And within this Court, is another, bearing the Name of *Red Lion Court*; pretty handſome, with a Free ſtone Pavement. *Black Swan Court*, indifferent good; alſo hath a paſſage into *Pauls* Churchyard. *Sarazens head Inn*, of a very good Trade.

*Old Change.*

The *Old Change* hath only the Weſt ſide, from St. *Mary Magdalens* Church, to St. *Auſtins* Gate, in this Ward; ſo that there is little to ſay of it, more than what is ſaid of it in *Faringdon Ward within*.

*Pauls Chain.*

*Pauls Chain* begins at the Corner of *Knightriders ſtreet*, and runneth up to *Pauls* Churchyard. A Street large and open, well built, and inhabited by Proctors and Tradeſmen; and by reaſon of its near ſituation to *Doctors Commons*, is of great Reſort.

*Pauls Bakehouſe.* *Faculty Office.*

*Pauls Bakehouſe*, now a good ſquare Court, with four handſome large Houſes; eſpecially two, which are well inhabited. At the Eaſt Corner of this Street, next to *Little Carter lane*, is kept the *Faculty Office*, for the granting of Licences for Marriages, *&c.*

*Pauls Churchyard.*

The Part or Side of *Pauls* Churchyard in this Ward, all lieth open to St. *Pauls*; and is a ſpacious Street, graced with good Houſes, loftily built and uniform, well inhabited by Woolen Drapers; with a mixture of them that make and ſell Cane Chairs and Couches, and ſome Cabinet and Looking Glaſs Sellers.

*Deans Court.* *St. Pauls College.*

In this Row of Building, which reacheth from St. *Auſtin's* Gate to *Ludgate Hill*, are theſe Courts, beſides thoſe already taken notice of. In *Carter lane*, *Deans Court*, by many called the *Prerogative Court*; for that the *Prerogative Office* is here kept. In which ſaid Court is a very large Houſe, built by Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, and now the Seat of the Deans of *Pauls* ſucceſſively. This Court is open and airy, and hath a paſſage into *Great Carter lane*. More towards *Ludgate Hill*, and almoſt in the South Weſt Corner, is a new Court, called St. *Pauls College*, made uſe of for the Singing Men belonging to St. *Pauls* Cathedral.

*St. Gregory's* Church.

St. *Gregories*, ſeated by the South Weſt end of St. *Pauls*. It was deſtroyed by the great Fire, and is not to be rebuilt; but the Ground on which it ſtood, to lie open to St. *Pauls* Churchyard; and the Pariſh is united to St. *Mary Magdalens Old Fiſhſtreet*.

On the North Weſt ſide was the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace; long ſince converted into Tenements, now called *The Biſhop of Londons Yard*. The Ground Rents are the Biſhops.

*Pauls Alley.*

*Pauls Alley*, hath a Free ſtone Pavement, and ſerveth as a paſſage into *Pater noſter Row*.

*Creed lane*, *Warwick lane.* *Crown Court.*

*Creed lane* and *Warwick lane*, have the Eaſt ſides in this Ward. For the Account whereof, and for the Market, part of which ſtandeth here, ſee *Faringdon Ward within*. On this ſide is *Crown Inn*, and alſo *Bell Inn*, both ordinary, chiefly uſed by Market People. Over againſt the *College of Phyſicians*, is *Crown Court*; which is but ſmall and ordinary.

*The Watch.*

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, with the Beadle, and Twenty four Watchmen.

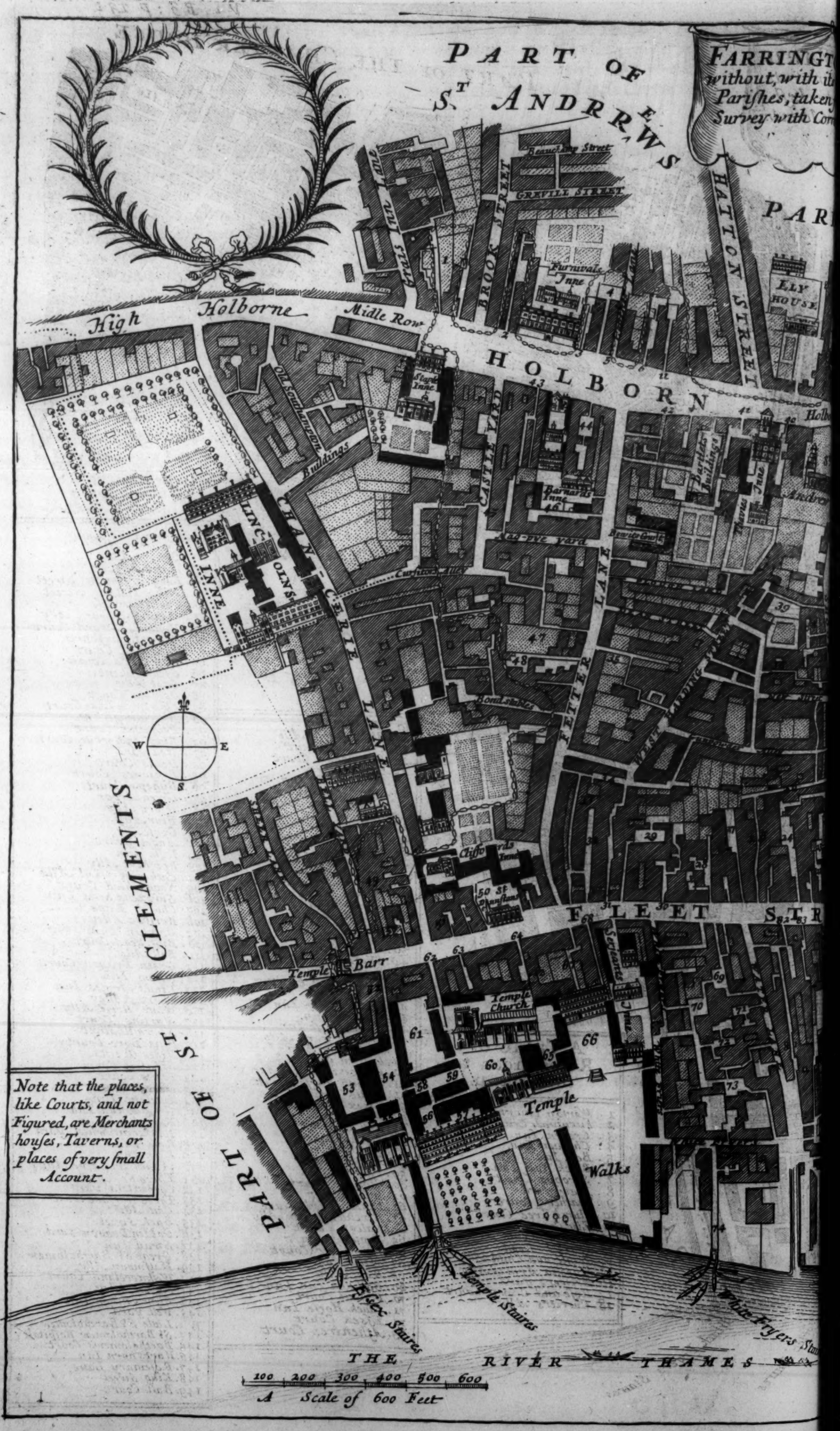
*The Jury.*

The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at *Guild Hall*, in the Month of *September*.]

*The Government.*

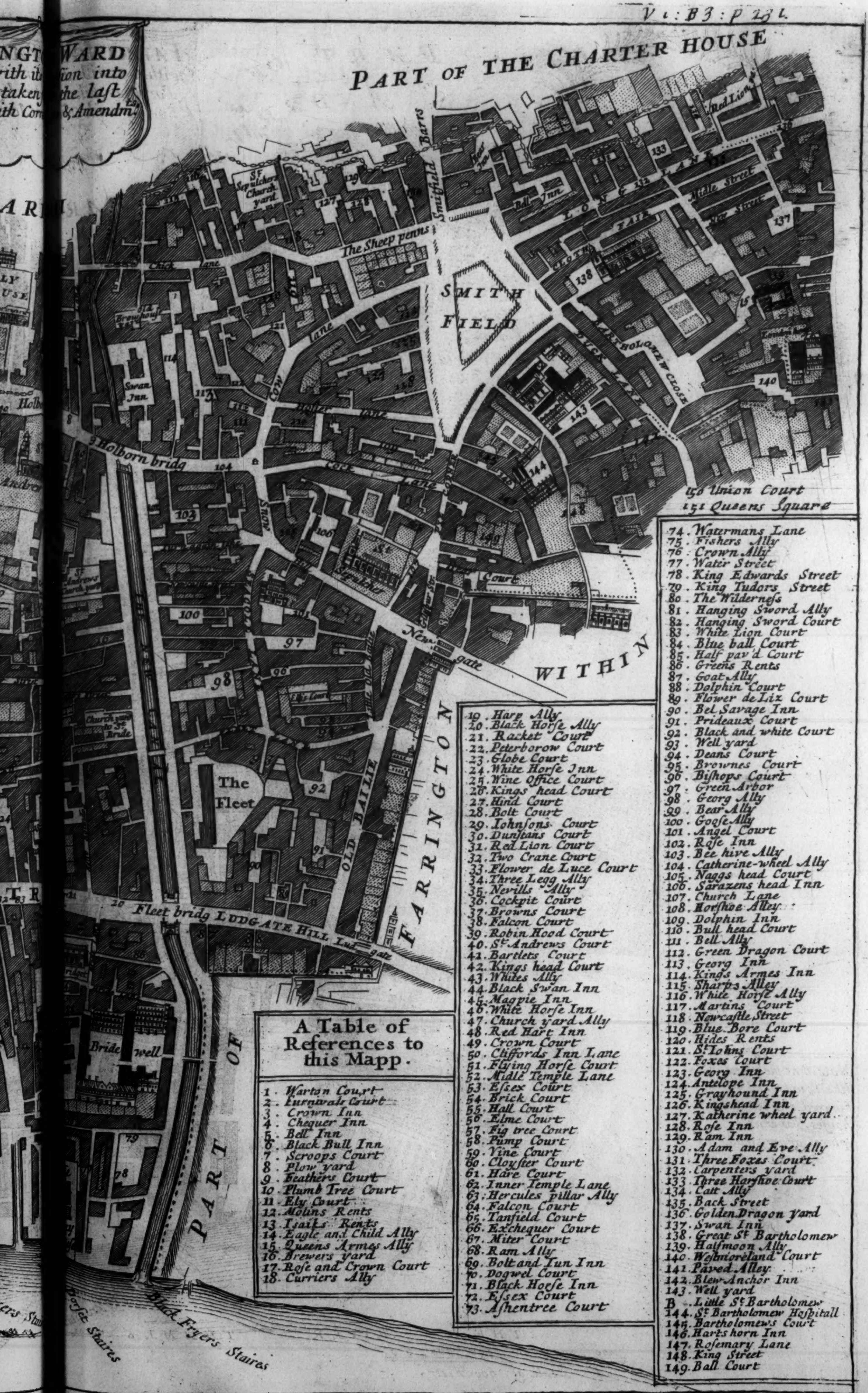
This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counſel, 10. Conſtables, 10. Scavengers, 7. Wardmote Inqueſt, 14. and a Beadle. And to the Fifteens taxed at 12 *l.* in *London*. In the *Exchequer*, at 11 *l.* 13 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *William Lewen*, Kt.


FARRINGT WA
without, with its ion
Parishes; taken the
Survey with Com & A
PART OF ST ANDREWS PARI
Grays Inn Lane
Brook Street
Beauchamp Street
Grevill Street
Furnivals Inne
Hatton Street
Ely House
High Holborne
Midle Row
HOLBORN
Old Southampton Buildings
Staple Inne
Castle Yard
Barnards Inne
Thavies Inne
Lincolns Inne
Chancery Lane
Cursitor Alley
Fetter Lane
Cliffords Inn
St Dunstans
FLEET STR
Temple Barr
Serjeants Inn
Temple Church
Temple
Walks
PART OF ST CLEMENTS
Essex Staires
Temple Staires
White Fryers Stairs
THE RIVER THAMES
100 200 300 400 500 600
A Scale of 600 Feet
N
W
E
S

Note that the places, like Courts, and not Figured, are Merchants houses, Taverns, or places of very small Account.

Vi: B3: p 231.


NGT WARD
rith it ion into
taken the last
ith Corr & Amendm
PART OF THE CHARTER HOUSE
SMITH FIELD
Smithfield Bars
The Sheep penns
Chick lane
Cow lane
Holborn bridg
Snow hill
LONG LANE
Cloth Fair
Midle Street
New Street
Bartholomew Close
Newgate
WITHIN
FARRINGTON
OLD BAILIE
The Fleet
Fleet bridg
LUDGATE HILL
Ludgate
Bridewell
PART OF
Black Fryers Staires
St Sepulchers Church yard
Swan Inn
Bell Inn
Red Lion

## A Table of References to this Mapp.

1. Warton Court
2. Furnivals Court
3. Crown Inn
4. Chequer Inn
5. Bell Inn
6. Black Bull Inn
7. Scroops Court
8. Plow yard
9. Feathers Court
10. Plumb Tree Court
11. Ely Court
12. Molins Rents
13. Isaiks Rents
14. Eagle and Child Ally
15. Queens Armes Ally
16. Brewers yard
17. Roſe and Crown Court
18. Curriers Ally
19. Harp Ally
20. Black Horſe Ally
21. Racket Court
22. Peterborow Court
23. Globe Court
24. White Horſe Inn
25. Wine Office Court
26. Kings head Court
27. Hind Court
28. Bolt Court
29. Iohnſons Court
30. Dunſtans Court
31. Red Lion Court
32. Two Crane Court
33. Flower de Luce Court
34. Three Legg Ally
35. Nevills Ally
36. Cockpit Court
37. Browns Court
38. Falcon Court
39. Robin Hood Court
40. St Andrews Court
41. Bartlets Court
42. Kings head Court
43. Whites Ally
44. Black Swan Inn
45. Magpie Inn
46. White Horſe Inn
47. Church yard Ally
48. Red Hart Inn
49. Crown Court
50. Cliffords Inn Lane
51. Flying Horſe Court
52. Midle Temple Lane
53. Eſsex Court
54. Brick Court
55. Hall Court
56. Elme Court
57. Fig tree Court
58. Pump Court
59. Vine Court
60. Cloyſter Court
61. Hare Court
62. Inner Temple Lane
63. Hercules pillar Ally
64. Falcon Court
65. Tanfield Court
66. Exchequer Court
67. Miter Court
68. Ram Ally
69. Bolt and Tun Inn
70. Dogwel Court
71. Black Horſe Inn
72. Eſsex Court
73. Aſhentree Court
74. Watermans Lane
75. Fishers Ally
76. Crown Ally
77. Water Street
78. King Edwards Street
79. King Tudors Street
80. The Wilderneſs
81. Hanging Sword Ally
82. Hanging Sword Court
83. White Lion Court
84. Blue ball Court
85. Half pav'd Court
86. Greens Rents
87. Goat Ally
88. Dolphin Court
89. Flower de Liz Court
90. Bel Savage Inn
91. Prideaux Court
92. Black and white Court
93. Well yard
94. Deans Court
95. Brownes Court
96. Biſhops Court
97. Green Arbor
98. Georg Ally
99. Bear Ally
100. Gooſe Ally
101. Angel Court
102. Roſe Inn
103. Bee hive Ally
104. Catherine-wheel Ally
105. Naggs head Court
106. Sarazens head Inn
107. Church Lane
108. Horſhoe Alley
109. Dolphin Inn
110. Bull head Court
111. Bell Ally
112. Green Dragon Court
113. Georg Inn
114. Kings Armes Inn
115. Sharps Alley
116. White Horſe Ally
117. Martins Court
118. Newcaſtle Street
119. Blue Bore Court
120. Hides Rents
121. St Iohns Court
122. Foxes Court
123. Georg Inn
124. Antelope Inn
125. Grayhound Inn
126. Kingshead Inn
127. Katherine wheel yard
128. Roſe Inn
129. Ram Inn
130. Adam and Eve Ally
131. Three Foxes Court
132. Carpenters yard
133. Three Harſhoe Court
134. Catt Ally
135. Back Street
136. Golden Dragon yard
137. Swan Inn
138. Great St Bartholomew
139. Halfmoon Ally
140. Weſtmoreland Court
141. Paved Alley
142. Blew Anchor Inn
143. Well yard

B. Little St Bartholomew

144. St Bartholomew Hoſpitall
145. Bartholomews Court
146. Hartshorn Inn
147. Roſemary Lane
148. King Street
149. Ball Court

150 Union Court
151 Queens Square

The Wa
*Faringdo*
*without.*

The Bou
without
*Newgat*

*Gold la*

*Liber l*

*Old Ba*

*Little*

*Lime b*
*lane, o*
*coal la*

*Wind a*
*lane.*

*Shoe la*

# CHAP. XII.

## *The* WARD *of* FARINGDON EXTRA, *or* WITHOUT.

*The Bounds. St.* Bartholomews Hoſpital. *St.* Bartholomew the Leſs. *Priory of St.* Bartholomew. Great *St.* Bartholomew. Bartholomew *Fair.* Smithfield. *St.* Sepulchres. Ely *Place. St.* Andrews Holborn. *The* Fleet. *St.* Dunſtans *in the Weſt. The Houſe of Converts. The* Rolls. Bridewel. *St.* Bridgets, *or St.* Brides. *The* White Friars. *The new* Temple. *Templars. The preſent State of this Ward.*

The Ward of *Faringdon without.*

THE fartheſt Weſt Ward of this City, being the 25th Ward of *London*, but without the Walls, is called *Faringdon without*; and was of old time part of the other *Faringdon within*; until the 17th of *Rich.* II. in which it was divided, and made twaine; by the Names of *Faringdon infra*, and *Faringdon extra*, as is afore ſhewed.

The Bounds without *Newgate.*

The Bounds of which Ward, without *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, are theſe.

Firſt, on the Eaſt Part thereof, is the whole Precinct of the late Priory of St. *Bartholomew*; and a part of *Long lane*, on the North, towards *Alderſgate ſtreet*; and all *Smithfield*, to the Bars in St. *John ſtreet*.

Then out of *Smithfield, Chicken lane*, toward *Turmile*, or *Turnmill* Brook; and over that Brook, by a Bridge of Timber, into the Field. Then back again by the Pens or Folds in *Smithfield*, by *Smithfield* Pond, to *Cow lane*, which turneth toward *Oldbourn*; and then *Hoſier lane*, out of *Smithfield* alſo toward *Oldbourn*, till it meet with a part of *Cow lane*.

Then *Cocklane*, out of *Smithfield*, over againſt *Pie corner*. Then alſo is *Giltſpur ſtreet*, out of *Smithfield* to *Newgate*. Then from *Newgate*, Weſt by St. *Sepulchres* Church, to *Turn again lane*. Then to *Oldbourn* Conduit, on *Snow hill*, to *Oldbourn* Bridge, up *Oldbourn hill*, to the Bars, on both ſides.

*Gold lane.*

On the Right Hand, or North ſide, at the bottom of *Oldbourn hill*, is *Gold lane*; ſometime a filthy paſſage into the Fields, now both ſides builded with ſmall Tenements.

*Lither lane.*

Then higher is *Lither lane*, turning alſo to the Field, (lately repleniſhed with Houſes) and ſo to the Bar.

*Old Baily.*

Now, on the Left hand or South ſide from *Newgate*, lieth a Street called the *Old Baily*, or Court of the Chamberlain of this City; this ſtretcheth down by the Wall of the City unto *Ludgate*. On the Weſt ſide of which Street, breaketh out one other Lane, called St. *George*'s *lane*, till ye come unto the South end of *Seacoal lane*; and then, turning towards *Fleet ſtreet*, it is called *Fleet lane*.

*Little Baily.*

The next out of the High Street from *Newgate*, turning down South, is called the *Little Baily*, and runneth down to the Eaſt of St. *George*'s *lane*.

*Lime burners lane, or Seacoal lane.*

Then is *Seacoal lane*, which turneth down into *Fleet lane*.

*Wind again lane.*

Near unto this *Seacoal lane*, in the turning towards *Oldbourn* Conduit, is another Lane, called in Record *Windagain lane*; for that it turneth down to *Turnmil Brook*, and from thence back again, for there is no way over.

*Shoe lane.*

Then beyond *Oldbourn* Bridge, to *Shoe lane*; which runneth out of *Oldbourn*, unto the Conduit in *Fleet ſtreet*.

*Fewtars lane.*

Then alſo is *Fewtars lane*, which likewiſe ſtretcheth South into *Fleetſtreet*, by the Eaſt end of St. *Dunſtans* Church. And from this Lane to the Bars, be the Bounds without *Newgate*.

Bounds without *Ludgate.*

Now, without *Ludgate*, this Ward runneth up from the ſaid Gate, to *Temple bar*, and hath on the Right hand, or North ſide, the South end of the *Old Baily*. Then down *Ludgate hill*, to the *Fleet lane*, over *Fleet Bridge*, and by *Shoe lane*, and *Fewtars lane*, and ſo to *New ſtreet* (or *Chancery lane*) and up that Lane to the Houſe of the *Rolls*. Which Houſe is alſo of this Ward. And on the other ſide, to a Lane over againſt the *Rolls*, which entreth *Ficquetes Field*.

*Shire lane.*

Then hard by the Bar, is one other Lane, called *Shire lane*, becauſe it divideth the City from the Shire; and this turneth into *Ficquetes Field*.

From *Ludgate* again, on the Left hand, or South ſide, to *Fleet Bridge*, to *Bride lane*, which runneth South by *Bridewel*. Then to *Water lane*, which runneth down to the *Thames*.

Then by the *White Friers*, and by the *Temple*, even to the Bar aforeſaid, be the Bounds of this *Faringdon Ward without*.

Antiently *Londons* chief Buildings hereabouts. *J. S.* *Fab. Chron.* Chap. 197.

In theſe Parts from *Ludgate*, and ſo Weſtward, the City, in the *Saxon* Times, was chiefly ſituate; and more thinly built, where now the City eſpecially ſtandeth. This appears from what *Fabian* found in a very old Record, called *Doomſday*, belonging to the City. Who writes in his Chronicle, that in King *Egelred*'s, or *Ethelred*'s Reign, which began in the Year 981. (or 978. as *Stow*,) *London* had moſt Houſing or Building from *Ludgate* towards *Weſtminſter*; and little or none where the Chief or Heart of the City now is; except in divers Places was Houſing, but the Houſes ſtood without Order. So that many Towns and Cities, as *Canterbury*, *York*, and others, paſſed *London* in Building in thoſe Days. As he ſaith he had ſeen and known by an old Book in the *Guild Hall* of *London*, named *Domyſday*. But after the Conqueſt it increaſt; and ſhortly paſt and excelled all the other.]

Ornaments and Monuments.

*Gilt Spur*, or *Knightriders ſtreet.*

Touching Ornaments and Antiquities in this Ward: Firſt, betwixt the ſaid *Newgate*, and the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchres*, is a Way towards *Smithfield*, called *Gilt Spurr*, or *Knightriders ſtreet*, of the Knights, and others, riding that way into *Smithfield*; repleniſhed with Buildings on both ſides, up to *Pie corner*; a Place ſo called of ſuch a Sign, ſometime a fair Inn for receipt of Travellers; but now divided into Tenements. And over againſt the ſaid *Pie corner*, lieth *Cock lane*, which runneth down to *Oldborn* Conduit.

*Cock lane.*

## *The Hoſpital of St.* BARTHOLOMEW.

*Weſt Smithfield.*

Beyond this *Pie corner*, lieth *Weſt Smithfield*, compaſſed about with Buildings. As firſt, on the South ſide, following the Right hand, ſtandeth the Pariſh Church, and large Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, founded by *Rahere*, the firſt Prior of St. *Bartholomews*, thereto near adjoining, in the Year 1102.

Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomews.*

The firſt Maſter or Proctor of the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew.*

*Alfune*, that had not long before builded the Pariſh Church of St. *Giles* without *Criplegate*, became the firſt Hoſpitaler or Proctor, for the Poor of this Houſe; and went himſelf daily to the *Shambles*, and other Markets, where he begged the Charity of devout People for their Relief; promiſing to the liberal Givers (and that by alledging Teſtimonies of the Holy Scripture) Reward at the Hands of God. *Henry* III. granted to *Katharine*, late Wife to *William Hardell*, twenty Foot of Land in length and breadth, in *Smithfield*, next to the Chappel of St. *Bartholomew*, to build her a Recluſe or Ankorage; commanding the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, to aſſign the ſaid twenty Foot to the ſaid *Katharine*; *Charta* 11 *Hen.* III. The Feundation of this Hoſpital for the Poor and Diſeaſed, and their ſpecial Suſtentation, was confirmed by *Edw.* III. the 26th of his Reign. It was governed by a Maſter, and eight Brethren; being Prieſts for the Church; and four Siſters, to ſee the Poor ſerved.

A Recluſe or Ankorage by St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital.

The Executors of *Richard Whitington*, ſometime Maior of *London*, of his Goods repaired this Hoſpital, about the Year 1423.

Sir *John Wakering*, Prieſt, Maſter of this Houſe, in the Year 1463. amongſt other Books, gave to their common Library, the faireſt Bible that I have ſeen, written in large Vellam, by a Brother of that Houſe, named *John Coke*, at the Age of 68 Years, when he had been Prieſt 43 Years. Since the ſpoil of that Library, I have ſeen this Book in the Cuſtody of my Worſhipful Friend, Maſter *Walter Cope*.

*Rob. Tollerton*, Prior. K. *Rich.* III. *J. S.*

The Priory, upon the Death of *Rob. Tollerton*, their Prior, petition King *Richard* III. for Licence to elect another. The King's Grant ran in theſe Words. *Supplicarunt nobis humiliter dilecti noſtri in Chriſto Superior & Conventus Monaſterii ſive Prioratus & libere Capelle noſtre Sti* Bartholomei *in* Weſt Smithfield *in Suburbiis Civitat.* Lond. *Ordinis Sti* Auguſtini, *&c.* That whereas the ſaid Monaſtery or Priory, and free Chappel, by the Death of *Domp. Rob. Tollerton*, the laſt of the ſame, is deprived of the Government of a Paſtor, that we would give our Licence for the electing another Prior and Paſtor, *&c.* Which the King granted, *April* 24.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* BARTHOLOMEW *the* Leſs.

St *Bartholomew the Leſs.*

This Church remains a Pariſh Church to the Tenants dwelling in the Precinct of the Hoſpital.

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments in the Church.

Monuments in St. *Bartholomew*'s Church, of the Dead, and Benefactors thereunto, be theſe.

* *Hore.*

*Elizabeth*, Wife to *Adam Hone*, Gentleman.

*Bartilmew Bildington.*

*Jane*, Wife to *John Cook.*

* *Richard Iſham.*

Dame *Alice*, Wife to Sir *Richard* * *Iſham.*

*Alice*, Wife to *Nicolas Bayly.*

*John Woodhouſe*, Eſq.

*Robert Palmer*, Gent.

*Idond*, Wife to *John Walden*, lying by her Husband on the North ſide, late new builded, 1424.

Sir *Tho. Malifant*, or *Nanfant*, Baron of *Winnow St. George*, in *Glamorgan*, and Lord *Ockeneton* and *Pile*, in the County of *Pembrook*, 1438.

Dame *Margaret** his Wife, Daughter to *Thomas Aſtley**, Eſq; with *Edmond* and *Henry* his Children. * *Margery.* * *Aſteley.*

*Richard Shipley*, and *Alice* his Wife.

*William Markeby*, Gent. 1438.

Whoſe Inſcription, with his Wifes, was thus tranſcribed by another Hand.

*Hic jacet* Willielm. Markeby, *de* Londoniis *Gentilmann. Qui ob.* 11 *die* Julii, *An. Domini* 1439. *Et* Alicia *uxor ejus. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.* Amen.]

MS. D. *Hen. St. George.* Garter. *J. S.*

*Richard Shepley*, and *Alice* his Wife.

*Thomas Savel*, Sergeant at Arms.

*Hic jacet* Thomas Seyville, *ſerviens domini Regis ad Arma. Et* Elizabetha *uxor ejus. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.*

MS. D. *H. S* Geo. *J. S.*

*Orate pro animabus* Henrici & Joannis Selman. *Innocentium* - - - - - - - - -

Meaning perhaps *Innocents day*, to be the Day of the *Obit.*]

*Edward Beaſtby*, Gent. and *Margaret* his Wife.

The Inſcription upon *Malifant*'s Monument, was this.

*Hic jacet* Thomas Malifant, *Miles, quondam Baronus de* Winvoo, *ac Dominus de* Seynt George *in Comitat. de* Glamorgan, & *Dominus de* Unketon & Pylle *in Comitat. de* Penbroke, *in* Wallia. *Qui obiit* 8*vo die* Mai, *An. Dom.* 1438. *Et Dom.* Margareta *uxor ejus, filia* Thomæ Aſteley, *Armig. Nevew de Dom. Aſteley. Ac* Edmund. & Henricus *filii eorundem* Tho. Malifant & Margaretæ *uxoris ejus. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.*]

*J. S.* MS. D. *H. St.* Geo.

*Walter Ingham*, Gentleman, and *Eleanor* his Wife.

*Robert Warner*, and *Alice*, Lady *Carne.*

*Robert Caldſet**, *Johan* and *Agnes* his Wives. * *Caldcot.*

Sir *Robert Danvers*, and Dame *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Richard Delabar**. * *Delabere.*

*William Brookes**, Eſquire. * *Brockas.*

*John Shirley*, Eſq; and *Margaret* his Wife, having their Pictures of Braſs, in the Habit of Pilgrims, on a fair flat Stone, with an Epitaph, *Anno* 1456. thus.

*John Shirley.*

Behold, how ended is
 the poor Pilgrimage,
Of *John Shirley*, Eſquire,
 with *Margaret* his Wife;
That twelve Children had
 together in Marriage,
Eight Sonnes, and foure
 Daughters, withouten Strife.
That in Honour, Nurture,
 and Labour, flowed in Fame:
His Pen reporteth
 his Lives Occupation,
Since Pier his life time,
 *John Shirley* by Name,
Of his degree, that
 was in *Brutes Albion.*
That in the Yeere of Grace
 deceaſed from hen,
Foureteene hundred Winters,
 and ſixe and fifty; 1456.

In the Yeere of his Age,
Fourescore and ten,
Of *October* Moneth,
the Day One and twenty.

This Gentleman, a great Traveller in divers Countries, amongſt other his Labours, painfully collected the Works of *Geffrey Chaucer*, *John Lidgate*, and other learned Writers; which Works he wrote in ſundry Volumes, to remain for Poſterity. I have ſeen them, and partly do poſſeſs them.

*J. S.*

*Jane* Lady *Clinton.* Who gave ten Pounds to the Poor of this Houſe, and was there buried, 1458. [According to her laſt Will, bearing date the 12th of *January*, 1457. wherein ſhe is called *Johan Clinton.*]

*Agnes*, Daughter to Sir *William St. George.*
Dame *A* - - - - - - - - - - -
*John Rogerbrook**, Eſq.
*Richard Sturgeon**, Clerk of the Crown.]
*Thomas Burgan**, Gent.
*Elizabeth*, Wife to *Henry Skinard**, Daughter to *Chincroft**, Eſq.
*William Fitzwater*, Gent, 1466.

* *Rogbrook.*
* *Surgeon.* Firſt Edit.
* *Burgeyn.*
* *Skenard.*
* *Chenecroft.*

Dame *Annys Say*

*J. S.*

Dame *Annys Say*, Widow, by her laſt Will, made *June* the 11th, 1478. bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Little*, in *London*, nigh the Tomb whereas Sir *John Fray*, Kt. late her Husband, lay buried. And ſhe bequeathed to a Prieſt, to ſing for the Souls of the Lord *Wenlock*, Sir *J. Fray*, and Sir *John Say*, her Husbands, the Trental of St. *Gregory*; in a Place aſſigned him by Dame *Margaret Leynham*, the Wife of Sir *John Leynham*, Kt. Which *Margaret* was the ſaid Dame *Annys* her Daughter.]

A comely Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel.

*A. M.*

Here *Robert Balthorp* lies intombd;
to *Elizabeth* our Queene,
Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons ſworne,
neere thirty Yeeres hath beene.
He died at ſixty nine of Yeeres,
*December* ninth the day,
The Yeere of Grace Eight hundred twice,
deducting Nine away.
Loe here his rotten Bones repoſe,
till Angels Trumpet ſound,
To warn the World of preſent Change,
and raiſe the Dead from Ground.

i. e. 1591.

*Vivit poſt funera Virtus.*

A Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel.

Thomas Bodleius, *Eques Auratus, ſecit* Annæ *Conjugi piiſſimæ, atque omnibus exemplis benè de ſe meritæ, cum qua dulciter vixit Annos* 24.

A fair plated Stone by the Communion Table. *J. Needham.*

John *vir honoratus*
*jacet hic* Nedham *tumulatus,*
*Qui prudens, gratus,*
*juſtus fuit & moderatus.*
*Fratribus ille ſuis*
*fuerat præ quatuor Annis,*
*Quem mors crudelis*
29. q; Decembris
*M.C. quater Domini*
*ſeptem ſimul X. numerandi,*
*Cujus ſpiritui*
*ſint Cœli gaudia regni.*

i. e. 1417.

Under the Communion Table.

The fourteenth Hundred Yeere
of our Lord Seventy,
Paſſed Sir *William Knight*
to God Almighty,
The 15. day of *July*:
Maſter of this Place;
Jeſus for his Mercy
receive him into Grace.

*Hic jacet Dominus* Joannes Byry, *quondam Magiſter iſtius Hoſpital. Qui obiit* 28 *die* Septemb. *An. Domini*, 1417, *Cujus*, &c.

By the ſame Table.

*Ecce ſub hoc Tumulo*
Gulielmus *conditur* Honus,
*Vir juſtus, verbis*
*integer, atque Deum*
*Corde timens. Qui cum*
*Guilda ſit functus in Aula,*
*Cumque palam in Templo*
*bis legerat* Anglica *jura,*
*Cunctorum ſanè*
*non ſine laude virum;*
*Mors hominem accerſens*
*ſupremum dixit adito.*
*Sic moritur, corpus terræ,*
*vermique relinquens,*
*Scandit at excelſis*
*ſidera mente poli.*
*Hoc poſuit Conjunx*
*dilecta* Jocoſa *Sepulchrum,*
*Dicta* Jocoſa *licet*
*plena dolore tamen.*

An antient Tomb in the North Wall, beneath the Quire.

Sub præſenti marmore requieſcunt corpora *Walteri Ingham*, Generoſi, ac *Ælianoræ* conſortis ſuæ. Qui quidem *Walterus* ingreſſus eſt viam univerſæ carnis 7 die Menſis *Martii*, Anno Domini 1464. Et prædicta *Ælianora*, uxor ſua terrenæ mortis deguſtavit pocula 25 die *Septemb.* An. Dom 1466. Quorum, *&c.*

At the entring into the Quire in the middle Ile.

*Hic vir pacificus*
Shipley Richardus *humatur,*
*Verus Catholicuss domus*
*hæc hoc teſtificatur.*
*Eſurientes ac ſitientes*
*namque fovebat,*
*Pace fruentes, juſta*
*petentes corde gerebat.*
*C. quater & Mille,*
*X. & * M. V. cadit ille*
*Luce* Maii *deca terque*
*monas fit humus ſibi mater,*
*Conjux poſtque ſua*
*finivit* Alicia *flamen,*
*Quos manus tua ſalvet*
*precor O Deus. Amen.*

A fair Stone lying cloſe by the other. *Rich. Shipley.*

* *Rectius forte* I VI. And then the Year is 1422.

*Hic vir Catholicus bonus*
*ecce* Richardus *humatur*
Sturgeon *pacificus, quem*
*mors rapuiſſe probatur.*
*Armiger hic Regis fuit,*
*& vir Nobilitatis,*
*Mandatum legis ſervans,*
*celſis* probitatis.*
*Annis trigenis fit*
*Clericus ipſe Caronæ.*
*Et quivis plenè hunc*
*cape Chriſte bone:*
*Mille, quater centum*
*ſemel L. ſex tempore Chriſti.*
*Dat fundamentum*
*quindena* Martius *iſti,*
*Uxor ejus quem* bona*
*jungitur ecce* Joanna,
*Ut capiant dona*
*Cœlorum Jeſus Hoſanna.*

A fair plated Stone cloſe by the Pilgrim and his Wife. *Richard Sturgeon.*

* Forte *Celſæ*

* Rectius fortaſſe, *cui jam.*

Here lyeth now Dead,
which late was Quick,
The comely Corps
of *Anne Weſtwick*;

At the Foot of the ſame Stone.

Who died in
Childbed, of her firſt,
Upon the fifth
day of *Auguſt*.
Whoſe Soule (doubtleſſe)
is long ere this,
In Heaven with Chriſt,
in Joy and Bliſſe:
But yet, for order
of Charity,
Upon her Soule ſay,
*Jeſu* have Mercy.

*Anno Domini*, 1556.

**A fair plated ſtone in the South Ile.**

*Hic jacet Dominus* Richardus Lye, *quondam Abbas* Salopiæ, *qui ſua induſtria, ſumptibus magnis & ſuis laboribus (Deo ſuadente) recuperavit libertates ſuæ Eccleſiæ* Salopiæ *prædict. & poſtea obiit* 4. *die* Martii, *tempore Parliamenti, Anno Domini* 1522. *Cujus*, &c.]

**An Anniverſary in this Church.**
*J. S.*

To this Church belonged an Anniverſary; and for the maintaining of a Prieſt to celebrate it, a Meſſuage was devoted in the Pariſh of St. *Michaels Crooked lane*, in the Tenure of one *John Johnſon*.

In this Church of St. *Bartholomews*, were Coats of Arms of *Knolles*, *Baron*, *Beauchamp*, *&c.*]

**Late Monuments.**

Monuments in this Church of *Little St. Bartholomew*, there be ſeveral erected, beſides thoſe mentioned before; both of antient and earlier Date.

*Francis Eglesfield*, Eſq. Who had two Wives, the firſt *Mary Sylyard*: His ſecond, Wife of *Anthony Brusket*, Citizen and Merchant Stranger of *London*. He departed 1606.

H. R. T. P. *Petrus Touteville*, filius *Daniel Touteville*. 1622.

*Mary*, the Wife of *Edm. Peiſſy*, of *London*, Merchant. Daughter of *Richard Mattock*, of *Walgrave* in *Northamptonſhire*, Gent. 1667.

*John Pinder*, Citizen, and one of the Chirurgeons of St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital, 1647. and *Margaret* his Wife; Daughter of *William Petty*, of the County of *Oxon*, Gent. 1645.

In the Veſtry, a Braſs Plate for *Rychard Dey*, 1563. Whom God pardon.

In the Poors Chappel, a very antient Monument in the Wall; where the Effigies of a Man and a Woman had been in Braſs, kneeling, but torn away; and ſeveral Labels.

**Jheſu for thy precious Paſſion,**
**Kepe our Sowls from Dampnation.**

Another Label thus inſcribed.

**Qui veniſti redimere perditos, noli dampnare [redemptos,**

Another.

**Qui pro nobis paſſus es, miſerere nobis.**

On a Braſs Plate: *Thomas Bole*, Citizen and Ironmonger of *London*, 1427.

Another Braſs Plate thus inſcribed.

*Nobilis in vita, quid tunc? Nam nunc ero trita, &c.*]

**Hoſpital of St. Bartholomew ſuppreſſed.**

**This Hoſpital was valued at the Suppreſſion, in the Year 1539. the 31ſt of *Henry* VIII. to 35*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* yearly. But the Church remaineth a Pariſh Church to the Tenants dwelling in the Precinct of that Hoſpital.** In [the Year 1546. on the 13th of *Jan.* the Bp. of *Rocheſter* preaching at *Pauls Croſs*, declared the Gift of the ſaid King to the Citizens, for relieving of the Poor. Which contained the Church of the *Grey Friers*, the Church of St. *Bartholomew*, with the Hoſpital, with all the Meſſuages and Appurtenances in *Gilt Spur*, alias *Knightriders ſtreet*, *Briton ſtreet*, *Peter Kay*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Magdalen*, in *Old Fiſhſtreet*; and in the Pariſh of St. *Benet Huda*, *Lymehurſt*, or *Limehoſt*, in the Pariſh of *Stebunheth*, &c.

The liberal Charity of the Citizens, at the firſt founding of this, and the other Hoſpitals.

Then alſo were Orders deviſed for Relief of the Poor. The Inhabitants were all called to their Pariſh Churches; where, by Sir *Richard Dobbes*, then Maior, their ſeveral Aldermen, or other grave Citizens, they were by eloquent Orations perſuaded, how great and how many Commodities would enſue unto them, and their City; if the Poor of divers Sorts, which they named, were taken from out their Streets, Lanes, and Allies, and were beſtowed and provided for in Hoſpitals abroad, *&c.* Therefore was every Man moved, liberally to grant what they would impart towards the preparing and furniſhing of ſuch Hoſpitals, and alſo, what they would contribute Weekly towards their Maintenance for a time, which, they ſaid, ſhould not be paſt one Year, or twain, until they were better furniſhed with Endowment. To make ſhort, every Man granted liberally, according to his Ability. And Books were drawn of the Relief in every Ward of the City, towards the new Hoſpitals; and were delivered by the Maior to the King's Commiſſioners, on the 17th of *February*, and Order was taken therein. So as the 26th of *July*, in the Year 1552. the repairing of the *Grey Fries* Houſe, for poor Fatherleſs Children, was taken in hand. And alſo, in the latter end of the ſame Month, began the repairing of this Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*; and was of new endowed and furniſhed, at the Charges of the Citizens.

Orders for St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital.

There were two Orders of Common Council made, concerning St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital, that may be mentioned here: *Viz.*

R.
No Arreſt within the Precinct.

At a Common Council, on *Tueſday*, *July* the 19th, 33 *Hen.* VIII. The moſt gracious Letters Patents of King *Edward* II. made and granted to St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital, in *Smithfield*, were allowed; for and concerning ſuch Privileges, as they do thereby claim at this preſent time. Which is, that none of the Officers or Miniſters of the City, ſhould do or execute any Arreſt within the Precinct of the ſaid Hoſpital. And that the Arreſt made by *Underhill* (one of my Lord Maiors Servants) upon *Alice Brown*, ſhall be diſcharged, *&c.*

Allowance to break down piece of the City Wall here.

Alſo at a Common Council, *Auguſt* the 1ſt, in the 6th of *Edward* VI. it was enacted, That the Lord Maior and Aldermen, ſhould have leave to break down a piece of the City Wall, behind *Chriſt Church*, for the making a Door or Paſſage through the ſaid Wall, for the Governors of the Houſe of the Poor of the Foundation of King *Henry* VIII. in *Weſt Smithfield*, and other Citizens; to go to and from the Houſe, ordained by the City for the Relief of the Poor, called *The Houſe of Work*. Any Law, *&c.* notwithſtanding.]

On the Eaſt ſide of this Hoſpital, lieth *Duke lane*, (now called *Duck lane*) which runneth out of *Smithfield* South, to the North end of *Little Brittain ſtreet*.

*The*

### *The Priory of* St. BARTHOLOMEW.

Priory of St. *Bartholomew.*

On the Eaſt ſide of this *Duck lane*, and alſo of *Smithfield*, lieth the late diſſolved Priory of St. *Bartholomew*; founded alſo by *Rahere*, a pleaſant witted Gentleman; and therefore in his time *The King's Minſtrel*, about the Year of Chriſt, 1102. He founded it in a part of the oft before named Mooriſh Ground, which was therefore a common Layſtall of all Filth, that was to be voided out of the City. He placed Canons there, and himſelf became their firſt Prior; and ſo continued till his dying Day; and was there buried in a fair Monument, of late renewed by Prior *Bolton*.

*Bartholomew Cloſe.*
*J. S.*

By a greate Gate in the ſaid *Duck lane*, we enter into a ſpacious Court, inhabited, belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, called *Bartholomew Cloſe*. On the Eaſt part thereof, is a late built Court, with fair Brick Buildings, called *Queens Court*. At the upper end thereof, Eaſt, is a curious Picture of the late Queen *ANNE*, in full proportion. This Court was built *Anno* 1708. There be alſo two or three narrow Paſſages from this Cloſe into *Alderſgate ſtreet*.]

Amongſt other memorable Matters touching this Priory, one is of an Archbiſhop's Viſitation; which *Matthew Paris* hath thus.

Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* viſiteth St. *Bartholomew*'s Priory with Stripes.

Words of the Archbiſhop to the Prior and Canons.
Sub-Prior's Cope rent and trodden under Foot, and himſelf almoſt ſlain.
The Archbiſhop armed, and overthrown.
The Canons beaten, and trod under Foot.

The Canons complained, but could not be heard.
The whole City in an uproar againſt the Archbiſhop.

Boniface (ſaith he) *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *in his Viſitation, came to this Priory; where, being received with Proceſſion in the moſt ſolemn wiſe, he ſaid, That he paſſed not upon the Honour, but came to viſit them. To whom the Canons anſwered, That they having a learned Biſhop, ought not, in contempt of him, to be viſited by any other. Which Anſwer ſo much offended the Archbiſhop, that he forthwith fell on the Sub-Prior, and ſmote him on the Face, ſaying: Indeed, indeed, doth it become you* Engliſh *Traitors ſo to anſwer me? Thus raging, with Oaths not to be recited, he rent in pieces the rich Cope of the Sub-Prior, and trod it under his Feet; and thruſt him againſt a Pillar of the Chancel with ſuch [ſpiritual] Violence, that he had almoſt killed him. But the Canons ſeeing their Sub-Prior thus almoſt ſlain, came and plucked off the Archbiſhop with ſuch force, that they overthrew him backwards, whereby they might ſee, that he was armed, and prepared to fight. The Archbiſhop's Men ſeeing their Maſter down, being all Strangers, and their Maſter's Countrymen, born at* Provence, *fell upon the Canons, beat them, tare them, and trode them under Foot. At length, the Canons getting away as well as they could, ran bloody and miry, rent and torn, to the Biſhop of* London, *to complain. Who bade them go to the King at* Weſtminſter, *and tell him thereof. Whereupon, four of them went thither, the reſt were not able, they were ſo ſore hurt. But when they came to* Weſtminſter, *the King would neither hear nor ſee them; ſo they returned without redreſs. In the mean ſeaſon, the whole City was in an uproar, and ready to have rung the common Bell, and to have hewed the Archbiſhop into ſmall pieces, who was ſecretly crept to* Lambhith, *where they ſought him; and not knowing him by ſight, ſaid to themſelves, Where is this Ruffian, that cruel Smiter? He is no winner of Souls, but an exacter of Money; whom neither God, nor any lawful or free Election did bring to this Promotion. But the King did unlawfully intrude him; being Unlearned, a Stranger born, and having a Wife,* &c. *But the Archbiſhop conveighed himſelf over, and went to the King with a great Complaint againſt the Canons, whereas himſelf was guilty.*

This Priory of St. *Bartholomew*, was again new builded in the Year 1410.

*Bolton* laſt Prior of St. *Bartholomew's*, a great Builder there.
*Canonbury.*

*Bolton* was the laſt Prior of this Houſe, a great Builder there. For he repaired the Priory Church, with the Pariſh Church adjoining; the Offices and Lodgings to the ſaid Priory belonging, and near adjoining. He builded of new the Manor of *Canonbury* at *Iſlington*, which belonged to the Canons of this Houſe; and is ſituate in a low Ground, ſomewhat North from the Pariſh Church there. But he builded no Houſe at *Harrow on the Hill*, as *Edward Hall* hath written; following a Fable then on Foot.

*Edw. Hall.*

His Houſe at *Harrow on the Hill.*

*The People* (ſaith he) *being feared by Prognoſtications, which declared, that in the Year of Chriſt* 1524. *there ſhould be ſuch Eclipſes in watry Signs, and ſuch conjunctions, that by Waters and Floods many People ſhould periſh: People victualled themſelves, and went to high Grounds for fear of drowning; and eſpecially one* Bolton, *which was Prior of St.* Bartholomews *in* Smithfield, *builded him an Houſe upon* Harrow on the Hill, *only for fear of this Flood. Thither he went, and made proviſion of all Things neceſſary within him, for the ſpace of two Months,* &c.

But this was not ſo indeed, as I have been credibly informed. True it is, that this *Bolton* was alſo Parſon of *Harrow*, and therefore beſtowed ſome ſmall Reparations on the Parſonage Houſe; and builded nothing there, more than a Dove Houſe, to ſerve him when he had forgone his Priory.

*Bartholomew Fair.*
The Foreigners were licenſed for three Days, the Freemen ſo long as they would, which was ſix or ſeven Days.
Court of Piepowders.

To this Priory, King *Henry* II. granted the Privilege of a Fair to be kept yearly, at *Bartholomewtide*, for three Days; to wit, the Eve, the Day, and the next Morrow. To the which the Clothiers of *England*, and Drapers of *London* repaired; and had their Booths and Standings within the Churchyard of this Priory, cloſed in with Walls and Gates, locked every Night, and watched, for Safety of Mens Goods and Wares. A Court of *Piepowders* was daily, during the Fair, holden for Debts and Contracts. But now, (notwithſtanding all Proclamations of the Prince, and alſo the Act of Parliament) in place of Booths within this Churchyard (only letten out in the Fair time, and cloſed up all the Year after) be many large Houſes builded; and the North Wall, towards *Long lane*, being taken down, a number of Tenements are there erected, for ſuch as will give great Rents.

Conteſt between the City and the Prior, about the Fair.
*Lib. Alb. Fol* 286 *b.*
*J. S.*

The *Cuſtos* of the City, *Raſe Sandwich*, *An.* 1295. had a Conteſt with the Prior of St. *Bartholomews*, about the Cuſtoms and Benefits of this Fair. Claiming all the Cuſtoms, the Morrow after St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, and half of them on the Eve before the ſaid Day. Of this King *Edward* took Notice; and the Cuſtoms being his Benefit at this time, when the City Privileges were forfeited, and in the King's Hand; he ſent this Brief a little before the Fair, to the ſaid *Cuſtos* and the Sheriffs, to have the Buſineſs decided by his Treaſurer and Barons. The ſaid *Brief* was as follows.

'*Dominus Rex*, *&c.* The Lord the King hath
' commanded the *Cuſtos* and Sheriffs in theſe
' Words. *Edward*, by the Grace of God, to
' the *Cuſtos* and Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting.
' Whereas the Prior of St. *Bartholomew* of *Smethefeld*, in the Suburbes of *London*, by the Char-
' ters of Our Progenitors, Kings of *England*,
' and Our Confirmation, claimeth to have a
' certain Fair there every Year, during three

‘ Days; *viz.* On the Eve, on the Day, and on the Morrow of St. *Bartholomew* the Apoſtle; with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms, belonging to the Fair; a Contention hath ariſen between the ſaid Prior, and you the ſaid *Cuſtos*, who ſue for Us, concerning the Uſe of the Liberties of the ſaid Fair, and the free Cuſtoms belonging to it. And hindrance being made to the ſaid Prior, by you, the ſaid *Cuſtos*, as the ſame Prior aſſerteth; to wit, concerning a Moyety of the ſaid Eve, and of the whole Morrow, beforeſaid. Concerning which, We will, as well for Us, as for the foreſaid Prior, that Juſtice be done as it is fit, before our Treaſurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, from the Day of St. *Mechael* next, for one Month. We command you, that ſufficient Security be taken of the ſaid Prior, of reſtoring to Us the ſaid Day, the Iſſues of the foreſaid Fair, coming from the Moyety of the foreſaid Eve, and of the whole Morrow, if the ſaid Prior cannot then ſhew ſomething for himſelf, why the ſaid Iſſues ought not to belong to Us. We command you, that ye permit the ſame Prior, in the mean time, to receive the foreſaid Iſſues, in Form aforeſaid. And you may have there this *Brief*. Witneſs my Self at *Dunelm*, the 9th day of *Auguſt*, in the 20th Year of our Reign.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

The Founder's Monument.

The Monuments of the Dead in this Priory, are theſe.

*J. S.*

Of RAHERE, the firſt Founder. [In the North ſide of the Chancel is his Monument, with his Effigies; both which are lately, in a Reparation of that Church, refreſhed and beautified. He lies along upon a raiſed Tomb, well Arched and Canopied; all in his black Habit, bare Head, ſhaven Crown, with his Hands together. On each ſide of him, two Friers in grey Habit, or Chauntry Prieſts, holding two large Books; ſomewhat in a bowing Poſture, as praying for his Soul. At his Feet an Angel looking towards him, crowned, holding his Shield, Gules, two Lions paſſant gardant, Or. In Chief, two Ducal Crowns of the ſame. The Inſcription upon the Edge of the Stone he lies upon, is, *Hic jacet* RAHERUS, *primus Canonicus, & primus Prior hujus Eccleſiæ.*]

Monuments of the Dead.

*Roger Walden*, Biſhop of *London*, 1406.
*John Warton*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *William Scot*, Eſq.
*John Louth*, Gent.
*Robert Shikeld**, Gent. — * *Therkeld.*
Sir ——— *Bacon*, Kt.
*John Ludlow**, and *Alice* his Wife. — * *Lowdlowe.*
*W. Thirlewall*, Eſq.
*Richard Lancaſter*, Herald at Arms.
*Thomas Torald**. — * *Torold.*
*John Royſton.*
*John Watford.*
*John Carleton.*
*Robert*, Son to Sir *Robert Willowby**. — * *Willoughby.*
*Gilbert Halſtocke**. — * *Halſtoſt.*
*Eleanor*, Wife to Sir *Hugh Fen*, Mother to *Margaret*, Lady *Burgaveny**. — * *Burgaveigny.*
*William Eſſex*, Eſq.
*Rich. de Vancke*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *William de la Rivar**. — * *Rever.*
*John Winderhall.*
*John Duram**, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife. — * *Durem.*
*John Malwaine.* — † *Bulſtrod.*
*Alice*, Wife to *Balſtred*†, Daughter to *Kniſſe**. — * *Knyſe.*
*William Scarlet*, Eſq.
*John Goulding*, Eſq; and *Alice* his Wife.
*Hugh Walter*, Gent. And the late [Wiſe and Worthy] Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Kt. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c.

*J. S.*

[Add, *Jone*, Daughter of *Rich. Slade*, Gent. *Jone*, Daughter of *William Smith*, Eſq. *Agnes*, Wife of *Edward Hungerford*, Eſq. *Alice*, Daughter to *John Truſſel*, Gent. *Fylone Graye. Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Gynor*, Gent. *Hugh Williams.* Dame *Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *William Elington.*]

A comely Monument in the East end of the Chancel.

Vana ſalus Hominis.

*Memor eſto, quoniam mors non tardat, & teſtamentum inferorum, quia demonſtratum eſt tibi: Teſtamentum enim hujus mundi,* Morte morieris.

*A. M.*

> Omnia ſuo proveniunt tempore, atq; tranſeunt. Ante mortem, ne laudes hominem quenquam, quoniam in filiis ſuis agnoſcitur vir.

Percivalus Smalpace, *Armiger, obiit ſecundo die* Februarii, *An. Dom.* 1568. *R.* Elizabetha *regnante. Cujus quidem corpus juxta hunc Tumulum humatum exiſtit.* Agnes *uxor ejus, & filia* Joannis Tebowld, *Armigeri, obiit* 3. *die* Septemb. *An. Dom.* 1588. *R.* Elizabetha *regnante.*

> Liberi inter eos *Michael* & *Thomas*, adhuc viventes, qui in religioſa memoria optimorum parentum, hoc monumentum poſuerunt.

Behold your Selves by Us,
ſuch once were We as You,
And You in time ſhall be
even Duſt as We are now.

Mors nobis lucrum.

A very fair Tomb in the Chancel.

*Hic jacet* Gualterus Mildmay, *Miles, &* Maria *uxor ejus. Ipſe obiit ultimo die* Maii, 1589. *Ipſa* 16 *die* Martii, 1576. *Reliquerunt duos filios, & tres filias. Fundavit* Collegium Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ. *Moritur Cancellarius & Sub-theſaurarius Scaccarii, & Regiæ Majeſtati à Conſiliis.*

A Monument in the North Ile, in the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

*Sacred to the Memory of that Worthy and Learned* Francis Anthony, *Doctor in Phyſick.*

There needs no Verſe
to beautifye thy Praiſe,
Or keep in memory
thy ſpotleſs Name,
Religion, Vertue,
and thy Skill, did raiſe
A threefold Pillar
to thy laſting Fame.
Though poyſonous Envy
ever ſought to blame,
Or hide the Fruits
of thy Intention;
Yet ſhall all they
commend that high Deſigne,
Of pureſt Gold
to make a Medicine,
That feele thy helpe
by that thy rare Invention.

*He died the 26th of* May, 1623. *his Age* 74.

*His loving Sonne,* John Anthony, *Doctor in Phyſicke, left this Remembrance of his Sorrow.*

Another Monument near the Pulpit, with this Inſcription.

Roberto *R. F.* Chamberlanio, JACOBI *Magno-*Britanici, Francici, Hibernici, *Pii, Felicis, ſemper Auguſti Inauguratione Nobiliſſ. De Balneo ordinis Militi, Caſtelli de* Sherburne, *in Agro* Oxonienſi *Domino, ab Antiquiſſimis* Tankevillæ *in* Normandia *Comitibus longa Majorum ſerie demiſſo. Quantacunque fortunæ capaci, Animo magnæ nato, nec virtutibus Minori. Quas dum ſibi, ſuiſque fovit, exteras Nationes complurimas luſtravit, morum* Callid*us linguarumque, terram poſtremo ſanctam, & ſepulchrum domini venerandus adiit, ſuumque (Heu fata) quale, aut ubi incomperto, reperiit: Littore ſiquidem ſolvens, Anno Virginei partus,* 1615. *Tripolim inter Cyprumque (quantum conjici fas eſt) fatorum an hominum inclementia,*

*Cœlebs à ſuis procul periit.*

*Tam dulcis olim contubernii memor, tantoque dolori & deſiderio impar, Amico amicus merenti Mœrens* P.

*Vixit Annos circiter* 30.

*Cœlo tegitur qui non habet urnam.*

A fair Monument in the South Ile, cloſe by the Veſtry Door.

*Here lyeth interred the Body of* Elizabeth Freſhwater, *late Wife of* Thomas Freſhwater, *of* Heubridge, *in the County of* Eſſex, *Eſquire; eldeſt Daughter of* John Orme, *of this Pariſh, Gentleman, and* Mary *his Wife. She died the* 16. *day of* May, Anno Domini, 1617. *being of the Age of* 26 *Yeeres.*

Mors properans, quali
tinxiſti tela veneno,
Ut ſic trina uno
vulnere præda cadat:
Unam ſæva feris, ſed & uno
hoc occidit Ictu,
Uxor dulcis, Amans filia,
Chara ſoror.

*Here alſo lieth the Body of the ſaid* John Orme, *who died the* 12*th of* January, Anno Domini 1617. *And the Body of the ſaid* Mary Orme, *who died the* 16*th of* Aprill, 1618.

Upon a fair Marble Stone, cloſe by the laſt Monument, is this Inſcription.

*Hic jacet* Nicolas Orme, *de Hoſpitio* Lincolnienſi, *Armiger, qui poſtquam Annos* 28. *expleviſſet,* 4 *die* Februarii, *Anno ſalutis* 1628. *expiravit; & jam placidè requieſcit unà cum utroque parente, duobus fratribus, unà ſorore, & duobus ſobrinis, ex* Thoma Gundrey, *Generoſo oriundis, qui quod mortale in illis fuit, hoc in pulvere prius depoſuerunt.*

Upon a fair Stone, cloſe to the other, is this Inſcription.

In the Figure of a Roſe.

*Oritur & Moritur.*

***Here lyeth the Body of*** **Abigall Coult,** ***the Daughter of*** **Maximilian Coult;** ***who departed this Life the 19th day of March, 1629. in the 16th Yeere of her Virginity.***

### *Late* M O N U M E N T S.

Later Monuments in *Great St. Bartholomew*'s, (or more antient, but omitted before) are theſe.

Later Monuments.
*J. S.*

In the Chancel, juſt above *Rahere*'s Monument, is one ſet up for *Thomas Roycroft*, the King's Printer for the Oriental Languages: Who printed the *Polyglott* Bible, 1677. *Samuel Roycroft* erected it to his Father's Memory.

*John Anthony*, Doctor of Phyſick, 1655. buried near his Father, Dr. *Francis Anthony.*

*George Haſtings*, ſecond Son of *Francis* Lord *Haſtings*, of *Aſhby de la Zouch.* Who married *Seimour*, Coheir of *Gilbert Prin*, of *Allington*, in *Wilts*, Kt. 1611.

South Side. *Elizabeth Scudamore*, Wife of *Philip Scudamore*, of *Bornham*, in the County of *Bucks*, Eſq; 1593.

*James Rivers*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Rivers*, of *Chafford*, in the County of *Kent*, Bart. 1641.

*John Kellond*, of *Painsford*, in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; 1685.

In the back Ile. *Edward Cook*, a great Philoſopher, 1652.

*Anthony Low*, of the *Inner Temple*, a Learned Counſellor, 1641.

Capt. *John Millet*, Mariner, 1660. He hath an Epitaph; part of it was,

*Deſirous hither to reſort,*
*Becauſe this Pariſh was his Port.*

*Gilbert Wyld*, third Son of Sir *William Wyld*, Kt. and Bart. one of the Juſtices of the Court of *Common Pleas*, 1671.

*Mary Pitt*, Wife of *George Pitt*, Eſq; 1639.

*Elizabeth Birkened*, ſecond Daughter of Sir *John Roberts*, of the City of *Canterbury*, Kt. 1659.

*Elizab. Roycroft*, Wife of Lieutenant Collonel *Roycroft*, of this Pariſh, 1678.

*Rob. Heyman*, Gent. 1641.

*Richard Porter*, Eſq; 1669.

In the Body of the Church. *Mary*, late Wife of *Will. Groſfield*, 1696. And Captain *William Powel*, her Father.

*Nicolas Gundrey*, 1675.

*Daniel Steel*, 1674. *Mary Steel*, 1677. *Moſes Steel. Solomon Steel.*

*William Hibbert*, 170½.

*Paul Greenwood*, 1677.

*James Whiting*, Son of *John Whiting*, 1676. and ſeven of his Brethren, *&c.*

*John Whiting*, and *Margaret* his Wife. She died 1680. And he 1681.

On a Graveſtone in the Chancel.

*H. R. J. P.*

Samuel Roycroft, *de hac Parochia, Generoſus, quod mortale habuit depoſuit Nonis* Februarii, MDCCXVI. *Ætat. ſuæ* LX.

Againſt the Wall, at the lower end of the South Ile, a Monument for *John Whiting*, of *London*, Gent. A Man of an exemplary Life, Sincere to his Friends, to the Indigent Charitable, to all Affable. He ſerved, with great Reputation, in the Office of His Majeſty's Ordinance, in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. King *James*, King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and in the firſt Year of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, diſengaged himſelf from all publick Buſineſs, the better to prepare for his bleſſed

Change. He left this World *October* the 20th, *An. Dom.* 1704. *Ætat.* 64. in full Aſſurance of a joyful Reſurrection.

He bequeathed, for the educating of twenty poor Children in this Pariſh (in which he was born) 29 *l. per ann.* after the Deceaſe of his beloved Wife, for ever.

Churchyard, South Side. *Will. Allen*, 1677. And *Phebe* his Daughter, 1683.
*Valentine Crome*, Citizen of *London*, 1662.
*Judith Smith*, 1698.
*Tho. Heardſon*, Free Maſon, 1618.

Charities. This Pariſh hath no Charities, but 5 *l.* a Year, given by *Anthony Wyat*, 1675. for Bread, to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Pariſh.

Parſonage. There is no Parſonage or Vicarage Houſe, nor ever was.

The School. There is a School, and School Houſe for the Maſter, adjoining to the North ſide of the Church. Which the Pariſh let out for a Conſideration, to him that teacheth there.]

This Priory, at the late Surrender thereof, made the 30th of King *Henry* VIII. was valued at 653 *l.* 15 *s.* by the Year.

Here lived the Lord *Rich*, and Sir *Walter Mildmay*. *J. S.*

Here, in *Great St. Bartholomew*'s, after the diſſolution of the Priory, lived Sir *Rich. Rich*, Lord *Rich*, and Lord Chancellor in the beginning of King *Edward* VI. And hither the Earl of *Warwick*, and ſome other Noblemen repaired one Morning, requiring him, from the King, to reſign the great Seal. Here alſo dwelt another great Counſellor of Queen *Elizabeth*'s, Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor of her *Exchequer*.]

*St. Bartholomew the Great* The Bells.

*The Black Friers* placed at St *Bartholomew*'s.

This Church, having in the Bell Tower, ſix Bells in a Tune, were ſold to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchres*; and then the Church being pulled down to the Quire, the Quire was, by the King's Order annexed, for the inlarging of the old Pariſh Church thereto adjoining; and ſo was uſed till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who gave it to the *Friers Preachers*, or *Black Friers*, and was uſed as their Coventual Church, until the 1ſt of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. Thoſe Friers were once more put out, and then all the ſaid Church, was wholly as it ſtood, in the laſt Year of *Edward* VI. given by Parliament, to remain for ever a Pariſh Church to the Inhabitants within the *Cloſe*, called *Great St. Bartholomews*. Since the which time, that old Church is pulled down, except the Steeple of rotten Timber, ready to fall of it ſelf. I have oft heard it reported, that a new Steeple ſhould be builded with the Stone, Lead, and Timber, of the old Pariſh Church, but no ſuch Thing was performed. For it is more eaſy to pull down, than to ſet up and build. The Pariſh have lately repaired the old Wooden Steeple, to ſerve their Turn.

Repaired. R.

From the Year of our Lord 1622. to 1633. there hath not been a Year, wherein there hath been a great deal of Money expended in one part of the Church or other. In the Year 1620. the Porch at the Weſt end of the Church was new built; which, in the Year 1632. was repaired and beautified. In the Year 1622. the Inſide of the Church was new painted. In the Year 1624. the Gallery at the lower end of the Church was rebuilded, and very much inlarged. In the Years 1625, and 1626. great Coſt was beſtowed in Lead, and in the Plumbers Labour. In the Year 1628. the Steeple, being formerly part of Stone, and part of Timber, the upper part eſpecially Timber, being all ruined and decayed, was pulled down to the very Foundation; and a new one rebuilded of Brick and Freeſtone, and very richly and fairly finiſhed. Alſo the Eaſt Ile, and ſome other Parts very defective, were Repaired and Beautified at the Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners. The Charge of this Year, 1633. amounting to 698 *l.* and upwards.

*Richard Glover*, } Churchwardens.]
*Richard Toppin*, }

Long lane. Chicken lane. Cowbridge. Pens in *Smithfield*.

On the North ſide of this Priory, is the Lane truly called *Long*, which reacheth from *Smithfield* towards *Alderſgate ſtreet*. This Lane is now lately builded on both the Sides, with Tenements for Brokers, Tiplers, and ſuch like. The reſt of *Smithfield*, from *Long lane* end to the Bars, is incloſed with Inns, Brewhouſes, and large Tenements. On the Weſt ſide is *Chicken lane*, down to *Cowbridge*. Then be the Pens or Folds, ſo called of Sheep there parted, and penned up, to be ſold on the Market Days.

*Smithfield* Pond ſometime a Pool.

The Elms in *Smithfield*, a Place wherein Treſpaſſers were executed.

Then is *Smithfield Pond*, which of old time, in Records, was called *Horſe Pool*; for that Men watered Horſes there, and was a great Water. In the 6th of *Henry* V. a new Building was made in the Weſt Part of *Smithfield*, betwixt the ſaid Pool, and the River of the *Wells*, or *Turnmill Brook*, in a Place then called *The Elms*; for that there grew many Elm Trees; and this had been the Place of Execution for Offenders. Since the which time, the Building there hath been ſo increaſed, that now remaineth not one Tree growing.

Uſed for Executions in the beginning of *H.* 3. *J. S.* *Cl.* 4. *H.* 3. *m.* 10. *Pet. le Neve.*

This Place was in uſe for Executions, in the Year 1219. and, as it ſeems, long before; by a Clauſe Roll 4 *Hen.* III. wherein mention is made of *Furcæ factæ apud Ulmellos Com. Middleſex, ubi prius factæ fuerunt.*]

Cow lane. Prior of *Sempringham*'s Inn.

Amongſt theſe new Buildings is *Cowbridge ſtreet*, or *Cow lane*, which turneth toward *Oldbourn*. In which Lane, the Prior of *Sempringham* had his Inn, or *London* Lodging.

*Hoſier lane.* *Cock lane.*

The reſt of that Weſt Side of *Smithfield* hath divers fair Inns, and other comely Buildings, up to *Hoſier lane*; which alſo turneth down to *Oldbourn*, till it meet with *Cowbridge ſtreet*. From this Lane to *Cock lane*, over againſt *Pie Corner*.

Juſtings in *Smithfield*.

And thus much for Incroachments and Incloſure of this *Smithfield*; whereby remaineth but a ſmall portion for the old Uſes; to wit, for Markets of Horſes and Cattle; neither for Military Exerciſes, as Juſtings, Turnings, and great Triumphs, which have been there performed before the Princes and Nobility, both of this Realm and foreign Countries.

Several mentioned. *Fabian.*

For Example to note. In the Year 1357. the 31ſt of *Edward* III. Great and Royal Juſts were then holden in *Smithfield*; there being preſent the Kings of *England*, *France*, and *Scotland*, with many other Nobles, and great Eſtates of divers Lands.

In the Year 1362. the 36th of *Edward* III. on the firſt five days of *May*, in *Smithfield* were Juſts holden, the King and Queen being preſent; with the moſt part of the Chivalry of *England*, and of *France*, and of other Nations; to the which came *Spaniards*, *Cyprians*, and *Armenians*, Knightly requeſting Aid of the King of *England*, againſt the *Pagans* that invaded their Confines.

*Alice Perrers* rode from the *Tower* to *Smithfield*, as Lady of the Sun.

The 48th of *Edward* III. Dame *Alice Perrers*, or *Pierce*, (the King's Concubine) as Lady of the Sun, rode from the *Tower* of *London*, through *Cheap*, accompanied of many Lords and Ladies; every Lady leading a Lord by his Horſe Bridle, till they came into *Weſt Smithfield*; and then began a great Juſt, which endured ſeven Days after.

Alſo the 9th of *Richard* II. was the like great Riding from the *Tower* to *Weſtminſter*, and every Lord led a Lady's Horſe Bridle; and on the Morrow began the Juſts in *Smithfield*, which laſted three Days. There bare them well, *Henry* of *Darby*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Son, the Lord *Beaumont*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Paris Courtney*.

In the 14th of *Richard* II. after *Froiſard*, Royal Juſts and Turnaments were proclaimed to be done in *Smithfield*; to begin on *Sunday*, next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. Many Strangers came forth out of other Countries: Namely, *Valerian*, Earl of St. *Paul*, that had married King *Richard*'s Siſter; the Lady *Maud Courtney*, and *William* the young Earl of *Oſtarvant*; Son to *Albret* of *Baviere*, Earl of *Holland* and *Henault*.

*Tower Royal.*

At the Day appointed, there iſſued forth of the *Tower*, about the third Hour of the Day, Sixty Courſers, apparelled for the Juſts; and upon every one an Eſquire of Honour, riding a ſoft Pace. Then came forth Sixty Ladies of Honour, mounted upon Palfraies, riding on the one Side, richly Apparelled; and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Thoſe Knights being on the King's Party, had their Armour and Apparel garniſhed with White Harts and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Necks; and ſo they came riding through the Streets of *London*, to *Smithfield*, with a great number of Trumpets, and other Inſtruments of Muſick before them. The King and Queen, who were lodged in the Biſhop's Palace of *London*, were come from thence, with many great Eſtates, and placed in Chambers to ſee the Juſts. The Ladies that led the Knights, were taken down from their Palfrays, and went up to Chambers prepared for them. Then alighted the Eſquires of Honour from their Courſers, and the Knights in good Order mounted upon them. And after the Helmets were ſet on their Heads, and being ready in all Points, Proclamation made by the Heralds, the Juſts began; and many commendable Courſes were run, to the great Pleaſure of the Beholders. Theſe Juſts continued many Days, with great Feaſting, as ye may read in *Froiſard*.

In the Year 1393. the 17th of *Richard* II. certain Lords of *Scotland* came into *England* to get Worſhip, by force of Arms; the Earl of *Marr* challenged the Earl of *Nottingham* to Juſt with him; and ſo they rode together certain Courſes, but not the full Challenge; for the Earl of *Marr* was caſt, both Horſe and Man, and two of his Ribs broken with the fall; ſo that he was conveyed out of *Smithfield*, and ſo towards *Scotland*, but died by the Way, at *York*.

Sir *William Darell*, Kt. the King's Banner bearer of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Percy Courtney*, Kt. the King's Banner bearer of *England*; and when they had run certain Courſes, gave over without concluſion of Victory. Then *Cookborne*, Eſq; of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Nicolas Hawberke*, Kt. and rode five Courſes, but *Cookborne* was born over Horſe and Man, &c.

A Play at *Skinners Well.*

In the Year 1409. the 10th of *Henry* IV. a great Play was played at *Skinners Well*, which laſted eight Days; where were to ſee the ſame, the moſt part of the Nobles and Gentles of *England*. And forthwith began a Royal Juſting in *Smithfield*, between the Earl of *Somerſet*, and the *Seneſhall* of *Henalt*, Sir *John Cornwall*, Sir *Ric. Arundell*, and the Son of Sir *John Cheyney*, againſt certain *French* Men. And the ſame Year a Battle was fought in *Smithfield*, the one called *Glauceſter Appellant*, and the other *Arthure Defendant*; they fought valiantly, but the King took up the Quarrel into his Hands, and pardoned them both.

Combate of *Carey*, and a Foreign Knight. *Izacke*'s Remarks of *Exeter*

*J. S.*

In the beginning of *Henry* V. his Reign, another memorable Encounter happened here in *Smithfield*, between *Rob. Carey*, of the Weſt, Son of Sir *John Carey*, Kt. and a Foreign Kt. called *Aragoneſe*, one of the Kingdom of *Aragon*. Who having performed many noble Atchievements in other Countries, at laſt viſited *England*; where he challenged many Perſons of his Rank and Quality, to make trial of his Skill in Arms. The ſaid *Robert Carey* accepted his Challenge. Between them was waged a cruel Encounter, and a long and doubtful Combat. But at laſt he was vanquiſhed by the *Engliſh* Gentleman. Who was therefore knighted by the King, and reſtored to part of his Father's Inheritance; having been Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in King *Richard* II. his Time, and taking part with him, had forfeited his Eſtate. And whereas by the Law of Heraldry (ſaith my Author) whoſoever fairly in the Field conquered his Adverſary, might juſtify the wearing and bearing of his Arms whom he overcame; he accordingly took on him the Coat Armour of this *Aragoneſe*, being Argent, on a Bend Sable, three Roſes of the Firſt; which is ever ſince born by the Name of *Carey*. Whoſe antient Coat of Arms was, Gules, a Chevron Argent, between three Swans proper: One whereof they ſtill retain in their Creſt.]

*Carey*'s Arms, how atchieved.

In the Year 1430. the 8th of *Henry* VI. the 14th of *January*, a Battle was done in *Smithfield*, within the Liſts, before the King, between two Men of *Feverſham* in *Kent*; *John Upton*, Notary, *Appellant*, and *John Downe*, Gentleman, *Defendant*. *John Upton* put upon *John Downe*, that he and his Compiers ſhould imagine the King's death, upon the day of his Coronation. When theſe had fought long, the King took up the Matter, and forgave both Parties.

In the Year 1442. the 20th of *Henry* VI. the 30th of *January*, a Challenge was done in *Smithfield*, within the Liſts, before the King; there being Sir *Philip la Beauſe*, of *Aragon*, Kt. the other an Eſquire of the King's Houſe, called *John Anſley*, or *Antſley*. They came to the Field all Armed, the Knight with his Sword drawn, and the Eſquire with his Spear; which Spear he caſt againſt the Knight, but the Knight avoided it with his Sword, and caſt it to the Ground. Then the Eſquire took his Axe, and ſmote many Blows on the Knight, and made him let fall his Axe, and brake up his Uniber three times, and would have ſmit him on the Face with his Dagger, for to have ſlain him; but then the King cried hold, and ſo they were parted. The King made *John Anſley*, Knight, and the Knight of *Aragon* offered his Harneſs at *Windſor*.

*John David*, a falſe Accuſer of his Maſter. Of him was raiſed the By-word, *If ye ſerve me ſo, I will call you Davy.*

In the Year 1446. the 24th of *Henry* VI. *John David* appeached his Maſter, *William Cater*, of Treaſon; and a Day being aſſigned them to fight in *Smithfield*, the Maſter being well beloved, was ſo cheriſhed by his Friends, and plied with Wine, that being therewith overcome, was alſo unluckily ſlain by his Servant. For that falſe Servant (for he falſly accuſed his Maſter) lived not long unpuniſhed; for he was after hanged at *Teyborn*, for Felony.

Let all ſuch falſe Accuſers note this for Example, and look for no better end, without ſpeedy Repentance.

The ſame Year, *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, Prior of *Kilmaine*, appeached Sir *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, of Treaſons. Which had a Day aſſigned them to fight in *Smithfield*. The Liſts were made, and the Field prepared; but when it came to the Point, the King commanded they ſhould not fight, and took the Quarrel into his Hands.

In the Year 1467. the 7th of *Edward* IV. the Baſtard of *Burgoigne* challenged the Lord *Scales*, Brother to the Queen, to fight with him, both on Horſeback and on Foot. The King therefore cauſed Liſts to be prepared in *Smithfield*, the length of 120 Taylors Yards, and ten Foot; and in breadth 80 Yards, and 20 Foot*; double barred, five Foot between the Bars, the Timber Work whereof coſt 200 Marks, beſides the fair and coſtly Galleries, prepared for the Ladies, and others. At the which Martial Exerciſe, the King and Nobility were preſent. The firſt Day they ran together with Spears, and departed with equal Honour.

* One computes this 379 Foot in length, 260 in breadth.

The next Day they turneyed on Horſeback; the Lord *Scales*'s Horſe having on his Chafron a long ſpear Pike of Steel, and as the two Champions coaped together, the ſame Horſe thruſt his Pike into the Noſtrils of the Baſtard's Horſe; ſo that for very pain, he mounted ſo high, that he fell on the one ſide with his Maſter; and the Lord *Scales* rode about him with his Sword drawn, till the King commanded the Marſhal to help up the Baſtard; who ſaid, I cannot hold by the Clouds; for though my Horſe fail me, I will not fail an Incounter Companion. But the King would not ſuffer them to do any more that Day.

The next Morrow they came into the Liſts on Foot, with two Pole Axes, and fought valiantly; but at laſt the point of the Pole Axe of the Lord *Scales*, entred into the ſide of the Baſtard's Helm, and by force might have placed him on his Knees. But the King caſt down his Warder, and the Marſhal ſevered them. The Baſtard required that he might perform his Enterprize; but the King gave Judgment, as the Baſtard relinquiſhed his Challenge, &c. And this may ſuffice for Juſts in *Smithfield*.

*Smithfield* being continually ſubject to extremity of Weather, by an honourable Motion made, it was paved all over, *An.* 1614.
*A. M.*

But yet we may not part with *Smithfield* ſo: For, as it hath been a Place for ſuch honourable Juſts and Triumphs, by reaſon it was a ſoft Ground, and unpaved: So was it a Market Place for Cattle, Hay, Straw, and other neceſſary Proviſions. And likewiſe (once in the Year) at *Bartholomewtide*, a general Fair, commonly called *Bartholomew Fair*, hath uſually been kept in that Place. But in regard that it was continually ſubject to the iniquity of Weather, and being a Place of ſuch goodly extendure, deſerved to be much better reſpected; it pleaſed the King's Majeſty, with the Advice of his honourable Lords of the Councel, to write graciouſly to the Lord Maior, and the Aldermen his Brethren, that *Smithfield* might be ſufficiently paved; which would be the only means to have it kept in far cleaner Condition. And as no Motion (to any good End and Intent) can be made to the City, but they as gladly embrace, and willingly purſue it; even ſo this honourable Motion found as acceptable Entertainment, and it was very ſpeedily proceeded withal. Some voluntary Contributions in the ſeveral Pariſhes (what each Man willingly would give) was beſtowed on the Work; but, indeed, hardly deſerving any Report. Notwithſtanding, on the 4th day of *February*, *An.* 1614. the City began the intended Labour; and before *Bartholomewtide*, then next enſuing, to the Credit and Honour of the City for ever, it was fully finiſhed; and *Bartholomew* Fair there kept, without breaking any of the paved Ground, but the Booths diſcreetly ordered, to ſtand faſt upon the Pavement. The Citizens Charge thereof, (as I have been credibly told by Maſter *Arthur Strangewaies*) amounting well near to Sixteen hundred Pounds.]

*Bartholomew* Fair kept in much better manner, than ever formerly it hath been.

*Smithfield* railed and made convenient.
*J. S.*

Where, beſides the paving of this Place all over, and levelling it (which being in ſuch a rude foul Condition, it was before thought impoſſible to be done) it was greatly raiſed and mounted in the middle; whereby it became a very fair, clean, and ſpatious Walk: And divers Conveyances were made for the Water, from the new Channels, made by the reaſon of the Pavement. It was alſo ſtrongly railed on all Sides. And the middle Part had alſo ſubſtantial Rails round about, for the better Safety of Paſſengers, and for the Security of ſuch as ſhould walk there, from the danger of Coaches, Carts, Horſes, Oxen, and other Cattle, of which *Smithfield* is ſeldom empty. And that, if Occaſion were, it might ſerve for a Market Place; becauſe *Newgate Market*, *Cheapſide*, *Leadenhall*, and *Graſchurch ſtreet* (where the Markets in thoſe times were kept) were unmeaſurably peſtered with increaſe and multitude of Market Folks, Carts, and other Annoyances attending them; to the great Vexation of the Inhabitants, and Trouble of Paſſengers. So that the Magiſtrates of the City, did ſeriouſly take it into their Conſideration, how to make ſome new convenient Market Place, for the general Service of the City.

*Ruffians Hall.*
*E. Henry.*

This Field, as it had antiently been (as was ſaid before) a Place of Honourable Exerciſes of Juſts and Turnements, ſo looſe ſerving Men would commonly meet here, and make Uproars and Quarrels; inſomuch that it was many Years called *Ruffians Hall*, being the uſual Rendevous of Ruffians and Quarrellers, during the time that Swords and Bucklers were uſed: When every Serving Man carried a Buckler at his Back, which hung by the Hilt or Pomel of his Sword, hanging before him.

Order of Common Council, concerning this Fair, *Anno* 1708.

And now for a long time, the Fair kept here, inſtead of three Days, hath laſted a Fortnight; and became of little other Uſe, than for idle Youth, and looſe People, to reſort to, and to ſpend their Money in Vanity; and (that which was worſe) in Debaucheries, Drunkenneſs, Whoredom, and in ſeeing and hearing Things not fit for Chriſtian Eyes and Ears: Many of the Houſes and Booths here, ſerving only to allure Men and Women to ſuch Purpoſes of Impiety. Therefore the Magiſtracy often intending, fully, at laſt, reſolved in the Year 1708. to reduce the Fair to that ſpace of Time only, according to which it was at the firſt granted; that is, to three Days: And accordingly an Order was made. And at a Court of Common Council, in *June*, the ſaid Year, when ſome Petitions were offered for revoking the former Order, upon certain Inconveniencies; as the great falling of the Rents of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and of the great Loſſes that many of the Inhabitants in and about *Weſt Smithfield* muſt ſuffer. Yet, upon the Conſideration of the great Miſchiefs and Diſorders that had ariſen by the long Continuance of the ſaid Fair, the Petitions for prolonging the Time were rejected, and the Order confirmed. Whereby the Fair was to be kept for three Days only, for the ſelling of Merchandizes, according to the Original Grants from the Crown.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* SEPULCHRES.

*St. Sepulchres.*

Now to return through *Gilt Spur ſtreet* by *Newgate*, where I firſt began, there ſtandeth the fair Pariſh Church, called St. *Sepulchres* in the *Baily*, or by *Chamberlain Gate*, in a fair Churchyard, though not ſo large as of old Time; for the ſame is letten out for Buildings, and a Garden Plot.

*St. Sepulchre* ſo called from the Sepulchre of Chriſt at *Jeruſalem.* *J. S.* *Ri. Smith.*

[So called from the Holy *Sepulchre* of our Saviour, unto the Memory whereof, it was firſt dedicated. The Holy Sepulchre or Grove of our Saviour Chriſt at *Jeruſalem*, was in ſuch Regard in former Times, that an Order of the Knights of the Holy *Sepulchre* at *Jeruſalem*, was inſtituted *Anno* 1103. by *Baldwin*, ſecond King of *Jeruſalem*; Brother to *Godfrey* of *Bulloin*, the firſt King of *Jeruſalem*.]

*Jo Leyland.* *Pophams,* Builders of *St. Sepulchre's* Church.

This Church was newly Re-edified or Builded, about the Reign of *Henry* VI. or *Edw.* IV. One of the *Pophames* was a great Builder there: Namely, of one fair Chappel on the South ſide of the Quire, as appeareth by his Arms, and other Monuments, in the Glaſs Windows thereof; and alſo the fair Porch of the ſame Church, towards the South. His Image, fair graven in Stone, was fixed over the ſaid Porch, but defaced and beaten down. His Title by Offices, were theſe: Chancellor of *Normandy*, Captain of *Vernoyle*, *Pearch*, *Suſan*, and *Bayon*, and Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold. He died Rich, leaving great Treaſure of ſtrange Coins; and was buried in the *Charterhouſe* Church, by *Weſt Smithfield*.

The antient Family of the *Pophams.*

The firſt Nobilitating of theſe *Pophames*, was by *Matilda* the Empreſs, Daughter to *Hen.* I. and by *Henry* her Son. One *Popham*, a Gentleman of very fair Lands in *Southamptonſhire*, dying without Iſſue Male, about the time of *Henry* VI. and leaving four Daughters, they were married to *Foſtar*, *Barentine*, *Wodham*, and *Hamden*. *Popham Dean* (diſtant three Miles from *Clarendon*, and three Miles from *Mortiſham*) was ſometime the chief Lordſhip or Manour Houſe of thoſe *Pophams*.

Theſe were the Expences that were yearly laid out upon the Reparations of St. *Sepulchres* Church.

Reparations. R.

*Anno* 1624. There were expended about the new Veſtry Window, in Maſons Work, Glaſiers Work, Iron Work, and other Charge extraordinary, 30 *l.*

*An.* 1625. The ten North Church Windows, were new built and repaired. The Charge whereof amounted to 86 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*

*An.* 1626. The ſix Windows on the Eaſt end, and South ſide of the Church, with the Water Tables, Battlements, and Buttreſſes, were new made and repaired; the Windows new glazed, and the Walls pointed down. Which, with ſome Plumbers Work, and Pew Work, coſt 105 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

*Anno* 1627. The Charge of the Repair of the Church Windows at the Weſt end, and South ſide of the Church and Porch, with the Battlements, Water Table, and Buttreſſes, and Pointing down the Walls, and other Repairs within the Church, appears to have been 159 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

*An.* 1628. In making new Pews, Plumbers Work, Glazing Work, beſides other Repairs, 40 *l.*

*Anno* 1629. The new Pews in the Church and Chancel, clearing of the Churchyard, and other Repairs, 55 *l.* 16 *s.*

*Anno* 1630. The Charge of taking down and new building of one of the great Pinacles of the Steeple, appeared by the Acccounts and Bills examined, to be 139 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.*

Other Repairs done about the Church this Year, in Plumbers Work upon the Steeple, and new Leading the Veſtry, and making new Pews, amounted to 75 *l.*

*An.* 1631. The new caſting of the fifth Bell, with the Charge of Iron, and Timber Work, to the Bell-founder, Bell-hanger, and Smith, came to 40 *l.*

The Plumbers and Carpenters Work, in Strengthening and new Leading the Roof over St. *Steven*s Chappel, and other Repairs of the Church, appears by the Accounts to be above 100 *l.*

*Annis* 1632 and 1633. The three great Pinacles of the Steeple, with the Battlements and Water Tables round about the ſame, were repaired, built and made up with Vent and Creſt, in manner, form, height, thickneſs, and all other reſpects, anſwerable to that Pinacle which was there lately new made; with the taking out the decayed Stones, putting in new Stone, working and pointing them down; putting in new top Stones, and ſetting up three Vanes anſwerable to the former Vane on the other Pinacle. Of all this, the Maſons Work, by Compoſition, came to 140 *l.*

The Vanes, Iron and Lead Work, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The new Leading and Strengthning the Roof in the North ſide of the Church, throughout, with Lead and Timber, 115 *l.*

*Summa totalis expenſarum*
*Annis prædictis,* } 1110 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.*]

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments. * *Warcham.* * *Scharlet.*

There lie buried in this Church, *William Andrew*, *Steven Clamparde*, Eſq; *Laurence Warcam**, *John Dagworth*, *Will. Porter*, *Rob. Scarlet**, Eſqrs. [- - - - - Daughter of *Richard Love*.]

A *Canable* Prieſt to ſing for ſome Souls in this Church. *J. Worthing.*

Here one *William Benet*, Citizen and Cowper of *London*, by his laſt Will, dated *September* the 5th, 1492. ‘ Did will his Executor to provide a *Canable*; (that is, I ſuppoſe, a *Singing Prieſt*) to ſing a Twelve-month next after his Deceaſe, within the ſaid Pariſh Church, at the Auter of St. *Thomas*'s Altarmaſs; for the Sowles of my Fader, *Hugh Benet*, my Sowl, *John Benet*, *Rob. Benet*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Alis* and *Margaret*. And for the good Eſtate of my Mother *Elen*, my Wyfe *Margery*, and al my Fryndys, &c. Alſo, that my Executors diſtribute among poor Houſeholders of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, having moſt Nede, Thirty Quarters of Coolis; and alſo to the Sum of 10 *s.* in Almous to poor People, as aboveſaid. Alſo, I Will that Sir *John Toppyng*, Bacheler and Scolar of *Cambrige*, have 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

*Corpus Chriſti* Altar.

In this Church alſo, was an Altar of *Corpus Chriſti*. Before which, *Tho. Stokes*, of *London*, Gent. appointed by his laſt Will, dated *Nov.* the 12th, 1516. to be buried. And Willed, ‘ That an honeſt Prieſt ſhal, by the Diſcretion of myne Executor, be choſyn to ſay Maſſe dayly, if he be dyſpoſyd, by the ſpace of three Yeres. And to pray by ſpecial Words, for the

‘ Sowle of Sir *Thomas Thwaythe*, Kt. and for the
‘ Sowles of *Tho. Stokys*, and *Helen* his Wyfe;
‘ taking for his Salary ten Marks by the Yere.
‘ And I ordeyn and make my Son *George Stokes*,
‘ myne Executor, to diſpoſe for my Sowle; by
‘ the Overſight of Mr. *Chriſtofer Urſwyk*, Clerk,
‘ and my Son *Rich. Lyſter*; whom I make Su-
‘ perviſors of my ſaid Teſtament. And I give
‘ my Ring with a Dyamond, to Mr. *Urſwyk*;
‘ and my Ring which I had of *Bartholomew*
‘ *Rede*, to my Son *Lyſter*, &c.]

*Regiſt. Lond.* Ed. *Alex.*

*William Creſewyk*, Citizen of *London*, buried in the Chappel of St. *Mary*, in St. *Kath. Creechurch*, by his Will, gives to the Miniſter and Churchwardens of the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, a yearly Rent of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to be received out of his Land and Tenement, called the *Caſtle Inn*, near the Bars of *Weſt Smithfield*, for the Support of the Ornaments of the ſaid Church of St. *Sepulchre*.

This *Will. Creſewyk*, was Executor of the Will of Sir *Nic. Twyford*, who was Lord Maior of *London*, and died 1390.

*Regiſt. Lond.*

*John Joyner*, Citizen and Ironmonger, by Will dated the 28th of *Auguſt*, 1426. gives all his Lands and Tenements in *Turnagayn lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchres*, *London*, after the Death of *Iſabel* his Daughter, *&c.* to the Rector and Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, for a perpetual Chauntry in the Chappel of the Bleſſed *Mary*, founded in the ſame Church, for Augmentation of the Chauntry. And that they find, within a Year, one other Chaplain to celebrate in the ſaid Chappel, for his Soul, and the Souls of his Parents, *&c.*]

*Lib. Broun.*

*Rich. Byernes*, *An.* 1405. by his Will, gave *Fabricæ Eccleſiæ Sti* Sepulchri, Lond. xii *d. annuatim*; *percipiend. de Gardinis ſuis, quæ tenet ad terminum annorum de Priore & Convent. Elien. juxta* Trillemylle Brook.]

*Trilmill Brook.*

A fair plated ſtone in the Chancel. *A. M.*

*Here under lieth buried the Body of the vertuous Lady, the Lady* Elenor Sentleger, *Wife to Sir* Anthony Sentleger, *Knight*, *Maſter of the* Rolles *of the Chancery of the Realme of* Ireland, *and one of her Majeſties Privie Councell of the ſame Realme. The Daughter of* Richard Markham, *of* Seggebrooke, *in the County of* Lincolne, *Eſquire, deceaſed. Who died the ſecond day of* February, 1598. *being of the Age of* 52 *Teeres, and Moneths odde.*

A fair Stone cloſe by the other.

*Here lieth Dame* Elizabeth Langton, *late Wife of Sir* Thomas Langton, *Knight*, *Baron of* Newton, *in the Countie of* Lancaſter. *One of the Daughters of Sir* Edward Stanley, *Kt. Lord* Mounteagle. *Which deceaſed the* 17*th day of* June, An. Dom. 1533.

A fair plated Stone in the ſame Chancel.

*Here lieth buried the Body of* Richard Snelling, *of* Weſt Greenſted *in the County of* Suſſex, *Eſquire*; *who died the* 25*th day of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1611. *He married* Margery May, *the eldeſt Daughter of* George May, *in the County aforeſaid, Eſquire. By whom hee had Iſſue two Sons and three Daughters. Which ſaid* Margery *was living* An. 1612. *and cauſed this Monument to bee laid, deſiring to be interred here under.*

A very fair plated Stone in the Chancel.

Elionora *præhonorabilis viri*, Johannis Forteſcue, *Equitis Aurati, Ducatus* Lancaſtriæ *Cancellarii, à ſanctioribus Regiæ Majeſtatis Conciliis, filia* Edvardi Hubbard, *Armig. defuncti, aliquando Conjux perquam dilecta, ſub hoc Marmore jacet ſepulta. Vixit annos* 36. *piè, juſtè, ſobriè, quoad Deum, mundum, ſeipſam, geſtos, in fide, pace, ſpe Chriſti, conſcientiæ, gloriæ. Obiit* 10 *die Menſis* Julii, *An. Regni Regis* Jacobi, Angliæ, *&c.* 3. *An. Dom.* 1605.

A fair Stone by the Communion Table, richly done with Arms.

*Qualis vitâ, finis itâ.*

Here under lyes the
wonder of her Kinde,
The Quinteſſence
of Nature and of Grace,
Wit, Beauty, Bounty,
and (in Noble Race
The rareſt Jewell)
a right humble Minde.
Here lyes her Body,
but her Soule refin'd
Above th' Empyreall,
hath imperiall Place,
In Bliſſe ſo boundleſſe,
as no Words embrace,
Nor Art can feigne,
nor mortall Heart can find.
Her Fame remaines
a Monument of Honour,
Built by her Vertue,
gilt with pureſt Gold,
With Lilly-flowers, and
Roſes ſtrewed upon her,
Her Epitaph
*Urania* thus enrol'd:
Milde Childe, chaſte Mayden,
and religious Wife;
The Even crownes the Day,
*Joane Eſſex* Death, her Life.

*Piè obiit die Martis* Martii 15. *Ann. ætat. Suæ* 26. *Salutis noſtræ*, 1607.

Under the Communion Table, a fair plated Stone.

A *Dorcas* milde,
a *Mary* full of Grace,
A Virgin Chaſte,
and of rare Education,
Entombed lyeth here
underneath this Place;
Whoſe Life and Name
deſerved Commendation.
But in the blooming
Month of pleaſant *May*,
Untimely Death hath
ſtolne her Life away.
Yet ſpight of Death,
her Virtue ſtill remaineth;
And in the Heaven
a better Life ſhe gaineth.
Upon whoſe Tombe
I conſecrate this Verſe,
In ſtead of Flowers,
to decke her Funeral Hearſe.

*Nemo ante obitum fœlix.*

A very fair Monument in the Chancel.

Joannes Brewſter, *Armiger, in obitum D.* Elizabethæ Deane, *uxoris ejus. Obiit* 24 *die* Octob. 1609.

Made generous by Birth,
and kept that Fount,
From Times pollution
ſtriving ſtill to riſe
Above the Earth, high
in the Worlds account,
For outward and for
inbred Courteſies.
Her Actions, Almes, her Life,
Faith, Hope, and Love,
A ſuffering Spirit,
rendring Right for Wrong:
Her Heart a Spheare, where
all good Thoughts did move,
Whoſe Influence was
diſperſed by the Tongue.

Religion was her Compaſſe,
Truth her Starre,
In ſundry Seas
of Worlds Proſperity;
Wealth her bad Angel,
Fleſh and Bloud her Warre,
Yet Wiſedome made
this Diſcord Harmony.
Then Marble keepe
to all Poſterity,
Her Lives deare memory,
Upon whoſe Urne
And to her Obſequies
(O, obſequiouſly)
In Loves ſweet Odours
Hearts ſhall ever burne.
And let each Chriſtian Heart
joyne with my Pen,
T' imbalme her Vertues
in the Hearts of Men.

Thou Bed of Reſt,
reſerve for him a Roome,
Who lives a Man divorc't
from his deare Wife:
And as they were one Heart,
ſo this one Tombe
May hold them neere
in Death, as linckt in Life.
Shee's gone before,
and after comes her Head;
To ſleepe with her
among the bleſſed Dead.

A Monument on a Pillar in the Body of the Church.

*Here is buried the Body of* Henry Cotton, *Gentleman, eldeſt Son of* Thomas Cotton, *of* Connington, *in the County of* Huntingdon, *Eſq*; *by* Dorothy Tamworth, *his ſecond Wife. Hee living honeſtly, died the* 11*th day of* June, 1614. *And made his Executors, Sir* Edward Montague, *Knight of the* Bath, *married to* Frances *his ſecond Siſter, and* William Mulſho, *Eſq*; *married to* Rebecca *his third Siſter. Who in requitall of his kindneſſe to them, erected this Remembrance for him.*

A Graveſtone at the North Ile entring into the Quire.

Barkly *ſublatus, jacet hic*
*ſub marmore ſtratus,*
*Qui pueros docuit multos,*
*veluti bene ſciunt.*
*Quem rapuit Dominus,*
*ſed vivis ſpiritus ejus,*
*Inter ſeculas quo obierunt**
*qui bene formas*
*Annis millenis*
*quingentenis ſimul octo,*
* *Quod Domini migrat*
*qui non curſum ſibi pigrat.*
*Menſe* Decembre *fero,*
*de quo non plus majus edo.*
*Binas uxores habuit*
*ſenas quoque proles.*
*Quarum tres nati,*
*natæ tres atque fuere,*
*Quos nece truncavit*
*Chriſtus quicunque creavit.*

* *Qu.*

* *Quo ad Dominum.*

On the South ſide of the Quire. R.

*To the living Memory of his deceaſed Friend, Captain* JOHN SMITH, *ſometime Governour of* Virginia, *and Admiral of* New England. *Who departed this Life the* 21*ſt of* June, 1631.

*Acordiamus, Vincere eſt Vivere.*

Here lyes one conquered
that hath conquered Kings,
Subdu'd large Territories,
and done Things,
Which to the World
impoſſible would ſeem,
But that the Truth
is held in more Eſteem.
Shall I report his
former Service done
In honour of his God
and Chriſtendom?
How that he did divide
from Pagans three,
Their Heads and Lives,
Types of his Chivalry.
For which great Service,
in that Climate done,
Brave *Sigiſmundus*,
King of *Hungarion*,
Did give him as a Coat
of Armes to wear,
Theſe conquered Heads,
got by his Sword and Spear.
Or ſhall I tell of
his Adventures ſince,
Done in *Virginia*,
that large Continent?
How that he ſubdu'd
Kings unto his Yoke,
And made thoſe Heathen flee,
as Wind doth Smoke:
And made their Land,
being of ſo large a Station,
An Habitation for
our Chriſtian Nation.
Where God is glorify'd,
their Wants ſupply'd;
Which elſe, for Neceſſaries
muſt have dy'd.
But what avails his Conqueſts,
now he lyes
Interr'd in Earth, a Prey
to Worms and Flyes?
O! May his Soul in
ſweet *Elyſium* ſleep,
Until the Keeper,
that all Souls doth keep,
Return to Judgment:
And that after thence,
With Angels he may have
his Recompence.]

### *Late* MONUMENTS.

Modern Monuments. J. S.

The more modern Monuments in this Church of St. *Sepulchres*, are for theſe Perſons following.

In the Chancel. Before the Communion Table, within the Rails, a Monumental Stone for ***William Bell***, D. D. ſometime Rector of this Church; who died *An.* 1683. An excellent Preacher, and exemplary for his Charity.

*Tho. Drake*, M. A. and late Curate of this Pariſh, 1675.
*Tho. Glover*, Citizen and Ironmonger, 1677.
*Anne*, Wife of *William Richardſon*, Keeper of *Newgate*, 1693.
*Roger Reeve*, Citizen and Grocer, and *Suſanna* his Wife. He 1672. Aged 78. She, the ſame Year, Aged 64.
*John Murdock*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, 1684.
*Henry Kettle*, late of this Pariſh, Brewer, 1671.
*Ralph Briſco*, of this Pariſh, Inholder, 1673.
*Will. Hempſon*, Eſq; 1679.
*Mary*, Daughter of *Edward Mills*, 1684.
*Philip Knevet*, 1694.
Mr. Deputy *Tho. Streames*, 1678. And *Mary* his Wife, 1674.

*Emma Tanner*, late Wife of *John Tanner*; and with her five Sons, 1664.

*Will. Walker*, late Citizen and Ironmonger, and *Suſanna* his Wife. He died 1675.

*John Jacob*, Pewterer, 1683. And *Rachel* his Wife, 1691.

*Hic requieſcit* Gulielmus Buckby, *Serviens ad Legem, & Capitalis Juſticiarius apud meridionales* Wallos, *&c.* 1685.

*Richard Freeman*, 1691.

*Phineas Preſton*, Eſq; of *Dublin*, 1673.

*Gabriel Wettenhal*, Citizen and Clothworker of *London*; ſometime Deputy of this Ward, 1682.

*Thomas Maſon*, 1668. Alſo *Suſan* his Wife, 1679. He aged 82. She aged 81.

*Margaret Sayve*, Wife of *Peter Sayve*, 1695.

Againſt a Pillar, North.

*H. S. E.*

*D.* Tho. Davies, *Miles, &c. In Toga, Prætor Cathedram ſuis meritis implevit. In Sago, Tribunitiam Poteſtatem cum laude exercuit, &c. ob.* 1679.

*Tho Sawyer*, 1672.

Body of the Church. *Henry Melmoth*, 1699. Buried before in this Grave, ſeven Sons and two Daughters.

North Ile. *Edward Greenberry*, Citizen and Inholder of *London*, 1694. And *Elinor* his Wife, 1681.

In memory of that great Pillar of Loyalty and Humanity, *Anthony Hinton*, 1678.

*Thomas*, Son of *Thomas* and *Anne Wager*, 1694. And *Anne Wager*, and *Henry*, the other Son, 1699. And *Thomas Wager*, the Father, 1702.

*George Hawles*, Son of *George Hawles*, of *Monckton Winborn*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Gent. 1685.

*John Edmunds*, 1690. And *William Edmunds*, 1703.

*William Waldron*, Citizen and Haberdaſher, 1699.

South Ile. *Eliz. Clipſam*, Wife of *William Clipſam*, 1694.

*Thomas Allen*, of *Seven Oaks*, in *Kent*, 1698. Aged 77. And *John Allen*, of *Great St. Bartholomews*, 1699.

*Mary*, late Wife of *Richard Hays*, 1684.

Upon a Graveſtone at the South ſide of the Communion Table Rails.

*Here lyeth interred the Body of the truly Vertuous* Elizabeth, *late Wife of* Sam. Blackerby, *of* Stow Market, *in the County of* Suffolk, *Eſq*; *Daughter of* Nathaniel Barnardiſton, *Eſq*; *ſecond Son of Sir* Nath. Barnardiſton, *of* Ketton, *in the ſaid County, Kt.* &c. *Dyed* Nov. 8. 1691. *in the* 33d *Year of her Age.*

*Here alſo lyeth the Body of* Barnardiſton, *the youngeſt Daughter, and laſt Child, of the ſaid* Samuel *and* Elizabeth. *Dyed* March *the* 18*th*, 1689.

*Alſo* Jane, *their ſecond Daughter*, July *the* 20*th*, 1702.

*Alſo* Lettice, *Grand-daughter to the ſaid* Sam. *and* Elizabeth. Oct. 31. 1714.

*Alſo the ſaid* Sam. Blackerby. *Who departed* Dec. 15. 1714. *in the* 61*ſt Year of his Age.*

*Alſo* Samuel, *eldeſt Son of the ſaid* Nathaniel *and* Elizabeth. *Dyed* Sept. 6. 1715.

On the North ſide of the Communion Table Rails, an Inſcription on a Stone, for *Roger Reeve*, late Citizen and Grocer of *London. Feb.* the 24th, $169^{0}_{1}$. Aged 65. And *Elizab. Reeve, Feb.* 16. $17^{13}_{14}$, And *Roger Reeve, Septemb.* the 16th, 1692. And *Deborah Reeve, Novemb.* the 23, 1712.

Under a Stone near the Veſtry, *William Walters*, Eſq; late of *Cundale*, in the County of *York*. *Jan.* the 3d, 1712. Set up by his ſurviving Brother, *Richard Walters*, Eſq.

Benefactors.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, South of the Communion Table, are fixed large Tables of Benefactors, their Names, Gifts, and for what Uſes. As of,

1. Gifts and Givers, to the Repair and Maintenance of the Church of St. *Sepulchres*, for ever.
2. Gifts and Givers to the Maintenance of the Poor, for ever, in Money, Bread, Bibles, Cloth Gowns, Ringing the Priſoners Bell, *&c.*
3. Stocks of Money given to the Poor.
4. Perpetual Annuities.
5. Coals and Fuel for the Poor.
6. Gift Sermons.

A Memorial of the Benefactors Names are carefully kept in their Pariſh Books, with the reſpective Sums by them given.

Vicarage House.

There is a good Vicaridge Houſe rebuilt ſince the great Fire, in which the Miniſter now doth inhabit, or lately did, adjoining to the Churchyard; with ſome other ſmall Glebe.

Glebe.

In the Viſitation, *An.* 1636. the Glebe was given in by the Churchwardens, to be in Value 17 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Rights of the Vicar.

Dr. *Bell*, ſometime Vicar of this Pariſh, in the Year 1681. under his own Hand gave this Account of the Rights of the Vicar.

Dr. *Bell*, Vic.

The Pariſh lieth four Parts in *London*, and the Fifth in *Middleſex*.

The College of St. *Johns Oxon*, Patron of the Living. The Pariſh, Impropriators: Both by Purchaſe of the Crown.

The Vicar was formerly endowed with a Third of the Tiths and Eaſter Book; to be paid without Defalcation for Collecting. By the late Act, his Maintenance of Tiths is to be 200 *l.* a Year. Towards which, that Part of the Pariſh that lieth within *London*, payeth 80 *l. per ann*, by quarterly Payments, by the Churchwardens; and giveth a Tith Book of 80 *l.* more. For which the Vicar payeth the Collectors 2 *s. per* Pound.

*Middleſex* Part ſhould pay the other 40 *l.* and have a Tith Book of 107 *l. per ann.* but gather yearly not above 60 *l.* Whereof they pay, once a Year, 20 *l.* as a Third; and are not included in the Act for Augmentations. About 160 *l.* is gathered from the whole Pariſh; much being loſt by Toſts of Ground unbuilt, Houſes unlet, and poor Inhabitants.

The Eaſter Book, formerly 150 *l.* a Year to the Pariſh and Vicar, is reduced to leſs than 9 *l.* yet collected ſtill.

The Exchequer payeth about 19 *l.* a Year. Whereof 14 *l.* for daily Morning Prayer. One Shilling in the Pound to the Paymaſter; and five Shillings for Debenture.

There is paid 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for Coalhouſe.

The Sexton, a Sugar Loaf.

The *Caſtle* Tavern, for parcels of Glebe, 1 *l.*

Every fourth Year, for the Wardmote Sermon, preached ſucceſſively by the Miniſter of St. *Sepulchres*, St. *Andrews*, St. *Dunſtans*, and St. *Bridgets*, 1 *l.*

Six Sermons on Anniverſary Days; *viz.* the 30th of *January*, the 29th of *May*, St. *James's* Day, the 5th of *November*, the 6th of *Decemb.* and Mr. *Shaw's* Gift by the Shoemakers, 3 *l.*

For Prayers with the Queſt, 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

A new Houſe, free to Dr. *Bell's* Succeſſors, with a Yard thereto. The uſe of a Parlour, Kitchin, and Waſh-houſe, under the Queſt Houſe, that belonged to the Pariſh for the ſaid *Bell's* time, he being at the trouble to build it, and brought 200 *l.* towards it; the Uſe thereof reſerved to the Pariſh on publick Occaſions of Queſt, or Burials.

Formerly no Lights in the lower Rooms; and high and narrow ones above, that overlook'd the Vicars Yard, and no Doors below; but all made by him, for his Convenience.

There is a Watch-houſe built by Conſent of the Dioceſan and Vicar, at the Inſtance of the Pariſh, at the South-eaſt Corner of the Church-yard, on *Snow hill.* For daily Uſe of which, as a Shop, 5 *l.* is paid yearly to the Pariſh; but claimable by the Vicar, as built on his Glebe. Which Dr. *Bell* had not demanded, as thinking himſelf compenſated by uſe of the Queſt Houſe, and under Rooms.

A little Houſe of two Rooms, next the North Church Door, let ſometime for 40 *s.* a Year, with the firſt Incloſure in that Paſſage.

This above written, Dr. *Bell* thought good, in Juſtice to the Church, and his Succeſſors, to deliver to the Regiſtry of *London*, *June* the 24th, 1681.]

A Fraternity of St. *Katharine.* *J. S.*

In the Church of St. *Sepulchre*, was a Fraternity of St. *Katharine.* Which of the Devotion of ſome Poor of the Pariſh began, to the Honour of the Conception of St. *Mary.* They met on the Day of the *Conception* in the ſaid Church, and there had the Maſs of the Day, and offered to the ſame; and found a certain Chaplain daily to celebrate Divine Service for the Brethren and Siſters of the Fraternity, for the Living and the Dead. To meet four times a Year. To ſet up certain Wax Lights before the Image of the Fraternity on all Feſtival Days.

A Certificate of this Foundation, Government, and Continuation of this Guild, was made in the Chancery, in the Vigil of the Purification, the 12th of *Rich.* II. according to the Form of a certain Proclamation made thence by the King's *Brief.*

Next to this Church is a fair and large Inn for receipt of Travellers, and hath to Sign the *Saraſens Head.*

*Oldbourn Conduit by Oldbourn Croſs.*

There lieth a Street from *Newgate*, Weſt, to the end of *Turnagain lane*, and winding North to *Oldbourn Conduit.* This Conduit by *Oldbourn Croſs*, was firſt builded 1498. *Thomaſin*, Widow to *John Percival*, Maior, gave to the ſecond making thereof, twenty Marks. *Rich. Shore*, 10 *l.* *Thomas Kneſworth**, and others, alſo did give towards it.

* *Kenſworth.* Firſt Edit.

The new Conduit there builded by *W. Lamb.*

But of late, a new Conduit was there builded in place of the old, namely, in the Year 1577. by *William Lambe*, ſometime a Gentleman of the Chappel to King *Henry* VIII. and afterward a Citizen and Clothworker of *London.* The Water thereof he cauſed to be conveyed in Lead, from divers Springs, to one Head, and from thence to the ſaid Conduit, and waſte of one Cock at *Oldbourn Bridge*, more than two Thouſand Yards in length. All which was by him performed, at his own only Charges, amounting to the Sum of 1500 *l.* and by him finiſhed.

*Snor hill.*

From the Weſt ſide of this Conduit is the high Way, there called *Snor hill*, ſtretching out by *Oldbourn Bridge*, over the oft named Water of *Turnmil Brook*, and ſo up to *Oldbourn hill*, all repleniſhed with fair Building.

*E. Alex.*

In the Biſhop of *London's* Regiſter of Wills, are theſe Places mentioned.

*Tryllemylle ſtreet*,
*Wendaynes lane*,
*Secole lane*,
*Cokkys lane*,
} In the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre.*]

*Reuner ſtreet.* A Street antiently ſo called, that led from *Newgate* toward *Weſt Smithfield.*]

*Scroops Inn, ſometime Serjeants Inn, in Oldbourn.*

Without *Oldbourn bridge*, on the Right Hand, is *Gold lane*, as is before ſhewed. Up higher on the Hill be certain Inns, and other fair Buildings. Amongſt the which, of old time, was a Meſſuage called *Scroops Inn.* For ſo I find the ſame recorded in the 37th of *Hen.* VI.

This Houſe was ſometime letten out to Serjeants at the Law, as appeareth, and was found by Inquiſition taken in the *Guild Hall* of *London*, before *William Purchaſe*, Maior, and Eſcheator for King *Henry* VII. in the 14th of his Reign, after the death of *John* Lord *Scroope.* That he died deceaſed in his Demeſne of Fee, by the Feoffment of *Guy Fairfax*, Kt. one of the Kings Juſtices, made in the 9th of the ſame King, unto an Eſquire, the ſaid *John Scroop*, Kt. Lord *Scroop* of *Bolton*, and *Robert Wingfield*, of one Houſe or Tenement late called *Serjeants Inn*, ſituate againſt the Church of St. *Andrew* in *Oldbourn*, in the City of *London*, with two Gardens, and two Meſſuages to the ſame Tenement belonging, in the ſaid City, to hold in Burgage, valued by the Year in all Repriſes, 10 *s.*

*Ely Place in Oldbourn.*

Then is the Biſhop of *Ely's* Inn, commonly called *Ely Place*, for that it pertaineth to the Biſhops of *Ely.* *William de Luda*, Biſhop of *Ely*, deceaſed 1297. and gave this Houſe, by the Name of his Manour, with the Appurtenances, in *Oldbourn*, to his Succeſſors; with Condition, that his next Succeſſor ſhould pay a Thouſand Marks, towards the finding of three Chaplains in the Chappel there.

More, *John Hotham*, Biſhop of *Ely*, did give by the Name of ſix Meſſuages, two Cellars, and forty Acres of Land, in the Suburbs of *London*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* in *Oldbourn*, to the Prior and Convent of *Ely*, as appeareth by Patent of the 9th of *Edward* III. This Man was Biſhop of *Ely* twenty Years, and deceaſed *An.* 1336.

*Thomas Arundel*, Biſhop of *Ely*, beautifully builded of new his Palace at *Ely*: and likewiſe his Manours in divers Places, eſpecially this in *Oldbourn*; which he did not only repair, but rather new builded, and augmented it with a large Port, Gate-houſe, or Front towards the Street, or High Way. His Arms are yet to be diſcerned in the Stone Work thereof; he alſo ſate Biſhop of *Ely* fourteen Years, and was tranſlated to *York.*

In this Houſe, for the large and commodious Rooms thereof, divers great and ſolemn Feaſts have been kept, eſpecially by the Serjeants at the Law, whereof two are to be noted for Poſterity.

The

Serjeants Feaſt in *Ely* Houſe.

The firſt, in the Year 1464. the 4th of *Edward* IV. in *Michaelmas* Term, the Serjeants at Law held their Feaſt in this Houſe. To the which, amongſt other Eſtates, *Matthew Philip*, Maior of *London*, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of divers Crafts being invited, did repair. But when the Maior looked to keep the State in the Hall, as it had been uſed in all Places within the City and Liberties, out of the King's preſence, the Lord *Gray* of *Ruthen*, then Lord Treaſurer of *England*, unwitting the Serjeants, and againſt their Wills (as they ſaid) was firſt placed. Whereupon, the Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, departed home; and the Maior made the Aldermen to dine with him. Howbeit, He and all the Citizens were wonderfully diſpleaſed, that he was ſo dealt with; and the new Serjeants, and others, were right ſorry therefore, and had rather than much good (as they ſaid) it had not ſo happened.

The Maior and Citizens take Offence, and go home.

One other Feaſt was likewiſe there kept, in the Year 1531. the 23d of King *Henry* VIII. The Serjeants then made, were in number Eleven: Namely, *Thomas Audeley*, *Walter Luke*, *J. Bawldwine*, *J. Hinde*, *Chriſtopher Jenny*, *John Dowſell*, *Edward Mervine*, *Edmund Knightley*, *Roger Chomley*, *Edward Montague*, and *Robert Torke*.

Theſe alſo held their Feaſt in this *Ely houſe* for five Days; to wit, *Friday* the 10th of *November*, *Saturday*, *Sunday*, *Munday*, and *Tueſday*. On *Munday* (which was their principal Day) King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* dined there (but in two Chambers) and the Foreign Ambaſſadors in a third Chamber.

King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Katharine*, dined at the Serjeants Feaſts.

In the Hall, at the high Table, ſate Sir *Nicolas Lambard*, Maior of *London*, the Judges, the Barons of the Exchequer, with certain Aldermen of the City. At the Board on the South ſide ſate the Maſter of the Rolls, the Maſter of the Chancery, and Worſhipful Citizens. On the North ſide of the Hall, certain Aldermen began the Board, and then followed Merchants of the City. In the Cloiſtry, Chappel and Gallery, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen were placed. In the Halls, the Crafts of *London*. The Serjeants of Law, and their Wives, kept in their own Chambers.

It were tedious to ſet down the preparation of Fiſh, Fleſh, and other Victuals ſpent in this Feaſt, and would ſeem almoſt incredible; and (as to me it ſeemeth) wanted little of a Feaſt at a Coronation. Nevertheleſs, a little I will touch, for declaration of the change of Prices.

The Proviſion of Fleſh and Fowl, with the Prizes.

Capons of *Greece*. Capons of *Kent*. Courſe Capons.

There were brought to the Slaughter Houſe, Four and twenty great Beefs, at 26 *s.* 8 *d.* the piece from the Shambles; one Carcaſs of an Oxe, at 24 *s.* an Hundred fat Muttons, 2 *s.* 10 *d.* the piece; Fifty one great Veals, at 4 *s.* 8 *d.* the piece; Thirty four Porks, 3 *s.* 8 *d.* the piece; Ninety one Pigs, 6 *d.* the piece. Capons of *Greece*, of one Poulter, (for they had three) ten Dozens, at 20 *d.* the piece; Capons of *Kent*, Nine dozen and ſix, at 12 *d.* the piece; Capons courſe, Nineteen dozen, at 6 *d.* the piece. Cocks of groſe, Seven dozen and nine, at 8 *d.* the piece; Cocks courſe, Fourteen dozen and eight, at 3 *d.* the piece. Pullets the beſt, 2 *d. ob.* other Pullets, 2 *d.* Pigeons, Thirty ſeven dozen, at 10 *d.* the Dozen. Swans, Fourteen dozen. Larks, Three hundred and forty dozen, at 5 *d.* the Dozen, *&c.* *Edward Nevill* was Seneſhal or Steward, *Tho. Ratcliffe*, Controller, *Tho. Wildon*, Clerk of the Kitchin.

Biſhop *Cox* refuſes to alienate his Garden to *Hatton*.

*J. S.*

To this *Ely Place*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, belonged Grounds, conſiſting of an Orchard and a Paſture, all incloſed within a Wall. *Cox*, Biſhop of *Ely*, upon the Queen's Solicitation, granted Mr. *Chriſtopher Hatton* (who was Vice-Chamberlain of the Houſhold, Knighted, and laſtly Lord High Chancellor) a part of this Houſe for Twenty one Years. Upon which he laid out much Coſt. And upon that pretence, afterward, he moved the Queen to require the ſaid Biſhop to alienate it to him, with the Garden. Which to do, he made an humble Denial to the Queen: Signifying to her, by a well penned Letter in *Latin*, not only the Inconveniency that would hereby come to him and his Succeſſors: *Viz.* 'That they ſhould want an Orchard and Ground, and that they ſhould be too much ſtreightned; but that in his Conſcience he could not do it, being a piece of Sacrilege. That when he became Biſhop of *Ely*, he had received certain Farms, Houſes, and other Things, which former pious Princes had judged neceſſary for that Place and Calling. Theſe he received, by the Queen's Favour, from his Predeceſſors; and that of theſe he was to be a Steward, not a Scatterer. That he could not bring his Mind to be ſo ill a Truſtee for his Succeſſors, nor to violate the pious Wills of Kings and Princes; and in effect reſcind their laſt Teſtaments. He put the Queen in Mind of that Rule of Nature, and of God, not to do that to another, which one would not have done to ones ſelf: And that the Profit of one, is not to be increaſed by the Damage of another. Nay, he told her, that he could ſcarcely juſtify thoſe Princes, which transferred Things appointed for pious Uſes, into Uſes leſs pious.' But however, *Hatton* failed of obtaining his Deſire at preſent, after this good Biſhop's death, the Temporalities coming into the Queen's Hands, theſe Lands were made over to him; and now go under the Name of *Hatton Gardens*. Of which, by Buildings, vaſt Improvements have been made.

His obſervable Letter to the Queen.

Whether this Houſe is exempt from the Maior.

This *Ely Houſe*, with the Bounds of it, claimed a Privilege of expreſs Exemption from the Lord Maior's Juriſdiction. About this was a Conteſt, *Anno* 1567. Sir *Roger Martin* being Lord Maior, came with his Company into the Parts about *Ely Houſe*, called *Ely Rents*, and attempted to weigh Bread, and do his Office among the Biſhop's Tenants there. Which they refuſed to ſuffer him to do, as being exempt from the Rights and Franchiſes, and Liberties of the Maior; and that they belonged to the Juriſdiction of the Church and Biſhoprick of *Ely*. This cauſed a great Diſpute, and at length the Biſhop and the Maior choſe certain honourable Arbitrators, to determine this Buſineſs; ſubmitting themſelves to the Order and Direction of the Right Honourable Sir *Nicolas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, Sir *Rob. Catlyne*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir *James Dyer*, Kt. Ld. Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*. And both the ſaid Parties appeared at divers and ſundry Times, with their Learned Counſel, before the ſaid Lords and Arbitrators, and ſhewed divers and ſundry Writings and Records, for the maintenance of their ſeveral Titles and Claims. And alſo, ſeverally, produced ſeveral Witneſſes, which had been examined in the Court of *Chancery*, and their Examinations publiſhed. And alſo produced ſeveral Witneſſes *Vivâ Voce* before the ſaid Arbitrators, for proof of their ſeveral Allegations.

The Conſideration of all which Matters, after divers and ſundry Debates, it was agreed, ſhould be referred to the two Chief Juſtices;

and that they ſhould make their Report, and give their Opinions touching the ſaid Matter, and in whom the Right reſted.

And the Chief Juſtices having adviſedly weighed and conſidered the ſeveral Proofs, and afterwards being preſent in the Star Chamber, together with the ſaid Sir *Nicolas Bacon*, and Sir *Walter Mildmay*, the 9th of *June*, in the 12th of the Queen, *Anno* 1570. did make Report and Declaration of their Opinion, touching the ſaid Controverſy: *Viz.*

That the Right of the Law, as far as they could yet diſcern, ſtood for the ſaid Maior and Communalty: And that the ſaid Tenements, called *Ely Rents*, in *Holborn*, were and be within the Liberties, Franchiſes, and Juriſdiction of the ſaid City, for and concerning the Matter in Controverſy.

It was therefore by the Arbitrators (except the ſaid Earl, who was then abſent, and the ſaid Biſhop and his Counſel being likewiſe abſent) ordered and decreed, the ſaid 9th of *June*, That the ſaid Maior and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, ſhould from thenceforth peaceably and quietly have, uſe, enjoy, and exerciſe, within the ſaid Tenements, all and every ſuch Liberties, Cuſtoms and Juriſdictions, as they may uſe within any other Place, within the Liberty and Freedom of *London*; without any trouble to their Servants, Tenants, and Officers, until ſuch time as the ſaid Biſhop, or his Succeſſors, ſhew forth better Matter for their Parts and Defence in the Premiſſes.]

*Lither lane.* *Furnival's Inn*, an Inn of *Chancery.*

Next, beyond this Manour of *Ely houſe*, is *Lither lane*, turning into the Field. Then is *Furnival's Inn*, now an Inn of Chancery, but ſometime belonging to Sir *Will. Furnival*, Kt. and *Thomaſin* his Wife; who had in *Oldbourn* two Meſſuages, and thirteen Shops, as appeareth by Record of *Richard* II. in the 6th of his Reign.

The Earl of *Bath's Inn.*

Then is the Earl of *Bath's Inn*, now called *Bath Place*, of late (for the moſt part) new builded; and ſo to the Bars.

*Old Baily.*

*Hounds Ditch.*

The Chamberlain's Houſe and Court in the *Old Baily.*

The *Seſſions Hall.*

Now again from *Newgate*, on the Left hand, or South ſide, lieth the *Old Baily*, which runneth down by the Wall, upon the Ditch of the City, called *Hounds Ditch*, to *Ludgate*. I have not read how this Street took that Name, but it is like to have riſen of ſome Court of old time there kept. And I find, that in the Year 1356. the 34th of *Edward* III. the Tenement and Ground upon *Hounds ditch*, between *Ludgate* on the South, and *Newgate* on the North, was appointed to *John Cambridge*, Fiſhmonger, Chamberlain of *London*. Whereby it ſeemeth, that the Chamberlains of *London* have there kept their Courts, as now they do in the *Guild Hall*. And to this Day, the Maior and Juſtices of this City, keep their Seſſions in a part thereof, now called the *Seſſions hall*, both for the City of *London* and Shire of *Middleſex*. Over againſt the which Houſe, on the Right Hand, turneth down St. *George's lane*, towards *Fleet lane*.

St. *George's lane*, an Inn of *Chancery* there.

Original of *New Inn*, an Inn of *Chancery*.

In this St. *George's lane*, on the North ſide thereof, remaineth yet an old Wall of Stone, incloſing a piece of Ground up *Seacoal lane*, wherein (by report) ſometime ſtood an Inn of Chancery. Which Houſe being greatly decayed, and ſtanding remote from other Houſes of that Profeſſion, the Company removed to a common Hoſtery, called of the Sign, our *Lady Inn*, not far from *Clements Inn*; which they procured from Sir *John Fineox*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*. And ſince have held it of the Owners, by the Name of the *New Inn*, paying therefore ſix Pounds Rent by the Year, as Tenants at their own Will. For more (as is ſaid) cannot be gotten of them; and much leſs will they be put from it.

Beneath this St. *George's lane*, the Lane called *Fleet lane*, windeth South by the Priſon of the *Fleet*, into *Fleet ſtreet*, by *Fleet bridge*.

A Standard of Spring Water in the *Old Baily.*

Lower down into the *Old Baily*, is at this preſent a Standard of Timber, with a Cock, or Cocks, delivering fair Spring Water to the Inhabitants; and is the waſte of the Water ſerving the Priſoners in *Ludgate*.

Next, out of the high Street, turneth down a Lane, called the *Little Baily*, which runneth down to the Eaſt end of St. *George's lane*.

*Seacoal lane, or Lime burners lane,* ſometime ſo called.

The next is *Seacoal lane*, I think, called *Lime burners lane*, of burning Lime there with Seacoal. For I read in Record of ſuch a Lane to have been in the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*; and there yet remaineth in this Lane an Alley, called *Lime burners Alley*.

*Windagain lane.*

Near unto this *Seacoal lane*, in the turning towards *Oldbourn Conduit*, is *Turnagain lane*, or rather, as in a Record of the 5th of *Edward* III. *Windagain lane*; for that it goeth down Weſt to *Fleet Dike*, from whence, Men muſt turn again the ſame Way they came, for there it is ſtopped.

*Snor lane.*

*Shoe lane.*

Then the high Street turneth down *Snor Hill*, to *Oldbourn Conduit*, and from thence to *Oldbourn Bridge*. Beyond the which Bridge, on the Left hand is *Shoe lane*, by the which Men paſs from *Oldbourn* to *Fleetſtreet*, by the Conduit there.

*Oldbourn Hall.*

In this *Shoe lane*, on the Left hand, is one old Houſe, called *Oldbourn Hall*; it is now letten out into divers Tenements.

*Bangor Houſe in Shoe lane.* *J. S.*

In this *Shoe lane* was a Meſſuage called *Bangor Houſe*, ſituate in St. *Andrews Holbourn* Pariſh; belonging formerly, as it ſeems, to the Biſhops of that See; with a conſiderable quantity of waſt Ground about it. Which Meſſuage, after a term of Years then unexpired, Sir *John Barkſted*, Kt. did in the Year 1647. purchaſe of the Truſtees for Sale of Biſhops Lands, with the ſaid waſte Ground thereunto belonging, containing in length 168 Foot of Aſſize, and in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, 164 Foot of Aſſize, more or leſs, with a purpoſe to build thereupon, at the expiration of the Leaſe. The Building there, being the chief Advantage he expected to make by the ſaid Purchaſe. As appeared in an Act of Parliament made *Anno* 1656. againſt new Buildings in and about the Suburbs. Wherein a *Proviſo* was made for him, in reſpect of his Purchaſe, having given more than otherwiſe he would have done, but upon his purpoſe of erecting Meſſuages and Tenements thereupon: And in Conſideration that the ſaid Place being at that preſent both dangerous and noiſome to the Paſſengers, and Inhabitants near adjoining.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* ANDREWS Holborn.

St. *Andrew Oldbourn.*

Grammar School in *Oldbourn.*

On the other ſide, at the very Corner, ſtandeth the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew*; in the which Church, or near thereunto, was ſometime kept a Grammar School; as appeareth in another Place, by a Patent, made (as I have ſhewed) for the erection of Schools.

Altars in this Church. *J. S.*

In this Church, about 300 Years ago, were divers Altars, beſides the High Altar; as the Altar of St. *Mary*, the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, St. *Nicolas's* Altar. There were alſo belonging to it divers Chaplains and Clerks, to ſing Maſſes, and pray for the Souls of the Departed, and ſuch as had Chauntries, or interred there. As appears by a Will of *Gilbert Worthington*, Rector of this Pariſh Two hundred and Threeſcore Years ago, buried at the Door of the Chancel. Whoſe Superſtitious Gifts and Legacies, according to the Devotion of that Age, mentioned in his Will, on that Occaſion, we will record; being communicated to me by a curious Man, and my worthy Friend, of the ſame Name; who took it from the Office of Wills, in the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſtry.

The Will of *Gilb. Worthington*, Rector of St. *Andr. Holborn. Regiſt. Ep. Lond. J. Worthing.*

*Gilbert Worthington*, Clerk, Rector of St. *Andrews Holborn*, *London*, *condidit Teſtamentum* Jul. 28. 1447. *Probatum* Aug. 12. *eodem Anno.* He gives his Soul *Omnipotenti Deo* and B. *Mar.* St. *Andr.* and the reſt of the Saints; and his Body to be buried in *Hoſtio Cancelli* of the ſaid Church, if he died within ten Miles of the City, or where elſe it ſhould happen God ſhould take his Soul out of his Body. He willed, that there ſhould be no very Coſtly *Candelabra circa feretrum*, but only *Candelabra lacun' Eccleſiæ.* And that his *Feretrum*, [ i. e. *Biere* ] ſhould have four *Cerei*, [ i. e. *Wax Candles* ] not exceeding one Pound each. That after his Funeral, one Wax Candle be placed on the High Altar, another on the Altar of the Bleſſed *Mary*, another on the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, the fourth on the Altar of St. *Nicolas*; ſo long as they ſhould laſt. Willing his Debts ſhould be firſt paid, he bequeathed as followeth.

*Mro & Confratrib. fraternitatis S.* Trinitat. London. 20 *s.*

To each Chaplain of the Church of St. *Andrew*, 6 *s.* 8 *d. ad dicendum Exequias* for Thirty Days, and the Day following a Maſs *ad Requiem.*

To each Clerk of the ſaid Church, 3 *s.* 4 *d. ſub forma predicta.*

Towards the Fabrick of the ſaid Church, 20 *l.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh, ſix Marks, to be diſtributed amongſt them by *John Pycard*, Chaplain.

To the poor Maids of the Pariſh, ſix Marks, towards the diſpoſing of them in Marriage.

Four Marks for a Supplement to the Legacy of *Alex. Aſheley*, who gave two Marks to the adorning the Altar.

The Utenſils of his Houſe, to his Brother *Hugh Worthington*; and all in his Hall and Chamber, except the great Table, *cum magnis Criſtillis*, which he willed ſhould remain there, for the Uſe of ſucceeding Rectors, ſo long as they ſhould endure.

To divers Perſons, ſeveral *Togas bladeas*, &c.

To his Brother *Walter Worthington*, 5 Marks, to put him out to School.

To his Brother *Rafe Worthington*, a new *Toga*, Gown, in *Tempus Deſponſationis.*

To the poor Scholars of *God's Houſe* in *Cambridge*, 40 *s.*

To the Priory of *Bernewel*, for Repair, 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

To *Tho. Farclogh*, of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, eight Marks; to pray for the Souls of all that he was bound to pray for, and ought to do any thing for.

To his Servant *William Worthington*, 100 *s.* which he wills ſhall ſatisfy for his Service.

To another of his Servants, one of his *Togæ.*

He makes Mr. *Alex. Farclogh*, *&c.* Executors, and *Neil*, Maſter of St. *Thomas de Acons*, and *John Pycard*, Chaplain, his Overſeers. To whom *ex ſpeciali amore & Confidentia terrena omnia relinquo, me ſolum Leo ſoli committo.*

*John de Ipre. Lib. Courtn* ***Ed. Alex.***

*John de Ipre*, by his laſt Will willed, that the Rector of the Church of St. *Andrews Holborn*, ſhould have his Bay Horſe, called *Principal*, *ad orandum pro anima ſua.*

*Will. Horſecroft. Lib. Courtn. Ed. Alex.*

*Will. Horſcroft*, gave by his Will (dated about the Year 1390 odd) to the Rector and his Succeſſors, and to the Churchwardens of St. *Andrews Holborn*, for ever, a Rent of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, out of his Lands and Tenements in the ſaid Pariſh; *pro miſſa celebrand.* &c. *Solvend. Preſbyt.* 6 s. 4 d. and 3 s. 4 d. *annuatim inter infirmos & pauperes in lectis jacent. in dict. Parochia.*

A Fraternity of St. *Siths.* *J. S.*

In this Church was a Guild or Fraternity of St. *Siths.* To the maintaining of which, before the Diſſolution of Chauntries, belonged a Meſſuage and Tenement in *Faiter lane*, in the ſame Pariſh, called the *Plow*; and one Garden, and one Barn. To which belonged divers Houſes, Edifices, Stables, Curtilages, Profits, Commodities, *&c.* Which coming to King *Edward* VI. by Vertue of the Act for Chauntries, in his ſecond Year, he granted to *Thomas Bartlet*, (the ſame that was the King's Printer, I ſuppoſe) and *Richard Mody.*]

Wants Reparation. R.

This Church, about the Year 1632. was in a very decayed Condition, and had ſo been for many Years, in many Parts of it: Inſomuch, that it then called rather for a Rebuilding, than a Reparation. Which the Pariſhioners were then providing for; purpoſing very ſhortly to pull it all down, and rebuild, inlarge, and inrich it, with that Beauty that became ſo pious a Work.]

New built. *J. S.*

This Church is lately new built, with capacious Galleries for convenient reception of the great number of Pariſhioners. It is paved with black Marble and white Purbeck Stone. And the Steeple, in the Year 1704. was then in building.]

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

There be Monuments in this Church, of *Thomas* Lord *Wriotheſley*, Earl of *Southampton*, buried there 1550.

*Ralph Rokeby*, of *Lincolns Inn*, Eſq; Maſter of St. *Katharines*, and one of the Maſters of *Requeſts* to Queen *Elizabeth.* Who deceaſed the 14th of *June*, 1596.

He gave by his Teſtament to *Chriſts Hoſpital* in *London*, 100 *l.*

To the College of the Poor of Queen *Elizabeth*, in Eaſt *Greenwich*, 100 *l.*

To the poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, 100 *l.*

To the poor Scholars in *Oxford*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the two *Compters* in *London*, 200 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the *Fleet*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in *Ludgate*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in *Newgate*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the *King's Bench*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the *Marſhalſey*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the *White Lion*, 20 *l.*

To the Poor of St. *Katharines*, 20 *l.* and to every Brother and Siſter there, 40 *s.*

*Will. Sydnam* founded a Chauntry there.

Hoſpital in *Oldbourn.*

There was alſo of old time (as I have read in the 3d of *Hen.* V.) an Hoſpital for the Poor, which was a Cell to the Houſe of *Cluny* in *France*; and was therefore ſuppreſſed among the Priories Aliens.

A Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel *A. M.*

*Here reſteth the Body of* Margery Parkinſon, *late Wife of* John Parkinſon, *of the City of* Cheſter, *Gentleman, the Daughter of* William Dimmocke, *of the ſame City, Gentleman; who died in the Faith of Chriſt on the fourth day*

*day of* February, Anno Domini, 1610. *She left behinde unto her ſaid Husband theſe Children at her death,* Gerrard, William, John, Edward, *and* Katharine Parkinſon. *Which* Gerrard *died at* Brazen Noſe *College in* Oxford, *the 4th day of* January, Anno Domini 1611.

John Parkinſon, *her ſorrowfull Husband, cauſed this Monument to be here erected, for a Memorial of her Vertue, and of their mutual Love.*

A fair Stone before the Door of the Veſtry.

*Here lieth buried* William Tipper, *Eſquire of the Body to our Soveraign Lord King* James. *Who departed this World the firſt day of* September, An. Dom. 1613. *being aged* 71 *Yeers. Hee was the Sonne of* Henry Tipper, *of* London, *Citizen and Grocer, and of* Helen *his Wife, Daughter of* Randall Dodd, *of* Cheſhire. *This* William Tipper *married* Mary, *Daughter of* Jo. Clarke, *of* London, *Goldſmith, and had iſſue* Robert Tipper.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

A ſmall Monument in the Wall, at the Eaſt end of the Chancel.

Michael Lewes, *of* Collyweſton, *in the County of* Northampton, *Eſquire; Zealous in God's Truth, and Vertuous in Converſation; Did learnedly reade in the Common Law of* Grayes Inne, Anno 1584. Ætatis 45. *Whoſe Body lieth here buried, but his Soule is with Chriſt, at the Right hand of God, expecting the glorious Reſurrection of the Faithfull.*

Vincemus mundi prælia pace Dei.

A comely ſmall Monument in the Wall in the Chancel.

Reginaldus Biens, *ortu clarus, virtute Militari clarior, terris multum jactatus & undis; huic tandem libens, ac lætus appulit portui. An. Dom.* 1611. *Ætatis* 49.

*En! fuit, en! non eſt hic*
*qui ſepelitur in umbris;*
*En! fuit, en! non eſt,*
*umbra, cadaver, homo.*

Vixit ſua tempora, noſque ſequemur.

A fair Monument in the ſame Wall.

*Monumentum* Roberti Coke, *de* Milleham, *in Comitatu* Norfolciæ, *Armigeri, Illuſtriſſimi Hoſpitii* Lincolnienſis *quondam Socii Primarii.*

*Qui ex* Winefrida *uxore ſua,* Gulielmi Knightly *filia, hos ſuſcepit liberos:*

Edwardum Coke, *filium, Majeſtatis Regiæ Attornatum Generalem.*
Winefridam, Miloni Mingay, *Generoſ.*
Dorotheam, Gulielmo Franklyn, *Generoſ.*
Elizabetham, Richardo Osborne, *Generoſ.*
Urſulam, Georgio Ledys, *Generoſ.*
Annam, Franciſco Stubbe, *Generoſ.*
Margaretam, Roberto Barker, *Armig.*
Etheldredam, Nicholao Bohun, *Armig.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Obiit in Hoſpitio* | *Domini,* 1561. |
| *prædicto* 15 *die* | Elizab. 4. |
| Novemb. *An.* | *Ætat. ſuæ* 48. |

*Johannes Corbettus:* à Chri. bene notus*.

* Per Anagram.

A comely Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel.

*Hic jacet ſpe noviſſimæ tubæ* Johannes Corbet, *Armiger, filius* Milonis Corbetti, *Militis, natus quintus mortuus* 2. *unus Clericorum Sereniſſimi* Jacobi *à ſecretioribus Conciliis. Occubuit* ix. Decembris, 1611.

*Si totus parvam*
*promeretur frater in urnam,*
*Flerem, ſed pars eſt*
*vilior iſta ſui,*
*Quam Tumulo clauſam,*
*pars altera vidit Olympo*
*Redditam, ut invidiam*
*ſe modo flere velim.*

A ſmall Monument under the other.

Elizabethæ Ferreriæ *unicæ filiolæ* Joan. Ferrerius Galvidamus Carnutenſis, & Franciſca Juberta, *mœſtiſſ. Par.* P. P. *Anno* CIↃ. IↃ. LXX. *Octavo Kalend. Sextil.*

A gilt Plate in the South Wall of the Quire.

*Here lie the Bodies of* Richard Aldworth, *Gentleman, and* Elizabeth *his Wife, who had iſſue ſix Sonnes and three Daughters. Which* Elizabeth *deceaſed the 24th day of* Auguſt, 1603. *And the ſaid* Richard, *&c.*

*My Turtle gone,*
*all Joy is gone from me,*
*I'll mourne awhile,*
*and after flee:*
*For Time brings*
*youthfull Youths to Age,*
*And Age brings*
*Death, our Heritage.*

*They lived married together Foure and forty Yeeres.*

Their Race is runne,
and Heaven is wonne.

Non illo melior quiſquam, nec amantior æqui.

A comely Monument in the ſame Wall of the Quire.

Radulpho Rokeby, *à* Marthamia *(Oppido* Richmondienſis *agri) oriundo,* Lincolnienſis *Hoſpitii Socio Primario, Xenodochii divæ* Catharinæ *prope Arcem* Londonienſem *Magiſtro; Auguſtiſſimæque* Anglorum *Reginæ* Elizabethæ *à libellis ſupplicibus, non minus domi ac foris, quam pace belloque, de Principe, ac Patria benè merito. Cælibi ſeptuagenario, fatiſque demum* 24 Junii, *Anno poſt natum Meſſiam,* 1596. *feliciter functo. Heredes in Teſtamento ſcripti piæ gratæque memoriæ gratia poſuerunt.*

Two fair Graveſtones in the South Ile of the Quire.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Henry Topham, *Eſq; one of the Readers of* Grayes Inne. *Who dyed the firſt day of* May, An. Dom. 1612.

*Hic jacet corpus* Saintmontis Welles, *Generoſ.* de Grayes Inne, *qui cælebs obiit* 18 Februarii, 1612.

A comely Monument in the South Ile of the Church, in the Wall.

*Here lyeth the Body of* Thomas Thorney, *late Citizen and Barber Chirurgeon of* London; *who dyed the 4th of* June, 1614. *and lived* 71 *Yeeres. Being twice Maſter of his Company, and one of the Common Councell of this City. Who gave to the Poore of this Pariſh of* St. Andrew, *ten Pounds, to be diſtributed on the day of his Funerall; and ten Pounds a Yeere afterward, to ten poor Penſioners of this Pariſh, for ever. And twenty Shillings to the poore People of* Acton, *for ever. Who dyed without iſſue of his Body, and made* Peter Thorney, *Citizen and Barber Chirurgeon of* London, *(his Brother's Sonne) his Heire and ſole Executor. Who kneeleth with him in this Module, being finiſhed and ſet up in the Month of* December, An. Dom. 1614. *And at the onely Coſt and Charges of the ſaid* Peter Thorney, *in memory of ſo worthy a Member; who lived in good Credit, Name and Fame, all the days of his Life; and did many good Offices, and memorable Acts in this Pariſh.*

A comely Monument in the North Wall of the Quire.

George Harriſon, *Gentleman, lyeth here,*
*and* Elizabeth *his Wife,*
*Which in this Pariſh many a Teere*
*did live a gracious Life.*
*And he at her Departure gave*
*to the Poore of Pariſhes twaine,*
*Saint* Giles *in the Field, and this,*
*Annuity to remaine,*
*For Six and forty Teeres to come,*
*to give the pooreſt Soules,*
*One Teere ſix and twenty Gownes,*
*and two good Loads of Coales.*
*Next Teere as many Shirts and Smocks,*
*and as many Coales agen,*
*Till Six and forty Teeres run out,*
*to Women and to Men.*
*To Priſoners, and to many more,*
*great Gifts ſhe gave beſide;*
*And in the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt,*
*they both aſſured dy'd.* 1586.

Quid ſuperbis terra & cinis?

*Huc oculos, Lector,*
*verſa, de corpore cæſo*
*Jam cineres præter*
*quod ſupereſt, nihil eſt.*
*Crede mihi de quo*
*lætaris corpore, digent,**
*Jam cineres præter*
*quod ſupereſt, nihil eſt.*

* dicent.

A comely Monument on a Pillar in the Quire.

Georgio Egeock, *de* Salford *prioris, in agro Varvicenſi, Armigero, viro omni virtutum genere inſtructo; integerrimæ fidei, cum erga Deum, tum erga homines, illæſæ probitatis, illibati nominis, de Patria, Conjuge, amicis, omnibus optimè merito.* Dorothea (*origine* S. John) *relicta mœſtiſſimi officii & deſiderii conjugalis, triſte argumentum, adjumentum memoriæ, Monumentum poſteris, & nonnullum mœroris ac viduitatis lenamentum poſuit.*

*Obdormivit in Domino fideliter ac feliciter Anno Salutis hum.* 1601. Eliz. *Reg.* 43. *Ætatis ſuæ circa* 40. *nexus Conjugalis* 11 *Menſ.* Martii 19. *die Veneris, An.* 1606.

A Grave at the Chancel Door.

*Here reſt the Bodies of* Francis Jenner, *ſometime of* Little Walſingham, *in the County of* Norfolke, *Eſquire, and ſometime Fellow of* Grayes Inne, *and* Margaret *his Wife,* (*Daughter to* William Hamon, *of* Acris, *in the County of* Kent, *Eſquire.*) *Who had iſſue one onely Daughter and Heire, named* Frances Jenner, *yet living. The ſaid* Margaret *deceaſed in* October, Anno 1603.

Aſpice, Reſpice, Proſpice.

A very comely Monument upon a Pillar in the South Ile.

R.

*Neer to this Place lyeth buried the Body of* Elizabeth Ade, *late the Wife of* John Ade, *of* Doddington, *in the County of* Kent, *Gent. and eldeſt Daughter of* Thomas Waller, *of* Beckonsfield, *in the County of* Buckingham, *Eſquire. Who in her time was the Miroir of her Sex, replete with all the Gifts that Grace or Nature could afford. Religious toward God, and Charitable toward Men. Loving and Faithful to her Husband: Beloved of all, hated of none.*

T*his World not worthy of her, ſhe was tranſlated to a better, the 3d of* May, 1619. *and about the 32d Tear of her Age. Leaving, by her Death, a moſt infortunate Husband, three Sons,* John, Edward, *and* Nicolas, *and four Daughters,* Dorothy, Elizabeth, Mary, *and* Frances.

Whoſoever thou art, that paſſeſt by,
Learn here to live, and here to die.

On the ſideo
the Quire, o
a fair Marble
Stone.

*Here lyeth buried the Body of* Chriſtopher Sherland, *Eſquire, Reader of* Grayes Inne. *Who dyed the 27th of* January, An. Dom. 1631.

Upon a Braſ
Plate near
the North
Door.

*Here lies a Maid, for Heaven*
*by her pure Life*
*So fit, ſhe could not*
*ſtay to be a Wife.*
*And with her, half*
*a Man lyes buried,*
*That is but half himſelf,*
*now ſhe is dead.*
*His other half lives*
*but in hope to be*
*Incloſed in this Urne,*
*as well as She.*
*In loſing her, the*
LOVETS *loſt a Gem,*
*A* Margaret, *too rich*
*indeed for them:*
*But not for him, to whom*
*ſhe went from hence,*
*Uſher'd by Faith, Hope,*
*Love, and Innocence.*
*Then you that are her Friends,*
*your Grief forget;*
*In Heaven your* Margaret
*is richly ſet.*

Obiit 4 die *Febr.* An. Dom. 1631.

*Antiquo Stemmate Nobilis, avitis ſuis virtutibus clarus; hic jacet* Johannes Aſhburnham, *nuper de* Aſhburnham, *miles. Qui obiit in feſto Sancti* Petri, 1620. *Ætatis* 49. *Relictis Conjuge, chariſſimis* Johanne, Gulielmo, Elizabetha, Franciſca, Anna, *&* Catherina.

*Domina* Eliz. Aſhburnham,

*Vidua* F. Thomæ Beamount, *de* Staughton, *in Com.* Leiceſtr. *Militis. Hoc amori & officio conſulens, meritiſſimo viro lugubris poſuit,* 1621.]

### *Late* MONUMENTS.

Late Monuments.

*J. S.*

Of later Times have Monuments been ſet up for theſe Perſons.

In the Chancel. For *Jane* the Wife of *Gerard Fowke*, eldeſt Son of *Gerard Fowke*, of *Backacar Hall*, in *Staffordſhire*, 1689.

South Ile. *Robert Barcroft*, Gent. Son of *Hugh Barcroft*, D. D. 1679.

*Dorothy Gryme*, late Wife of *Rob. Gryme*, late Citizen of *London*, 1681. And *Robert* their only Son, 1674.

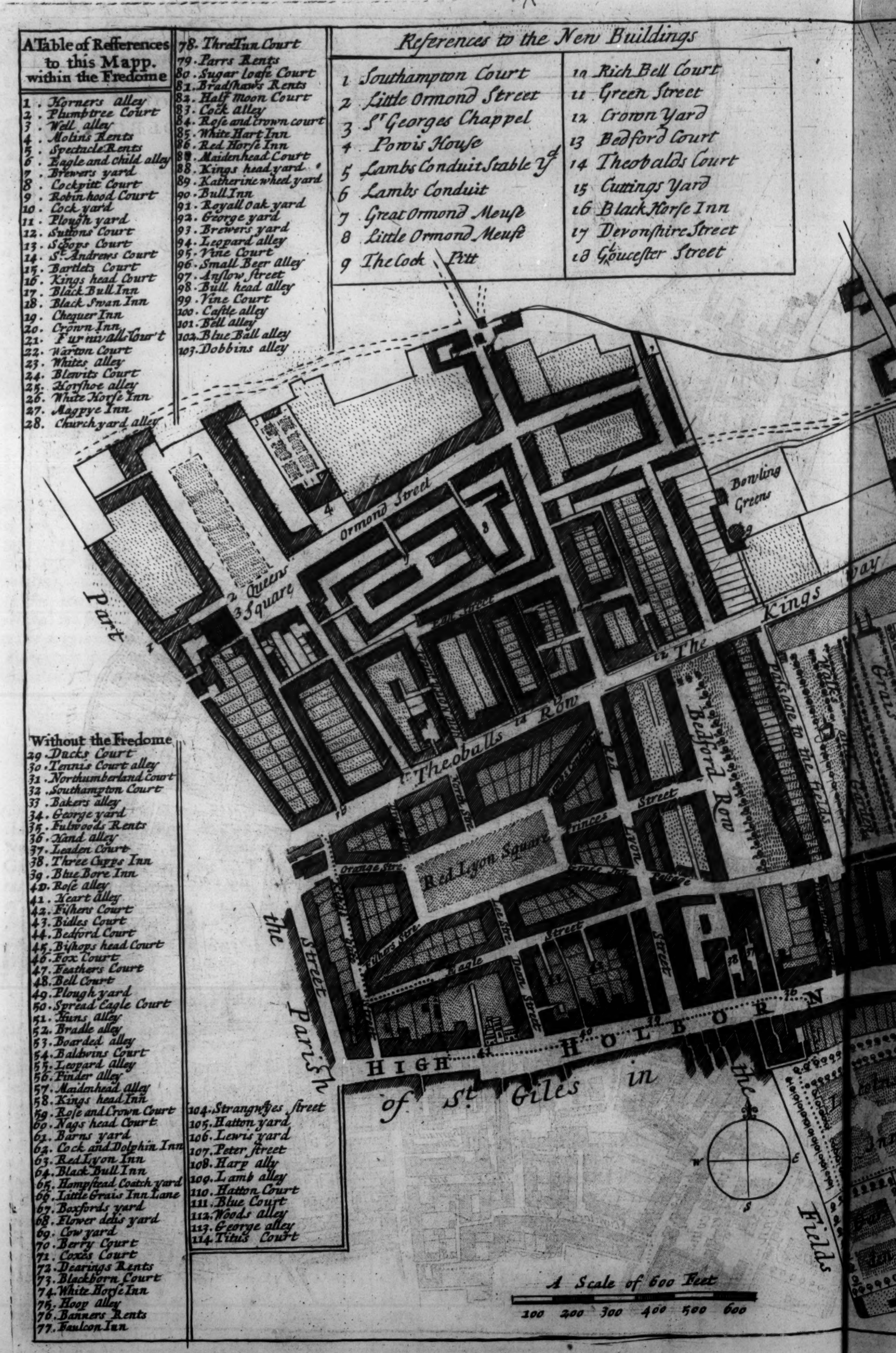
*David Knight*, Citizen and Brewer of *London*, 1679. And *Elizabeth* his Daughter.

Againſt the North Wall. For *Will. Horſenell*, Gent. Principal of *Thavies Inn*, 1656. buried in the North Churchyard, with his Wife.

Againſt the South Wall. For *Richard Dewe*, of *Bampton*, in *Oxfordſhire*, 1687. And *Edward Dewe*, 1668.

Againſt the North Side, high, and placed out of reading, a Monument for *Suſan* and *Margaret Bourchier*, Daughter of *Walter Bourchier*, of *Barneſly*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, Eſq. *Suſan* died 1690. and *Margaret* the ſame Year.

A Graveſtone at the Weſt end of the Church, upon *William Gerard*, (Son of *Philip Gerard*, of *Grays Inn*, Eſq;) Clerk of the Petty Bag; of the antient and worthy Family of the *Gerards* in *Lancaſhire*. Who lived a juſt Man, loyal Subject, loving Husband, kind Father, and faithful Friend. Died *March* the 1ſt, *An. Dom.* 1660. Aged 62.


Part of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields
Ormond Street
Queens Square
Kings way
The
Theoballs Row
Bedford Row
Passage to the fields
Walks
Grais
Bowling Greens
Red Lyon Square
Princes Street
Lyon Street
Orange Street
Fishers Street
Eagle Street
Dean Street
Street
HIGH HOLBORN
W
E
S
A Scale of 600 Feet
100 200 300 400 500 600

**A Table of Refferences to this Mapp. within the Fredome**

1. Horners alley
2. Plumbtree Court
3. Well alley
4. Molins Rents
5. Spectacle Rents
6. Eagle and child alley
7. Brewers yard
8. Cockpitt Court
9. Robin hood Court
10. Cock yard
11. Plough yard
12. Suttons Court
13. Scoops Court
14. St. Andrews Court
15. Bartlets Court
16. Kings head Court
17. Black Bull Inn
18. Black Swan Inn
19. Chequer Inn
20. Crown Inn
21. Furnivalls Court
22. Warton Court
23. Whites alley
24. Blewits Court
25. Horſhoe alley
26. White Horſe Inn
27. Magpye Inn
28. Church yard alley
78. Three Tun Court
79. Parrs Rents
80. Sugar loafe Court
81. Bradſhaws Rents
82. Half Moon Court
83. Cock alley
84. Roſe and crown court
85. White Hart Inn
86. Red Horſe Inn
87. Maidenhead Court
88. Kings head yard
89. Katherine wheel yard
90. Bull Inn
91. Royall Oak yard
92. George yard
93. Brewers yard
94. Leopard alley
95. Vine Court
96. Small Beer alley
97. Anſlow ſtreet
98. Bull head alley
99. Vine Court
100. Caſtle alley
101. Bell alley
102. Blue Ball alley
103. Dobbins alley

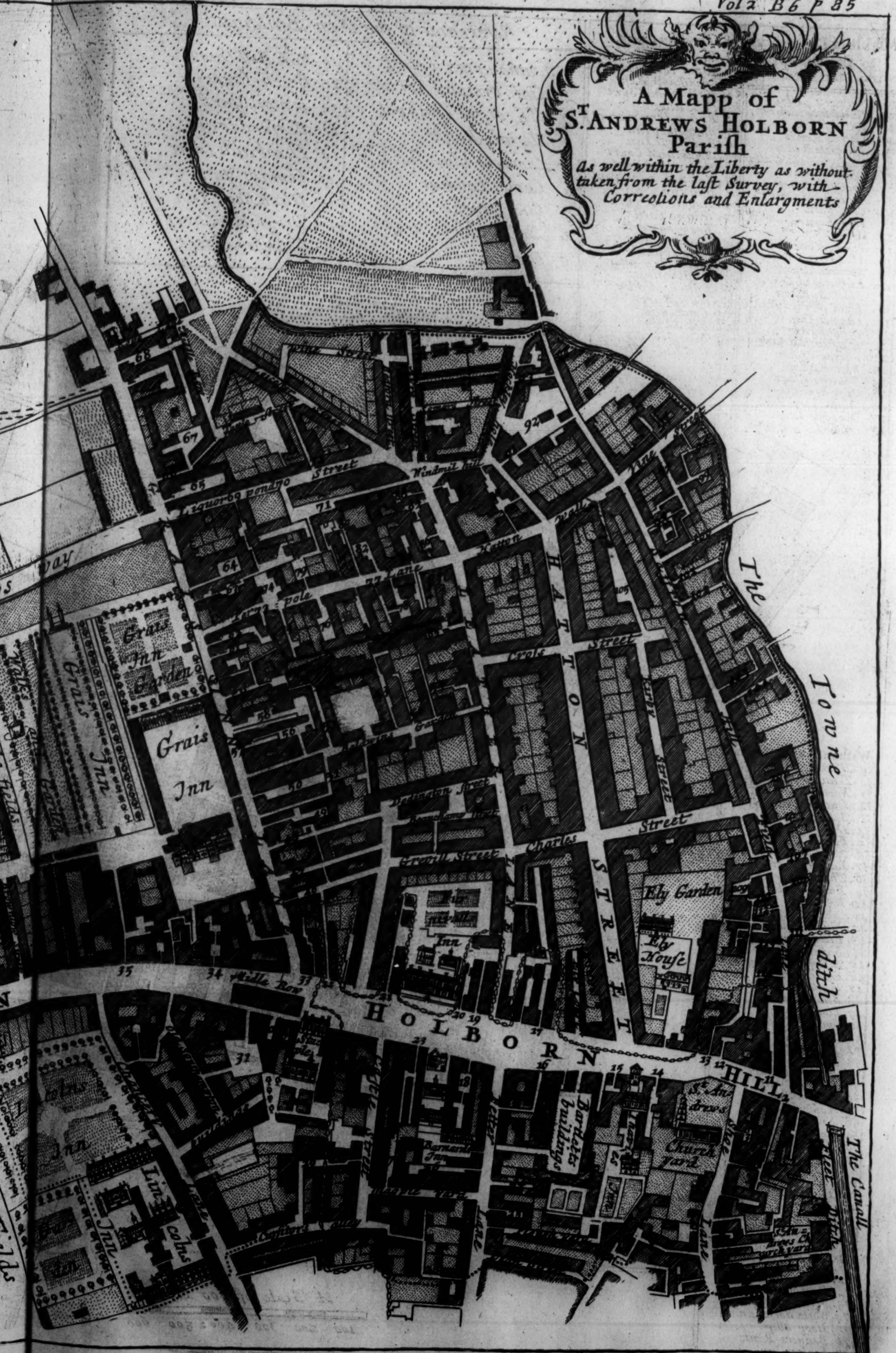
**Without the Fredome**

29. Ducks Court
30. Tennis Court alley
31. Northumberland Court
32. Southampton Court
33. Bakers alley
34. George yard
35. Fulwoods Rents
36. Hand alley
37. Leaden Court
38. Three Cupps Inn
39. Blue Bore Inn
40. Roſe alley
41. Heart alley
42. Fiſhers Court
43. Bidles Court
44. Bedford Court
45. Biſhops head Court
46. Fox Court
47. Feathers Court
48. Bell Court
49. Plough yard
50. Spread Eagle Court
51. Huns alley
52. Bradle alley
53. Boarded alley
54. Baldwins Court
55. Leopard alley
56. Finder alley
57. Maidenhead alley
58. Kings head Inn
59. Roſe and Crown Court
60. Nags head Court
61. Barns yard
62. Cock and Dolphin Inn
63. Red Lyon Inn
64. Black Bull Inn
65. Hampſtead Coatch yard
66. Little Grais Inn Lane
67. Boxfords yard
68. Flower delis yard
69. Cow yard
70. Berry Court
71. Coxes Court
72. Dearings Rents
73. Blackborn Court
74. White Horſe Inn
75. Hoop alley
76. Banners Rents
77. Faulcon Inn
104. Strangwyes ſtreet
105. Hatton yard
106. Lewis yard
107. Peter ſtreet
108. Harp ally
109. Lamb alley
110. Hatton Court
111. Blue Court
112. Woods alley
113. George alley
114. Titus Court

*References to the New Buildings*

1 Southampton Court
2 Little Ormond Street
3 St Georges Chappel
4 Powis Houſe
5 Lambs Conduit Stable Yd
6 Lambs Conduit
7 Great Ormond Meuſe
8 Little Ormond Meuſe
9 The Cock Pitt
10 Rich Bell Court
11 Green Street
12 Crown Yard
13 Bedford Court
14 Theobalds Court
15 Cuttings Yard
16 Black Horſe Inn
17 Devonſhire Street
18 Gt Goucester Street

Vol 2 B6 P 85


A Mapp of
S^T. ANDREWS HOLBORN
Pariſh
As well within the Liberty as without
taken from the laſt Survey, with
Corrections and Enlargments
The
Towne
ditch
Windmill hill
Street
HATTON STREET
Hatton Wall
Cross Street
Kirby Street
Charles Street
Grevill Street
Brook Street
Graies Inn Garden
Grais Inn
Grais Inn Walks
Ely Garden
Ely House
Furnivalls Inn
HOLBORN HILL
Bartletts buildings
Barnards Inn
St. Andrews
Church yard
Shoe Lane
Fetter Lane
Fleet Ditch
The Canall
Lincolns Inn
Middle Row

In the Churchyard. *George Horſenel*, Chirurgeon, 1697. *Edmund Horſenel*, of *Trinity College, Cambridge*. And *John Horſenel*, 1670.

*Ruth*, the Wife of *Walter Retorick*, 1630. And *Katharine* his laſt Wife, 1663. And *John* his Son, 1665. And *Walter* himſelf, 1667. Aged 85.

*Jane Wood*, the beloved Wife of *Laurence Wood*, with ſeveral of their Children.

*Mary Corney*, Widow of *Tho. Corney*, Gent. and Daughter of Sir *John Scudamore*, 169¾.

*Jonathan Shaw*, of *Halbroom*, in the Pariſh of *Bradfield*, in *Torkſhire*, 1683.

*Will. Walker*, Eſq; third Son of Sir *Will. Walker*, of *Doctors Commons*, Kt. 1679.

In the South Churchyard. In a Vault lieth *Tho. Coleman*, Eſq; 168⅘.

*Roger Caril*, 1665. and *Roger* his Son, 1661.

*Richard Wiſe*, 1703. and *Richard* his Son, 1688.

## *CHARITIES.*

Charities.

And now as to the Charitable Gifts and Bequeſts, the Churchwardens of this Pariſh of St. *Andrews Holbourn* brought into the laſt Parochial Viſitation this Account thereof.

That they had a Table and Regiſter of all the Gifts to the Poor, and a yearly Account of the Church Rents. And that

*Anno* 1348. *Thomas Thavie*, Eſq; by Will, gave to the Fabrick of St. *Andrews Holbourn*, *London*, a Tenement and three Shops, with a Parcel of Ground belonging to the ſame; which had been ſince built into ſeveral Tenements. Parcel of which Tenements were leaſed out towards the Charge of Rebuilding and Repairing the ſaid Church. And the remaining Part kept and applied to the yearly Repairs thereof.

*An.* 1609. *Rich. Barton*, of *Staple Inn*, Gent. gave to the Rector of St. *Andrews*, to preach a Sermon the 2d *Sunday* in *Eaſter* Term, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

*An.* 1651. *Alexander Stafford*, Eſq; by Will, gave to the Miniſter, for two Sermons, one to be preached in *Eaſter*, the other in *Michaelmas* Term, 2 *l.*

All three are preached, and paid for accordingly.

Parſonage.

There is a good Parſonage Houſe in the Churchyard.

School.

There is alſo a Free-School kept by one of the Curates.]

From this Church of St. *Andrew*, up *Oldbourn Hill*, be divers fair builded Houſes; amongſt the which, on the Left Hand, there ſtand three Inns of *Chancery*; whereof the firſt, adjoining unto *Crookeborne Alley*, is called *Thavies Inn*, and ſtandeth oppoſite to, or over againſt *Ely Houſe*.

*Crookhorn Alley.*
*Thavies Inn.*

*Fewter lane.*

Then is *Fewter lane*, which ſtretcheth South into *Fleetſtreet*, by the Eaſt end of St. *Dunſtan's* Church, and is ſo called of *Fewterers* (or idle People) lying there, as in a Way leading to Gardens. But the ſame is now, of later Years, on both ſides builded through with many fair Houſes.

*Barnards Inn.*
* *Motworth.* Firſt Edit.
*Pat. Hen.* 3. 32.

Beyond this *Fewters lane*, is *Barnard's Inn*, alias *Mackworth's* Inn*, which is the ſecond Inn of *Chancery*; belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, as ſaith the Record of *Hen.* VI. the 32d of his Reign. And was founded by Inquiſition in the *Guild Hall* of *London*, before *J. Norman*, Maior, the King's Excheater. The Jury ſaid, that it was not hurtful for the King to licence *Thomas Atkins*, Citizen of *London*, and one of the Executors of *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, to give one Meſſuage in *Oldbourn*, in *London*, with the Appurtenances, called *Mackworth's Inn*, (but now commonly known by the Name of *Barnard's Inn*) to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, to find one ſufficient Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Service in the Chappel of St. *George*, in the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, where the Body of the ſaid *John* is buried; to have and to hold the ſaid Meſſuage to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and to their Succeſſors for ever, in part of Satisfaction of twenty Pound Lands and Rents, which *Edward* III. licenſed the ſaid Dean and Chapter to purchaſe to their own Uſe; either of their own Fee or Tenure, or of any other, ſo the Lands were not holden of the King *in Capite*.

*Staple Inn.*

Then is *Staple Inn*, the third Inn of *Chancery*; but whereof ſo named, I am ignorant. The ſame of late is (for a great part thereof) fair builded, and not a little augmented. And then at the Bar, endeth this Ward without *Newgate*.

## *The Pariſh of St.* ANDREWS Holborn.

The preſent State and Contents of St. *Andrews* Pariſh.
*R. B.*

This Pariſh of St. *Andrews* is of a very large extent; good part of which lieth within the Freedom of *London*, and in the Ward of *Faringdon without*. To lay down the Bounds thereof, together with the Names of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Courts.

Its Bounds.

As to the Bounds of this Pariſh, I ſhall begin at *Holbourn Bridge*, which Southwards runs down by the *Ditch ſide*, a little beyond *Eagle and Child Alley*; where it croſſeth the Houſes into *Shoe lane*. And from thence, betwixt *Robin Hood Court* and *New ſtreet*, into *Fetter lane*, by the South ſide of *Dean ſtreet*, where it croſſeth into *Churchyard Alley*. Thence by the South ſide of *Curſitors Alley*, and ſo into *Chancery lane*. Which it alſo croſſeth, and runs by the back Side of *Lincolns Inn*, by the St. *John's Head* Tavern, into the new Court lately built by Sir *Thomas Cook*, Kt. Alderman, and others; and made a part of the ſaid Inn. Where, by the Pump ſet up by the Palliſado Pails, which ſevereth the Court from the Garden, it runs Northward croſs the Gardens, and ſo into *Holbourn*, by *Gridiron Alley*, which is a little Eaſtward of great *Turnſtile Alley*; and there it croſſeth the Street, and runneth Weſtward, taking all the North ſide of *High Holborn*, as far as the Houſe where the Stone Mark is ſet at the Door, which is about ſix Houſes ſhort of *Kings Gate*. And at this Houſe, it croſſeth the Buildings into *Eagle ſtreet*; and turning to the Corner of the ſaid Street, runneth along *Kings Gate ſtreet*, and ſo on the back Side of the Gardens of *King ſtreet*, into the Fields, taking in all the South ſide of the ſaid Street. And ſo runs Eaſtward, by the North ſide of *Lamb's* Conduit; and from thence to the *Hamſtead* Road; and leading from *Gray's Inn lane*, to that and other Towns. And croſſing the ſaid Road, runs to the Brook or Ditch, which after a turning paſſage by *Hockney the hole*, runneth down the Eaſt ſide of *Saffron hill*, and *Field lane*; and thence under *Holbourn Bridge*, falleth into the new Canal; and this Brook is the Eaſtern Bounds of this Pariſh, from that of *Clerkenwel*. Which ſaid Bounds of the Pariſh doth appear by the prick'd Line incompaſſing the Map; and the Part within the City Liberty, is ſevered from the reſt by a Chain Line.

**Streets and Places.**

As to the Deſcription of the Streets and Places of Name in the Pariſh, I ſhall begin with the Names of ſuch Places as are within the Freedom: And then with thoſe Places in *Holbourn* which are out of the Freedom, as *Ely Houſe*, *Furnivals Inn*, *Brook Street* and *Market*, and *Staples Inn*. Then on to *High Holbourn*, and the Alleys, Courts, and Places of Name on both Side; as *Southampton Buildings*, and *Chancery lane*: Next, to *Red Lion Fields*, as the Square and Street, which it receiveth; *Red Lion ſtreet*, *Bedford Row*, with the Courts and Places therein. Then to *Gray's Inn lane*, and the ſeveral Courts; *Baldwin's Gardens*, *Perpole lane*, *Liquorpond ſtreet*, and the adjacent Places. Next, to *Leather lane*, *Hatton Wall*, *Vine ſtreet*, *Hockney hole*, and the ſeveral adjacent Places. Then to *Hatton Garden*, with the Streets and Places therein; and ſo conclude with *Saffron hill* and *Field lane*, taking in all the Courts and Alleys on both ſides; and of theſe in Order.

**Parts in the Freedom of *London*.**

The Part within the Freedom of the City, is *Holbourn hill*, which beginneth at *Holbourn Bridge*, and runneth Weſtward unto the *Bars*: except *Staple Inn*. And taketh in on the South ſide, all *Caſtle Yard*, with the Eaſt end of *Curſitors Alley*. Likewiſe the North end of *Fetter lane*, a little Southward of *Dean ſtreet*, and ſo into *Holbourn*. Likewiſe the North Part of *Shoe lane*, almoſt from *New ſtreet* unto *Holbourn*, by St. *Andrews* Church. And on the North ſide of *Holbourn*, almoſt all *Field lane*, with the Courts, *&c.* up to the *Bars*; except *Ely Houſe*, *Hatton Garden*, *Leather lane*, *Furnivals Inn*, *Brook Street* and *Market*; which ſaid Places are in the County, as appears by the prick'd Lines in the Map. And as for the Courts, *&c.* within the Freedom, I ſhall only name them, referring the Reader to *Faringdon Ward without*, where they are treated of.

I ſhall begin at *Holbourn Bridge*, and ſo run Weſtward to the Bars. And then the firſt is *Horn*, or *Horners Alley*, the *Bull head Tavern*, *Plumtree Court*, St. *Andrew*'s Church, St. *Andrew's Court*, *Thavies Inn*, *Bartlets Court* and *Buildings*, *Kings head Court*, *Bernards Inn*, *Caſtle Yard*, and *White's Alley*. Then on the North ſide, beginning at the *Bars*, are theſe Places. *Warton's Court*, *Ely Court*, *Scroop's Court*, *Sutton Court*, *Plough Yard*, and *Cock Yard*, near the Bridge. The Courts and Allies in that part of *Shoe lane* which are in this Pariſh, are *Well Alley*, *Plumbtree Court*, *Molin's Rents*, *Spectacle Rents*, *Cockpit Court*, *Eagle and Child Alley*, *Brewers Yard*, and *Robin Hood Court*. In the part of *Fetter lane*, which is in this Pariſh, are *Dean ſtreet*, *Churchyard Alley*, *Plough Yard*, *Horſeſhoe Alley*, *Blewit's Court*, *Magpie Yard* and *Inn*, *Bernard's Inn*, the Paſſage into *Bartlet's Buildings*, and *Kings head Court*. Then *Caſtle Yard*, with part of *Curſitor's Alley*, and *Duck's Court*.

That which remaineth to be treated of in *Holbourn*, as being in the County, are *Ely Houſe*, *Furnival's Inn*, *Brook Street* and *Market*, with *Staple Inn*. But firſt of the Street it ſelf.

***Holborn hill.***

*Holbourn*, or *Holbourn hill*, ſo called from its aſcent from *Holbourn Bridge*; a very ſpatious Street, well built and inhabited by Tradeſmen; as being a Place of ſo great a Reſort for Stage Coaches and Wagons; as alſo by Gentry, and others, that come to Town, induced thereunto, from the Accommodation of the ſeveral Inns, not only in this Part, but likewiſe in *High Holbourn*; beſides the ſeveral Inns of *Chancery* here ſeated, are no ſmall Advantage to the Place.

***Ely Houſe.***

*Ely Houſe*, formerly called *Ely's Inn*. This Houſe is, at preſent, a very old Building, and ſtands upon a large piece of Ground; having a ſpacious Hall, a good Chappel, and ſeveral large Rooms; but an old Faſhion Building, with a ſpacious Yard or Court before it, and a large Ground for Gardening, behind it; which, for want of a Gardiner's keeping, lay in a rude Condition. And were this Ground improved by Building, it would bring in a great Revenue to the Epiſcopal See; beſides a good Houſe for his City abode. The preſent Poſſeſſor thereof, is the very Learned and Right Reverend Dr. *William Fleetwood*, now Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.

***Furnival's Inn.***

*Furnival's Inn*, ſeated betwixt *Brook ſtreet* and *Leather lane*, one of the Inns of *Chancery*; at preſent a very handſome Building. It hath a large Court before it, and a handſome Garden behind.

***Staple Inn.***

*Staple Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*, ſeated on the South ſide, adjoining to *Holbourn Bars* within, but yet it is out of the Freedom, as aforeſaid. This is a very large and handſome Inn, with a large Court Yard, ſurrounded with Buildings, and a handſome Garden behind it; which lying open, admits of a good Air.

***Brook Buildings.***

*Brook Buildings*, raiſed out of a large Houſe and Garden belonging to the Lord *Brooks*, and built into Streets: *Viz. Brook ſtreet*, *Grevile ſtreet*, *Beauchamp ſtreet*, and *Doddington ſtreet*.

***Brook Street.***

*Brook ſtreet* is the beſt, being a good handſome long Street, with new built Houſes, well inhabited. It comes out of *Holbourn*, and runs Northwards into *Doddington ſtreet*. Betwixt which, and *Beauchamp ſtreet*, is *Brook Market*, a good large and convenient Place, with Shambles, a Market Houſe, and Stalls, *&c.* for that Uſe; but is of ſmall Reſort, as to the Market, but the Shambles is pretty well ſerved with Meat.

***Brook Market.***

On the Weſt ſide of this Street, is a paſſage into *Gray's Inn lane*, through *Fox Court*; as alſo through *Bell Court*.

***Grevile ſtreet. Beauchamp ſtreet. Doddington ſtreet.***

*Grevile ſtreet* comes out of *Brook ſtreet*, and falls into *Leather lane*; the like doth *Beauchamp ſtreet*, and *Doddington ſtreet*. All which ſaid Streets, are graced with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited.

***High Holbourn.***

*High Holbourn*, a very ſpacious Street, repleniſhed with good Buildings, and well inhabited, chiefly by Tradeſmen. This part of *Holbourn* begins at the *Bars*, and runs Weſtwards into St. *Giles's*; but not all in this Pariſh, as before noted.

***Middle Row.***

For the Deſcription of the Places in this Street, I ſhall begin on the South ſide, next the *Bars*, and ſo run Weſtward; and then proceed to thoſe on the North ſide. And according to this Method, the firſt Place to be taken Notice of, is *Middle Row*; ſo called, as being a parcel of Buildings raiſed up in the middle of the Street, next the *Bars*, and reacheth to the *Kings head* Tavern; but more to the Southward of the Street, making but a narrow paſſage betwixt the Houſes on the South ſide, and this *Middle Row*: Which ſaid Paſſage hath a Freeſtone Pavement, and is a Place of a very good Trade for Retailers, as Comb Makers, Cutlers, Brokers, *&c.* And the Houſes, ſince the Rebuilding, are good. But this Row of Buildings takes off much of the proſpect of this Street into *Holbourn hill*. On the South ſide of this Row, is *Tennis Court Alley*, very ordinary; and ſo called from the *Tennis Court* adjoining. A little more Weſtward, is the *Kings head* Tavern, which gives a paſſage into *Northumberland Court*.

***Tennis Court Alley.***

*Southampton*

*Old Southampton Buildings.*
*Southampton Court.*
*Northumberland Court.*

*Southampton Buildings*, or *Old Southampton Buildings*, to diſtinguiſh it from *New Southampton Buildings* in St. *Giles's* Pariſh; a good large Place, compoſed of two Streets, the one having a paſſage out of *Chancery lane*, and runneth Eaſtward to the dead Wall of *Staple Inn* Garden; and about the middle of this Street the other begins, and falls into *Holbourn*, againſt *Gray's Inn:* And both are handſome Streets, with good Houſes, well inhabited. In the Street next to *Holbourn*, is *Southampton Court*, with a Freeſtone Pavement; and hath a narrow dark paſſage, down Steps, into *Chancery lane*. *Northumberland Court*, having an open entrance into it, for Coach or Cart. The Houſes are indifferent good, anſwerable to the Inhabitants. Out of this Court is a paſſage into *Holbourn*, through the *Kings head* Tavern. In the place of theſe Buildings, antiently ſtood the Houſe of the *Templars*. It came at length to the Earls of *Southampton*; and in the end converted into Buildings, as now it is.

*Chancery lane.*
*New Court.*
*Quality Court.*

*Chancery lane*, is a Street of a great Reſort and Trade, eſpecially the Part next *Fleetſtreet*; but that which is in this Pariſh, begins on the South ſide of *Curſitors Alley*, and ſo runs into *Holbourn*. And this Part hath the beſt Buildings, and beſt inhabited; being taken up by Gentry, eſpecially that Part on the Eaſt ſide, that hath the proſpect of *Lincoln's Inn* Gardens. Betwixt *Curſitor's Alley* and *Southampton Buildings*, is a very handſome, large, and airy Court, lately built, with very handſome Brick Houſes, called *New Court:* And for the goodneſs of the Houſes, and the Inhabitants, is by ſome called *Quality Court*. It hath a very good Freeſtone Pavement, neatly kept. The Houſes that are on the South ſide, have a proſpect into Serjeant *Rawlinſon*'s Garden.

*Lincolns Inn.*

As to the Deſcription of *Lincoln's Inn*, it is treated of in the Liberty of the Rolls, to which I will refer the Reader. But that Part in this Pariſh, is all the old Buildings, except thoſe lately built, with the greateſt part of the Garden fronting the Buildings towards *Holbourn*. And this Inn, taken in the whole, is a curious Pile of Buildings, not inferiour to any of the four Inns of Court.

*Curſitors Alley.*

*Curſitors Alley* comes out of *Caſtle ſtreet*, and falls into *Chancery lane*; at the entrance into which it is but narrow, the reſt broad and handſome, with good Buildings.

*Curſitors Office.*

This Alley takes its Name from the *Curſitors Office*, ſeated on the North ſide, and next to *Chancery lane*; where the *Curſitors Office* is at preſent kept, above Stairs, and is a good large Building.

*Bakers Alley.*
*George Yard.*

On the North ſide of *High Holbourn*, are theſe Places of Name, beginning next to the Bars. The firſt is *Bakers Alley*, ſeated betwixt the *Bars* and *Gray's Inn lane*; a narrow, long, and ordinary Place, with ſeveral turning paſſages; which at the upper end falls into a ſmall ſquare Court, ſomething better built. *George Yard*, pretty large, containing two Courts, the one within the other, and both hath old Timber Houſes; which if new built, with good Houſes, would turn to an Improvement by good Tenements, as being ſo well ſeated near unto *Gray's Inn*, and ſome others of the Inns of *Court* and *Chancery*.

*Grays Inn.*
The Courts.
The Hall.
The Chappel.

*Gray's Inn*, ſo called, as belonging formerly to the Family of the Lord *Gray*; which having its chief entrance out of this Street, ſhall be here taken notice of, although ſeated much backward; and likewiſe taking up almoſt all the Weſt ſide of *Gray's Inn lane*, into which it hath a paſſage. This is another of the four Inns of Courts, and is very ſpacious; containing ſeveral Courts, ſurrounded with good Buildings, taken up by Barreſters and Students of the Law. The chief Courts are *Holbourn Court*, *Chappel Court*, and *Cony Court*. But ſince the taking down the middle Row of old Chambers, which ſevered *Cony Court* from *Chappel Court*, both are laid open together; only a ſeparation of a Paliſado Pail running croſs, to keep the Coachmen from driving their Horſes into *Cony Court*; which ſince the levelling and gravelling, is kept very handſome. And this Court being the beſt ſituate, as to an open Air, eſpecially the Weſt and North Sides, which looks into the Garden and adjacent Fields, is of moſt Eſteem, and hath the beſt Buildings. The Hall where the Gentlemen of the Society Dine and Sup, is large and good; but the Chappel adjoining is too ſmall; and I could wiſh that the Society would new build it, and to raiſe it on arched Pillars, as *Lincoln's Inn* Chappel, and then there would be a good dry Walk underneath, in rainy Weather. Beſides theſe Courts, there is another more Weſtward, having the Garden-Wall on the North ſide, and Buildings on the Weſt, with ſome part of the South. Out of this Court there is a paſſage, down Steps, into *Holbourn Court*, another paſſage into *Chappel Court*, another into *Fulwood's Rents*, and another into the Fields.

The Garden.

The chief Ornament belonging to this Inn, is its ſpacious Garden, with curious Walks, as well thoſe that are ſhady by the lofty Trees, as thoſe that are raiſed higher, and lie open to the Air, and the enjoyment of a delightful proſpect of the Fields. And this Garden hath been, for many Years, much reſorted unto, by the Gentry of both Sexes.

*Fulwoods Rents.*

*Fulwood's Rents*, oppoſite to *Chancery lane*, runneth up to *Gray's Inn*, into which it hath an entrance, through the Gate; a Place of a good Reſort, and taken up by Coffee Houſes, Ale Houſes, and Houſes of Entertainment, by reaſon of its vicinity to *Gray's Inn*. On the Eaſt ſide is an handſome open Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and better built and inhabited by private Houſekeepers. At the upper end of this Court, is a paſſage into the *Caſtle* Tavern, a Houſe of a conſiderable Trade. As is the *Golden Griffin* Tavern, on the Weſt ſide, which alſo hath a paſſage into *Fulwood's Rents*.

*Warwick Court.*

*Warwick Court*, newly built out of *Warwick Houſe* and *Garden*; being a very handſome and ſpacious Place, with a broad Freeſtone Pavement; and garniſhed on both ſides by large and well built Brick Houſes, fit only for Perſons of Repute. The North end lieth open into the paſſage belonging to *Gray's Inn*, which leadeth into *Red Lion Fields*, and thoſe Parts.

*Brownlow ſtreet.*

*Brownlow ſtreet* alſo cometh out of *Holbourn*, and runneth up into the Fields; from which it is ſevered by a pair of handſome Gates, ſhut up a Nights, for the Security of the Inhabitants, and built at their Charge. The Street is indifferent broad, and hath good Brick Buildings, well inhabited.

*Hand Alley.*
*Leaden Porch Court.*
*Three Cups Inn.*

*Hand Alley*, ſeated almoſt againſt *Great Turnſtile Alley*, not long built; the Houſes are good, and well inhabited; hath a Freeſtone Pavement, and a paſſage into the Fields, over againſt *Bedford Row* of Buildings. *Leaden Porch Court*, pretty large, but ill built, with old Timber Houſes, and not over well inhabited; but might be much improved by new Building. *Three Cups Inn*, large, and of a conſiderable Reſort for Perſons that come to Town; having great Conveniencies of Coach Houſes and Stables.

*Dean ſtreet.* *Blue Boar Inn.* *Roſe Alley.* *Heart Alley.*

*Dean ſtreet*, but ordinary, falls into *Eagle ſtreet*, over againſt *Lee ſtreet*, which leadeth into *Red Lion Square*. In this Street, on the Eaſt ſide, is a ſmall Court without a Name, where is a Coffee Houſe: The Weſt ſide is a Garden Wall belonging to a Houſe in *Holbourn*. *Blue Boar Inn*, alſo conſiderable as the *Three Cups Inn*, both which Inns have a back Gate into *Eagle ſtreet*. *Roſe Alley*, narrow and ordinary, with a paſſage alſo into *Eagle ſtreet*. *Heart Alley*, but ſmall and mean, ſeated not far from *Kings Gate ſtreet*.

*Kings Gate ſtreet.*

*Kings Gate Street*, or *Kings Gate Road*, as being formerly only the Road Way to the upper end of *Gray's Inn lane*, with Gates at each end, and the King's Locks thereon. This Street, after a good paſſage Northwards, turneth Eaſtwards into *Thumbal's Row*, and thence into *Gray's Inn lane*. Here are but few Houſes in it; the Weſt ſide being taken up by the Gardens belonging to the Houſes on the Eaſt ſide of *King ſtreet:* And the North ſide, by the Stables and Coach Houſes belonging to the Houſes in *Red Lion Square*.

*Eagle ſtreet.* *Fiſhers Court.* *Bidles Court.* *Red Lion Inn.*

*Eagle ſtreet*, ſeated on the back ſide of *Holbourn*; a Street of a good length, the Weſt end falling into *Kings Gate ſtreet*, and the Eaſt end into *Bedford Row*. The Street is pretty broad, and better built than inhabited. On the South ſide is *Fiſhers Court*, a pretty handſome open Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement. Alſo *Bidles Court*, indifferent good, with a Freeſtone Pavement. Betwixt theſe two Courts is *Roſe Alley*. On the North ſide of this Street, is *Red Lion Inn*, a Place chiefly for Stables and Coaches. And on this ſide of the Street are two other Yards, imployed for the ſaid Uſe.

*Red Lion Square.*

*Red Lion Square*, a large Place, and much longer than broad. It hath graceful Buildings on all ſides, which are inhabited by Gentry, and Perſons of Repute; the Houſes having Paliſado Pails, and a Freeſtone Pavement before them. The middle of the Square is incloſed from the Streets, or paſſage to the Houſes, by a handſome high Paliſado Pail; with Rows of Trees, Gravel Walks, and Graſs Plats within; all neatly kept, for the Inhabitants to walk in. Out of this Square are ſeveral Streets which lead to other Places: *Viz. Lee ſtreet*, *Fiſher's ſtreet*, *Orange ſtreet*, *Drake ſtreet*, *North ſtreet*, *Lamb's Conduit paſſage*, *Princes ſtreet*, and *Gray's Inn paſſage*.

*Lee ſtreet.* *Fiſhers ſtreet.* *Orange ſtreet.* *Drake ſtreet, North ſtreet* *Lambs Conduit paſſage.* *Princes ſtreet* *Gray's Inn paſſage.*

*Lee ſtreet*, a good handſome broad Street, well built, falls into *Eagle ſtreet*, and thence into *Dean ſtreet*, and ſo into *Holbourn*. *Fiſher's ſtreet*, better built than inhabited, falls into *Kings Gate ſtreet*. *Orange ſtreet*, a good broad Street, well built and inhabited; alſo falls into *Kings Gate ſtreet*. *Drake ſtreet*, and *North ſtreet*, both being broad, well built and inhabited, and have a paſſage into *Thumbal's Row*. *Lamb's Conduit paſſage*, but narrow, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and good Houſes; falleth into *Red Lion Fields* at the upper end. *Princes ſtreet*, large and open, with very good Buildings, taken up by Gentry: It croſſeth *Red Lion ſtreet*, and falls into *Bedford Row*. *Gray's Inn paſſage*, but narrow, with a Freeſtone Pavement; and is a Place of ſome Trade, as being a Thorowfair to *Gray's Inn*.

*Bedford Row.*

*Bedford Row*, very pleaſantly ſeated, as having a proſpect into *Lincoln's Inn* Garden and the Fields; with a handſome Cloſe before the Row of Buildings, incloſed in with Paliſado Pails, and a Row of Trees; with a broad Coach-way to the Houſes, which are large and good; with Freeſtone Pavements, and Paliſado Pails before the Houſes, incloſing in little Garden Plots, adorned with handſome Flower Pots, and Flowers therein.

*Thumbals Row.* *Devonſhire ſtreet.*

*Thumbal's Row* falls into *Kings Gate ſtreet*, a Place of no Account, and but meanly inhabited. Out of this *Row*, is *Devonſhire ſtreet*, which runneth Northwards into the Fields, near unto the *Devil's Conduit*. And at the upper end of the ſaid Street, is a deſigned Square, having the Foundation of ſome Houſes laid. One of which is large, and deſigned for one of the Sons of the Duke of *Devonſhire*, and therefore ſo called. The Weſt ſide of this Street is built with good Houſes, but the Eaſt ſide lieth yet open.

*Bedford Court.*

More Eaſtward is *Bedford Court*, but indifferent, both as to Houſes and Inhabitants. Near unto this Court, is a Row of good new built Houſes, which runs up to *Lamb's Conduit*; the Eaſt ſide being not yet begun to be built, but the Street laid out. And at the upper end of this Row is another deſigned Street, to fall into *Devonſhire ſtreet*. But this is like the Ruins of *Troy*; ſome of the Houſes carried up to the Covering, others about a Story, and others only the Foundations laid; and thus they have been for ſome Years, and no likelihood of finiſhing.

*Gray's Inn lane.* *Biſhops head Court.* *Fox Court.* *Feathers Court, or Alley.* *Bell Court.* *Plough Yard.* *Spread Eagle Court.*

*Gray's Inn lane*, very long, comes out of *Holbourn* a little without the *Bars*, and runs Northwards into *Hamſtead* Road. The Weſt ſide, except a few Houſes next to *Holbourn*, is taken up by *Grays Inn* Houſe and Garden. And the Eaſt ſide is a Row of old built Houſes, for the moſt part Timber, and for the generality inhabited by Inholders, Cooks, Chandlers, ſuch as let Lodgings; and is a Place of ſome Trade and Reſort; being ſeated ſo near unto *Gray's Inn*. In this Lane are a great many Courts and Allies: *Viz. Biſhops head Court*, pretty large, and indifferent well built and inhabited; but hath a narrow entrance. *Fox Court*, large and open, with very good Brick Buildings, well inhabited, and hath a paſſage into *Brook ſtreet*. This Court, ſince the building, was made wider, by the pulling down of *Angel Alley*, and laid unto it. This Court hath a paſſage into *Feathers Court* or *Alley*, which is long, and but indifferent. *Bell Court*, made out of *Bell Inn*, a very handſome large Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement; hath good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited. At the upper end is a turning paſſage which leads into *White Hart Yard*, a Place for Stablings, and ſo into *Brook Market*. *Plough Yard*, long and narrow, with a Row of Brick Houſes on the North ſide. *Spread Eagle Court*, large and open, with pretty good Buildings on both ſides, which are well inhabited.

*Baldwin's Gardens.* *Huns Alley.* *Cradle Alley.* *Baldwin's Court.*

*Baldwin's Gardens*, a large Place, containing ſeveral Allies and Places of Name. The Entrance into it out of *Gray's Inn lane*, is but narrow and ordinary, and with a Freeſtone Pavement, the reſt being of a good breadth, well built and inhabited, eſpecially ſince the new Buildings raiſed in the Place of the old ones, on the North ſide; where there is a handſome open Square, but not yet finiſhed. It hath a paſſage into *Leather lane*, large enough for Coach or Cart, with a pair of Gates. In this Place are theſe Courts and Allies: *Huns Alley*, on the South ſide, ſmall and ordinary. Then on the North ſide, *Cradle Alley*, alſo ordinary; which hath a paſſage by the Square, and ſo falls into *Roſe and Crown Court* in *Gray's Inn lane*. The *Boarded Alley*, but indifferent; the upper end openeth into the new deſigned Square. *Baldwin's Court*, a pretty open Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement. The Houſes on the

*Leopard Alley.*

the Weſt ſide have Pails and Trees before them, very handſome and graceful. *Leopard Alley*, hath a Freeſtone Pavement in the middle Part, which is but ordinary built; but the upper end is better, with Gardens to the Houſes.

*Pinder Alley.* *Maiden head Alley.* *Kings head Inn.* *Roſe and Crown Court.* *Nags head Court.* *Barry's Yard.* *Cock and Dolphin, Red Lion, and Black Bull Inn.*

Then in *Gray's Inn lane*, beyond *Baldwin's Gardens*, are theſe Places. *Pinder Alley*, very ordinary, both as to Houſes and Inhabitants, which are only on the South ſide. This Alley hath a narrow dark Entrance to it, down Steps. *Maidenhead Alley*, hath a Freeſtone Pavement, with indifferent Brick Houſes, only on the South ſide; which hath proſpect into *Kings head Inn*, of chief Account for Livery Stables. *Roſe and Crown Court*, pretty large, but very ordinary; the upper end hath a paſſage into *Cradle Alley*, which leads into *Baldwin's Garden*. *Nags head Court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Barry's Yard*, hath ſmall Houſes, and but ordinary. *Cock and Dolphin Inn*, *Red Lion Inn*, and *Black Bull Inn*, all three pretty good Inns, and well accuſtomed. *Hamſted Coach Yard*, chiefly for Stablings and Coach Houſes.

*Little Gray's Inn lane.* *Tattle ſtreet.* *Middle Row.* *Boxford's Yard.*

*Little Grays Inn lane* leads into *Tattle ſtreet*, and ſo into *Leiceſter ſtreet*; alſo into *Middle Row*, and thence down to the Bridge, over the *Town Ditch*, and ſo over into the Fields. In *Little Grays Inn lane* is *Boxford's Yard*, pretty large, and only for Stablings. All theſe Places are ſmall Brick Houſes, and chiefly inhabited by labouring People, or the like.

*Stafford's Alms houſes.* *Flower de lis Yard.*

Something Northward from *Little Grays Inn lane*, are *Stafford*'s Alms Houſes, for ſix Men and four Women, each having the Allowance of 10 *s.* a Quarter. *Flower de lis Yard*, pretty large, but ordinary; with a paſſage into *Middle Row*.

*Rope lane.*

*Rope lane*, broad and dirty, as not paved; with poor Houſes on the North ſide, and leads into the Fields.

At the upper end of *Gray's Inn lane*, on the Weſt ſide, is *Kings Gate Road*, which leadeth by *Red Lion Fields*, and goeth into *High Holbourn*. Something North of this Gate, is a very handſome and genteel Row of Buildings, with a Freeſtone Walk before them, and Gardens behind; their Weſt Lights having the proſpect of *Gray's Inn* Fields and Walks.

*Liquor pond ſtreet.* *Berry Court.* *Cow Yard.* *Dering's Rents.*

*Liquor pond ſtreet* comes out of the end of *Gray's Inn lane*, over againſt *Kings Gate*, and falleth into *Leather lane*, againſt *Bedford ſtreet*. The Street is handſome and large, with pretty good Buildings, indifferently inhabited. On the South ſide is *Berry Court*, a pretty open Place, with ſome good Houſes; and hath a paſſage into *Cox's Alley*, on the back ſide of this Street, and fall into *Leather lane*. *Cow Yard*, long and ordinary. On the North ſide is *Dering's Rents*, which hath a paſſage into *Tattle ſtreet*; chiefly inhabited by labouring Men, and ſuch like.

*eiceſter reet.* *ine ſtreet.* *edford ſtreet*

*Leiceſter ſtreet*, falls into the Fields, againſt *Middle Row*; alſo hath ſmall Brick Houſes, which are but indifferently inhabited. On the Eaſt ſide is *Wine ſtreet*, which, with a turning paſſage by the Ditch ſide, falls into *Bedford ſtreet*; both Brick Buildings, and the Inhabitants much like thoſe aforeſaid.

*yre ſtreet.* *mmers eet.*

*Ayre ſtreet*, comes out of *Leather lane*, and runs Northwards to the Ditch. On the Eaſt ſide of this Street, is *Summers ſtreet*, which falleth with a deſcent into *Hockley hole*.

*ndmil eet.* *ckley hole.* *ewers Yard.* *orge Yard.* *yal Oak d.* *Barn Yard.*

*Windmill ſtreet* comes out of *Leather lane*, and falls into *Hockley hole*, a dirty Place, with ſome ill Buildings, and runneth down to the Ditch. In this part are theſe Places, *Brewers Yard*, *George Yard*, *Royal Oak Yard*, and *Barn Yard*; all very ordinary, both as to Houſes and Inhabitants.

*Perpole lane.* *White Horſe Inn.* *Blackborn Court.* *Hoop Alley.* *Banner's Rents.* *Falcon Inn.* *Three Tun Court.* *Par's Rents.* *Sugar loaf Court.* *Half Moon Court.* *Bradſhaw's Rents.* *Cock Alley.* *Roſe and Crown Court.* *Crown Court.* *Kings head Brewhouſe.* *Sneds Rents.* *Pump Court.* *Red Horſe Inn.*

*Perpole lane* comes out of *Gray's Inn lane*, and falls into *Leather lane*; a Street of no great Account, being old Buildings, and none of the beſt inhabited, nor much frequented. Here are theſe Places of Name: *White Horſe Inn*, but indifferent, and chiefly for Stablings. *Blackborn Court*, hath ſmall Brick Houſes. *Hoop Alley*, hath a pretty broad paſſage, with Brick Houſes on the Weſt ſide. *Banner's Rents*, an open Court, but ordinary. *Falcon Inn*, pretty large, and of a reaſonable Trade. *Three Tun Court*, but ordinary. *Par's Rents*, pretty large, containing two Courts one within another; the furthermoſt is large and open, with better Houſes. *Sugar loaf Court*, long and mean. *Half Moon Court*, hath Houſes only on the Eaſt ſide, the Weſt incloſed with Pails. *Bradſhaw's Rents*, a pretty handſome airy Court, with Brick Buildings; to ſome of which are Gardens and Trees. *Cock Alley*, hath a paſſage through an Entry, down Steps. The Houſes which are on the Eaſt ſide, are but mean; the Weſt ſide only incloſed by a Pail. *Roſe and Crown Court*, a pretty good Place, and indifferent well inhabited; the Houſe at the upper end being the beſt, and hath a good large Garden. *Crown Court*, but indifferent, with mean Timber Houſes. *Kings head Brewhouſe*, of a great Trade; and the Houſe is very large, and gracefully built of Brick. *Sned's Rents*, ſevered from *Pump Court* by a Pail, which is but ordinary. But *Sned's Rents* is better, and hath a Coopers Yard at the lower end. *Red Horſe Inn*, of no great Account; hath another Gate into *Leather lane*.

*Leather lane.* *White Hart Inn.* *Nags head Inn.* *Kings head Inn and Yard.* *Maiden head Court.*

*Leather lane*, of a great length, the South end coming out of *Holbourn*, and paſſing by *Grevil ſtreet*, *Beauchamp ſtreet*, *Doddington ſtreet*, *Baldwin's Gardens*, and *Perpole lane*, on the Weſt ſide; and *Charles ſtreet*, *Croſs ſtreet*, and *Hatton Wall*, on the Eaſt ſide; runs Northwards as far as *Liquor pond ſtreet*. The Eaſt ſide of this Lane is beſt built, having all Brick Houſes; and behind them ſeveral Yards for Stables and Coach Houſes, which belong to the Houſes in *Hatton ſtreet*. In this Lane is *White Hart Inn*, *Nags head Inn*, *Kings head Inn*, and *Kings head Yard*, all indifferent. Alſo the *George Brewhouſe*, and *Green's Brewhouſe*; both of a good Trade. And by the corner of *Windmill hill*, is *Maiden head Court*, which is but ordinary.

*Hatton Wall.* *Bull Inn.*

*Hatton Wall* fronts *Perpole lane*, and falls into *Vine ſtreet*, leaving *Hatton ſtreet* on the South ſide. This Street is indifferently built and inhabited. On the South ſide is *Bull Inn*, very old, and hath a paſſage into *Windmil hill*.

*Vine ſtreet.* *Vine Court.* *Anſlow ſtreet.* *Bull head Alley.* *Small Beer Alley.*

*Vine ſtreet*, runs down a ſteep Deſcent unto the Ditch, where there is a Bridge, that leadeth into *Clarkenwel Green*. On the North ſide is *Vine Court*, but ordinary. And on the South ſide is *Anſlow ſtreet*, but indifferently built and inhabited; hath a paſſage into *Bull head Alley*, a very mean Place, which leadeth into *Saffron Hill*. In this *Anſlow ſtreet* is *Small Beer Alley*, which is but mean.

*Hatton Garden.* *Hatton ſtreet.* *Charles ſtreet.* *Croſs ſtreet.* *Kirby ſtreet.*

*Hatton Garden*, is a very large Place now, containing ſeveral Streets: *Viz.* *Hatton ſtreet*, *Charles ſtreet*, *Croſs ſtreet*, and *Kirby ſtreet*; all which large Tract of Ground was a Garden, and belonged to *Hatton Houſe*; now pulled down, and built into Houſes. Which ſaid Streets are very gracefully built, and well inhabited by Gentry; eſpecially *Hatton ſtreet*, which is ſpacious, The Chappel.

*Hatton Yard.*

ſpacious, and in a ſtrait Line comes out of *Holbourn*, and runs Northwards to *Hatton Wall.* And at the corner of this Street and *Croſs ſtreet*, there is a handſome large Chappel, but not yet finiſhed. In *Croſs ſtreet*, over againſt *Kirby ſtreet*, is *Hatton Yard*; a very large Place, taken up with Stables and Coach Houſes; and hath a paſſage into *Vine ſtreet*.

*Saffron hill.*

*Caſtle Alley*
*Bell Alley.*
*Blue Ball Alley.*
*Bull head Alley.*
*Dobbins Alley.*
*Strangeways ſtreet.*
*Peter ſtreet.*
*Harp Alley.*
*Paved Alley.*
*Lamb Alley*
* *Hatton Court.*
*Blue Court.*
*Wood's Alley.*
*George Alley.*
*Blue Boar Court.*
*Titus Court.*

*Saffron hill* takes its beginning at *Field lane*, and runs Northwards to *Vine ſtreet*. It is a Place of ſmall Account, both to Buildings and Inhabitants; and peſtered with ſmall and ordinary Alleys and Courts, taken up by the meaner Sort of People; eſpecially the Eaſt ſide, unto the *Town Ditch*, which ſeparates this Pariſh from St. *James*'s *Clarkenwel*. And over this Ditch, moſt of the Allies have a ſmall boarded Bridge: As *Caſtle Alley*, *Bell Alley*, and *Blue Ball Alley.* Other Places on this Hill, are *Bull head Alley*, and *Dobbins Alley*, both very ſmall and ordinary. *Strangways ſtreet* hath ſmall Houſes, but ſomething better than the Allies; and hath a paſſage, by a Bridge, over the Ditch. *Lewis Yard*, pretty large and airy, with Gardens in the middle, and indifferent well inhabited; the Entrance to it down Steps. *Peter ſtreet*, hath pretty good new Brick Buildings, eſpecially the lower part by the Ditch. *Harp Alley*, naſty and inconſiderable. *Paved Alley*, but mean; hath a paſſage up Steps into *Hatton Garden*; and the Entrance into it is but ill, and by ſome called *Piſſing Alley*. *Lamb Alley*, narrow and ordinary, hath a paſſage into *Scroop s Court*: But this Part is not properly *Saffron hill*, but part of *Field lane*; which ſaid Lane is already ſpoken of. *Hatton Court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Blue Court*, goes as far as the Ditch. *Wood's Alley*, very ſmall and ordinary. *George Alley*, long and ordinary, hath a paſſage into *Scroop's Court*. *Blue Boar Court*, ſmall and indifferent, with a narrow aſcending Entrance. *Titus Court*, very mean. And thus to make an End of *Holbourn* Pariſh, and the Places Good and Bad contained in it.]

*Ludgate hill.*

But now without *Ludgate*, on the Right Hand or North Side, from the ſaid Gate, lieth the *Old Baily*, as I ſaid. Then the high Street, called *Ludgate hill*, down to *Fleet lane:* In which Lane ſtandeth the *Fleet*, a Priſon Houſe, ſo called of the Fleet or Water running by it, and ſometime flowing about it, but now Vaulted over.

The *Fleet*, or Gaol, in the Reign of *Richard* I.

I read, that *Richard* I. in the 1ſt Year of his Reign, confirmed to *Oſbert* (Brother to *William Longſhampe*, Chancellor of *England*, and Elect of *Ely*) and to his Heirs for ever, the Cuſtody of his Houſe or Palace at *Weſtminſter*, with the keeping of his Gaol of the *Fleet* at *London*. Alſo King *John*, by his Patent dated the 3d of his Reign, gave to *S.* Archdeacon of *Wells*, the Cuſtody of the ſaid King's Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, and his Gaol of the *Fleet*, together with the Wardſhip of the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Leveland*, *&c.*

Abuſes towards the Priſoners in the *Fleet*.
*J. S.*

About the Year 1586. the Priſoners of the *Fleet* petitioned the Lords of the Council. The Warden had let and ſet to Farm, the Victualling and Lodging of all the ſaid Houſe and Priſon, to one *John Harvey*; and the other Profits of the ſaid *Fleet*, he had let to one *Thomas Newport*, then Deputy there under the Warden: And theſe two being very poor Men, having neither Land nor any Trade to live by; nor any certain Wages of the ſaid Warden. So that theſe, being alſo greedy of Gain, lived by Bribing and Extortion. And they did moſt ſhamefully extort and exact from the Priſoners; and raiſed new Cuſtoms, Fines and Payments, for their own Advantage: And cruelly uſed them, ſhutting them up in cloſe Priſons, when they found Fault with their wicked Dealings; not ſuffering them to come and go within the ſaid Priſon, as they ought to do; nor permitting their Friends to come unto them, that ſhould travail in their Cauſes for their better Relief. Which, with other their abominable Miſdemeanours, without Reformation, might be the poor Priſoners utter Undoing.

A Book of Orders for this Priſon.

And for the doing theſe Wrongs with the greater Secrecy, they made away with a Book, that was always ready to be ſhewed, containing all Orders and Conſtitutions of the ſaid Houſe. That all Men committed, might ſee what they ought to have in the ſaid Priſon; and what every one ought to do, touching all manner of Duties, Rights, Conſtitutions and Ordinances, to be obſerved and kept in the *Fleet*. The Cuſtoms of which *Fleet* were, That every Priſoner ſhould have Meat, Drink, and other Neceſſaries and Commodities, and be well and decently uſed, as was meet for every Man's Degree.

All this the Priſoners ſet forth in their Petition. And therefore prayed their Lordſhips to appoint Commiſſioners to come to the *Fleet*, and examine *Newport* and *Harvey*. And to ſeparate the one from the other, that they might have no Conference together. And to be examined ſeverally, upon Interrogatories already prepared to be miniſtred to them. And that the Priſoners might be examined touching their Doings. And to take ſuch good Order for the Redreſs thereof, as to their Lordſhips ſhould ſeem convenient.

In the ſaid Year 1586. I find a Commiſſion granted forth for the Relief of the *Fleet*. And for more convenient Uſe, the Recorder *Fleetwood*, by Commandment of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, did abreviate and explain it.

The Priſoners preſent a Bill to the Parliament.

Further, in the Year 1593. the Priſoners of the *Fleet* preferred a Bill to the Parliament, touching the Orders and Reformation of the *Fleet*; which *Joachim Newton*, Deputy Warden, did all he could to hinder. They therefore petitioned the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* to forward it. And to ſhew what Reaſon they had to exhibit this Bill, they ſent a Paper of Articles, in number Twenty eight; of the Murders and other Miſdemeanors of the ſaid *Joachim*.]

Then is *Fleet Bridge*, pitched over the ſaid Water, whereof I have ſpoken in another Place.

Conduit in *Fleetſtreet.*

Then alſo, againſt the South end of *Shoe lane*, ſtandeth a fair Water Conduit; whereof *Will. Eaſtfield*, ſometime Maior, was Founder. For the Maior and Communalty of *London*, being poſſeſſed of a Conduit Head, with divers Springs of Water gathered thereinto, in the Pariſh of *Padington*, and the Water conveyed from thence, by Pipes of Lead, towards *London*, unto *Tyborn*; where it had lain for the ſpace of ſix Years, and more. The Executors of Sir *William Eaſtfield*, obtained Licence of the Maior and Communalty, for them, in the Year 1453. with the Goods of Sir *William*, to convey the ſaid Waters, firſt, in Pipes of Lead, into a Pipe begun to be laid beſides the great Conduit Head at *Maribone*; which ſtretcheth from thence unto a Separal, late before made againſt the Chappel of *Rounſeval*, by *Charing-Croſs*, and no further. And then from thence to convey the ſaid Water into the City, and there to make Receit or Receits for the ſame, unto the Common Weal of the Communalty; to wit, the Poor to drink, the Rich to dreſs their Meats. Which Water was by them thus brought into *Fleetſtreet*, to a Standard which they had made and finiſhed, 1471. near unto *Shoe lane*.

Conduit at *Fleet Bridge*.

The Inhabitants of *Fleetſtreet*, in the Year 1478. obtained Licence of the Maior, Aldermen, and Communalty, to make (at their own Charges) two Ceſterns, the one to be ſet at the ſaid Standard, the other at *Fleet Bridge*, for the receipt of the waſte Water. This Ceſtern at the Standard they builded, and on the ſame a fair Tower of Stone, garniſhed with Images of St. *Chriſtopher* on the top, and Angels round about lower down, with ſweet ſounding Bells before them; whereupon, by an Engine placed in the Tower, they, divers Hours of the Day and Night, with Hammers, chimed ſuch an Hymn as was appointed.

This Conduit or Standard, was again new builded, with a larger Ceſtern, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1582.

*J. S.*

[This Conduit in *Fleet ſtreet*, with ſome others built at the City's Charge, coſt 2000 *l.*]

*Rob. Cawode.* The *Key on the Hopp.* *E. Alex.*

*Will. Cawode*, by his Will, about 1416. gave his Tenement and Garden, called St. *Andrew's Croſs on the Hopp*, in *Fleetſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtans*, lying between the Tenement of the Prior and Convent of *Royſton*, called *The Key on the Hopp*, on the Eaſt, and the Tenement of the *Carmelites* on the Weſt, *&c.* to *Rob. Cawode* his Son.

St. *Andrew's Croſs on the Hoop*, in *Fleetſtreet*. *Lib. Brown.*

*Rob. Mauncel*, by his Will, 14 - - - gave his Tenement, called St. *Andrew's Croſs on the Hoop*, with a Garden, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtans* in *Fleetſtreet*, between the Tenement of the Prior and Convent of *Royſton*, called *The Key on the Hoop*, on the Eaſt, and the Tenement of the *Carmelite* Friers on the Weſt; extending it ſelf to the Church of the ſaid *Carmelite* Friers to the South.

Theſe Places are alſo named in the old Regiſter of Wills and Teſtaments.

*Regiſt. Lond.*

*Hoſpitium*, [an Inn] *vocat.* Popyngaye *in* Fleetſtreet, *ſpectan. ad Abb. & Convent. de* Circeſtree. Now called *Poppinger Alley*.

Abbot of *Vale Royal*'s Inn, *Ed. Alex.*

*Hoſpitium Abbatis de* Valle Reali *in* Fleetſtreet, Lond. *Anno* 1375.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* DUNSTANES in the Weſt.

St. *Dunſtans.*

From this Conduit, up to *Fewters lane*, and further, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Dunſtan*, called *in the Weſt*, for difference from St. *Dunſtan* in the *Eaſt*.

This Church long without Repair, and yet freſh. R.

Of this Church it was obſerved, about the Year 1632. that though it had not been Repaired in Twenty Years before, yet it had more Beauty, and remained freſher and fairer, than many other Churches in *London*, that had been Repaired and Beautified ten Years after it. Yet ſhortly after it was intended to be Repaired.]

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments of the Dead.

Here lie buried T. *Duke*, Skinner, in St. *Katharine*'s Chappel, by him builded, 1421.

*Ralph Bane*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 1559.

*J. S.*

[And *Oglethorp*, Biſhop of *Carlile*, the ſame Year.]

*Nicolas Coningſton*, *John Knape*, and others, founded Chauntries there.

A fair plated Stone under the Communion Table. *A. M.*

*O bone Protector animæ,*
*miſerere* Johannis
Horſepoole, *qui Rector*
Averham *fuit ejus in annis.*
*Cancellariæ fuerat*
*vivendo Magiſter,*
*Sis ſibi fons veniæ*
*cujus fuit ipſe Magiſter.*
*Morte die decimo nono*
Junii *ruit, anno*
*M. C. quater nono*
*ſociato bis ſibi deno.*

Another fair Stone cloſe by the other.

*Hic jacet* Richardus Nordon, *Civis & Sciſſor, ac quondam Vicecomes* Londini, *&* Joanna *uxor ejus. Qui quidem* Richardus *obiit* 23 *die* Martii, *Anno Domini* 1460. *Ac etiam dicta* Joanna *obiit* 21 *die* Novembris, *Anno* 1459.

Another fair Stone lying by it.

*Hic jacet* Gulielmus Chapman, *nuper Civis & Sciſſor, ac Vicecomes Civitatis* London, *&* Alicia *uxor ejus. Qui* Gulielmus *pro uno Capellano hic perpetuò celebraturo, ac pro uno Cereo coram venerabili Sacramento ad ſummum Altare hujus Eccleſiæ continuè ardente, necnon pro ſuo Anniverſario in perpetuum fiendo feliciter ordinavit. Et idem* Gulielmus *obiit primo die Menſis* Julii, *An. Dom.* 1446.

A fair Stone hard by.

*Hic jacet* Rogerus Horton, *quondam unus Juſticiariorum de Banco Domini Regis. Qui obiit ultimo die* Aprilis, *An.* 1423. *Cujus*, &c.

A fair Stone by the Communion Table.

*Jeſu, animæ famuli tui* Laurentii Bartlot, *nuper Regiſtrarii Epiſcopi* Lincoln. *Qui obiit die* Octobris, *Anno* 1470. *Dona requiem*, &c.

*Quiſquis ades vultumque vides,*
*ſta, perlege, plora,*
*Judicii memor eſto mei,*
*tua nam venit hora.*
*Sum quod eris, fueramque*
*quod es, tua poſteriora*
*Commemorans, miſeris miſerans,*
*pro me precor ora.*

A comely Monument at entring into the Veſtry.

Here *Edward Cordell*, Squire, lyes;
Who when hee Life poſſeſt,
Had Place among the Learn'd and Wiſe,
And Credit with the beſt.
*Abigal Heningham*, his Wife,
This Monument prepared,
For Love to him, who in his Life,
To love her well declared.
God hath his Soule, this Earth his Earth,
Her Heart his Love ſtill keepes;
The odds 'twixt you and him, is breath;
Which gone, all Fleſh thus ſleepes.

*In obitum* Thomæ Valentis, Lincolnienſis *Hoſpitii Socii. Qui obiit* 23 *die* Decemb. *Anno* 1601. *Ætatis* 78.

A ſmall Monument in the Eaſt end of the Chancel, North.

*Hoc Tumulo* Thomæ
*requieſcunt oſſa* Valentis,
*Et parvum corpus*
*parvula terra tegit:*
*Sed mens, quæ melior pars eſt,*
*experſque Sepulchri,*
*Infima deſpiciens,*
*ſidera celſa colit.*

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel, at the Eaſt end.

*Here under lyeth the Body of* Thomas Powle, *Eſquire, Clerke of the Crowne, and one of the ſixe Clerkes of the high Court of Chancery; Controller of the Hamper, Clerke of the Forreſt of* Waltham, *and High Steward to the late Queen* Elizabeth, *of all her Mannors within* *the County of* Eſſex. *Hee had by his Wife* Jane Tate, *(deſcended from the Line of honourable Anceſtors) five Sonnes and one Daughter; who likewiſe is here with him buried. Both lived in the feare of God, and dyed in his Favour. Shee, in the 57th Yeere of her Age, the 24th day of* November, 1577. *And hee, in the 88th Yeere of his Age, the 26th day of* June, Anno 1601.

Stephen Powle, *Eſquire, their onely ſurviving Sonne, and Succeſſor to his Father in the Office of one of the ſixe Clerks of the Chancery; in dutifull Pietie, conſecrated to laſting Memory this holy Monument.*

Corpus fœtidum
carcer, Mors libertas,
Vita mare procelloſum,
Sepulchrum portus,
Mundus vaga peregrinatio,
Cœlum Patria.
Diſce ergo mori,
dediſce vivere.

*In God is onely my Truſt:* { *God is my Defender.*

A Brazen Plate on a Pillar in the Chancel.

My Friend, whoſo this Place of mine
Thou be that ſhalt behold,
With Patience pawſe, and heare a Friend
His Minde to thee unfold:
Seeke not with heapes of Worldly Toyes,
To furniſh thy Delight;
Nor let him fancy high Degree,
That hopes to live aright.
If thou have Wealth, ſupply their want
That languiſh and decay,
And linger not thy good intent,
Until the later Day.
If Poverty oppreſſe thy Minde,
Let Patience be thy Guide;
Let rigour faile to falſe thy Faith,
What hap ſo thee betide.
For, as from Death no way there is,
Whereby thee to defend;
So, Happy may no Creature be,
Before his finall end.
Wherefore, of God his Mercy crave,
Who hath of Mercy ſtore;
And unto him commend my Soule:
(My Friend) I crave no more.

An antient Marble Tomb in the South Ile of the Quire.

*Here before, lieth buried in the Vault,* Robert Whitchcotte, *of* Lyons Inn, *Gentleman, the Sonne of* Thomas Whitchcotte, *Eſquire. Who deceaſed the 9th day of* Auguſt, Anno Dom. 1557.

Another like Tomb cloſe adjoining.

*Here lieth the Body of Sir* Roger Cholmeley, *Knight for the Body to King* Henry *the Eighth. Which Sir* Roger *deceaſed the 28th day of* April, An. Dom. 1538.

Another Tomb by it, in the Wall.

*Ranulphus Cholmeley* clara
hic cum conjuge dormit.
Binaque Connubii
corpora juncta fide,
Hæc brevis urna tenet
veros disjungere amantes
Nec potuit mortis
vis truculenta nimis.
Juſtitia inſignis
nulli pietate ſecundus,
*Ranulphus* clara
ſtirpe creatus erat.
Non deerant Artes
Generoſo pectore dignæ;
Doctus & *Anglorum*
Jure peritus erat.
Ille Recordator *Londini*
huic extitit urbi,
Et miſeris ſemper
mite levamen erat.
Hujus acerba viri
*Londinum* funera deflet,
Dicens, juſtitiæ
vive perennis honor.

*Obiit* 25 *die* Aprilis, *Anno* 1563.

Mors mihi lucrum.

A fair Monument in the East end of the North Quire.

*Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of* Elizabeth North, *Wife to* Roger North, *Eſquire, and one of the Daughters and Coheires of Sir* John Gilbert, *Knight, of* Great Finborow, *in* Suffolke. *Shee had iſſue, two Sonnes and one Daughter;* Henry North, Dudley North, *and* Mary North. *On the 29th of* November, Anno 1612. *(ſhe being about the Age of 22 Yeeres) ended this Life. Leaving behind her many of the Graveſt, that may juſtly imitate her Vertues and godly Courſe of Life.*

Anno Domini 1556.

An antient Monument in the South end of the Quire.

*Hic jacet humatus* Williel. Portman, *Miles, Serviens inclitiſſimæ Principis* H. 8. *ad Legem, & illo tempore unus Juſticiariorum ſuorum ad Placitum, coram ipſo Rege tenendum, ac poſtea tempore illuſtriſſ. Principum,* Philippi & Marie, *Regis & Reginæ* Angliæ *Capitalis Juſticiarius hujus Regni* Angliæ. *Eoque officio ſumma æquitate ita perfunctus erat, ut in Deum in primis ſanctus & pius; in Patriam ac Principem fidus & morigerus; in omnes denique ſemper æquabilis fuit & perſeveravit. Ab hac autem luce in cœleſtem Prætorum cœtum* 5 *die* Februarii, *Anno Regni præfat. Regis & Reginæ* 3 & 4 *emigravit.*

A ſmall antient Monument in the Eaſt end of the South Quire.

*Here lieth* Thomas Browke, *Citizen and Merchant Taylor of* London, *and ſometime Maſter of his Company, and* Alice *his Wife. Which* Thomas *deceaſed the firſt day of* November, An. Dom. 1546. *And the ſaid* Alice *deceaſed,* &c.

A comely Monument in the Eaſt end of the North Quire.

Gerardi Legh, *Generoſi, & clari viri interioris Templi Socii, Tumulus.* Civis & Hoſpes *Interloquutores.*

C. *Hoſpes*, ſiſte pedem,
Tumulum nec temne. *Gerardus*
*Legh* jacet hac humili
contumulatus humo.

*H.* Unde genus duxit?
C. Generoſo è ſanguine natum,
Antiquæ ſtirpis
en! Monumenta docent.
Nec Generoſus erat vir
ſola ex parte caduca,
Sed virtute magis,
mens Generoſa fuit.
Religio ſumma ſplendebat
mentis in arce,
Et ſedes Veræ
pectus amicitiæ.
Ingenio ac raro morum
candore refulſit,
Mens violare fidem
credidit eſſe nefas.

*H.* Quod ſtudium vivo placuit?
C. Scrutare ſolebat
Vivens clarorum
magna Trophæa virûm.

Abdita natufæ &
rerum cognoſcere vires
Occultas, vivo
maxima cura fuit.

*H.* Talibus imbutum ſtudiis
reor eſſe beatum,
Sed lethi cauſam
tu mihi quæſo refer?

C. Urbe iſta paſſim dum
ſævit lucida peſtis,
Occidit heu! telo,
peſtis acuta, tuo.

*H.* O durum fatum! ſed
ſculptum cur ſtat in urnâ
Numen Amicitiæ,
*Civis* amice, refer?

C. Numen Amicitiæ quo magni
hæc machina Mundi
Conſtat, divina
quæ fabricata manu,
Hujus acerba viri
deplorat funera, dicens,
Vives, O veræ
cultor Amicitiæ,
Donec ſumma dies
noſtros diſſolverit artus,
Corruat & ſumma
mundus ab arce poli.

*H.* Mercurius nitidis
cur ſtat caducifer alis
Hic? luget magnus
funera & iſta Deus?

C. Nuncius ille Deum plangens
ſua pectora palma,
Incuſans Parcas
talia verba refert:
Crudeles Parcæ
noſtrum rapuiſtis Alumnum,
Artibus ornatum,
muneribuſque meis
In terris, cujus docti
Monumenta laboris
Extant, & nullo
ſunt peritura die.

*Obiit An.* 1563. { *Aridum vitis non*
*Octob.* 13. { *deſerit ulmum.*

A ſmall Table Monument on a Pillar in the North Ile of the Quire.

*The Memoriall of* William Crowche, *Citizen and Mercer of* London, *and one of the Common Councell of this City. Who gave by his Will, ten Shillings a Yeere for a Sermon on his Funerall Day; and forty Shillings yeerly, for a Dinner to be made on that Day, for the Common Councell, the Churchwardens, and Twelve Freemen of this Pariſh, at the Election of his Executors. And he alſo gave ten Pounds a Yeere for ever, to be diſtributed yeerely, among Sixe and thirty poore People, of honeſt Life, dwelling in this Pariſh. Hee was buried neere to this Place, the ſixteenth day of* April, Anno Domini 1606.

Loe, thus he dyed, for
vaine and fraile in Fleſh;
Yet lives his Soule (by Faith)
in endleſſe Bliſſe;
By Faith in Chriſt; whoſe
Grace was ſo inlarged,
That by his Bloud, Man's
Sinne he hath diſcharged.

*Here lieth* George Harington, *of* Salby, *Eſq. Who died the ninth day of* October, 1556.

On the ſame Pillar.

*Here lieth* Laurence Dalton, *Eſquire, late* Norroy, *King of Armes; who deceaſed on* Saturday *the thirteenth of* December, 1561. *And* Dorothy *his Wife, Daughter to* Rich. Breame, *late of* London, *Eſquire.*

On the ſame Pillar.

Henry Leigh, *ſometime Citizen and Draper of* London; *a Man borne of a good Family, whoſe Life and Converſation was pleaſing to God and Man. Departed out of this Life the ninth day of* April, An. Dom. 1568. *And lieth buried in the Churchyard by his two Wives,* Iſabel *and* Elizabeth, *both very vertuous; good to their Neighbours, and therefore right heartily beloved.*

On the ſame Pillar.

*Here lieth buried* Colborne, *Eſquire, late* Yorke *Herald of Armes. Who deceaſed on* Saturday, *the thirteenth of* September, 1567. *and was buried on* Munday, *the 15th of the ſame Moneth.*

On the ſame Pillar.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

*Hic jacet* Cutbertus Fetherſtone, *Generoſ. nuper Optiarius & Proclamator Dom. Regis, in Curia ipſius Regis coram ipſo Rege ubicunque fuerat in* Anglia.

*Functus eſt hoc munere, Ann.* 35. *Obiit* 10 Decembris, 1615. *Ætatis* 78.

A comely Monument in the Wall of the South Ile.

Quem ſæpe tranſiit caſus, aliquando invenit.

A fair Table in a Glaſs, upon a Pillar in the middle Ile, thus written on.

R.

*The comfortable* Farewell *of a young Infant, ſighed out in his dying Sickneſs, to his mournefull Parents.*

Let not my Father greeve,
or Mother moane,
That I this wretched World
have ſoone forgone:
Better I dye
before I doe amiſſe,
Than live to ſinne,
and be bereft of Bliſſe.
All that I can be charg'd with
at the Tribunall Throne,
Is Sinne Originall,
for Actuall I have none.
And that I know
my Saviour with his Blood
Hath waſht away,
and made my Badneſs good.
And 'cauſe I know (though
Knowledge I have ſmall)
That Jeſus Chriſt did dye
to ſave us all;
I paſſe with Joy, in Heaven
to meet my King,
With Angels and Archangels
there to ſing.
Then Father mourne,
and Mother weepe no more,
I now dye rich, that might
have liv'd but poore;
For had I progreſt
unto Man's Eſtate,
It is not certaine
what would be my Fate:
Whether a Croſſe, or
Bleſſing I ſhould prove,
Or merit Parents
direfull Hate, or Love.

For oft you ſee, how Youths
rebellious Prankes,
Make Sonnes ingrate, to thoſe
they owe moſt Thankes.
And might not I have beene
amongſt the number
Of thoſe that doe their
Parents States incumber?
Yes, yes, I might, perhaps,
have been a Slave,
And kill'd your Hearts with Care,
and digg'd your Grave.
But now my ſilly Dove-like
Soule doth part,
In Peace of God,
and Love of Parents Heart.
Sweet Innocence, my Shield,
I bear in Hand,
To guard me towards
that moſt Holy Land.
Where Parents both,
and Siſter I ſhall ſee,
In God's appointed time
triumphantly.
Till when,
Adieu, ſweet Parents,
*Jehovah* calls away,
My Name is * *Simon*,
and I muſt obey.

* *Simon* ſignifies *obedience.*

*Epitaphium.*

Young *Simon* up to *Sion*
is aſcended,
His beſt Life is begunne,
his worſt being ended.

A fair Alabaſter Monument at the upper end of the South Ile, with this Inſcription.

*Hic requieſcunt oſſa* Roberti Houghton, *Militis, unius Juſticiariorum Dom.* Jacobi *nuper Regis ad placita coram Dom. Rege tenenda Aſſig. Qui natus eſt apud* Gunthorpe, *in Comitatu* Norfolciæ *tertio die* Auguſti, *Anno Dom.* 1548. *& ex hac vita migravit infra hanc parochiam ſexto die* Februarii, *An. Dom.* 1623. *Ex* Maria *uxore, filia* Roberti Rychers, *de* Woortham, *in Comitatu* Cantiæ, *Armigeri, tres ſuſcepit filios, totidemque filias. Ex quibus* (Roberto & Suſanna *in vita ejus extinctis)* Franciſcus, Johannes, Elizabetha, & Maria, *tempore mortis ſuæ, dei favore fuere ſuperſtites.*

A very fair Monument on the North ſide of the Ile, at the upper end, with this Inſcription.

*M. S.* Nicholai Hare

*Viri morum ſuavitate & elegantia, animi candore & magnitudine, ingenii denique Acumine & judicii gravitate, Incomparabilis: Diſciplinarum & Linguarum, tam quæ ad Artes, quam quæ ad Aulas ſpectant, cognitione ornatiſſimi. Cujus Egregias & Raras Animi dotes;* Anglia, Belgia, Gallia, *ipſaque* Italia *jamdudum ſuſpexere & ſtupuere. Qui deſiderio ſui apud amicos, omneſque bonos relicto, obiit, Eheu! nondum quadragenarius, Anno* M. DC. XXI.

Johannes Harvy, *Amico dulciſſimo &* B. M. *in perpetuam grati animi memoriam P. Magnificentius poſiturus, ſi ei ſuam ipſius pietatem magis quam amici voluntatem exequi licuiſſet.*

*Vale, anima candidiſſima, vale, tuorum quos dolore & luctu conficis Æternum deſiderium, vale, Patriæ & ſeculi ſummum ornamentum.*

A fair Monument in the South Ile, on the Wall, under the Monument of *Cuthbert Fetherſtone.*

*Before this Pew Doore, next to the Body of the above named* Cuthbert Fetherſtone, *lyeth his beloved Wife,* Katharine Fetherſtone. *Who as they piouſly lived in Wedlocke Forty odde Yeeres together, ſo at their Deaths they deſired to be interred together; not doubting, at the general Reſurrection, through Chriſt's Merits, to riſe together, and for ever in Heaven to live together.*

*Obiit* Novemb. 1622. *Ætatis* 85.

And this in part they doe attaine,
Who by their Deaths new Lives doe gaine.

*Corpus moritur per pœnam, reſurgit per gloriam.*
*Anima moritur per culpam, reſurgit per gratiam.*

A Table with a fair Coat of Arms, encompaſs'd with a Wreath of Lawrel, upon a Pillar in the Chancel, over againſt the Veſtry, thus inſcribed.

In this faire fragrant
Maiden Moneth of *May*,
When Earth her Flowre
Embroydery doth diſplay,
*Jane Watſon*, one of
Vertues Flowers moſt faire,
For Beauty, Wit, and Worth,
a Primroſe rare,
Adorn'd this Earth, changing
Earth's Marriage Bed,
To joyne her Virgin Soule
to Chriſt, her Head.

A fair Monument over the Veſtry Door, in the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

*In Memory of the Honourable and Vertuous* Margaret Talbot, *Widow; who deceaſed the* 31*ſt of* March, 1620.

By this ſmall Statue (Reader)
is but ſhowne,
That ſhe was buried here;
but hadſt thou knowne
The Piety, and Vertues
of her Minde,
Thou would'ſt have ſaid,
Why was not ſhe enſhrin'd?
Both *Vere*'s and *Windſor*'s
beſt Blood fill'd her Veines,
She matcht with *Talbot*,
yet their Noble Straines
Were farre below her Vertue,
in whoſe Breaſt,
God had infus'd his Graces
'bove the reſt
Of all her Sex; whoſe ſacred
Courſe of Life,
Both in the State of Widow,
Maid, and Wife,
For each ſhe had beene,
though her latter Dayes
Chaſte Widowhood crown'd,
to her immortall Praiſe,
Was ſo immaculate,
ſhe deſerves to be
The Cryſtall Mirrour
to Poſterity.
More Honour haſt thou
by her burial here,

Dunſtan, than to thee
chanc'd this many a Yeere.
Earth from her Coffin
heave thy ponderous Stones,
And for thy ſacredſt Relique
keepe her Bones.
Since, ſpite of Envy,
it cannot be deny'd,
Saint-like ſhe liv'd,
and like a Saint ſhe dy'd.

A Table hanging upon a Pillar, in the middle Row of Pews, with this Inſcription.

*On the Death of the Diſcreet and Vertuous Miſtriſſe* Mary Davies, *Daughter of* Thomas Croft, *of Okley Parke, in the County of* Salop, *Eſquire, and Wife of* John Davies, *of* Hereford. *She died on* New-yeeres day, 1612.

Here lies her Duſt,
who in a ſpan of Life,
Compaſt the Vertue
of the worthieſt Wife:
If oddes there be
(well meaſur'd) 'twill be found,
She more acquir'd;
ſo her bright Stocke renown'd:
And to thoſe Wives
that Glory moſt doe gaine,
She was a Mirrour
that no Breath could ſtaine.
Though ſhe a Female were,
her Judgement was,
To trueſt Maſculines,
a truer Glaſſe:
For ſhe by Nature, Grace,
and Wiſdome too,
Shew'd by a Woman,
what beſt Men ſhould doe
In their beſt Actions:
For ſhe acted nought
That came not from a grave
and gracious Thought.
But Nature (though familiar,
yet moſt ſtrange,
Shewing how much
ſhe doth delight in change,
In thouſand Faſhions
doth her Selfe array)
Permits nought heere
to ſtand at conſtant ſtay.
And Time and Death
with her therein conſpire,
Elſe had theſe Aſhes ſtill
held vitall Fire.
But theſe juſt Lines,
in Time and Death's deſpight,
Shall leade all Times
to doe her Vertue right.

*A good Name is better than a good Oyntment, and the day of death, than the day that one is born.* Eccleſ. 7. 3.

*Queen* **ELIZABETH**'*s Monument.*

Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
*Spaine*'s Foile, Faith's Shield, and Queene of [State,
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:
In briefe, of Women ne're was ſeene,
So great a Prince, ſo good a Queene.

Sith Vertue Her immortall made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her Earthy Parts did ſo invade,
As in it wrackt Selfe-Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts,
That ſhe ſtill lives in Loyall Hearts.

*Many Daughters have done well, but thou excelleſt them all.*

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, I have kept the Faith.*
*From henceforth is laid up for me a Crown of Righteouſneſs, which the Lord, the righteous Judge ſhall give mee at that day; and not me only, but to them alſo that love his appearing.* 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8.]

Robertus in the Hay, *per Teſtamentum ſuum, Anno* 1414. *dat Tenementum ſuum, cum Gardino, in* Scholane, *in Procia' Stæ* Bridgettæ, *ac Tenementum in* Fleetſtreet, *in P'roca Sti* Dunſtani in Occiden. London, *Miniſtro & Cuſtodibus Fabricæ Ecclię. Sti* Dunſtani *predict. in perpetuum, ad inveniend. idoneum Capellanum ad celebrand. Miſſam ſingulis diebus pro Anima ſua*, &c. *ad opus Fabricæ Ecclię.*

*St. Dunſtan in Occiden. Regiſt Ep. Lon. Ed. Alex.*

Tho. Duck, *Cives & Pelliparius* Lond. *per Teſtamentum, Anno* 1416. *dat Vicario & Guardianis dcæ' Ecclię* 10 *Marcas Sterlingor. annui reditus, percipiend. de Tenementis ſ'ris in dicta. Procia. ſituat int. Tenementa Decan. & Cap. liberæ Capell. Sti* Stephani Weſtm. *ac Prioris Sti* Bartholomæi *in* Smithfeld, *ex parte Orient. & Tenement.* Joh'is Crowee, *vocat.* Le Harrow on the Hope, *ex occident. & vicum vocat.* Fleetſtreet, *ad auſtrum, uſq; ad Tenement. Dni. de* Audeley, *verſus* Aquilon. *ad inveniend' Capellanum ad celebrand' Divina ad Altare Stæ* Catherinæ *in dicta Ecclia. p'o Aia. ſua ac Uxoris, Parentum, Fratrum & Sororum.*]

*St. Dunſtan predict. Ubi ſupra.*

### *Late* MONUMENTS.

Monuments of later date in this Church of St. *Dunſtans in the Weſt*, there be theſe.

In the Chancel. For Capt. *John Bridal*, Eſq; and *Mary* his Wife; and their Grandchild *Anne Bridal*. The ſaid *John* departed 1694.

Monuments more Modern. *J. S.*

On a Table hung up.

M. P. S. *Siſte Viator; lugubre mirare Marmor, quod non tegit vulgares Cineres. Obdormit in hoc funeſto Repoſitorio* Albertus Otho Faber Solmeius, *natione* Teutonenſis, *&c.*

He was Doctor of Law, Chirurgeon General to the Emperor; afterwards Phyſitian to the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*; and laſtly to King *Charles* II. *ob.* 1684.

*Damaris Turner*, late Wife of *Nathaniel, Turner*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, and of this Pariſh, Linnen Draper. Daughter to the Reverend Dr. *Worthington*, ſometime Maſter of *Jeſus College, Cambridge*, and Rector of *Fen Ditton*, in that County. She had by her ſaid Husband, eight Sons and four Daughters. She died 1703.

South Wall. *Edward Marſhal*, Eſq; formerly Maſter Maſon of *England*. He left ſeveral Memorials of his Charity at his Death, 1675.

Near him, his Son *Joſhua Marſhal*, Eſq; late Maſter Maſon to King *Charles* II.

Whereas his Father, in his Life time, did give 10 *l. per ann.* iſſuing out of a Houſe in *Fetter lane*, during the Term of the Leaſe, for the daily reading of Divine Morning Service in this Church, he hath perpetuated it for ever. He died 1678. And *Katharine Marſhal*, Widdow, *Sept.* 13. 1716. Aged 66. And *Anne*, the

Wife of *Edward Marſhal*, Eſq; died *Auguſt* the 25th, 1673.

D. O. M. S. *Quis es, unde venis, quo vadis? Sum Patria* Cornubienſis, *Sacro fonte* Matthæus, *Gente* Carew, *Studio* J. V. *Doctor. Dignitate Miles*, Abaviæ *largitione de* Antony, &c.

*Hic juxta ſitus eſt* Gulielmus Atkinſon, *Armiger, generoſa & antiqua familia in agro* Eboracenſi *natus*, &c. 1678. *Anno Ætat.* 84.

*Anthony Low*, Gent. of the antient Family of that Name at *Alderwalley* in *Derbyſhire*; Gentleman Penſioner to *Charles* II. and *James* II. And one of the four Lieutenants. 1685.

South Ile. *Henry Jones*, Clockmaker, 1695.

Toward the end of the Church, under the Organ Loft, *Alexander Layton*, Maſter of Defence, 1679.

Body of the Church. *Henry Axe*, 1699.

North Ile. *Giles Campion*, 1697.

*Will. Morecroft. Eliz. North.*

*Mary Colclough*, Daughter of Coll. *Blagge*, Governor of *Yarmouth*.

*Anne*, the Wife of *Edw. Marſhal*, Eſq.

Tables, for *John Dickins*, Gent. 1674.

*Joh. Roſs*, of the *Inner Temple*, *de* Portero, *in Comitat.* Downe, *in Regno* Hiberniæ, *Eſq.* 1678.

Chancel. *Elizabeth Moor*, ſometime Wife of Mr. *Moor*, of *Maids* and *Moorton* of *Bucks.* 1668.

*Richard Hutton*, Kt. one of the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas*, 1638.

Parſonage and Glebe. *J. S.*

Concerning the Parſonage or Vicaridge Houſe and Glebe belonging to this Pariſh, the Preſentment given in, in the Parochial Viſitation *An.* 1636. was, of the Parſonage Houſe to be in Value 50 *l. per Ann.* And the Glebe, 53 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Preſentment in the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1693. was thus. There was a Parſonage or Vicarage Houſe, and not burnt; but ſome Years ſince pulled down; and now built, and let to a Vintner: And it is generally reported to be ſold outright.

The Vicarage is an Impropriation.

Gift Sermons.

There be theſe *Gift Sermons* belonging to this Pariſh.

| | L. | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Sermon on the 22d of *March*, the Gift of *Katharine Tyrrel.* | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the 28th of *October*, the Gift of *Otho Mauditt.* - - - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the 14th of *March*, of *Henry Webb.* - - - - - - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the 16th of *April*, of *William Creuch.* - - - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the 2d of *December*, of *Rob. Jenkinſon.* - - - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the 28th of *July*, of Mr. *Morley.* - - - - | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| On St. *Peter's* Day, of *Adams.* | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the firſt *Sunday* every Term, given by the ſaid Mr. *Adams*, 10 *s.* a Sermon. - | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| There is to be Preaching every *Sunday* and *Thurſday* Afternoon, for three Quarters of a Year; *Viz.* From *Michaelmas* Term, to the end of *Trinity* Term; the Gift of Dr. *White.* To be paid to the Lecturer that preacheth, - - - - - | 18 | 00 | 00 |
| A Sermon on *Chriſtmas* Day, the Gift of Mrs. *Lowman.* - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the 29th of *May*, the Gift of Dr. *William Bell.* - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the 30th of *January*, by the ſame. - - - | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| On the 5th of *November*, by Mr. *Grinſel.* - - | 00 | 10 | 00] |

A Fraternity here.

In this Church and Pariſh of St. *Dunſtans*, in *Fleetſtreet*, was founded a Fraternity or Guild of St. *Mary* and St. *Dunſtan*, 18 *H.* VI.

A Chauntry for *Willore.*

And the Rector of this Church, and his Succeſſors, had the Benefit of a Meſs *pro manſione*, for his own dwelling, for celebrating Service for the Soul of *David de Wellore.* Granted the 36th of *Edw.* II.

Another Benefit accrued to this Church, the 10th of *Edw.* II. for a Chauntry to be founded for *Rob. Bradelby*; *viz.* of ſix Marks, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to be iſſuing out of his Tenements in *Fleetſtreet.*]

*Clifford's Inn.*

Next beyond this Church, is *Clifford's Inn*, ſometime belonging to *Robert Clifford*, by Gift of *Edward* II. in theſe Words.

*The King granteth to* Robert Clifford, *that Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, next the Church of St.* Dunſtane *in the Weſt, in the Suburbs of* London. *Which Meſſuage was ſometime* Malculines de Herley; *and came to the Hands of* Edward I. *by reaſon of certain Debts, which the ſaid* Malculine *was bound at the time of his death, to our ſaid Father, from the time that he was Eſcheator on this ſide* Trent. *Which Houſe,* John *Earl of* Richmond *did hold at our Pleaſure, and is now in our Poſſeſſion.*

Patent the 3d of *Edward* II.

After the Death of this *Robert Clifford*, *Iſabel* his Wife let the ſame Meſſuage to Students of the Law, as by the Record following may appear.

Iſabel, *quæ fuit uxor* Roberti Clifford, *Meſſuagium unipartitum, quod* Robertus Clifford *habuit in Parochia S.* Dunſtani, *Weſt. in Suburbio* Londini, *&c. tenuit, & illud dimiſit poſt mortem dict.* Roberti *Apprenticiis de Banco, pro* 10 l. *Annuatim*, &c. *Anno* 18 Edvardi *tertii, inquiſitis poſt mortem* Roberti Clifford.

This Houſe hath ſince fallen into the King's Hands, as I have heard, but returned again to the *Cliffords*; and is now letten to the ſaid Students for four Pounds by the Year.

*New ſtreet, or Chancelar lane.*

Somewhat beyond this *Clifford's Inn*, is the South end of *New ſtreet*, (or *Chancelar lane*) on the Right hand whereof is *Serjeants Inn* called, in *Chancery lane.*

Houſe of Converts.

And then next was ſometime the Houſe of the Converted *Jews*, founded by King *Hen.* III. in Place of a *Jews* Houſe to him forfeited, in the Year 1233. and the 17th of his Reign. Who builded there for them a fair Church, now uſed, and called *The Chappel for the Cuſtody of Rolls* and *Records* of *Chancery*. It ſtandeth not far from the *Old Temple*, but in the mid-way between the *Old Temple* and the *New*. In the which Houſe, all ſuch *Jews* and Infidels as were converted to the Chriſtian Faith, were ordained and appointed (under an honeſt rule of Life) ſufficient Maintenance. Whereby it came to paſs, that in ſhort time there were gathered a great Number of *Converts*, which were baptized, inſtructed in the Doctrine of

Chriſt, and there lived under a learned Chriſtian, appointed to govern them.

This Houſe write to King *Edward* for his Charity. *J. S.* Records in the White Tow.

If the Letter following to King *Edward*, was ſent from this Houſe (as it ſeems to be) it appears hence, that they were of the *Carthuſian* Profeſſion; and that they received yearly Allowance from the Crown. And that this King, as the Houſe was founded by his Father, continued his Favour to it. In the 6th of his Reign, *viz. Anno* 1278. they ſent one with their Letter, named Frier *John the Convert*, to bring the King's Charity. Which Letter was penned after this ſubmiſſive Manner by them; ſtiling themſelves *Cælicolæ Chriſti*, i. e. Chriſt's Heavenly Inhabitants, but very poor.

*Illuſtriſſimo & Magnifico Dno. Regi* Angliæ, &c. *Pauperes Cælicolæ Chriſti, & Conventus Dom.* Cartuſie *ſeipſos ad pedes, & ſiquid valet oratio peccatorum, ſublimitati vre' devotè & humillimè ſupplicamus, quatenus nob. pauperrimis & indignis ſervulis vris' helimoſinam que ſingulis annis de fonte pietatis vre' nob. miſericorditer emanat, & qua per gram' vram' in Altiſſimi Servicio ſuſtentamur fratri* Johi. *Converſo nro. exhibitori preſentium, perſolvi diligenter faciat vra. benignitas gracioſa. Quam Rex regum* Jheſus *vob. & vris. in regno collocet ſempiterno: Et optimè valeat in terra Regia Celſitudo. Dat. An. Dom.*

M°. CC°. Lxx°. viii. *In craſtino be. Lucie.*]

Since the which time, to wit, in the Year 1290. all the *Jews* in *England* were baniſhed out of the Realm; whereby the number of Converts in this Place was almoſt decayed. And therefore in the Year 1377. this Houſe was annexed by Patent to *William Burſtall*, Clerk, *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of the *Rolls* of the *Chancery*, by *Edward* III. in the 51ſt Year of his Reign; [or rather the 50th, which was the laſt Year of his Reign.] And this firſt Maſter of the *Rolls* was ſworn in *Weſtminſter Hall*, at the Table of Marble Stone. Since the which time, that Houſe hath been commonly called the *Rolls* in *Chancery lane*.

Table of Marble in *Weſtminſter Hall.*

*Rolls* in *Chancery lane.*

This Houſe ſettled upon the Maſters of the *Rolls*. L. *Cok. Inſtit.* P. 4. p. 96. *J. S.*

In the 15th of the ſaid King *Edward* III. his Reign (unleſs the Year be miſtaken) that King annexed by Letters Patents, this Houſe, to the Office of *Cuſtos Rotulorum*. And there was an Act, wherein it was ſaid, *That the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, after the Voidance of the ſaid Office of keeping the* Rolls, *ſhould inſtitute, ſucceſſively, the Keeper of the* Rolls *in the ſaid Houſe of the Converts.* After which Act of Parliament, *John de Waltham*, Guardian or Keeper of the *Rolls*, obtained of *Richard* II. in the 6th of his Reign, Letters Patents, whereby the King granted to him and his Succeſſors, Keepers of the *Rolls*, the Houſe of Converts. This *John of Waltham* was after Biſhop of *Salisbury*; and after Treaſurer of *England*.]

Maintenance allowed to *Jews* and Infidels converted.

Notwithſtanding, ſuch of the *Jews*, or other Infidels, as have in this Realm been converted to Chriſtianity, and Baptized, have been relieved there. For I find in Record, that one *William Piers*, a *Jew*, that became a Chriſtian, was Baptized in the 5th of *Richard* II. and had two Pence the Day allowed him, during his Life, by the ſaid King.

*Elizabeth*, a *Jeweſs*, converted. 1403. 4 *H.* 4. *J. S.*

In the Reign of *Henry* IV. there was one *Elizabeth*, Daughter of a *Rabbi*, (who was intitled *The Biſhop of the Jews*) that was a Convert; to whom, beſides a Peny a Day paid her by the Keeper of this Houſe of Converts, out of a Branch of the *Exchequer*, appointed for that purpoſe, the King of his Grace granted another Peny a Day for her Life, according to a Patent to this Tenor. *Rex omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Salutem. Sciatis quod de gra. noſtra ſpeciali, Conceſſimus* Elizabethæ *Filiæ Rabi* Moyſes, *Epiſcopi* Judæorum, *uuum denarium per diem, ultra unum denarium, quem ead.* Elizabetha, *ut una* Judæorum *ad fidem Chriſtianorum converſa, per manus Cuſtodis Domus Converſorum* Londoniæ, *de ſumma, pro hujuſmodi Converſis, ad Scaccarium percipienda, aſſignata, ſingulis diebus percipit. Habendum & percipiendum dictum Denarium diurnum per Nos eid.* Elizab. *tenore præſentium conceſſum, unà cum dicto altero Denario*, &c.]

*Foedera, &c. per Rymer.*

Chappel of the Rolls. *J. S.*

In the Chappel of the *Rolls* are Sermons preached during Term time, by one appointed by the Maſter of the Rolls. His Salary, they ſay, is 20 *l.* each Term. It is an honourable Place.

Monuments in the Chappel of the Rolls.

In this Chappel of the *Rolls*, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is a venerable Monument for Dr. *Tong*, ſometime Maſter of the *Rolls*. It is cut in the Figure of a well wrought Stone Coffin, on which lies along a Man moſt artificially carved in Stone; with a Cap with Corners covering his Ears, and a Scarlet Gown; his Hands lying upon his Breaſt acroſs. On the Wall juſt above him, the Head and Shoulders of our Saviour appearing out of the Clouds, looking down upon him; and two Angels on each ſide of our Saviour. Underneath this Figure, is this Inſcription in Capitals: *Viz.*

JO. YONG, *LL. Doctori, Sacrorum Scriniorum ac hujus Domus Cuſtodi, Decano olim* Ebor. *Vita defuncto* xxv Aprilis. *Sui fideles Executores hoc poſuerunt* M.D.XVI.

Upon the Baſe of the Coffin, *Dominus Firmamentum meum.*

Lower on this Wall, is a very comely Monument, propped by Marble Pillars, with fair Figures of a Lawyer and his Wife together, with a Son and a Daughter. Being erected for the Lord *Edward Bruce*, Baron *Bruce* of *Kinloſs*, Maſter of the *Rolls*. Who died the 14th of *January*, 1610. Aged 62.

Againſt the South Wall, another fair Monument, being the Figures of a Man in Armour, and a Woman, both kneeling; for *Alington* and his Wife.

Here lies alſo interred *Edward Philips*, Kt. ſometime Maſter of the *Rolls*.]

Prior of *Necton* Park, his Inn. Now the Houſe of the ſix Clerks.

On the Weſt ſide, ſometime was an Houſe pertaining to the Prior of *Necton* Park, a Houſe of Canons in *Lincolnſhire*. This was commonly called *Hereflete Inn*, and was a Brewhouſe; but now fair builded for the ſix Clerks of the *Chancery*, and ſtandeth over againſt the ſaid Houſe, called the *Rolls*; and near unto the Lane which now entreth *Fickets Croft*, or *Ficket's Field*.

*Fickets Croft.*

Acts of Parliament for theſe ſix Clerks. *Pet. le Neve.*

There was an Act made, for Aſſurance of a Tenement to the ſix Clerks of the *Chancery*; called *Harflete Inn* in *Chancery lane*; and for making them a Corporation. See Acts of Parliament enrolled 32 *Hen.* VIII. And in the 37th Year of the ſame King, another Act paſſed for the ſame. Under theſe ſix Clerks, are ſixty Clerks more for the neceſſary Diſpatch of Buſineſs. And the late Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* added Thirty Clerks more, in all amounting to the number of Ninety. Which the other Clerks took great Offence at. And now there is an endeavour to reduce them to the old number, by not filling up the Vacancies by Death.]

Then

*Shere lane.*

Then is *Shire*, or *Shere lane*, opening alſo into *Fickets Field*, hard by the Bars. On this North ſide of *Fleetſtreet*, in the Year of Chriſt 1595. I obſerved, that when the Labourers had broken up the Pavement from againſt *Chancery lane* end, up toward St. *Dunſtan*'s Church, and had digged four Foot deep, they found one other Pavement of hard Stone, more ſufficient than the firſt; and therefore harder to be broken. Under the which they found, in the made Ground, Piles of Timber, driven very thick, and almoſt cloſe together; the ſame being as black as Pitch or Coal, and many of them rotten as Earth. Which proveth, that the Ground there (as ſundry other Places of this City) have been a Mariſh or full of Springs.

The Ground againſt *Chancery lane* mariſh, and raiſed conſiderably.

Conduit at *Fleet Bridge.*

On the South ſide from *Ludgate* (before the Wall of the City) be fair builded Houſes to *Fleet Bridge*; on the which Bridge, a Ceſtern for receipt of Spring Water, was made by the Men of *Fleetſtreet*; but the Water Courſe is decayed, and not reſtored.

*Bridewel,* the King's Houſe.

Next is *Bride lane*, and therein *Bridewel*, of old time the King's Houſe. For the Kings of this Realm have been there lodged, and their Courts of Law have been there kept of old time. And till the 9th of *Henry* III. the Courts were kept in the King's Houſe, wherefoever he was lodged; as may appear by antient Records, whereof I have ſeen many; for Example, I have already ſet forth one, in the Chapter of Towers and Caſtles.

Lib. *Burton* ſup. *Trentham.* fol. 46.

Antiquities of *Bridewel.*

King *Hen.* VIII. builded there a ſtately and beautiful Houſe of new, for receipt of the Emperor *Charles* V. who in the Year 1522. was lodged himſelf at the *Black Friers*; but his Nobles in this new builded *Bridewel*, a Gallery being made over the Water, and through the Wall of the City, into the Emperor's Lodging at the *Black Friers*. King *Henry* himſelf oftentimes lodged there alſo; as namely, in the Year 1525. a Parliament being then holden in the *Black Friers*. He created States of Nobility there; to wit:

States created at *Bridewel.*

*Henry Fitz Roy*, a Child, (which he had by *Elizabeth Blunt*) to be Earl of *Nottingham*, Duke of *Richmond*, and of *Somerſet*; Lieutenant General from *Trent* Northward, Warden of the Eaſt middle, and Weſt Marches for anenſt *Scotland*.

*Henry Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, Couſin German to the King, to be Marqueſs of *Exceſter*.

*Henry Brandon*, a Child of two Years old, Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, to be Earl of *Lincoln*.

Sir *Thomas Manners*, Lord *Roſs*, to be Earl of *Rutland*.

Sir *Henry Clifford* to be Earl of *Cumberland*.

Sir *Robert Ratcliff*, to be Vicount *Fitzwater*.

Sir *Thomas Boloine*, Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, to be Vicount *Rochford*.

In the Year 1528. Cardinal *Campeius* was brought to the King's preſence, being then at *Bridewel*, whither he had called all his Nobility, Judges, and Councellors, *&c.* And there, the 8th of *November*, in his great Chamber, he made unto them an Oration touching his Marriage with Queen *Katharine*; as ye may read in *Edward Hall*.

In the Year 1529. the ſame King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* were lodged there, whilſt the Queſtion of their Marriage was argued in the *Black Friers*, &c.

But now you ſhall hear how this Houſe became a Houſe of Correction.

*Bridewel* given to the City of *London*, to be a Workhouſe for the Poor.

In the Year 1553. the 7th of *Edward* VI. the 10th of *April*, Sir *George Barne** being Maior of this City, was ſent for to the Court at *White Hall*, and there at that time the King gave unto him, for the Communalty and Citizens, to be a Workhouſe for the poor and idle Perſons of the City, his Houſe of *Bridewel*, and Seven hundred Marks Land, late of the Poſſeſſions of the Houſe of the *Savoy*; and all the Bedding and other Furniture of the ſaid Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, towards the Maintenance of the ſaid Workhouſe of *Bridewel*, and the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*.

* *Baron.* Firſt Edit.

This Gift King *Edward* confirmed by his Charter, dated the 26th of *June*, next following. And in the Year 1555. in the Month of *February*, Sir *William Gerard*, Maior, and the Aldermen, entred *Bridewel*, and took poſſeſſion thereof, according to the Gift of the ſaid King *Edward*. The ſame was alſo confirmed by Queen *Mary*.

Collection to be made for *Bridewel.* R.

Concerning the forwarding of this good Work of *Bridewel*, and bringing it to a deſired Perfection, this Act of Common Council was made the laſt of *February*, in the 2d and 3d Years of *Philip* and *Mary*.

‘ Foraſmuch as King *Edward* VI. had given his Houſe of *Bridewel* unto the City, partly for the ſetting of idle and lewd People to work, and partly for the lodging and harbouring of the Poor, Sick, Weak, and Sore People of this City; and of poor Wayfaring People repairing to the ſame: And had for this laſt purpoſe, given the Bedding and Furniture of the *Savoy* to that Purpoſe. Therefore in conſideration that very great Charges would be required to the fitting of the ſaid Houſe, and the buying of Tools and Bedding, the Money was ordered to be gotten up among the rich People of the Companies of *London*, *&c.*]

The Chappel. R.

There is a Chappel belonging to *Bridewel* Precinct. Which was inlarged and beautified at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Governours and Inhabitants of this Precinct, in the Year of our Lord 1620. Sir *Thomas Middleton* being then Preſident, and Mr. *Thomas Johnſon* Treaſurer of this Hoſpital.

The inlargement was by taking in of a large Room, that (before the Date above named) joined upon the Head of the Chappel. This Ground adding to the length of it (at the full breadth going with it) Twenty four Foot and better.

This Room thus taken in, trim'd, beautified, and conſecrated, is now a handſome Chappel; it being before, a Room empty, vaſt, rude and unſightly; though then in the Uſe deſerving a fair Commendation. For then the Ground that is now a Chancel to the Priſoners of the Houſe, was a Chappel; into which, every Sabbath, through a By or Backward Paſſage, they were brought from their ſeveral Lodgings, to hear Divine Service and Sermons.

Cloſe by the Pulpit hangs the Picture of King *Edward* VI. with theſe Lines under it.

*This* EDWARD *of fair Memory the ſixt,*
*In whom with Greatneſs, Goodneſs was commixt,*
*Gave this* Bridewel, *a Palace in old Times,*
*For a Chaſtiſing Houſe of vagrant Crimes.*

In this Chappel alſo is Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument, with the common Verſes.

*Here lyes her Type,* &c.]

In

Store Houſes in *Bridewel.* *J. S.*

*How's Chron.*

In King *James* I. his Time, Store Houſes were erected here for the Uſe of the City, to prevent any Dearth. For *Anno* 1608. it was conſidered, what an unſpeakable increaſe there was of People, as well Strangers as Natives, in and about the City. Wherefore the careful Magiſtrates, for prevention of Famine, and for Proviſion for the Poor, begun to build here twelve new fair Granaries, ſufficient to hold ſix Thouſand Quarters of Corn; and two Store Houſes more, for Sea Coal for the Poor, which might hold four Thouſand Loads of Coal. Theſe Houſes were finiſhed *Anno* 1610. Alderman *Leman* took great Care and Pains in the contriving and accompliſhing this uſeful Work. The like Care the City had at other times before taken, for providing Food for the Inhabitants of the City, as well by Bread Corn laid up by the ſeveral Companies of *London*, as in building and furniſhing other Granaries.]

Biſhop of St. *David's* Houſe.

The Biſhop of St. *Davids* had his Inn over againſt the North ſide of this *Bridewel*, as I have ſaid.

*Reliq Spelm.* *J. S.*

This Place of the Biſhop of St. *Davids*, was granted in the Time of King *Edward* VI. in Fee Farm for a Mark Rent to Dr. *Huick* the Phyſician. Under which Purchaſe the ſame was enjoyed long after.]

## *The Pariſh Church of St.* BRIDGETS, *or, St.* BRIDES.

St. *Bridget*, or *Bride*.

Then is the Pariſh Church of St. *Bridget*, or *Bride*, (as they term it) now a fair Church; the which *William Venor*, Eſq; Warden of the *Fleet* about the Year 1480. increaſed with a large Body; and the ſide Iles from the Quire, (which of old time was the whole Church) down to the Weſt end. All through the Church builded of his Charges, is wrought in the Stone Work, round about, both within and without, the Figure or Likeneſs of a Vine, [a Rebus of his Name, as if it had been *Vinor*] with Cluſters of Grapes amongſt the Leaves, *&c.*]

The Partition betwixt the old Work and the New, ſometime prepared as a Screne, to be ſet up in the Hall of the Duke of *Somerſet's* Houſe in the *Strand*, was bought for Eightſcore Pounds, and ſet up in the Year 1557. One wilful Body began to ſpoil and break the ſame, in the Year 1596. but was (by the high Commiſſioners) forced to make it up again, and ſo it reſteth.

Repaired. R.

This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord 1630, 1631, and 1632. In which laſt Year were

*Thomas Lee*,
*Thomas Turner*, } Churchwardens.

The Battlements were then new built. So was the middle Roof; and a very fair Gallery on the North ſide, anſwerable to that on the South; which was erected in the Year of our Lord 1607.]

The Steeple. *J. S.*

There is a good Cut of the new Steeple of St. *Brides*, in Print: Where it is ſaid to be 235 Foot high; and Sir *Chriſtophen Wren* the Architect. It is very lofty and beautiful; and exceedeth the Monument by ten Foot.

*Wynkin de Worde's* Dwelling. *J. S.*

In this Pariſh of St. *Bridget*, was a Meſſuage or Inn, called *The Faulcon*, in the Tenure of the famous Printer in the latter part of *Hen.* VII. his time, and beginning of *Henry* VIII. namely *Wynkyn de Worde*. It lately belonged to the Priory of *Ankerwyke*; and was given by King *Edward* VI. in the 3d of his Reign, to *William Breton*, in conſideration of Service, and ſurrender of Letters Patents for divers other Lands, the yearly Value whereof was 9 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*]

## *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

*John Ulſthorp*, *William Eveſham*, *John Wigan*, and others, founded Chauntries there.

*John Ulſthorp.* *Reg. Ep. Lon.* *J. S.*

*John Ulſthorp*, Citizen and Taylor [*Sciſſor*] *Lond.* by his Will bearing date *Jan.* the 25th, 1432. 11 *H.* VI. gave to the Rector and Keepers of the Goods of the Church of St. *Bridgets*, three Tenements in *Fleetſtreet*: ‘One called the *Tabard*, ſituate between the Tenement called the *Caſtel*, on the Eaſt, and the Tenement called the *George* at *Scholane* end, *&c.* The Tenement called the *Rabyn*; and alſo his Tenement adjoining to it, ſituate, *&c.* and the Land of the Abbeſs of *Godſtow*, *&c.* To have them for ever, on Condition that they find a Chaplain to celebrate, *&c.* at the Altar of St. *Anne*, in the Church of St. *Bryget*, for his Soul, and the Souls of his Parents, and *Alice* his Wife, *&c.* And that the ſaid Chaplain ſo intending *pro poſſe* to do Divine Services there, without having any other Service. And that he have his Chamber, and reſide in the ſaid Pariſh. And willed, that the ſaid Chaplain ſhould have in his keeping, in the *Almary* [*Almariolo*] under the Altar aforeſaid, one Miſſal, one Chalice with the Paten, one *Caſula de rubro Velewet cum apparatis*, for the principal Feaſts, *&c.* And he willed, that the Rector and Keepers, pay yearly to the Chaplain for his Stipend, ten Marks, at the four Termes of the Year. And moreover to the Honor of God, he bequeathed to the ſaid Rectors and Keepers of St. *Bridget*, thoſe Shops, with Solars and Gardens adjoining, ſituate, *&c.* for the mending of the Church of St. *Bridget*, and for the bettering and repairing of the Goods and Ornaments thereof, for ever.

*J. Hill.* *Ed. Alex.*

*John Hill*, of the Pariſh of St. *Bridget*, gave, by his Will, dated 1439. three Tenements in the ſaid Pariſh, lying between *Bride lane* on the Weſt, and the Inn of the Abbot and Convent of *Winchcomb*, on the South, and *Fleetſtreet* on the North, to the Rector and Guardians of St. *Bridget*, to celebrate his Anniverſary for ever. Dat. 7 *Oct.* 1437.

The Penitent Preface to a Will. *J. Worthing.*

One *Anne Cokerer* was here buried, by her Will, dated *October* the 8th, 1549. The Strain of whoſe Will, ran quite different from the Wills formerly made: *Viz.* ‘Be it known unto all Men, that this my Will, *Anne Cokerer*, being in good Health at that time. That I do confeſs my ſelf unto God in the ſeven deadlie Synnes I have offended my Lord. I ask Thee Mercy. My fyve Wytts I have much miſſpended. The Ten Commandements I have not fulfylled in all the Articles that belongeth thereto. Grevouſly I have offended my Lord. I ask thee Mercy, moſt merciful *Jheſu*, in that I have offended thee in Word, Will, Dede, or Thought. I ask thee Mercy moſt merciful *Jheſu*. I bequeath my Soul into thy Mercy, and my Body to be buried in St. *Brydes* Church, before my Pew; and 40 *s.* to be gyvynne in Groates to the Pariſh, whereas moſt nede is, at the Diſcretion of *John Purcel*, whom I make myne Executor, *&c.* I beſeche you for the Love of God, ſee me buried with the ſame Pſalmes that Mr. *Starnell* was buried with. The ſame

Pſalmes, as it ſeems, that were appointed to be uſed at Burials, in King *Edward*'s Book of *Common Prayer*.]

A comely ſmall Monument in the South Wall of the Quire. *A. M.*

*Here lieth* Edward Truſſel, *Citizen and Clothworker of* London, *Son of* Avery Truſſel, *of* Bilſeley, *in the County of* Warwicke, *Eſq*; *with* Anne *his Wife, Daughter of* James Philpot. *Which* Anne *departed this Life* Anno Dom. 1586. *And hee having lived* 38 *Teeres in this Pariſh, departed in the Lord the Nineteenth day of* June, Anno Dom. 1613. Ætatis 67.

*He left behind three Sons by the ſaid* Anne, *and one Daughter by* Elizabeth *his ſecond Wife.* Jacobus, filius natu maximus Pietatis ergô poſuit.

A fair Monument in the ſame Quire, in the Eaſt corner of the Wall.

*Here lieth* James Kinnon, *a Gentleman of* Lentilo *in* Monmouthſhire, *a Citizen and Cannoniere, and a Souldier. He dyed aged* 67 *Teeres, overheating his Bloud in preparing of forty Chambers, at the entertainment of the Prince in the Artillery Garden. To the which Society he gave forty Chambers, and five Markes in Mony. To the Poore of this Pariſh hee gave* 10 l. per Annum *for One and twenty Teeres*; *and to the Poore of* Lentilo *the like Summe, and five Pound preſent. He had one Wife, and one Sonne.* Obiit 19 Decemb. Anno Dom. 1615.

It ever was his wiſh
to dye in Field,
Or elſe at Sea. Fates
halfe his wiſh did yeeld.
A Prince and Army
ſtood about him round:
Yet Age (o're wearied)
tooke the Mortall Wound.
Arts Mathematicke
he both lov'd and knew;
In which his Skill increaſt,
as his Yeeres grew.
*Wales* gave him Breath,
faire was his Birth and Name,
And though Death ſtole
his Life, he left his Fame.]

R.

A very fair Monument ſtanding in the South Ile, in the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

*In this Chancel lyeth buried* Frances Trevor, *Wife of* Sir Thomas Trevor, *Knight, Solicitor Generall to the Prince, at the time of her Death*; *and now one of the Barons of the* Exchequer. *Shee was Daughter and Heire of* Daniel Blenerhaſſet *of* Norfolke, *Eſquire. Shee died the* 6*th of* January, 1624. *In whoſe Memory her ſaid Husband,* hæc piè poſuit.

They had a Daughter buried near unto her.

*In this Chancel alſo was buried, the* 6*th of* January, 1614. Prudence Trevor, *Daughter of* Henry Butler, *and former Wife to the ſaid Sir* Thomas; *who bare him a Sonne, named* Thomas, *now living. Alſo* John Trevor, *of* Trevallyn, *in* Comitatu Denbighe, *Eſquire, Father to the ſaid Sir* Thomas, *died the* 15*th of* July, 1589. *and lieth buried here.*

Randulp Trevor, *Brother to the ſaid Sir* Thomas, *died the* 21*ſt of* July, 1590. *and is buried here.*

Margarite, *Neece to the ſaid Sir* Thomas, *and Daughter of Sir* Richard Trevor, *of* Trevallyn, *Knight, was married to* John Griffith, *of* Lyn, *in* Comitatu Carnarvon, *Eſquire, and left many Children*; *and was buried here the* 19*th of* March, 1624.

In the ſame Ile, at the upper end of this Church, on a fair Monument, is this Inſcription.

*Here reſteth the Body of Sir* George Curzon, *of* Croxall, *in the County of* Derby, *Knight*; *deſcended from ancient Gentry, and of long continuance in that Place: Who, like the Race from whence hee came, was a Man of upright Life, Religious, and Hoſpitable. Hee tooke to Wife* Mary, *the Daughter of Sir* Richard Leviſon, *of* Lelleſhull, *in the County of* Salop, *Knight. By whom hee had* Walter, *who died young, and* Mary, *then his onely Daughter and Heire. Who was married to* Edward Sackvile, *Earle of* Dorſet, *Knight of the Honourable Order of the Garter. Which Lady cauſed this Monument to bee here infixed, to the Sacred Memory of her deare Father. He departed this Life the* 17*th of* November, 1622.]

### *Late* MONUMENTS.

Late Monuments. *J. S.*

Moreover, there be ſeveral Monuments, and Monumental Inſcriptions, for Perſons more lately interred in this Church of St. *Brides*: *Viz.*

In the Chancel. For *Thomazine*, late Wife of *Henry Dove*, D. D. Vicar of this Church, 1678. And for *Henry* and *Thomazine* their Children.

South Wall. *In meditullio hujus Templi jacet mortale depoſitum* JASPERI NEEDHAM, *Med. Doctoris* - - - - - *Principibus ac Præſulibus gratus*, &c. 1679.

North Wall. *James Molins*, Maſter of Chirurgery, and Doctor of Phyſick; Servant to their Majeſties K. *Charles* II. and K. *James* II. 1686.

The Vertuous and only Beautiful Mrs. *Anne Blount*, late Wife of *Charles Blount*, of the Middle Temple, Eſq; 1686.

Flat Stones. *Samuel Fortrey*, Eſq; 1681.

*Thomas Flatman*, eldeſt Son of *Thomas Flatman*, and *Hanna* his Wife, 1682. Aged 10 Years.

*Who e'er thou art, that look'ſt upon,*
*And read'ſt what lyes beneath this Stone*;
*What Beauty, Goodneſs, Innocence,*
*In a ſad Houre was ſnatch'd from hence.*
*What reaſon canſt thou have to prize*
*The deareſt Object of thine Eyes?*
*Believe this, Mortal, what thou valueſt moſt,*
*And ſet'ſt thy Soul upon, is ſooneſt loſt.*

Theſe Verſes are almoſt worn out and gone, and therefore I have preſerved them here; being undoubtedly, the eaſy natural Strain of the Poet, the Father.

*John Wynch*, 1675. and *Rob. Wynch* his Son, 1676.

*John Alſop*, 1661. And *Frances* his Wife, 1687.

Sacred to the dear Memory of *William Aſtley*, Eſq; Servant unto his Majeſty when Prince, &c. Serjeant of his Majeſty's Paſtry, 1676.

*Henrietta Francia Pool*, Wife of *Benjamin Pool*, Eſq; 1694.

*Anne Coode*, the beloved Wife of *Will. Coode*, of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; 1688.

Middle Ile. *Tho. Higham*, *Armiger*, M. D. 1672.

A Vault in the North Ile, belonging to *Frederick Hern*, Eſq.

Dr. *Jaſper Needham*, in his Life time, an eminent Phyſician, lies buried under a Stone in the Chancel, middle Ile, with a ſhort Inſcription. *Ob.* 31 *Oct.* 1679. *Ætat.* 57. And alſo his Wife *Penelope*, buried here according to her deſire, *Oct.* 31. 1706. Aged 74.

A Monument on a Pillar on the North ſide of the Church, for *John Cale. Ob.* 29 *Feb.* 1715. Aged 80. And *Judith Cale* his Wife, *February* the 17th, 1716. Aged 70.

Charities. What the Benefactions to the Poor of this Pariſh, or to the Church, are, may appear by a Table of Benefactors ſet up here.

### *BENEFACTORS.*

*Given Annually for ever.*

| *Donors.* | *Gifts.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
| *Joan Sandbach* - - | 22 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Crawthorn*, Cutler, - | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| *Henry Flick*, Girdler, - | 04 | 00 | 00 |
| *Joſeph Parrat* - - | 06 | 00 | 00 |
| *James Truſſel* - - - | 03 | 05 | 00 |
| *George Davinſon*, Girdler, | 01 | 10 | 00 |
| *John Hyde*, Merchant Taylor, | 01 | 10 | 00 |
| The Company of *Brewers* | 01 | 10 | 00 |
| *Tho. White* - - - | 07 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Scudamore*, Vintner, - | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Acham* - - | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| *Edward Thatcher* - - | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| *Henry Jordan*, Fiſhmonger, | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| *Anne Raymond* gave her Houſe for eight Widows. | | | |
| *Barbara Sharp* gave five Chaldron of Coals. | | | |

*Given at once in Money.*

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir *Tho. Trevor*, Kt. and Bar. | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| His Lady - - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Mrs. *Parthenia Lowman* - | 160 | 00 | 00 |
| *Tho. Arnold*, Eſq; - - | 50 | 00 | 00 |
| *Rick. Billingſly*, Vintner, - | 50 | 00 | 00 |
| *John Alſop* - - | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| *Divers leſs Sums.* | | | |
| Lady *Mary Trevor* - | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. *Will. Wheatley* - - | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Hugh Parker*, Bar. and his Lady, and Sir *Henry Parker*, Bar. have given and paid to the Poor, and to put forth Apprentices | 188 | 00 | 00 |

There is another Table of Benefactors to the Organs.

Another Table of Benefactors to the Church: *Viz.*

| | *L.* | *S.* | *D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir *Jer. Whichcote*, Bart. gave in Velvet and Gold Fringe, for the Communion Table, Pulpit, and Pall - - | 110 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *John Thorowood*, of *Kenſington* - - - | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *John King*, Kt. - | 50 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *John Trevor*, Bar. - | 50 | 00 | 00 |
| Dr. *Needham*, M. D. in Plate, Books, and Forms - - | 46 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir *Tho. Fitch*, Kt. for three Braſs Branches, and hanging them - - - | 61 | 16 | 00 |
| Sir *Edw. Lutwitch*, gave the Crimſon Velvet Altar Cloth | 31 | 05 | 00 |
| *Paul Boſton*, Vicar of this Pariſh, gave in Plate, Value - | 61 | 00 | 00 |
| *John Turner*, Serjeant at Law, in Plate, and in Poors Boxes | 58 | 10 | 00 |
| *Henry Hotherſal*, the Marble Font, *&c.* - - - | 30 | 00 | 00 |
| Leſſer Sums given by ſeveral others; as, Sir *Edw. Rich* | | | |
| Sir *Hugh Windham*, one of the Barons, *&c.* each of them | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| *Paul Bows*, Eſq; gave the King's Arms - - - | 27 | 07 | 00 |

Parſonage. Before the great Fire, there was a Parſonage Houſe in *Brides lane*; long ſince leaſed out by the Church of *Weſtminſter*, which hath the Impropriation and Parſonage. It is now divided into ſeveral Tenements. That Place is now called *Parſons Court.*

The Miniſter's Maintenance is 120 *l.* a Year, by Act of Parliament; and paid by the Churchwardens quarterly.

Gift Sermon. *John Hill*, left for a Sermon every *Newyears* Day, 10 *s.*

School. There is a School kept here, but not Free; held by the Curate that now, or lately was, named *Daniel Kidley*.

A Fraternity of St. *Brigit*. Here was a Fraternity in this Pariſh, founded *An.* 1375. of St. *Brigide*, for the Light to be ſet up in the ſaid Church, before the Image of the Virgin St. *Brigide*, in the Feaſt of the Tranſlation and Nativity of the ſaid Virgin. And to pay 4 *d.* at the four Quarters of the Year, yearly. Afterwards they procured a Chaplain to ſay Maſs before the ſaid Image, in the ſaid Church.]

The Biſhop of *Salisbury's* Houſe. The next is *Salisbury Court*, a Place ſo called, for that it belonged to the Biſhops of *Salisbury*, and was their Inn, or *London* Houſe, at ſuch time as they were ſummoned to come to the Parliament, or came for other Buſineſs. It hath of late time been the Dwelling, firſt of Sir *Richard Sackvile*, and after of Sir *Thomas Sackvile*, his Son, Baron of *Buckhurſt*, one of the Queen's Privy Council, afterwards Lord Treaſurer; who very greatly inlarged it with ſtately Buildings.

Exchanged by Bp. *Jewel*. *Reliq. Spelm.* *J. S.* Thence it was ſometime called *Sackvile Houſe*. And being in long Leaſe made by Biſhop *Capon*, Biſhop there in the Times of King *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*, was exchanged in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the greatly Learned *Jewel*, Biſhop of that See; for Recompence of good Value, in Lands lying in his Dioceſe, or elſewhere in the Weſt.]

Then is *Water lane*, running down by the Weſt ſide of a Houſe called the *Hanging Sword*, to the *Thames*.

## *The* WHITE FRIERS, *or*, *The* Friers *of our Lady of Mount* CARMEL.

*Water lane.* *White Friers.* *John Bale.* Then was the *White Friers* Church, called *Fratres beatæ Mariæ de Monte Carmeli*, firſt founded (ſaith *John Bale*) by Sir *Ric. Gray*, Kt. Anceſtor to the Lord *Gray* of *Codnor*, in the Year 1241. King *Edward* I. gave to the Prior and Brethren of that Houſe, a plot of Ground in *Fleetſtreet*, whereupon to build their Houſe; which was ſince re-edified or new builded, by

*Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, about the Year 1350. the 24th of *Edward* III.

A Guild of Curriors in *White Friers.* *J. S.* Certific. of *Guilds.*

The *Curriors* ſeemed formerly to live hereabouts. It is certain they had a Guild in this Church, founded *Anno* 1367. of which they brought in this Account into *Chancery*, about the 12th of *Richard* II. as did other Guilds in *London*, at this Time.

On litel Companie of a Light of on Taper in the Queer of the White Freers in Fleteſtrete, of the Yomanrie of Curriours, whereof ben Maiſtres Geffry Tolyngdon and Robert Stor. It was begon 41 E. 3. and now [about the Year 1389.] the foreſcid Brethered ys almoſt a falle. So that ther be noe more at thys tyme that payeth therto, but x or xii Perſones. And they han in Catel at thys tyme xxiii Shyllings ii *d. ob.* And there be of Dettes the Summ of iiii *l.* The whych the Maiſtres ne mold nought gete.]

## *INTERRMENTS.*

*John Lufken*, Maior of *London*, and the Communalty of the City, granted a Lane, called *Crockers lane*, reaching from *Fleetſtreet* to the *Thames*, to build in the Weſt end of that Church. Sir *Robert Knowles*, Kt. was a great Builder there alſo, in the Reign of *Richard* II. and of *Henry* IV. He deceaſed at his Manour of *Scone Thorpe*, in *Norfolk*, in the Year 1407. and was brought to *London*, and honourably buried by the Lady *Conſtance* his Wife, in the Body of the *White Friers* Church, which he had newly builded.

*Crockers lane.* Sir *Rob. Knowles.*

Perſons buried in *White Friers.*

*Robert Marſhal*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, builded the Quire, Presbytery, Steeple, and many other Parts; and was there buried about the Year 1420.

There lie buried alſo in the new Quire, in the midſt, Sir *John Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, 1398.

By him lieth Sir *Edward Courtney*.

In the South Wall lieth Sir *Hugh Montgomery*, and Sir *John* his Brother.

*John Wolle*, Son to Sir *John Wolle*.
*Thomas Baybolt**, Eſq. * *Baylaott.*
*Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Athole*.
Dame *Johan*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Say* of *Alden**. Sir *Pence** *Caſtle*, Baron. * *Aldone.* * *Pous.*
*John* Lord *Gray*, Son to *Reginald*, Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, 1418.
Sir *John Ludlow*, Kt.
Sir *Richard Derois**, Kt. * *De Royes.*
*Richard Gray*, Kt.
*John Aſhley**, Kt. * *Aſtley.*
*Robert Briſtow*, Eſq.
*Thomas Perry**, Eſq. * *Percy.*
*Robert Tempeſt*, Eſq.
*William Call**, Eſq. * *Cawle.*
*William Neddow**. * *Medow.*

In the old Quire, below the Altar, lie Dame *Margaret*, &c.

*J. S.*

This Dame *Margaret* unknown, ſeems to be the Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Kent*. Who by Will, 1540. bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of the late *White Friers* in *Fleetſtreet*, under the Tomb where *Richard* Earl of *Kent*, her late Husband, lay, if it might be ſuffered.]

*Elianor Griſtles**. * *Giſtles.*

Under the Lamp, Sir *John Browne*, Kt. and *John* his Son and Heir.

By him, Sir *Simon de Berford*, Kt.

In the Walk between the Quire and the Church.

*Peter Wygus**, Eſq. * *Wygich.*
*Robert Matthew**, Eſq. * *Metham.*
Sir *John Skargell*, Kt.
Sir *John Norice*, Kt.
Sir *Geffrey** *Rooſe*, Kt. * *Godfrey.*
*Matthew Hadocke*, Eſq.
*William Clarell*, Eſq.
*John Aprichard**, Eſq. * *Aprocherch.*
*William Wentworth*, Eſq.
*Thomas Wicham**, Eſq. * *Wyckham.*
Sir - - - - *Terwit*, Kt.
Sir *Steven Popham**, Kt. * *Popeham.*
- - - - - Baſtard *de Scales*.
*Henry Blunt*, Eſq.
Dame *Elizabeth Blunt*.
*Jo. Swan*, Eſq.
*Alice Foſter*, one of the Heirs of Sir *Stephen Popham**. * *Popeham.*

Alſo in the ſaid *Friers* lie theſe that follow.

Sir *Robert Brocket**, Kt. * *Brocas.*
*John Drayton*, Eſq.
*John*, Son to *Rob. Chanlowes**, and his Daughter *Katharine* by him. * *Chalows.*
*John Salvin*, *William Hampton*, *John Bampton**, *John Winter*, *Edmond Oldhall*, *Will. Appleyard**, *Thomas Dabby**, Eſquires. * *Lampton.* * *Apilzed.* * *Dalbys.*
Sir *Hugh Courtney*, Kt.
*John Drury*, Son to *Robert Drury*.
*Elizabeth Gemerſey**, Gentlewoman. * *Quinſey.*

### In the Eaſt Part of the Church.

Sir *Thomas Townſend*, Kt.
Sir *Richard Greene*, Kt.
*William Scot*, Eſq.
*Thomas Federinghey**. * *Fodering-hay.*
*J. Fulforde*, Eſq.
*Edward Elſemere*, Gent.
*William Hart*, Gent.

### In the South Part of the Church.

Dame *Mary Senclare**, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Talbot*, Kt. * *Seintclere.*
- - - - *Aucher**, Eſq. * *Ancher.*
Sir *Will. Moris**, Kt. and at his Foot Dame *Chriſtian* his Wife. * *Moreys.*
Sir *Peter de Mota*, Kt.
*Richard Hewton**, Eſq. * *Howton.*
Sir *John Heron*, Kt.
*Richard Eaton*, Eſq.
*Hugh Stapleton*, Gent.
*William Copley**, Gent. * *Coplaye.*
Sir *Raph Saint Owen*, Kt.
Sir *Hugh Bromeflete*, Kt.
Lord *Veſſey*, principal Founder of that Order, the 6th of *Edward* IV. *&c.*

Sir *Henry Bromfield*, Lord *Veſey.* *J. S.*

This Lord was Sir *Henry Bromfield*: Who by his laſt-Will, (made *May* 21. 6 *Edw.* IV. and proved 1468.) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of the *White Friers*, *London*.

*Will.* Marqueſs *Berkley.*

And though *William* Marqueſs *Berkley*, was buried in the Church of the Friers *Auguſtines*, yet he bore ſuch good Will to theſe *White Friers*, that he appointed two Friers to ſing perpetually in this Church, for his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors.

And beſides theſe, *John Wollaſel*, Gent.
*Elizabeth*, Wife of *Rob. Tawfeld*.
- - - - - *Ynglow*, Eſq.
In the Chapter Houſe, *Henry Bedil*.
In the Cloiſter, *Ry. Beyton*, Sir *Rafe* St. *Owen*.]

*E. Regro' Teſtam. J. Worthing.*

Sir *Richard Grene*, by his Will made die *Dominica prox' poſt Feſtum S.* Mich. Arch. *A. D.* 1386. bequeathed to the Prior and Convent of *Carmelite* Friers, *Lond. pro Mortuario & ſepultura ibm. habend.* 20 Marks. *Item*, towards the new Work of their Church, 10 Marks.

Here

The Altar of St. *Anne.* A rich Veſture be uſed at this Altar. *J. Wor.*

Here *John Denham*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, ordained by his laſt Will (dated *April* the 5th, 1532.) to be buried; *viz.* 'Within the Conventual Church of the *Whyte Friers* in *Fleetſtreet*, before the Awter of St. *Anne.* I bequeth to the ſame Freors, for an Ornament to be uſed and occupied at the ſame Awltar of St. *Anne*, and not elſewhere, at every high Feſt in their ſaid Church, a Veſtment of Crymſon Velvet, powdered with a goodly Orpheme, and my Armes and Picture thereupon, lifting up my Hands; of ſix Pounds Sterling. *Item*, I wil, that there be ſaid or ſong a Trental of Maſſes, in the Pariſh Church of St. *Dunſtanes* in the Weſt, of *London*, where I am now a Pariſhioner. For the which Trental, I bequethe 10 *s.* and for Brede, Wine, and Wax, 8 *d.* *&c.* Alſo I wil, that my Executors buy and provide for me a Stone of the Value of five Marks, to ly upon my Grave, with an Image of my ſelf; and over the Hedde of the ſaid Image, a Picture of the Aſſumption of our bleſſyd Lady; and at the two Corners, two Scotcheons, the one with my Armes, and the other with the Drapers Armes; and at the other Corners in like manner.]

* 62 *l.* First Edit and Sec.

This Houſe was valued at *26 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* and was ſurrendered the 10th of *Novemb.* the 30th of *Hen.* VIII.

*J. S.*

In Place of this Friers Church, be now many fair Houſes builded, Lodgings for Noblemen, and others. [Among the reſt, here lived Sir *John Cheeke*, Kt. in King *Edward* VI. his time, his Tutor, and afterward his Secretary of State.]

*J. S.*

*Anno* 1608. The Inhabitants within the Compaſs of theſe *White Friers*, as alſo thoſe of the *Black Friers*, within *Ludgate*, obtained divers Liberties, Privileges, and Exemptions, by a Charter of King *James* I. Which was this that follows.

The Privileges of the *White Friers* and *Black. Will. Bowyer.*

*Rex omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Salutem. Cum quamplurimi Progenitorum noſtrorum quondam Reg.*Angliæ, *de gra' ſua ſpeciali: ac pro grat. laudabile multiplicit' & contin. ſervic. per Major. & Communitat' ac Cives Civitat.* London. *& Prædeceſſor. ſuos temporib. retroact. fact. & impens. Necnon pro diverſ. aliis urgent. cauſis & conſiderationib. eos ſeparatim moventib. dederunt, conceſſerunt, & confirmaver. Majori & Civitat. ac Civib. Civitat.* London. *predict. & Succeſſorib. ſuis diverſ. Libertat. & Privileg. Proviſo tamen ſemper & pro nobis, hæredib. & ſucceſſorib. noſtris, Volumus & Ordinamus, quod omnes Perſon. modo inhabitant. aut qui impoſterum inhabitabunt infra Scit. procinct. ambit. Libertat. & Franchiſ. predict. nuper diſſolut. Domus ſive Priorat. Fratrum Predicator. infra* Ludgate, London. *communit. vocat.* The Black Friers. *Aut infra procinct. ambit. Libertat' & Francheſ. predict. nuper diſſolut. Domus ſive Priorat. Fratrum Ordinis bte'* Marie de Monte Carmel. *in* Fleeteſtreet *predict. vocat.* The White Friers. *Et tot Precinct. ambit. & Circuit. eorund. ac omnia Edificia ac loc. infra Procinct. ambit. & circuit. predict. pro tempore exiſtent. edificat. ſive edificand. de ceter. in perpetuum quiet' & exonerat. erunt de & ab omnib. taxationib. quintodecim. & ab onere de Scott & Lott, & de Vigil & Ward, Anglice,* Watch and Ward, *per vel infra Civitat.* London. *ſolvend. faciend. ſuſtinend. ſive contribuend. except. onerib. & expenſ. debitis & rationabil. pro apparat. & emiſſion. Milit. Anglice,* Setting out of Soldiers; *& pro defenſion. Regni & al. humoi' Servic. ſpecialib. Nos, hered. & Succeſſor. noſtros, aut Rempublicam noſtram, hered. & Succeſſor. nr. concernen. Ac exceptis oneri pro pavament. purgation & eſchuracone Venell. foſſar. viar. aque curſum & ſeverarim, Anglice,* The Sewers, *infra Circuit. procinct. Libertat. & Juriſdiction. earund. nuper Dom. ſive Priorat. vocat.* Le Black Friers, *&* Le White Friers *predict. reſpective ſolummodo. Ac etiam quod iidem Inhabitant. quiet. & exonerati erunt de & ab Offic Conſtabular. Scavenger. & ab conſimilib. Offic. onerib. Anglicè,* Like Offices of Charge, *infra Civitat. predict. extra procinct. Circuit. ambit. & limit. earund. nuper Dom. ſive Priorat. vocat.* Lez Black Friers, *&* Lez White Friers *reſpectivè exequend. ſive exercend.* &c. *Teſte Rege ap.* Weſtminſt' *viceſimo quarto die* Septembris, *Anno regni Regis* Jacobi Anglie, *&c. ſexto.*

*Per Breve de privato Sigillo, &c.*

In the Year 1662. a Legacy was given by one Mr. *Brown*, to this Precinct: Which will appear by what follows.

A Legacy to *White Friers. W. Bowyer.*

*A Copy of ſo much of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr.* John Brown, *as relates to the Precinct of* White Friers, London.

'*In the Name of God, Amen.* I *John Brown*, of the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. *&c.*

'*Item*, I give and bequeath unto the Poor of *White Friers*, where is moſt need, according to the diſcretion of my Executors, with the Advice of Mr. *Fenſham*, five Pounds.

'*Item*, I give and deviſe to the Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, Governours of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods, of the Hoſpitals of *Edward* King of *England* the Sixt, of *Chriſt*, *Bridewel*, and St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, the Sum of 400 *l.* of lawful Money of *England*; to be by them yearly imployed and diſpoſed of, for the Education and bringing up of poor Children in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital aforeſaid. Upon Truſt and Confidence, that the Governours aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, ſhall maintain three Children from time to time, until their reſpective Age of Fifteen Years. And as any of them die, or attain the ſame Age, to take in others in the rooms or places of ſuch of them as ſhall ſo die, or attain the ſaid Age or Ages of Fifteen Years. One of the Children to be out of the Precinct of *White Friers*, *London*, and one out of the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtanes* in the Weſt, *London*, and one out of the Lordſhip of *Finsbury*, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the County of *Middleſex*. The Pariſhioners of the ſaid reſpective Pariſhes and Places, giving Caution to the Governours aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, at their reſpective Admittances into the ſaid Hoſpital; to take them out at the ſaid Age of Fifteen Years, if they be then living, and not otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

'*Item*, I give and deviſe all that Meſſuage and Land, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or therewith uſed, in *Iſlington*, in the County of *Middleſex*, commonly called or known by the Name or Sign of the *Nags Head*, now in Leaſe to *John Gregory*, at the yearly Rent of ſixty Pounds, to the Governours aforeſaid, and to their Succeſſors, for ever; upon Truſt and Confidence, that they and their Succeſſors, ſhall for ever hereafter pay, towards the Maintenance of ſix Scholars, to be taken out of the Children admitted into *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital aforeſaid, into the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, three in *Chriſt*'s College, and three in *Emmanuel* College. And my Will is, that none of the ſix Scholars ‘ſhall continue any longer than ſeven Years. And my Will and Deſire is, that the Children of the ſeveral Pariſhes and Places aforeſaid, to be taken into the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhall be from time to time preferred before any other, if capable, to go to the Univerſity, and to the Allowance before mentioned.

*In Witneſs*, &c. *the* 20*th day of* October, *the* 14*th of* Car. II. Annoq; Dom. 1662.

In purſuance of this, *Richard Charm*, Orphan of *Humphrey Charm*, was firſt admitted into the ſaid Hoſpital, the 29th of *July*, 1664. from *White Friers* Precinct.]

*Serjeants Inn in Fleetſtreet.*

Then is the *Serjeants Inn*, ſo called, for that divers Judges and Serjeants at the Law keep a Commons, and are lodged there in Term times.

*Serjeants Inn*, a Garden. *J. S.*

*Clauſ.* 10 *Hen.* 3. *m.* 19. *Pet. le Neve.*

This *Serjeants Inn*, ſeems to have been ſometime a Garden belonging to the *New Temple*; and granted by King *Henry* III. to a Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. For ſuch a Patent is found; *R. Chicheſter. Epo. nov. Templ. Gardinum in Vico ante novum Templum* London.

This, or ſome other Meſſuage of *Serjeant Inn*, was in the Crown in *Edward* VI. his Reign. Who in his 3d Year, ſold all the ſaid Meſſuage, Lordſhip, and Hereditament thereof, to Sir *Edward Mountague*, and *John Champanet*.]

Lewd Women near the *White Friers.* *J. S.*

Very near this *White Friers*, in *Fleetſtreet*, many lewd Women harboured. And the Tumults there ſo diſturbed the Religious, that the King was fain to direct his Letters to the Maior and Aldermen, to rout the naughty People thence. As appears by this Record.

*Rot. Clauſ.* 20 *Ed.* 3. p. 1. m. 26. *dorſo.* *Geo. Holmes.*

*Rex Maiori & Aldermannis*, &c, *i. e.* ‘The King to the Maior and Aldermen of the City of *London*, who now are, or ſhall be for the Time being, Greeting. Our Beloved in Chriſt, the Prior and Brethren of the Order of St. *Mary* of *Mount Carmel*, *London*, have beſought Us, that whereas the Lord *Edward*, of famous Memory, heretofore King of *England*, our Grandfather, had given them a certain Place in *Fleetſtreet*, *London*, where now they dwell; and that Women and Whores, and other Men of bad Report, have now for ſome time made their Abode near the foreſaid Place, and yet do abide; Whereby the ſaid Brethren, by divers Clamours and Outcries, by the Reſort of Men to thoſe Harlots, near the foreſaid Place, Night and Day made, are much hindered in their Celebration of Divine Service. And that they cannot mind other Divine Obſequies, according to the pious Deſires of our Grandfather: That We will, that ye cauſe to be removed the ſaid Women, Whores, and others of bad Fame, from the Houſes and Places in which they ſo inhabit, for the Honour of Holy Church, and the Quiet and Tranquillity of them, the Prior and Brethren, ſerving God in the ſame Place. We, minding to yield to their Supplication, for the Cauſe aforeſaid, Command, firmly enjoyning you, that you cauſe, without delay, to be removed from the foreſaid Houſes or Places, all ſuch Women, Whores, and People of bad Fame, in the Weſt Lane, or elſewhere abiding in the Houſes, adjoining to the Places of the aforeſaid Prior and Brethren; as often, and whenſoever, by them the Prior and Brethren, or any of them, upon this ye ſhall be required. Firmly forbidding, on our behalf, all and ſingular Affairs of the foreſaid Houſes and Places, being in the foreſaid Lane, or elſewhere, as afore is ſaid. That for the time to come, they do not let, or cauſe to be let, by any means, the Houſes or Places beforeſaid to ſuch Women.

*Witneſs the* King *at* Weſtminſter, *the* 18*th day of* February.]

*New Temple.*

Next is the *New Temple*, ſo called, becauſe the *Templers*, before the building of this Houſe, had their Temple in *Oldbourn*. This Houſe was founded by the Knights *Templers* in *England*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. And the ſame was dedicated to God and our bleſſed Lady, by *Heraclius*, Patriark of the Church, called the *Holy Reſurrection* in *Jheruſalem*, in the Year of Chriſt 1185.

The Extent of the *New Temple.* *J. S.* *Origin. Juridic.*

It contained all that ſpace of Ground from the *White Friers*, Eaſtward, unto *Eſſex Houſe* without *Temple Bar*; yea, and a part of that too. As appears by the firſt Grant thereof to Sir *Will. Paget*, Kt. Secretary of State to King *Henry* VIII. *Pat.* 2. *Ed.* VI.]

Original of the *Templers.*

Theſe Knights *Templers* took their beginning about the Year 1118. in manner following. Certain Noblemen, Horſemen, religiouſly bent, bound by Vow themſelves in the Hands of the Patriark of *Jeruſalem*, to ſerve Chriſt after the manner of Regular Canons, in Chaſtity and Obedience; and to renounce their own proper Wills for ever. The firſt of which Order were *Hugh Paganus*, [i. e. *Pain*] and *Geffrey de S. Audomare*. And whereas at the firſt they had no certain Habitation, *Baldwin*, King of *Jheruſalem*, granted unto them a dwelling Place in his Palace, by the Temple; and the Canons of the ſame Temple, gave them the Street, thereby to build therein their Houſes of Office. And the Patriark, the King, the Nobles, and Prelates, gave unto them certain Revenues out of their Lordſhips.

Profeſſion of the *Templers.*

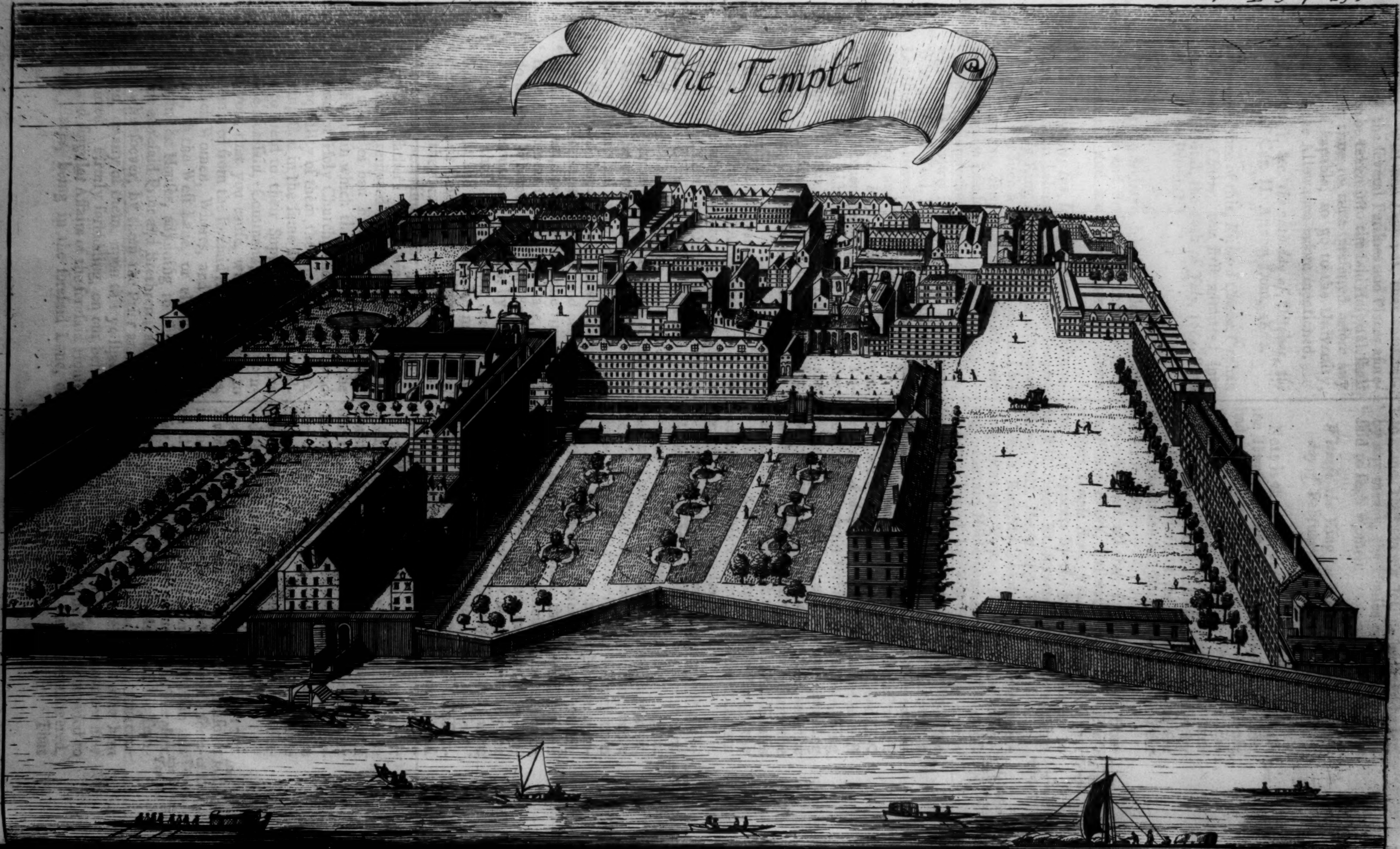
Their firſt Profeſſion was for Safeguard of the Pilgrims, coming to viſit the Sepulchre, and to keep the High Ways againſt the lying in wait of Thieves, *&c.* About ten Years after, they had a Rule appointed unto them, and a white Habit, by *Honorius* the ſecond, then Pope. And whereas they had but Nine in number, they began to increaſe daily. Afterward, in Pope *Eugenius*'s time, they bare Croſſes of red Cloth on their uppermoſt Garments, to be known from others. And in ſhort time, becauſe they had their firſt Manſion hard by the Temple of our Lord in *Jheruſalem*, they were called *Knights of the Temple*.

Many Noblemen, in all parts of Chriſtendom, became Brethren of this Order; and builded for themſelves Temples in every City or great Town. In *England*, this was their chief Houſe, which they builded after the Form of the Temple near to the Sepulchre of our Lord at *Jheruſalem*. They had alſo other Temples in *Cambridge*, *Briſtow*, *Canterbury*, *Dover*, *Warwick*, and divers other Places. This Temple in *London*, was often made a Store Houſe of Mens Treaſure; I mean, ſuch as feared the ſpoil thereof in other Places.

*Mat. Paris.* *Hubert* Earl of *Kent*, his Treaſure in the *New Temple.*

*Matthew Paris* noteth, that in the Year 1232. *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, being Priſoner in the Tower of *London*, the King was informed that he had much Treaſure laid up in this *New Temple*, under the Cuſtody of the *Templers*. Whereupon he ſent for the Maſter of the Temple, and examined him ſtraightly; who confeſſed, that Money being delivered unto him and his Brethren to be kept, he knew not how much there was of it. The King demanded to have the ſame delivered; but it was anſwered,

Vl B 3 p 271



That the Money being committed unto their Truſt, could not be delivered, without the licence of him that committed it to Eccleſiaſtical Protection. Whereupon, the King ſent his Treaſurer and Juſticier of the Exchequer unto *Hubert*, to require him to reſign the Money wholly into his Hands. Who anſwered, That he would gladly ſubmit himſelf, and all his, unto the King's pleaſure. And thereupon deſired the Knights of the Temple (in his behalf) to preſent all the Keys unto the King, to do his pleaſure with the Goods which he had committed unto them. Then the King commanded the Money to be faithfully told, and laid up in his Treaſure by Inventory; wherein was found, (beſides ready Money) Veſſels of Gold and Silver, unpraiſeable; and many precious Stones, which would make all Men wonder, if they knew the Worth of them.

This Temple was again dedicated, 1240. belike alſo newly re-edified then.

The Pope's Nuncio reſides here. *Mat Paris.* *J. S.*

In the Year 1245. Pope *Innocent*'s Nuncio reſided in the *New Temple*. And the ſaid Pope commanded the Biſhops of *England*, to bring to his Nuncio there, 6000 Marks, to be raiſed from the *Engliſh* Biſhopricks. Which King *Henry* forbad.]

*Mat. Paris.*

Seal of the *Templers*.

Theſe *Templers*, at this time, were in ſo great Glory, that they entertained the Nobility, Foreign Ambaſſadours, and the Prince himſelf very often. Inſomuch that *Matthew Paris* cryeth out on them for their Pride; who being at the firſt ſo poor, as they had but one Horſe to ſerve two of them; in Token whereof, they gave in their Seal, two Men riding on one Horſe: Yet ſuddenly they waxed ſo inſolent, that they diſdained other Orders, and ſorted themſelves with Noblemen.

30 *Dunmow.*

King *Edward* I. in the Year 1283. taking with him *Robert Waleran*, and others, came to the *Temple*; where calling for the Keeper of the Treaſure Houſe, as if he meant to ſee his Mother's Jewels, that were laid up there, to be ſafely kept, he entred into the Houſe, breaking the Coffers of certain Perſons that had likewiſe brought their Money thither; and he took away from thence to the Value of 1000 *l.*

Parliament at the *New Temple.*

Many Parliaments and great Councels have been there kept, as may appear by our Hiſtories.

The *Templers* ſeized.

In the Year 1308. all the *Templers* in *England*, as alſo in other parts of Chriſtendom, were apprehended, and committed to divers Priſons.

Charged with Hereſy.

In 1310. a Provincial Councel was holden at *London*, againſt the *Templers* in *England*, upon Hereſy, and other Articles whereof they were accuſed; but denied all except one or two of them. Notwithſtanding, they all did confeſs, that they could not purge themſelves fully, as faultleſs; and ſo they were condemned to perpetual Penance, in ſeveral Monaſteries; where they behaved themſelves Modeſtly.

The Order of *Templers* condemned.

*Philip* King of *France* procured their overthrow throughout the whole World; and cauſed them to be condemned by a general Council, to his Advantage, as he thought. For he believed to have had all their Lands in *France*; and therefore ſeizing the ſame in his Hands, (as I have read) cauſed the *Templers*, to the number of 54. or, after *Fabian*, 60. to be burned at *Paris*.

*Templers* burned. *Rob. Fabian.*

Patent. The *Temple* given to *Aimer de Valence.*

*Edward* II. in the Year 1313. gave unto *Aimer de la Valence*, Earl of *Pembrook*, the whole Place and Houſes, called the *New Temple* at *London*, with the Ground called *Fiquets Croft*, and all the Tenements and Rents, with the Appurtenances that belonged to the *Templers* in the City of *London*, and Suburbs thereof. [Alſo the Land called *Fletecroft*, part of the Poſſeſſions of the ſaid *New Temple*.]

*J. S.*

After *Aimer de Valence* (ſaith ſome) *Hugh Spencer* (uſurping the ſame) held it during his life. By whoſe Death [he being attainted the 1ſt of *Edward* III.] it came again to the Hands of *Edward* III. but in the mean time, to wit, 1324. by a Councel holden at *Vienna*, all the Lands of the *Templers* (leſt the ſame ſhould be put to prophane Uſes) were given to the *Knights Hoſpitalers*, of the Order of St. *John Baptiſt*, called St. *John* of *Jheruſalem*. Which Knights had put the *Turks* out of the Ile of *Rhodes*, and alſo won upon the ſaid *Turk* daily, for a long time.

Comes in King *Edward* III. his Hands.

*Temple* given to the Hoſpitalers of St. *John of Jheruſalem.*

Patent 2 *Ed.* 3. Clauſe, 18. *Ed.* 3.

The ſaid *Edward* III. therefore granted the ſame to the ſaid Knights, who poſſeſſed it. And in the 18th Year of the ſaid King's Reign, were forced to repair the Bridge of the ſaid *Temple*. Theſe Knights had their head Houſe for *England*, by *Weſt Smithfield*. And they, in the Reign of the ſame *Edward* III. granted (for a certain Rent of 10 *l.* by the Year) the ſaid *Temple*, with the Appurtenancces thereunto adjoining, to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*. In their poſſeſſion the ſame hath ever ſince remained; and is now divided into two Houſes of ſeveral Students, by the Name of Inns of Court; to wit, the *Inner Temple*, and the *Middle Temple*; who kept two ſeveral Halls. But they reſort all to the ſaid *Temple* Church.

The *Temple* granted to the Students of the Law, and made an Inn of Court.

Monuments in the *Temple*. Images of Knights buried croſs-legged, the Cauſe why.

In the round Walk whereof, (which is the Weſt part, without the Quire) there remain Monuments of Noblemen there buried, to the number of Eleven. Eight of them are Images of armed Knights; five lying croſs-legged, as Men vowed to the Holy Land, againſt the Infidels and unbelieving *Jews*; the other three ſtrait-legged: The reſt are coaped Stones, all of grey Marble. The firſt of the croſs-legged, was *William Marſhall*, the elder, Earl of *Pembrook*, who died 1219. *Will. Marſhall*, his Son, Earl of *Pembrook*, was the ſecond; he died 1231. And *Gilbert Marſhall*, his Brother, Earl of *Pembrook*, ſlain in a Turnament at *Hartford*, beſides *Ware*, twenty Miles from *London*. He died in the Year 1241.

After this, *Robert Roſe*, otherwiſe called *Furſan*, being made a *Templer* in the Year 1245. died, and was buried there. And theſe are all that I can remember to have read of.

Records of the *Temple* deſtroyed.

In the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Eſſex* and of *Kent*, deſtroyed and plucked down the Houſes and Lodgings of this *Temple*, took out of the Church the Books and Records that were there in Hutches, of the Apprentices of the Law, carried them into the Streets, and there burnt them. The Houſe they ſpoiled and burnt, for Wrath they bare Sir *Robert Hales*, Lord Prior of St. *Johns* in *Smithfield*. But it was ſince again, at divers times, repaired; namely, the Gate-Houſe of the *Middle Temple*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. by Sir *Amias Paulet*, Kt. upon occaſion, as in my *Annals* I have ſhewed. The great Hall of the *Middle Temple* was newly builded in the Year 1572. in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Gate Houſe of the *Temple* new builded.

Great Hall of the *Temple* new builded.

The Front of the *Temple*. *J. S.*

At the entrance into the *Temple*, from *Fleet-ſtreet*, is a very graceful Front of Brick Work, with four large Pilaſters of Stone, of the *Ionic* Order; and an handſome Pediment, with a Round in the middle of it, having theſe Words inſcribed in large Capitals: *Surrexit impenſis Societat. Med. Templi*, MDCLXXXIV. Lower, juſt over the Arch, the Figure of an Holy Lamb. 1684.

Over the *Portico*, in *Pump Court*, is an Inſcription in Memory of a Fire that happened there ſome Years ago. *Viz.*

*Vetuſtiſſima Templariorum Porticu igne conſumpta Anno* 1678. *Nova hæc ſumptibus* MEDII TEMPLI *extructa Anno* 1681. Gulielmo Whitlock, *Armig. Theſaurario.*

Over the new Building or Reparation of that round Part of the *Temple* Church, entring on the Weſt, is this Memorial ſet.

*Vetuſtate conſumptum, Impenſis utriúſq; Societatis reſtitutum Anno* MDCXCV.

Nico. Courtney, } *Theſaurariis.*]
Rogero Gillingham, }

Orders for Divine Service in the *Temple.*

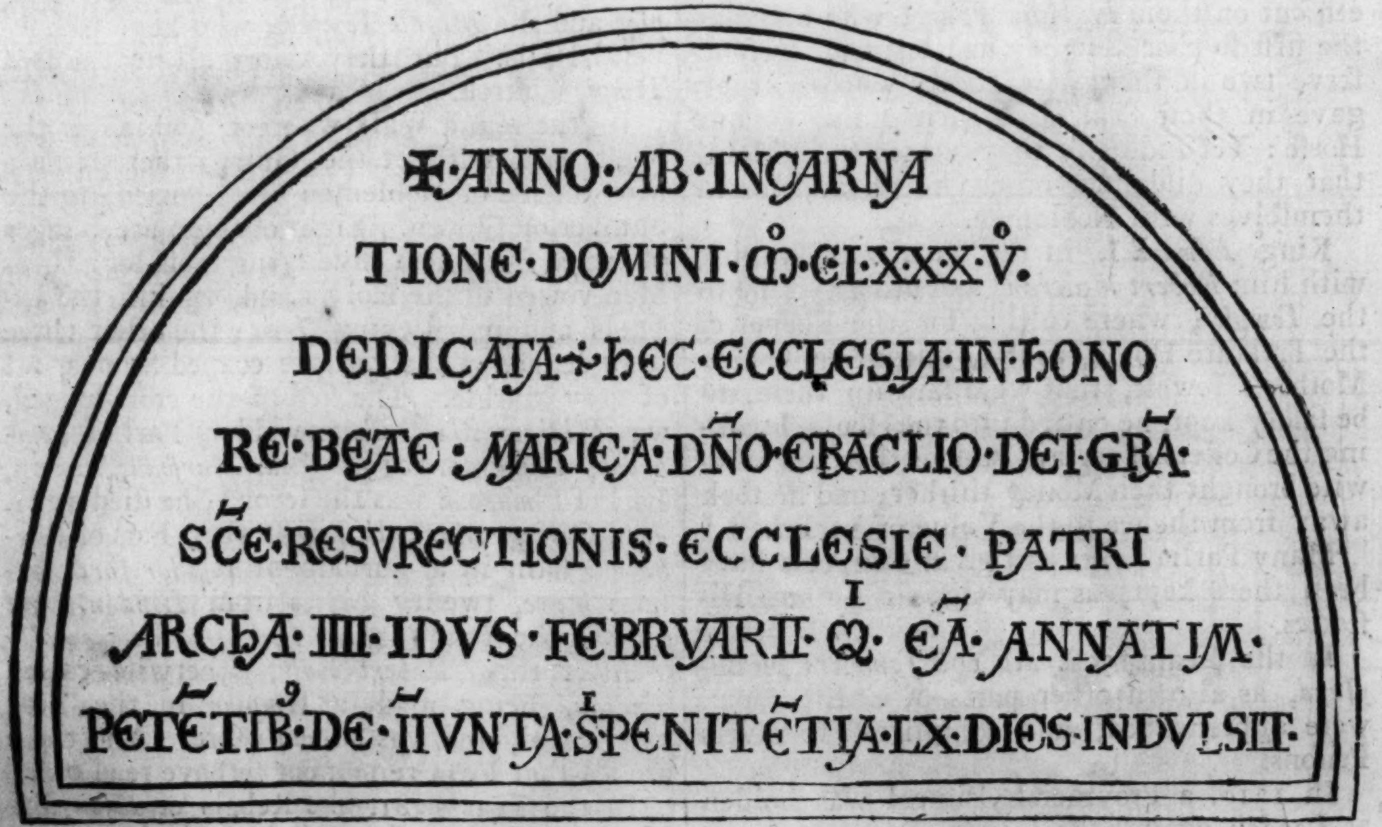
This *Temple* Church hath a Maſter, and had (in *Stow*'s time) four Stipendiary Prieſts, with a Clerk. Theſe, for the Miniſtration of Divine Service there, had Stipends allowed unto them out of the Poſſeſſions and Revenues of the late Hoſpital and Houſe of St. *Johns* of *Jheruſalem*, in *England*; as it had been in the Reign of *Edward* VI.

The Inſcription upon the Door of the *Temple* Church. *J. S.*

The Front of Stone, and South Weſt Entrance into the *Temple* Church, being very antient, and by Time decayed, it was of late ſubſtantially renewed and repaired. But a very antique Inſcription over the little Door, next to the Cloiſter, which was hardly to be read before, is now gone; being broken by the Workmen in the Year 1695. It was in old *Saxon* Capital Letters, ingraved within an half Circle; denoting the Year when the Church was dedicated, and by whom; namely, *Heraclius* the Patriarch of the Church of the *Holy Reſurrection* in *Jheruſalem.* And to whom, namely, the Bleſſed Virgin. And the Indulgence of Sixty Days Pardon to ſuch, who according to the Penance enjoined them, reſorted thither yearly. But happily preſerved, and exactly tranſcribed by Mr. *G. Holmes*: *Viz.*

Taken by Mr. *George Holmes.*

## *The Old Inſcription, as it ſtood upon the* Temple *Church, over the Door in the Cloiſter.*



✠ ANNO : AB · INCARNA
TIONE · DOMINI · M°·CLXXXV°.
DEDICATA ∵ HEC · ECCLESIA · IN · HONO
RE · BEATE : MARIE · A · DÑO · ERACLIO · DEI · GRĀ ·
SC̄E · RESVRECTIONIS · ECCLESIE · PATRI
ARCHA · IIII · IDVS · FEBRVARII · Qͥ · EĀ · ANNATIM ·
PET̄ETIB⁹ · DE · ĪIVNTA · ͥSPENIT̄ETIA · LX · DIES · INDVLSIT ·

A Maſter belonging to the *Temple.* *J. S.*

Since the Diſſolution of the *Hoſpitalers*, in the time of *Henry* VIII. there hath been a Divine, by the Name of a *Maſter* or *Cuſtos*, belonging to this Church. Who is conſtituted by the King or Queen's Letters Patents, without Inſtitution or Induction.

A Reader. The Lecture.

Beſides the Maſter, there is a Reader, who readeth Divine Service twice a day, at Eight a Clock in the Morning, and at Four in the Afternoon. Formerly, they had alſo a fixed Lecturer for *Sundays* in the Afternoon. Who had the Allowance of 80 *l. per Ann.* paid from each Houſe; and convenient Lodging; and his Diet at the *Benchers* Table. But of late, the Lecture is carried on by various Preachers, appointed and paid by the Treaſurers of the two Houſes.

Now as for the Monuments in the *Temple* Church.

### *MONUMENTS.*

Monuments.

Sir *Nicolas Hare*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, was buried there in the Year 1557.

R.

*Here lieth the Body of* Anne Littleton, *Wiſe of* Edward Littleton, *of the* Inner Temple, *Eſq;* *Son and Heire of Sir* Edward Littleton, *of* Henly, *in the County of* Salop, *Kt. Daughter of* John Littleton, *of* Frankly, *in the County of* Worceſter, *Eſquire, by* Meriel, *the Daughter of Sir* Thomas Bromley, *Kt. Lord Chancellor of* England. *She dyed the 6th day of* February, 1623.

On whom was made this Epitaph.

Here ſhe lies, whoſe ſpotleſs Fame
Invites a Stone to learn her Name.
The rigid *Spartan* that deny'd
An Epitaph to all that dy'd,

Unleſs for War or Chaſtity,
Would here vouchſafe an Elegy.
She dy'd a Wife, but yet her Mind,
(Beyond Virginity refin'd)
From lawleſs Fire remain'd as free,
As now from Heat her Aſhes be.
Her Husband (yet without a Sin)
Was not a Stranger, but her Kin:
That her chaſt Love might ſeem none other
Unto a Husband, than a Brother.
Keep well this Pawn, thou Marble Cheſt,
Till it be call'd for, let it reſt:
For while this Jewel here is ſet,
The Grave is but a Cabinet.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

*Here reſteth the Body of* Clement Coke, *of* Langford, *in the County of* Derby, *Eſquire*; *youngeſt Sonne of Sir* Edward Coke, *Knight, late Chiefe Juſtice of* England; *and of* Bridget *his Wife, Daughter and Co-heire of* John Paſton, *of* Paſton, *in the County of* Norfolke, *Eſquire. This* Clement *married* Sarah, *Daughter and Co-heir of* Alexander Rediche, *of* Rediche, *in the County of* Lancaſter, *Eſquire*; *and of* Katherine *his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heire of* Humphrey Dethick, *of* Newal, *in the County of* Derby, *Eſquire. And had iſſue by the ſaid* Sarah, *living at his death*, Edward, Robert, Bridget, *and* Aviſe. *Hee in the* Inner Temple, *being a Fellow of the ſame, Chriſtianly and Comfortably, in his flouriſhing Age, yielded up his Soule to the Almighty, the three and twentieth of* May, Anno Dom. 1629.]

Origin. Juridicial
*J. S.*

Sir *Will. Dugdale*, in his Book intitled *Origines Juridiciales*, hath taken notice of moſt of the Monuments, and ſet down their reſpective Inſcriptions. To wit, thoſe of *John Portman*, *Richard Wye*, *Tulſington*, *Blackmore*, *Selden*, *Roger Biſhop*, *John Den*, *Quatreman*, *Turner* of *Parington*, *John White*, Biſhop *Brownrig*, [ſometime Preacher here, who was buried aſcending towards the Altar; but his Graveſtone is now removed, and placed at the going into the Church. As alſo was the Stone for *White* removed to the round Chappel, where it now is.] *Plowden*, *Roop*, *Cole*, *Newcourt*, *Heyhoe*, *Richard Lemſter*, *Chaplain*, *Tho. May ull*, Chaplain, *Edmund Berford*, *Dirland*, *Tho. Engliſh*, Chaplain, *Robert Thorne*, *Willielmus Langham*, ſometime *Cuſtos* of this *Temple*, 1437. For the Epitaphs and Inſcriptions of all theſe, I refer the Reader to *Dugdale*'s Book, before mentioned.

## *Late* MONUMENTS.

Later Monumen.
*J. S.*

The Monuments and Graveſtones more lately placed and laid in this Church, are for the Remembrance of theſe Perſons following.

South Ile. Johannes Witham, *Baronettus, qui proſapia in agro* Eboracenſi *ortus inclyta & antiqua*, &c. *Nobiliſſimæ in* Barbados *inſulæ Coloniæ Præpoſitus, ſumma Magiſtratu maxima cum laude functus eſt*, &c. 1689.

*Depoſitum* Thomæ Robinſon, *Bar'i. Templi interioris Socii & Theſaurarii, & in Curia communium Placitorum Protonotarii*, &c. 1683.

*Thomas Williams*, Gent. 1645.

*Heic ſubtus jacet corpus* Willielmi Morton, *Militis, unius Juſticiariorum ad Placita coram ipſo Rege tenenda*, &c. *Collonellus equorum atque pedum* Caroli *beatæ memoriæ primi*, &c. 1672.

Lady *Anne Morton*, late Wife of Sir *William Morton*, Kt. 1668.

*John Morton*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *William Morton*, Kt. and *Anne* his Wife, of the *Inner Temple*. And Captain of a Regiment of Foot in *Ireland*, and Governour of *Kilkenny*, 1668.

Sir *John Williams*, of *Minſter*, in the County of *Kent*, Kt. 1668.

Sir *John Vaughan*, Kt. Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, 1674.

*Edward Vaughan*, J. C.

Depoſitum *Thomæ Naſh*, Generoſi: Of a good Family in *Worceſterſhire*; Author of many Books, which either he wrote, tranſlated, or ſet forth. 1679.

Sir *Timothy Littleton*, Kt. one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, 1679.

*Hic ſitus eſt* Gulielmus Wylde, *Miles & Baronettus primò Juſticiarius de Banco, deinde ad Placita coram Rege tenenda*, &c. 1679.

*Edward Littleton*, eldeſt Son of Sir *Thomas*, Grandſon of *Edward*, Baron *Littleton de Mounſlow*, Keeper of the Great Seal, 1664.

Weſt Wall. *Hic ſitus eſt* Johannes Vaughanus, *Eques auratus, Capitalis Juſticiarius de communi Banco*, &c. 1674.

In the middle Ile. *Mary Gaudy*, only Daughter of Sir *William Gaudy*, of *Weſt Herling*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. 1671.

*Baſſingborn Gaudy*, and *William Gaudy*, both in the Year 1660. Sons of Sir *William*.]

*Framlingham Gaudy*, ſecond Son of Sir *Charles Gaudy*, of *Crowes Hall*, in *Debenham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt. 1660. All theſe four laſt died of the *Small Pox*, fatal to the Family.

North ſide, next the Eaſt Wall, a very goodly Figure of *Plowden* the great Lawyer, lying along, with his Hands together, in his Coif and Gown, a little Ruff about his Neck. Repaired and beautified 1683.

Huttonius Byerley, *Armiger, ex agro* Dunelmenſ. *oriundus*, &c. 1695.

*Æternæ M. S. Dni* Georgii Treby, *Eq. aurati*, J. Cm. *Qui agro* Devon. *oriundus, genus antiquum ſuis Virtutibus mirificè illuſtravit*, &c. *Electus (quod dicitur)* Recordator *magnæ Urbis ſub* Carolo *II. Rege, immunitatum Civicarum & Chartarum (etiam tum formidabili lite intentatâ) Aſſertor ſtrenuus, Cuſtos tenaciſſimus.* GULIELMO *III*$^{tio}$ *rerum potienti dictus* Attornatus Generalis, *ita partes regias tutatus eſt, ut ſubditorum jura ſarta tecta conſervaret. Exin, ſummis meritis apud eundem Regem Capitalis Juſtitiarius de coī Banco conſtitutus*, &c. *Exceſſit* 1702. *Ætat. ſuæ* 56.

This Epitaph is much longer, and largely expreſſive of this Worthy Lawyer's Abilities and Vertues.

*Martin*, ſometime Recorder of *London.*

*Thomas Agar*, Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery*, 1673.

Jacobus Howel, *Cambrobritannus, Regius Hiſtoriographus, in* Anglia *Primus*, 1666.

At the Weſt end of the Church.

*Depoſitum* Thomæ Agar.

*Heic ſitus* Thomæ Keck, J. C. 1671.

*Hic jacet corpus* Franciſci Jermy, *Armigeri*, 1668.

*Edward Stephens*, Eſq; 1674.

*Hic jacet* Thomas Bentley, *Generoſus*, *filius* Caroli Bentley, *de Comit.* Warwicenſi, *Armigeri ſecundus.* 1673.

*William Dyke*, younger Son of Sir *Thomas Dyke*, of *Horeham* in *Suſſex*, Kt. 1675.
*Robert Hunt*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Rob. Hunt*, of *Speckington*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq. 1676.

In the Round of the *Temple* Church, South.

*Hic juxta jacet* Johannes King, *&c.* 1677.
*Rowland Jewks*, 1665.
D. O. M. *Rogerio Biſhopo.*
*Joan. Seldenus*, 1654.

M. S. *Heic juxta jacet* Joannes Sympſon, *Miles*, &c. Carolo 2do. *cum primis ſerviens ad legem.* 1681.

*Henricus Wynn*, 1671.
M. S. *Georgii Wylde*, Armig. 1679.

M. S. *Fratres lectiſſimi hoc vicino pulvere conduntur*, Thomas & Gulielmus Jollyffe, *Vigornienſium Coloniæ orti.* Thomas *ob.* 1671. Gulielmus 1680.

S. J. Edwardus Eaton, Byromi Eaton, *S. Theol. Profeſſoris*, *Archidiaconi* Leiceſtren. & Saræ *Uxoris filius*, 1687.

*Peter Honywood*, Eſq; 1685. who died at the full Age of 96 Years.
*Abel Gower*, eldeſt Son of *Abel Gower*, of *Boulton*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſquire, 1667.

M. S. Johannis Fitz-James, *Hæredis & Filii unici* Johannis Fitz-James, *de* Leweſton, *in Comitat.* Dorſet. *militis.* 1669.

H. S. E. *Hoptonus Shuter*, Armig. 1677.
*Henry Wynn*, Eſq; Son of Sir *John Wynn*, of *Guidder*, in the County of *Carnarvon*, Bar. 1671.
*John Ellis*, 1686.
*Charles Crompton*, 1676.

Thomas Hanmer, *Miles*, &c. *Auguſtiſſimo* Carolo *II. ac jam regnanti* Jacobo *II. Conſiliarius. Alterius è Curiis Vice-Comitialibus in Civitate* Londinenſi *Juſticiarius*, &c. 168$^{7}_{8}$.

M. S. *Hic juxta jacet* Samuel Baldwyn, *Miles*, *de* Stokecaſtle, *in agro* Salop. *&c.* Carolo *II. cumprimis ſerviens ad Legem.* 1683.

*John Ellys*, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Ellys*, of *Wyham*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Bar 1686.
*John Thackham*, 1684.

On this South Wall of this Round, is lately ſet up a decent Monument for *Will. Petyt*, Eſq; late Keeper of the *Tower* Records, and a moſt learned Antiquarian; with this Inſcription.

Will. Petyt, Eſq;

*Heic juxta ſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ* WILHELMI PETYT, *Armig. Qui olim Medii Alumnus fuit, nuper Interioris Templi Socius, & Theſaurarius, Rotulorum ac Archivorum, in Turri* Londinenſi *remanentium, Cuſtos fideliſſimus, quamplurimis tam Genere quam Doctrina viris inſignibus benè notus, & in magna æſtimatione habitus. Omnia ſua cum amicis habuit communia. Neq; ſane cuiquam Literarum veterum Studioſo, vel operam ſuam vel conſilium unquam negabat; quod in pluribus Eruditorum Scriptis apparet.*

*Municipalia Patriæ jura, Hiſtorica & Antiquitates, Monumenta Actáq; Parliamentaria optimè callebat: Antiquæ Conſtitutionis, Legum ac Libertatum* Angliæ *ſtrenuiſſimus Aſſertor erat. Et ne operam & oleum perderet, & evaneſcerent Labores, mundo valedicturus omnia ſua MSS. (quæ varia implent Volumina) una cum libris impreſſis, Juridicis, Hiſtoricis, atq; Antiquitatum & Proceſſuum Parlamentorum Monumentis (quæ magno labore, ſtudio & ſumptibus ſibi comparavit) amicis quibuſdam melioris Notæ, in fidei Commiſſo ad ſervanda integra & illibata, ultimo ſuo Teſtamento publicæ Utilitatis gratia, legavit. Quaproptèr locum certum, qui illis viſus fuerit maximè accommodatus, eos eligere voluit: Et centum & quinquaginta libras Bibliothecæ ædificandæ deſtinavit.*

*In* Storithes *prope Abbatiam de* Bolton, *non ita longe à vico de* Skipton *in* Craven *in Comitat.* Eborum, *natus fuit. Ad plures abiit apud* Chelſeam, *in Agro* Middleſex. 3° *die* Octobris. *Anno Domini* MDCCVII. *Ætat. ſuæ* LXXII.

*Neq; dum vixit ipſius* Chelſeæ *immemor fuit, ſed erigebat ibi Ædificium, quod eidem Parochiæ alacri & libera manu dedit: In ſe complectens (quod dicitur) Veſtiarium, in uſum Parochianorum, Gymnacium ad pueros erudiendos, & Cameras Præceptori ſatis commodas.*

*Monumentum hoc* Sylveſter Petyt, *de Hoſpitio* Bernardienſi, *Gen. & ejuſdem olim Principalis ad memoriam chariſſimi ſui Fratris, poſuit.*

On the Graveſtone upon him, are theſe Words.

*The Body of* W. P. *Eſq; buried here the* 9. *day of* October, 1707.

North Side. *Edward Barnard*, 1660.
*Daniel Liſle*, youngeſt Son of Sir *Will. Liſle*, of the *Iſle of Wight*, 1663.

*Hic requieſcunt mortales Reliquiæ* Johannis Hoghton, *Armigeri*, 169$^{8}_{9}$.

Franciſcus Wood, *de* Ripon Eboracenſis, *Generoſus*, &c. *Attorn. de communi Banco.* 1684.

*Samuel Corbet*, Gent. 1701.
*William Tallieure*, alias *Danwel*, Eſq; *&c.* Steward of the honourable Caſtle of *Windſor.* 1690.
*Tho. Webb*, Gent. 1681.

Herbertus Perrot, *Armig. filius unicus* Herberti Perrot, *in agro* Pembrokien. *militis.*

M. S. Gulielmi Freman, *Armig.* &c. *Patrem habuit* Radulphum *de* Aſpeden. *in Agro* Hartfordien. *Armigerum, &c.* Cromwelliana *Tempeſtate Regiarum fuit partium vindex acerrimus, & varia militiæ munia arduis illis temporibus inconcuſſa fide ſtrenuus obiit.*

*William Dickenſon*, Eſq; 1675.
*William Ceely*, of *Huntham*, in the Pariſh of *North Curry*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq. 1662.
*Pope North*, Son of Sir *Francis North*, Kt. the King's Attorney General, 1674.

There be ſeveral other Stones with Inſcriptions, in this Round Walk; which being preſerved in the *Origines Juridiciales*, I omit.

A Monument on the Wall, more Modern.

*M. S.* Johannis Churchil, *Armigeri, interioris Templi quondam Socii*, Gulielmi Churchil, *de* Muſſen, *in Agro* Dorſet. *Filii & in Parliamento* Britannico *Tempore mortis ſuæ Socii. Obiit* 24 *die* Aprilis, 1709. *Ætat.* 51.

Upon a Graveſtone near the ſame Monument.

*Hic jacet* Johannes Churchil, *de quo verſus parietem magis legere licet.*

A Monument near the North Corner of the middle Eaſt Window.

M. S. *Neer this Place lye interred the Remains of* Tho. Lake, *Eſq; Utter Bariſter of the honourable Society of the* Middle Temple; *Nephew and Heire of Sir* Edw. Lake, *late of* Biſhops Norton, *in the County of* Lincoln. *Who for his Loyalty and Valour ſignalized at* Edgehil *Fight, was created Baronet by King* Charles I. *He dyed* May 22. *in the* 54*th Year of his Age,* An. Dom. MDCCXI.

On a Monument raiſed againſt the Eaſt Wall, at the South ſide of the Rails.

Sir Sam. Dod. *Subtus jacent Reliquiæ* Samuelis Dod, *Militis*; *Imperante* GEORGIO, *Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii: Honeſtâ Familiâ in Com. Ceſtr. oriundi, & interioris Templi olim Socii. Vale. Sin plura, Lector, rogites; Deſideras Virum apud Coævos celeberrimum, & apud Poſteros imitandum: Siquid imitandi habent ſingularis modeſtia ſingulari merito, ſumma Induſtria ſummæ Eruditioni, conjuncta. Legum Municipalium* Angliæ *Scientiâ, in ſuo ſeculo floruit. Et in maximis cauſis, cum privatis, tum publicis, ſummo cum plauſu verſatus eſt. Multiplici Experientiâ, acri judicio, Temperata ac ſuavi Orationis Copia, Ornatiſſimus. Religionis interim veræ, ac libertatis* Britannicæ *fidus Cuſtos, ac rigidus Satelles. His artibus eniſus, ſummos propè quos Toga novit Honores attigit. Et à Sereniſſimo Principe* GEORGIO *Regnum auſpicante (Cujus Præſentis, Abſentis partes penitus dilectus habuerat) ad Officium Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii evocatus, in eodem ampliſſimo munere obeundo, extinctus eſt.*

*Viduam reliquit* Iſabellam, *Filiam & Cohæredem* Rob. Croke, *nuper de* Chequees, *in Com.* Bucks, *Militis (Nomen omnibus* Anglis *ſatis notum, inter Juris conſultos autem notiſſimum & nobiliſſimum) Prolem. Ex hac ſuſcepit duos filios,* Crokium & Johannem. *E quibus* Crokium *jam adultum, & multa ac pulchra pollicentem, quinctiam Officio examinatoris in Causâ Cancellariæ fungentem, immaturo funere extulit, & hoc ſub marmore, cum Lachrymis compoſuit.*

Johannem *Superſtitem & Hæredem ex aſſe reliquit. Obiit* 14 April. *An. Dom.* 1716. *Ætatis ſuæ* 64. *Uxor optimo omnium marito, Filius optimo omnium Parenti* H. M. P. P.

*Debemus Morti nos noſtraq;* .

Arms in the Temple Hall. *J. S.* In the great *Temple* Hall, on the South Window, long before the great Fire, were many Coats of Arms, belonging to theſe Perſons following; moſt of them Judges, or other great Lawyers, in King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Elizabeth*'s times.

*William Periam*, Kt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

MSS *Hutton*, D. D. and D. H. *S. George* Mil. Garter.

*Tho. Mead*, Juſtice of the *Common Bench.*

*Edward Mountague*, Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, to be held before King *Henry* VIII. 1540.

*William Fleetwood*, Recorder of *London*. His Coat was Parte per pale Nebule, Azure and Or. ſix Martlets in deux Pales, Counter changed of the Field.

*Edmund Plowden*, Azure, two Chevrons connexees. In Chief two Flowers de lyz, Or.

*Henry Mountague*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas* before King *James* I. 1616. Son of *Edward Mountague*.

*Edmund Mezoine*, Juſtice.

*Rob. Brook*, Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas.*

*John Walſhe*, Juſtice.

*John Southcote*, Juſtice.

*Richard Weſton*, Juſtice.

*Humphrey Brown*, Kt. Juſtice.

*Anthony Brown*, Kt. Juſtice. Bore the ſame Coat with *Humphrey*, only, in a Chief Arg. a Spread Eagle, Sable.

*Reginold Corbet*, Juſtice.

*Edward Saunders*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer.*

*Robert Catlyn*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas.*

*James Dyer*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas.*

*Thomas C.* (*Carey*, ut opinor) Juſtice.

*Rob. Bel. Tho. Fermor.*

*John Popham*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of *England.*

*George Fettiplace*, *Peter Vavaſor*, *William Wheatley*, *Miles Saunders*, *Matthew Smith*, *Tho. Andrews*, *Peter Roos*, *Edward Meredith*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Humphrey Moſeley*, *William Rede*, *Edward Fenner*, Kt. and Juſtice; *Richard Ingepin*, *Jeronymus Corbet*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Richard Lewknor*, *Rob. Snagg*, *Tho. Bowyer*, *George Gaſcoin*, *John Savyle*, *Reginold Bray*, *Tho. de la Pine*, *Tho. Hannam*, *Walter Holdriche*, *John Aſhfield*, *Richard Hackluit*, *John Agmondeſham*; *Chriſtopher George*, *Rich. Pound*, *John Shurley.*

On the North Window were theſe.

*Auguſtin Nicolls*, *William Weſton*, Kt. *Rob. Napper*, Kt. *Edward Hobie*, Kt. who bore twelve Shields. *John Throgmorton*, bore ſeven Shields. *Rob. Dennys*, nine Shields, *Maurice Berkley*, Kt. *William Salisbury*, *Chriſtopher Broom*, Kt. *Jo. Clifton*, Kt. *Edward Horſey*, Captain of the *Iſle of Wight*. *Thomas Denton*, *John Peter*, he bore Gules, a Bend, Or. between two Scalops, Arg. *Radulph Sheldon*, *Thomas Treſham*, Kt. He bore ſixteen Shields. The firſt parted per Salteir, Sable and Arg. Six Trefoyls of the ſecond; three in Chief, and as many in Baſe. *Robert Jermin*, Kt. nine Shields. *Thomas Powle*, *Tho. Fanſhawe*; he bore Or. two Chevrons Ermin between three Flowers de Lyz, Sable. *John Spencer*, *George Trenchard*, *Tho. Smith* of *London*. He bore Az. a Chevron engrailed between three Lions paſſant gardant, Or. *George Siddenham*, *Henry Ferrers*, *George Caroe*, *Triſtram Mitchel*, *John Edgcomb*, *Tho. Forteſcue*, *Henry Somaſter*, *Edward Martin*, of *Berkſhire*, *Thomas Hatton*, *Edmund Buckenham*, *Edw. Herte*, *Edw. Hodie*, *John Hyde*, *Rich. Ferrers*, *Nic. Havard*, *Martin Colthurſt.*

In the other *Temple* Hall, in the South Window, theſe.

*Nic. Hare*, Kt. Maſter of the *Rolls*. He bore two Bars, and a Chief indented, Or.

*Edward Coke*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of *England.* Bore eight Shields. *Julius Cæſar*, Kt. Maſter of the *Rolls. Laurence Tanfield*, Kt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer. Thomas Littleton*, Juſtice. *John Crook*, Kt. Juſtice. *Edward Bromley*, Kt. Baron of the *Exchequer.* Bore eight Shields. *Edward Drue*, Serjeant at Law. *John Cowper*, Serjeant at Law. *John Heath*, Serjeant at Law. *John Carrel*, Attorney of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter.*

On the North Window.

*Edmund Anderſon*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas. Roger Manwood*, Kt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer. Thomas Gawdy*, Kt. Juſtice. *Thomas Forſter*, Kt. *Tho. Coventree*, Kt. *Fran. Beaumont*, Kt. He bore twelve Shields.

In the little *Temple.*

*William Dane*, Ironmonger, and Alderman of *London.*

*John Allot*, Kt. Alderman of *London.*

*Michael Fox*, of *London*, Grocer, *Anno* 1500.

Fire in the *Temple.*

Towards the latter end of King *Charles* II. his Reign, a terrible Fire happened in the *Temple.* Whereby the Office of *Chirographer of Fines* of the Court of *Common Pleas*, there kept, was ſo burnt down, that ſeveral Records of Fines engroſſed, of *Trinity* and *Michaelmas* Terms, were either conſumed or loſt. Wherefore an Act paſt 31 *Car.* II. for the re-ingroſſing of thoſe Records. And that Office is now built in an open wide Court of the *Temple*, near the Water ſide, not adjacent to any other Edifices, for the better Security of thoſe Records for all time hereafter.

And thus much for the ſaid *New Temple*, the fartheſt Weſt part of this Ward, and alſo of this City, for the Liberties thereof.

The preſent State of this Ward.

All this for the antient State of this Ward. Now for the preſent State, take it as followeth.]

*Ludgate hill* and *Fleetſtreet.*
*R. B.*

To begin at the South Parts, *viz. Ludgate hill* and *Fleetſtreet*, taking notice, as we paſs along, of all the Lanes and Alleys through which there lie Paſſages, in and out of the ſaid Streets. As on the North ſide, beginning at *Temple Bar*, there is *Bell Yard, Chancery lane, Fetter lane, Shoe lane*, the *Town Ditch.* Then on the South ſide of the Street, *White Friers, Water lane, Salisbury Court, Bridewel Precinct.* Then the Street beginning near *Ludgate*, and paſſing from South to North, called *Old Baily*: Which opens into the North part of this Ward, as *Snow hill*, down to *Holbourn Bridge.* Then more North is *Cow lane, Hoſier lane, Cock lane, Chick lane, Weſt Smithfield, Long lane*, St. *Bartholomew's Cloſe* and *Hoſpital, Pye Corner*, &c. with all the ſmaller Courts and Alleys contained in each of theſe. And laſtly, Publick Buildings, and Things worthy Remark.

*Ludgate hill.*

The new Canal.

*Ludgate hill* cometh down from *Ludgate*, and runneth Weſtwards to *Fleetſtreet*; from which it is ſevered by a handſome large Stone Bridge, the breadth of the Street; which gives a paſſage over the new Canal, where *Fleet Ditch* was. Which ſince the Fire of *London*, was made ſo deep and wide, cut from *Holbourn Bridge* to the Mouth of the River of *Thames*, that it receiveth the Tides, and bringeth up Barges and Lighters to *Holbourn Bridge*; a great Conveniency to the Inhabitants thereabouts. Of this more hath been ſpoken in the firſt Book, of *Brooks* and *Rivers.*]

*Fleetſtreet.*

This Street, as alſo *Fleetſtreet* (into which it falls) and ſo to *Temple Bar*, is a great Thorowfare for Coaches, Carts, Horſe and Foot Paſſengers; being the great Way from *London* to *Weſtminſter*, and the adjacent Parts. Both theſe Streets are therefore very ſpacious, graced with good Buildings of the firſt Rate, and well inhabited by Shopkeepers of the beſt Trades; as Woolen Drapers, Linnen Drapers, Grocers, Sadlers, Upholſters, Bookſellers, and drive a very conſiderable Trade. A great part whereof comes from the Inns of Court and Chancery, which are planted hereabouts. And for the Accommodation of this great reſort of People, here are divers noted Coffee Houſes and Taverns: Of which laſt there be little leſs than a Score: *Viz.* beginning at *Temple Bar.* The *Three Tuns*, the *Queens Head*, the *Old Devil*, the *Young Devil*, the *Kings Head*, the *Fountain*, the *Bull Head*, the *Temple*, the *Crown*, the *Ship*, the *Rummer*, the *Horn*, the *Green Dragon*, the *Globe*, the *Greyhound*; the *Kings Arms*, the *Sun*, the *Caſtle*, which hath a large Sign, and the Buſh and Hoop curiouſly gilt; the *Three Tuns*, and the *George*, which is a very large Houſe, with a curious Front and Sign, with neat Iron Work to ſupport it.

*Shear lane.*
*Bell Yard.*
*Flying horſe Court.*
*Clifford's Inn lane*, and *Clifford's Inn.*

To proceed to the Alleys, Courts, and Paſſages in *Fleetſtreet.* And firſt, on the North ſide is *Shear lane*, or *Shire lane.* This Lane gives paſſage into *Little Lincoln's Inn Fields*, formerly called *Fickquet's Field*; but this Lane being without the Freedom, is ſpoken of under St. *Clement*'s Pariſh. The like is *Bell Yard*, near adjoining, except ſome ſmall part on the Eaſt ſide, againſt *Crown Court*, in *Chancery lane*; which may be rather termed a Street, for its fairneſs and good Buildings: But there being but a little within the City Liberty, I ſhall not ſpeak of it here, but in the *Rolls* Liberty, in which is the greateſt Part. *Flying horſe Court*, but ſmall, with a Freeſtone Pavement; here is kept the *Marſhalſea*'s Office, for the making out Writs, *&c. Clifford's Inn lane*, hath on the Weſt ſide Houſes, and on the Eaſt ſide St. *Dunſtane*'s Church; it leadeth into *Clifford's Inn*, one of the Inns of *Chancery.* Which Place, of late Years, is much inlarged in new Buildings, in the Garden; which is a pretty airy Place, and neatly kept; the Garden being ſevered in from the other part or paſſage, with a Palliſado Pail, with Rows of Lime Trees ſet round the Graſs Plats, and Gravel Walks. It hath the Conveniency of two Doors, the one into *Serjeants Inn* in *Chancery lane*, and the other into *Fetter lane.* The Hall yet wants new building.

St. *Dunſtan*'s Church in the Weſt.

Adjoining to *Clifford's Inn lane*, and fronting *Fleetſtreet*, is St. *Dunſtane*'s Church in the Weſt, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from St. *Dunſtane*'s in the Eaſt. It is a good handſome Freeſtone Building, with a fair Dial hanging over into the Street. And on the ſide of the Church, in a handſome Frame of Architecture, are placed, in a ſtanding Poſture, two *Savages*, or *Hercules*, with Clubs erect; which quarterly ſtrike on two Bells hanging there.

The Inſide of the Church is neatly kept, and hath a pair of Organs uſed in Divine Service on *Sundays*; but not at the Prayers, which are every Day.

This Church received ſome Damage by the great Fire, but was ſoon Repaired at the Charges of the Pariſh.

*Hen and Chicken Court.* *Flower de lis Court.*

Adjoining to St. *Dunſtan*'s Church, Eaſtwards, is a ſmall Place of two Houſes, which bears the Name of *Hen* and *Chicken Court*. And near unto this Court, *Fetter lane* falleth into *Fleetſtreet*. *Flower de lyz Court*, or rather *Alley*, being long, narrow and ordinary, with a Freeſtone Pavement; hath three Out-lets, two into *Fetter lane*, and another into *Three Leg Alley*. This Court is of very ſmall Repute, being but meanly inhabited; the Buildings are on the Eaſt ſide, the Weſt being the back Yards to the Houſes in *Fetter lane*. It is of ſome Note for the *Mouſetrap* Houſe, being the Receptacle for leud Perſons.

*Two Crane Court.*

*Two Crane Court*, a very handſome open Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Perſons of Repute; the front Houſe being larger than the reſt, and aſcended up by large Stone Steps, late inhabited by Dr. *Edward Brown*, an eminent Phyſician. Here is kept the *Muſæum* of the Royal Society.

*Red Lion Court.* *Johnſon's Court.* *Dunſtan's Court.* *Bolt Court.* *Three King Court.* *Hind Court.* *Wine Office Court.* *Kings head Court.* *St. Brides Court.* *Peterborough Court.* *Racket Court.* *Popingey Alley.* *Black horſe Alley.*

*Red Lion Court*, good and large, with a Freeſtone Pavement; hath a paſſage into *Weſt Harding ſtreet*, in *Goldſmiths Rents*. *Johnſon's Court*, hath but a narrow entrance, but opens into a ſquare Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and good Houſes, well inhabited. Out of this Court is another, which bears the ſame Name, but ſmaller, with one Row of Houſes, with pretty Gardens behind them. *Dunſtans Court*, hath a narrow Entrance, but towards the upper end opens into two Parts, and both indifferent, as to Houſes and Inhabitants. *Bolt Court*, very good and open, with a Freeſtone Pavement; hath good Houſes, well inhabited. *Three King Court*, but ſmall, having two or three Houſes. *Hind Court*, large, and broad at the upper end, where the Houſes are much better built and inhabited; and to the whole is a very good Freeſtone Pavement, cleanly kept. *Wine Office Court*, long, with a Freeſtone Pavement; hath good Houſes on the Weſt ſide, the Eaſt ſide having a dead Wall, where there is a paſſage into *White horſe Court*; and at the upper end hath another paſſage into *Kings head Court*, which leadeth into *Shoe lane*, on the back ſide of *Gunpowder Alley*. *White horſe Inn*, large, and of good Reſort for Coaches and Horſes, and hath ſome private Houſes in it. St. *Bride's Court*, but ſmall. *Peterborough Court*, indifferent broad at the upper end, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Racket Court*, ſeated betwixt *Shoe lane* and the *Ditch ſide*, a very ſpacious and handſome Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited; the front Houſe takes up the breadth of the Court, and is the Dwelling of Dr. *Drew*, a noted Phyſician. *Popingey Alley*, hath an open paſſage, but is very ordinarily inhabited by Victuallers, Hatters, *&c.* Out of this Place, is a paſſage into *Harp Alley*, which leads to *Fleet Ditch*. *Black horſe Alley*, ordinary, and naſtily kept. Out of this Alley is a paſſage to *Fleet Ditch*.

*Bell Savage Inn.*

Beyond *Fleet Bridge*, on the North ſide, and on *Ludgate hill*, is *Bell Savage Inn*, very large, and fit to entertain a great many Coaches and Horſes; and hath a very good Trade, eſpecially for Stage Coaches. The firſt Yard is an open Square, with ſeveral private Houſes in it: The inner Yard, which is much larger, being taken up in Stabling.

*Flower de lis Court.* *Sword and Buckler Court.* *Half Moon Court.*

*Flower de lys Court*, long and ordinary; having at the upper end a paſſage into this *Inn*. *Sword and Buckler Court*, alſo but ordinary; hath a paſſage into *Flower de lis Court*. Adjoining to *Ludgate*, is *Half Moon Court*, pretty large, but none of the beſt; at the Entrance is a Coffee Houſe of a good Trade.

*Oxenden Corner.* *Dolphin Court.* *Goat Alley.* *Hanging Sword Alley and Court.* *White Lion Court.* *Bolt and Tun Inn.* *Boars head Court.* *Ram Alley.* *Mitre Court.* *Faulcon Court.* *Hercules Pillars Alley.*

On the South ſide of *Ludgate hill*, is *Oxenden Corner*, over againſt the *Old Baily*, pretty well built and inhabited. *Dolphin Court*, but ſmall, having but one Houſe, which is an Ale Houſe, and hath the Sign of the *Dolphin*. *Goat Alley*, indifferent good, with a Freeſtone Pavement. *Hanging Sword Alley*, ſo called from a Houſe of that Name; which is but ordinary, and leadeth into a Court ſo called, which hath two paſſages into *Water lane*, near adjoining. *White Lion Court*, long, narrow, and ordinary, with a dark Entrance. *Bolt and Tun Inn*, of a great Reſort for Coaches and Horſes, eſpecially in the Term time. This Inn hath a back Gate into *Water lane*. In the paſſage to it are ſeveral Dwelling Houſes. *Boars head Court*, but ordinary; hath a paſſage into *Bolt and Tun Inn*. *Ram Alley*, taken up by Publick Houſes; a Place of no great Reputation, as being a kind of privileged Place for Debtors, before the late Act of Parliament for taking them away. It hath a paſſage into the *Temple*, and into *Serjeants Inn* in *Fleetſtreet*. *Mitre Court*, a pretty open Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, down into the *Temple*, by Steps; a Place much taken up by Publick Houſes: And this Place did pretend the like Privileges as *Ram Alley*, before the ſaid Act. *Faulcon Court*, a good open Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement at the upper end, where the *Crown Tavern* is. *Hercules Pillars Alley*, but narrow, and altogether inhabited by ſuch as keep Publick Houſes for Entertainment, for which it is of Note.

*Serjeants Inn.*

*Serjeants Inn*, ſo called, for that divers of the Judges, and Serjeants at Law, have here their Chambers or Appartments, which are very good Brick Buildings, as it were Houſes to themſelves; and their Hall where they eat in *Commons*, is a good large Room, aſcended up by ſeveral Freeſtone Steps. Theſe Chambers, with the Hall, incompaſs a fine large ſquare Court. This *Inn*, as it were, joineth to the *Temple*, into which it hath a paſſage; but the chief Entrance into this *Inn*, is out of *Fleetſtreet*, where there be great Gates, and their Porter to wait to open them, for Coaches to paſs in. This *Inn* was wholly deſtroyed by the late Fire in *London*; but rebuilt in a more fair, ſubſtantial, and uniform Manner, as now it is.

*Serjeants Inn in Chancery lane.*

There is another *Inn* for the Judges and Serjeants, which is in *Chancery lane*; which being a very old and decayed Building in general, the Front Part of late is rebuilt; and ſtanding in *Chancery lane*, Shops are let out to Tradeſmen. The Hall hath been ſome time Rebuilt; which is large and good, being aſcended up by Stone Steps. And in time the whole *Inn* muſt be Rebuilt.

*The Temples.*

But to return to *Fleetſtreet*. On the South Weſt ſide are the *Temples*. Theſe two *Temples*, called, the *Inner* and *Middle*, although the Buildings before the great Fire were for the greateſt part of Timber, yet wholly eſcaped the general Deſolation. But ſince that time, they have felt two great Fires, and both beginning within the Confines of the Houſes; which deſtroyed almoſt all the Offices and Lodgings in the ſeveral Courts; but the Church, and both the Halls eſcaped. Since which Fires, the Property of ſome of the Courts, and moſt of the Buildings, have been altered, as to their former Poſition. But again Rebuilt in a moſt beautiful uniform Manner, very lofty, and more ſubſtantial and convenient than before,

and

The ſeveral Courts in the *Temple.*

and all of Brick. Theſe two *Temples* take up a large Tract of Ground backwards, having no viſible Front to the Street, only the two Gates at the entrance into the *Middle Temple lane*, leading to the *Inner Temple*. In both which are Chambers for the Students in the Law. And backwards they are furniſhed with divers large and fair Courts, garniſhed with lofty Buildings, all of Brick, and uniform: *Viz. Exchequer Court*, *Tamfield Court*, *Cloyſters Court*, *Hare Court*, *Vine Court*, *Figtree Court*, *Elme Court*, *Pump Court*, *Middle Temple Hall Court*, *Brick Court*, and *Eſſex Court*. And in theſe Courts are kept divers Offices belonging to the Crown, with others belonging to the Law: As the *Exchequer Office*, the *Crown Office*, the *Firſt Fruits Office*, the *Attorney* and *Solicitor Generals Office*, two of the *Prothonotaries Office*, the *King's Bench Office*, &c.

The Church.

Both *Inns* have a diſtinct Government; but for Divine Service they make uſe of one Place, *viz.* the *Temple* Church; and each Society have their Side in the Church; and the Charges of the Church is defrayed betwixt them, as well for the Maintenance of the Maſter, Reader, and Clerk, as for the Reparations of the Church; in which there is a moſt ſtately pair of Organs.

Their Halls and Gardens.

The *Inner Temple* is within this Ward, but the *Middle Temple* is without it. Each of theſe *Temples* have their Halls, of which the *Middle* is the largeſt and moſt ſtately. And both Houſes have their Gardens fronting the River of *Thames*, which are very well kept, with delightful Walks; the *Inner Temple* Garden being the largeſt, the beſt, and moſt reſorted unto. The Buildings in both Houſes that front the *Thames*, as lying open and airy, and enjoying a delightful Proſpect into *Surrey*, are of the moſt Eſteem.

*Kings Bench* Walk.

The Place called the *King's Bench Walks*, is now made all Level, neatly Gravelled, and kept in good Order; and very commodious for the Attorneys, and others concerned in the Law, do meet every Afternoon in the Term time, about their Law Concerns, for their Clients.

And at the lower end of this Walk, next the *Thames*, is built a large Office, called the *King's Bench Office*, for the keeping of the Records of the Court, in caſe of Fire: This Office ſtanding apart, and no Buildings for Lodgings over it, but a Platform, Leaded.

At the lower end of the *Middle Temple lane*, is a large and handſome pair of Stairs of Freeſtone, for the taking Water at, much reſorted unto.

And becauſe the *Temple* hath a beautiful Proſpect, and a ſtately Front towards the *Thames*, here is added a Figure of it, as it appears to the Eye upon the ſaid River, or on the further Bank of the River, in *Surrey*.

Theſe *Temples* have paſſages into the *White Friers*, by two Gates; into *Fleetſtreet*, through *Mitre Court*, *Ram Alley*, and *Serjeants Inn*; into *Eſſex Street*, and into the *Strand*, through the *Palſgraves head Court*; beſides the two large Gates in the two *Temple lanes*.

*Temple Bar.*

*Temple Bar*, is the Place where the Freedom of the City of *London*, and the Liberty of the City of *Weſtminſter* doth part: Which Separation was antiently only Poſts, Rails, and a Chain; ſuch as now are at *Holbourn*, *Smithfield*, and *White Chappel* Bars. Afterwards there was a Houſe of Timber erected croſs the Street, with a narrow Gate-way, and an Entry on the South ſide of it, under the Houſe. But ſince the great Fire, there is erected a ſtately Gate, with two Poſterns, on each ſide, for the Convenience of Foot Paſſengers; with ſtrong Gates to ſhut up in the Nights, and always good ſtore of Watchmen, the better to prevent Danger.

This Gate is built all of *Portland* Stone, of *Ruſtick* Work below, and of the Order. Over the Gate-way, on the Eaſt ſide, fronting the City of *London*, in two Nitches, are the Effigies, in Stone, of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. very curiouſly Carved, and the King's Arms over the *Key Stone* of the Gate; the Supporters being at a diſtance over the Ruſtick Work.

And on the Weſt ſide, fronting the City of *Weſtminſter*, in two Nitches, are the like Figures of King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. in *Roman* Habit. Through this Gate are two Paſſages for Foot Paſſengers: One on the South, over which is engraven, *Erected, Sir* Samuel Starling *being Maior.* And another on the North, over which is engraven, *Continued, Sir* Richard Ford, *Maior. Finiſhed, Sir* George Waterman, *Maior.*

White Friers.

Upon the diſſolution of the Priory of the *White Friers*, the Church and Buildings in proceſs of Time became ruinous, and were pulled down. Afterwards converted into Buildings, and now containeth ſeveral Courts, Lanes, and Alleys: As *Dogwel Court*, *Eſſex Court*, *Aſhen Tree Court*, *Watermans lane*, as leading to the River of *Thames*, where there is a pair of Stairs to take Water at; all Places of ordinary Account; beſides the long turning Paſſage out of *Fleetſtreet*, into the lower end of *Water lane*, which runneth by the back ſide of the *Temple* Buildings; where there are two Doors for a paſſage into the *Temple*.

Dogwel Court.
Eſſex Court.
Aſhen Tree Court.
Watermans lane.

This Place was formerly, ſince its building into Houſes, inhabited by Gentry; but ſome of the Inhabitants taking upon them to protect Perſons from Arreſts, upon a pretended Privilege belonging to the Place, the Gentry left it, and it became a Sanctuary unto the Inhabitants, which they kept up by Force, againſt Law and Juſtice: So that it was ſufficiently crowded with ſuch diſabled and looſe kind of Lodgers. But however, upon a great Concern of Debt, the Sheriff, with the *poſſe Comitatus*, forced his way in, to make a Search; and yet to little purpoſe: For the time of the Sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having notice thereof, took flight, either to the *Mint* in *Southwark*, another ſuch Place, or ſome other private Place, until the hurly burly was over, and then they returned. But of late the Parliament taking this great Abuſe into their Conſideration, they made an Act to put down all ſuch pretended Privileged Places, upon Penalties; yet not ſo well obſerved as it ought to be.

Watce lane.

*Water lane* ſevereth *White Friers* from *Saliſbury Court*. It is a good broad and ſtreight Street, which cometh out of *Fleetſtreet*, and runneth down to the *Thames*, where there is one of the City Lay-ſtalls, for the Soil of the Streets; which is taken from thence by Barges and Dung Boats, and made uſe of by Gardiners and Farmers, for the manuring their Grounds. This Lane is better built than inhabited, by reaſon of its being ſo peſtered with Carts to the Lay-ſtall and Wharfs, for Wood, Coals, &c. lying by the Water ſide, at the bottom of this Lane; as alſo to *White Friers*, into which it hath an open paſſage; as likewiſe another into *Saliſbury Court*. In this Lane

*Black Lion Inn.*

*Brittain's Alley.*

*Dove Court.*

Lane is the *Black Lion Inn*, of pretty good Reſort; which hath a paſſage by Sufferance into *Dogwel Court* in the *Friers.* On the Weſt ſide of this Lane is *Brittain's Alley*, as alſo *Dove Court*, both ordinary Places, and hath paſſage into the *Friers.*

*Dorſet, or Salisbury Court.*

*Dorſet street.*

*Dorſet Court*, commonly called *Salisbury Court.* Of late Years the ſaid Court, and the large Houſe built there, and inhabited by the Earls of *Dorſet*, was pulled down, and converted into Buildings; as was the Garden and Wilderneſs; there being a handſome well built Street, which comes out of *Fleetſtreet*, called *Dorſet ſtreet*, and runneth Southwards to the River of *Thames*; where there is a fair Bridge, and Stairs of Freeſtone, for the taking Water at; where many Watermen ply.

*The Play Houſe.*

Near unto which Place, lately ſtood the Theatre or Play Houſe; a neat Building, having a curious Front next the *Thames*, with an open Place for the reception of Coaches. On the other ſide is a large Wood Yard Wharf, belonging to the Company of *Carpenters.*

*Blue Ball Court.*

*Half paved Court.*

*Dorſet Court.*

*Sugar loaf Court.*

*The Wilderneſs.*

*Fiſher's Alley.*

*George Yard.*

*Crown Alley.*

This Street on the Weſt ſide, paſſing down to the *Thames*, is a handſome, airy, open Square, all taken up with good Buildings, the beſt inhabited of any in the Court: For that part towards the *Thames*, as alſo the Wilderneſs, with the ſmall Courts, are not to be much boaſted of. In this Place are theſe Courts and Places of Name: *Viz. Blue Ball Court*, an indifferent good Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement. *Half paved Court*, but ordinary. *Dorſet Court*, a ſmall Place, handſomely built, and indifferently well inhabited. *Sugar loaf Court*, very ſmall and ordinary. The *Wilderneſs*, ſo called, as being built in that part of the Garden where the Wilderneſs was; a noted Place for leud Houſes. *Fiſher's Alley*, alſo but ordinary, hath a paſſage into *Water lane.* Near unto this Alley is *George Yard*, but mean. And *Crown Alley*, very inconſiderable, hath a paſſage into *Tuder ſtreet*, and ſo to the *Ditch ſide.*

This *Dorſet*, or *Salisbury Court*, doth claim a peculiar Liberty to it ſelf, and to be exempt from the City Government; and the Inhabitants will not admit of the City Officers to make any Arreſt there. But how far this Privilege reacheth, I ſhall not take upon me to determine: But ſo it is, that it was much reſorted unto by ſuch as there retired from their Creditors, during the time that ſuch Places were not put down, as now they are. Out of *Dorſet Court*, is a paved Freeſtone paſſage into St. *Bridgets* the Pariſh Church.

*Bride lane.*

*Bride lane* cometh out of *Fleetſtreet* by St. *Bridget*'s Churchyard; which, with a turning paſſage by *Bridewel* and the *Ditch ſide*, falleth down to *Woodmongers Wharfs*, by the *Thames.* This Lane is of Note for the many Hatters there inhabiting. It took its Name from St. *Bridget*'s Church, unto which there is a paſſage up Stone Steps.

St. *Bridgets* Church.

This Church of St. *Bridget*, or St. *Brides*, is large, and well built, ſince the great Fire, when it was wholly deſtroyed. In the Steeple are ten Bells, which are eſteemed as tunable as any in the City. In the Church is a pair of Organs. It was rebuilt out of the Monies raiſed by the Impoſition on Coals, as to the outward Structure; but the Pews, Galleries, and inſide Work, was performed at the Charges of the Pariſhioners and Benefactors.

*Bridewel.*

*Bridewel*, ſeated on the Weſt ſide of *Fleet Ditch*, a large Building of Brick, incloſing a ſpacious Court. In this Building is a curious Chappel, made uſe of by the Inhabitants of the Precinct, for the Worſhip of God; and by the Care of the Preſident and Governours, hath been well kept.

King *Tuder's ſtreet.*

King *Edward's ſtreet.*

*Water ſtreet.*

*Green's Rents.*

*Bear Alley.*

*Ditch ſide*, and *Canal.*

This Chappel was much damnified by the general Fire, but is now beautifully reſtored to its priſtine Splendor. To this Precinct belong theſe Places, *King Tudor's ſtreet*, *King Edward's ſtreet*, *Water ſtreet*, *Green's Rents*, *Bear Alley*, good part of the Row of Houſes by the *Ditch ſide*, St. *Bride's lane*, &c.

Theſe Streets of King *Tuder*, King *Edward*, and *Water ſtreet*, are on the back ſide of *Bridewel*, and have a paſſage into *Salisbury Court*, through *Crown Alley*; all Places inhabited by private People, and of none of the meaneſt Rank. One Row which fronts the Wood Yard, and regards the *Thames*, conſiſts of good Buildings. *Green's Rents*, falleth into St. *Brides lane*, and is but mean; as is *Bear Alley.*

The *Ditch ſide*, called *Fleet Ditch*, is a ſpacious Place, with very good Buildings on both ſides of the Canal, ſo made ſince the Fire of *London*; and very commodious for Barges and Lighters, to bring up Coals, and other Loading, as far as *Holborn Bridge*; and on both ſides, a broad paſſage for Carts, to the Wharfs next the *Thames.* This Canal is railed in for fear of danger of Peoples falling into it. The part of this Canal, on the South ſide, next the *Thames*, hath the Eaſt ſide in the Ward of *Faringdon within*: But all the reſt, down to *Holbourn Bridge*, on both Sides, is in this Ward. The Weſt ſide of the Part next to *Holbourn*, is the beſt inhabited; and of late, much taken up by Upholſters, and others that ſell ſecond hand Goods; for which it is of Note. The Eaſt ſide of that Part from *Fleet Bridge* to the *Thames*, hath the beſt Houſes, and beſt inhabited. On the Weſt ſide, from *Fleet Bridge to Holbourn Bridge*, are ſeveral ſmall Allies, which lead up to *Shoe lane*, where they ſhall be ſpoken of. On the Eaſt ſide is the *Fleet Priſon*, which I ſhall anon ſpeak of.

*Turmil Brook.*

In antient Times (as you may read in the Chapter of the antient *Brooks, Rivers, &c.* of Freſh Water, ſerving this City) there was a Brook called *Turmil Brook*, which ran under *Holbourn* and *Fleet Bridges*, into the *Thames.* But this Brook did continually coſt much Money in the keeping it clean, and all to little purpoſe; for what by Peoples making incroachments upon the Banks, and their caſting of the Soil into the Stream, it was almoſt filled up. And of late Years, inſtead of a Brook or River, it was known only by the Names of *Bridewel Ditch*, and *Fleet Ditch*; near unto which two Places were two Wooden Bridges over it, for Foot Paſſengers. And in this Condition it continued, until all the ſmall Tenements, Sheds, and Lay-ſtalls on the Banks of it, were burnt down in the general Fire of *London.* After which, *Anno viceſſimo ſecundo* Car. *II.* in the Act for Rebuilding of the City, it was Enacted:

The Act to make *Fleet Ditch* Navigable.

*Leiborn.*

> ‘ The Channel of *Bridewel Dock*: From the
> ‘ Channel of the River of *Thames* to *Holbourn*
> ‘ *Bridge*, ſhall be ſunk to a ſufficient Level,
> ‘ whereby to make it Navigable; and that
> ‘ the Ground to be ſet out for the Breadth of
> ‘ the ſaid *Channel* and of the *Wharfs* on each
> ‘ ſide thereof, ſhall not be leſs in Breadth
> ‘ than *One Hundred Foot*; nor ſhall exceed
> ‘ *One hundred* and *Twenty* Foot. And that
> ‘ all the Wharf Ground on each ſide of the
> ‘ ſaid River, ſhall lie open and at large (Crains
> ‘ and Stairs only excepted) without any Di-
> ‘ viſion or Separation; and each Perſon's Pro-
> ‘ priety therein, to be diſtinguiſhed only by

‘ *Denter-Stones* in the Pavement thereof.—— And that all Buildings that ſhall hereafter immediately border upon each ſide of the ſaid Wharfs, ſhall front and be placed in the Line that ſhall be ſet out for the Bounds of the Wharfs from the Channel.—— And that the ſaid Buildings ſhall be of the Second Rate of Buildings, mentioned in the Act for Rebuilding of the City. —— And that no Lighter, Boat, or Veſſel, ſhall lie before any of the ſaid Wharfs or Keys, longer than ſhall be neceſſary for the Lading or Unlading of Goods, without the Conſent or Permiſſion of the Wharfingers or Proprietors thereof. —— And that it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to land any Goods and Merchandizes at any of the ſaid Wharfs or Keys, within this new Channel or River. For Wharfage or Cranage whereof, every Proprietor, Wharffinger, or other Perſon concerned, ſhall demand and receive ſuch Rates (and no other) for the ſame, as ſhall from time to time be ſet and appointed by his Majeſty, with the Advice of his Privy Council. And that certain reaſonable Rates for Tolls, and other Profits ariſing by the Navigation of the ſaid Channel, ſhall be ſet and appointed by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, (with approbation of two of the Barons of the *Exchequer.*) And the ſame Tolls and Profits, veſted in the Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, for preſervation of the ſaid Navigation-Sluices, and other accidental Charges thereof.

‘ And for the carrying on of this Work, it was enacted and declared, That the ſinking and making the ſaid Channel of *Bridewel Dock* and *Fleet Ditch*, from the *Thames* to *Holbourn Bridge*, and the Sluices for the better Navigation thereof, and the Raiſing and Sinking other Wharfs or Keys, on each ſide of the ſaid *Bridewel Dock* and *Fleet Ditch*, (whereby to bring the ſame to a Level) ſhall be born and firſt defrayed, by the Maior, and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, out of the Fourth Part of the Impoſition to be raiſed on Coals, by Vertue of this Act. And in the next Place, after the Charge before mentioned ſhall be born out of the ſaid Fourth Part, Satisfaction ſhall be made out of the ſaid Fourth Part, to the Proprietors whoſe Ground ſhall be laid open, or from whom any Ground hath been, or ſhall be taken, for the ſaid Publick Uſe.

By Virtue of this Act of Parliament, the Work of making this Channel Navigable, began in the Year 1668. and was finiſhed in *November*, 1673. It contains in length, from South at the *Thames*, to North at *Holbourn Bridge*, Two Thouſand and One Hundred Feet. It is in breadth Forty Feet; ſo that two Lighters may meet, and paſs each other in any part of it. It is Wharfed on both ſides with Stone and Brick, laid with Tarras. It hath a ſtrong Campſhot all along on both ſides, over the Brick Wharfing, with Land Ties in ſeveral Places. It hath Rails of Oak, Breaſt high, above the Campſhot, to prevent Dangers that might happen in the Night Seaſon. It hath five Foot Water at the Head thereof, at *Holbourn Bridge*; and that at a Five a Clock Tide, (which is the ſlackeſt of all high Tides;) but at Spring, and other Nepe Tides, it hath much more Water. The Wharfs on each ſide of this Channel, are Thirty five Foot broad, with fair Buildings.

The whole Charge of Sinking, Clearing, and Levelling; Wharfing, Planking, and Piling; Paving, Poſting, and Railing; amounted in all to Twenty ſeven Thouſand, Seven Hundred, and Seventy ſeven Pounds; beſides what was paid to the ſeveral Proprietors whoſe Grounds were taken, or may be, for the Inlargement of the Wharfs and Keys, in either ſide of the Channel.

Bridges over the Canal.

Over this Canal there are four Bridges, all of ſolid *Portland* Stone; two of them, *viz.* *Fleet* and *Holbourn Bridges*, were of Stone before the Fire of *London*; but now much inlarged and beautified with Iron Grates, and carved Works in Stone. The other two, *viz.* one againſt *Bridewel*, and the other againſt *Fleet lane*, were, before the Fire, only of Timber. (For the Channel in theſe Places was then very narrow) but now they are two fair Bridges, ſtanding upon two Stone Arches, over the River; having Steps to aſcend and deſcend on either ſide; and a half Pace over the Arches, all of *Purbeck* and *Portland* Stone. The making of which were very chargeable; and the Charge paid out of the Money raiſed by the Impoſition laid upon Coals, by Vertue of the ſaid Act of Parliament.

*Fleet* Priſon.

The *Fleet* Priſon is ſeated on the Eaſt ſide of the Canal; being large, and reckoned the beſt Priſon of any in this City, for good Rooms, and other Conveniencies, the benefit of an open Yard and Garden, incloſed with a very high Wall and Fence. The Priſon Keeper is called the *Warden* of the *Fleet*. It belongs to the Court of *Common Pleas*. To this Priſon, Perſons are committed for contempt of Orders, *&c.* in the High Court of *Chancery*; or upon Debt, when they by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* remove themſelves thither, from another Priſon. And as a further Perquiſite to the *Warden*, beſides his Fees from the Priſoners for turning the Key, Chamber Rent, *&c.* which is very conſiderably profitable, he hath the Rents and Profits of the Shops in *Weſtminſter Hall*.

The Rules of the *Fleet* Priſon.

To this Priſon there have been, ſome Years ſince, granted Rules; which are all the North ſide of *Ludgate hill*, the Weſt ſide of the *Old Baily*, unto *Fleet lane*, and down the ſame on the South ſide; and ſo the Eaſt ſide of the Row of Houſes next the *Fleet*, taking in all the Courts and Allies within the ſaid Limits.

This *Fleet* Priſon was conſumed in the Fire of *London*; and during the time of the Rebuilding, the Priſoners that were therein at that time, were removed to *Ceroon Houſe* in *South-Lambeth*, which was made into a Priſon; and upon the finiſhing of this Place, the Priſoners were brought back; and ever ſince it hath continued as a Priſon.

*Fleet Priſon.*

On the Eaſt ſide of the *Fleet Ditch*, from this Priſon, to *Holbourn Bridge*, are theſe Places. *Fleet lane*, which cometh down from the *Old Baily*, over againſt the *Seſſions Houſe*, and falleth into the *Ditch ſide*, over againſt the Bridge; a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. In this Lane are ſeveral ſmall Courts, as *Cheſhire Rents*, *Well Yard*, *Harrow Court*, and *Cock Alley*, all Places but of mean Account.

*Cheſhire Rents.*
*Well Yard.*
*Harrow Court.*
*Cock Alley.*

*Seacoal lane.*

On the North ſide is *Seacoal lane*. This Lane is very ordinary, both as to Houſes and Inhabitants. Out of this Lane is a paſſage to *Snow hill*, another into *Green Arbour*, and a third into *Biſhops Court*; the two laſt aſcended up by a great many Steps, or a pair of Stairs, made through *London Wall*; but having their chief Entrance out of the *Little Old Baily*,

ſhall

George Alley.
Bear Alley.
Little Bear Alley.
Gooſe Alley.
Ford's Rents.

ſhall be there taken Notice of. On the Weſt ſide of this Lane are theſe Allies, which fall into the *Ditch ſide*; *viz. George Alley* or *Yard*, an open Place, and unbuilt, except the *George* Brewhouſe, and the end next this Lane, and that is but ordinary. *Bear Alley*, an indifferent open Place, and reaſonably built and inhabited. On the South ſide of this Alley, is another ſmall one, called *Little Bear Alley*, very ordinary. *Gooſe Alley*, indifferent good, but narrow. And againſt this Alley is a ſmall Place, called *Ford's Rents*.

Newcaſtle ſtreet.

*Newcaſtle ſtreet*, comes out of *Seacoal lane*, and falls into the *Ditch ſide*; a good open handſome Place, pretty well built.

Turnagain lane.
Crown Court.
Queens head Court.

*Turnagain lane*, hath a paſſage out of the *Town ditch* into *Snow hill*; a pretty handſome Place, reaſonably well built. At the end next to *Snow hill*, on the North ſide, is a Timber Yard. *Crown Court*, very ſmall. And on the South ſide is *Queens head Court*, which is pretty good.

Old Baily.
Juſtice Hall.

The *Old Baily*, of which there is the Great and the Little. The Great is an open Street, with good built Houſes; and well inhabited by Tradeſmen, and others; being a Place of good Reſort, eſpecially during the times of the Seſſions or Goal Delivery of the Malefactors. Which Seſſions is kept nine or ten times every Year, at *Juſtice Hall*, commonly called the *Seſſions Houſe*; as well for the City and Liberty thereof, as for the County of *Middleſex*.

This *Juſtice Hall*, is a fair and ſtately Building, very commodious for that Affair; having large Galleries on both ſides or ends, for the reception of Spectators. The Court Room being advanced by Stone Steps from the Ground, with Rails and Baniſters incloſed from the Yard before it. And the *Bail Dock*, which fronts the Court, where the Priſoners are kept until brought to their Trials, is alſo incloſed. Over the Court Room is a ſtately Dining Room, ſuſtained by ten Stone Pillars; and over it a Platform leaded, with Rails and Baniſters. There be fair Lodging Rooms, and other Conveniencies, on either ſide of the Court. It ſtandeth backwards, ſo that it hath no Front towards the Street, only the Gateway leading into the Yard before the Houſe, which is ſpacious. It coſt above 6000 *l.* the building. And in this Place the Lord Maior, Recorder, the Aldermen, and Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, do ſit, and keep his Majeſty's Seſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, for the Trial of all Malefactors, for Treaſon, Murder, Felonies, Burglaries, and all other Riots and Offences, committed within the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*.

The Seſſions holden nine or ten times a Year.

This Court or Seſſions, is holden, moſt commonly, ſome Days before, and after, every one of the four Terms; alſo once in the time of *Lent*, and once in the long Vacation, about *Bartholomewtide*.

Upon thoſe Days which the Seſſions are held, which commonly laſts three Days, every Morning before the Court ſits, the Priſoners to be tried, are brought from *Newgate*, the Goal for ſuch Offenders, to this Place; where there are two Places provided for them to be kept in, until they are called to their Trials; the one is for the Men, and the other for the Women. And at Night, when the Court breaks up or adjourns to another Day, the Priſoners are returned back to *Newgate*, under the Conduct of the Serjeants and their Yeomen, who are the Sheriffs Officers, and take their turns to attend the Court for that purpoſe.

Book III.

The Lord Maior is chief Judge of this Court, but aſſiſted by the Recorder of the City, and oft times the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, and ſome other of the Judges, upon Matters of High Treaſon.

Book V. Ch.

Concerning what more may be ſaid concerning Trials, I refer the Reader to the Chapter of the *Courts of Judicature*.

Ball's Court.
Red Croſs Court.
Ship Court.
Prideaux Court.
Black and White Court.
Checker Yard.

The Eaſt ſide of the *Old Baily* runneth down by the City Wall, upon the Ditch, called *Houndſditch*, from *Ludgate* to *Newgate*. About the middle of the great Street, on this ſide, is *Ball's Court*, which is but ſmall. Alſo *Red Croſs Court*, which is pretty good. On the Weſt ſide of this Street of the *Old Baily*, from the corner of *Ludgate hill*, to *Fleet lane*, are theſe Places: *Viz. Ship Court*, but ſmall. *Prideaux Court*, large, with good Houſes on the Weſt ſide, having an entrance into it, fit for Coach or Cart. *Black and White Court*, a good large and open Place, with handſome Buildings, at the upper end of which is *Checker Yard*, taken up for Stablings and Coach Houſes. Out of this Court is a paſſage into *Fleet lane*.

Little Old Baily.
Deans Court.
Brown's Court.
Ellis Court.
Biſhops Court.
Green Arbour.
Angel Court.
The Farthing Office.
St Dunſtan's Court.

Northwards from *Fleet lane*, and the *Seſſions Houſe*, there is a large Pile of Buildings, like unto a Wedge, being broad in *Newgate ſtreet*, and ſo running taper wiſe almoſt to a Point, againſt the *Seſſions Houſe*, and formeth two Streets; that on the Weſt ſide bearing the Name of the *Little Old Baily*: In which are theſe Places of Name. *Viz. Deans Court*, long and narrow, with a Freeſtone Pavement. *Brown's Court*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Ellis Court*, pretty large, well built and inhabited, having a Freeſtone Pavement, and Rows of Trees before the Houſes; which is very Ornamental to the Court in Summer. *Biſhops Court*, a good large Place, pretty well inhabited; and hath a paſſage down Steps into *Seacoal lane*. *Green Arbour*; at the upper end is a very good Square, with reaſonable good Houſes, and Inhabitants anſwerable. Out of this Court is alſo a paſſage down Steps into *Seacoal lane*. And out of this Court is another paſſage into *Angel Court*, ſeated on *Snow hill*, againſt the *Sarazen's head Inn*; being a very handſome Place, having at the upper end a very good large Houſe, with a Garden before it; late made uſe of for the *Farthing Office*. St. *Dunſtan's Court*, ſeated betwixt *Biſhops Court* and *Ellis Court*.

Chancery lane.
Places and Offices relating to the Law, kept here.
Serjeants Inn.
Crown Court.

Now back to the Weſt Part of *Fleetſtreet*, on the North ſide, is *Chancery lane*, a Street of a very great Reſort, and well inhabited by Tradeſmen, in the Part next *Fleetſtreet*; and in that Part next to *Holbourn*, (into which it falleth) by Lawyers, and thoſe depending on them. And the rather, for that in this Lane is *Lincoln's Inn*, *Serjeants Inn*, the *Rolls*, the *Examiners Office* within the *Rolls* Yard, the *Six Clerks Office*, (to which belong Twelve Maſters in *Chancery*, and Six Clerks,) *Symond's Inn*, where the *Regiſter's Office* for the Court of *Chancery* is kept; the *Curſitors Office*, the *Office* for the Maſters in *Chancery*, &c. All which Places are out of the City Liberty, except *Serjeants Inn*, which is an antient Building, and very much decayed. Oppoſite to this Inn is *Crown Court*, a pretty ſquare Place, but the Buildings old. The City Liberty goeth not much further.

Fetter lane.

Next on this North ſide, is *Fetter lane*. For the generality, the Houſes here are good, and well inhabited. It runneth Northwards from *Fleetſtreet* into *Holbourn*: Of this Lane the middle Part is the beſt. In this Lane are theſe Places: *Bond's Stables*, a large Yard, with

*Red Hart Inn.*
*Stone Court.*
*Three Leg Alley.*
*Eaſt Harding ſtreet.*
*Nevil's Alley.*
*Churchyard Alley.*
*Magpie Yard and Inn.*
*Dean ſtreet.*
*Plough Yard.*
*Bewit's Court.*
*Horſeſhoe Alley.*
*White horſe Inn.*
*Kings head Court.*
*Goldſmiths Rents.*
*New Court.*
*Goldſmiths Court.*
*Dean ſtreet.*
*New ſtreet.*
*Gunpowder Alley.*
*Little New ſtreet.*

ſome Houſes in it; beſides the Inn; but this being almoſt all in the *Rolls* Liberty, is there ſpoken of. *Red Hart Inn*, indifferent. Over againſt *Bond's Stables*, is *Stone Court*, a very ſmall Place. *Three Leg Alley*, on the back of *Eaſt Harding ſtreet*, and falls into *Weſt Harding ſtreet*; alſo hath a paſſage into *Fleetſtreet*, through *Red Lion Court*. *Eaſt Harding ſtreet*, indifferent good, falls into *Goldſmiths Rents*. *Nevils Alley*, very handſome, and well inhabited. *Churchyard Alley*, very narrow; which after two Turnings falls into *Curſitors Alley*. *Magpie Yard* and *Inn*, now very handſomely rebuilt; and hath a paſſage into *Caſtle ſtreet*, near unto which is *Magpye Inn*. *Dean ſtreet*, well built and inhabited; falls into *Goldſmiths Rents*. *Plough Yard*, a good large and open Place, well inhabited. *Bewit's Court*, a very handſome and large new built Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and very well inhabited. Not far from this Court, is a paſſage into *Bartlet's Buildings* in *Holbourn*; where it ſhall be noted. This paſſage hath a few neat and well built Houſes on the South ſide, with pretty Garden Spots before them, neatly kept. *Horſeſhoe Alley*, ſmall and ordinary. Over againſt this Court is the *White Horſe Inn*, which is but ſmall: Adjoining to which is the back Door of *Barnard's Inn*. *Kings head Court*, formerly called *White horſe Alley*, a good handſome new built Court, well inhabited; having a Freeſtone turning paſſage into *Holbourn*. *Goldſmiths Rents*, a good large Place, containing ſeveral Streets and Places of Name, and all well built and inhabited; eſpecially *Eaſt Harding ſtreet*, which is more open. This Street falleth into *Weſt Harding ſtreet*, as alſo into *Three Leg Alley*, which is but ordinary. In this Street are *New Court* and *Goldſmiths Court*, both but ſmall. *Dean ſtreet* falls into *Fetter lane* out of *Eaſt Harding ſtreet*, as aforeſaid. *New ſtreet*, a pretty handſome open Place, with indifferent good Buildings; of which there are four Streets, and all bearing that Name; one falling into *Shoe lane*, another which turns Northwards receives the other two, which comes out of *Eaſt harding ſtreet*. *Gunpowder Alley*, long and narrow; falls into *Shoe lane*, croſſing *Little Newſtreet*, which is but ordinary.

*Shoe lane.*
*Plumb Tree Court.*
*Well Alley.*
*Molen's Rents.*
*Iſaac's Rents.*
*Spectacle's Rents.*
*Eagle and Child Alley.*
*Brewers Yard.*
*Queens Arms Alley.*
*George Alley.*
*Roſe and Crown Court.*
*Stonecutters ſtreet.*
*Curriers Alley.*
*Harp Alley.*
*Angel Court.*
*Fountain Court.*

The next Lane in *Fleetſtreet* is *Shoe lane*, very long, runneth North from *Fleetſtreet*, over againſt *Saliſbury Court*, into *Holbourn*, by St. *Andrew's* Church; a Lane of no great Note either for Buildings or Inhabitants. In it are a great many Alleys and Courts, though of little Account. I ſhall begin firſt on the Eaſt ſide next to *Holbourn*, and ſo towards *Fleetſtreet*: And then the firſt is *Plumbtree Court*, the beſt of all; being large and well built, with Inhabitants according. It hath a paſſage into another Court, ſo called, which falls into *Holbourn*; that Part towards *Shoe lane* being pretty broad. *Well Alley*, very mean and ordinary. *Molins Rents*, indifferent good, but hath a narrow paſſage into it. *Iſaac's Rents*, very ordinary. Near unto this is *Spectacle's Rents*, very ſmall and mean. *Eagle and Child Alley*, narrow, but indifferent good; hath a paſſage into *Fleet Ditch*, down Steps. *Brewers Yard*, ſo called from a Brewhouſe at the lower end there, and with ſome ſmall Tenements; this hath a paſſage into *Fleet Ditch*. *Queens Arms Alley*, but narrow, with a Freeſtone Pavement which leads to the *Ditch ſide*, down Steps. *George Alley*, but narrow, hath alſo a paſſage down to the *Ditch ſide*. *Roſe and Crown Court*, but indifferent, hath a paſſage into *George Alley*. *Stonecutters ſtreet*, pretty good and open, with indifferent Inhabitants. This leadeth down to the *Ditch ſide*. *Curriers Alley*, very ordinary, runs to the *Ditch ſide*. *Harp Alley*, but narrow, runs down to the *Ditch ſide*; a Place of great Trade for old Houſhold Goods, for which it is of Note; but the Buildings very mean. *Angel Court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Fountain Court*, but ordinary.

*Robin hood Court.*
*Cockpit Court.*
*Brown's Court.*
*Faulcon Court.*
*Kings head Court.*

Places on the Weſt ſide of this Lane: *Robin Hood Court*, pretty broad and large, but mean Houſes and Inhabitants; hath a paſſage up Steps into *Goldſmiths Rents*. *Cockpit Court*, pretty handſome, with Brick Building at the upper end, and hath a Freeſtone Pavement. *Brown's Court*, but ſmall and mean. *Faulcon Court*, but ordinary; near unto the Corner of *Newſtreet*. *Kings head Court*, a narrow Place, which comes out of *Wine Office Court*, mentioned in *Fleetſtreet*, and leads into this Lane. *Globe Court*, but ſmall. And thus much for *Fleetſtreet*.

*Holbourn hill.*
*Inns here.*
*Staples Inn.*

Now more on the North is *Holbourn hill*, a very broad and ſpacious Street, of a good Trade, and a great Thoroughfare; being very much frequented by Wagons, Coaches, and Horſes, from ſeveral Parts of *England*, chiefly Weſtwards and Northwards. And for their Accommodation, this Street, as alſo *Snow hill*, hath ſeveral conſiderable Inns; as the *Greyhound*, the *Crown*, the *Checker*, the *Bell*, the *Black Bull*, the *Black Swan*, the *George*, the *Sarazen's Head*, the *King's Arms*, the *Swan*, and the *Roſe*. The Part of this Street in this Ward, begins at the Bars, by *Gray's Inn lane*, and runneth down to *Holbourn Bridge*, where *Snow hill* begins; and ſo with a turning paſſage to St. *Sepulchres* Church, and thence to *Newgate*. As to the Courts and Alleys, I ſhall begin at the Bars, and ſo down Eaſtwards on the South ſide, and afterwards on the North ſide. And according to this Method, the firſt Place is *Staple's Inn*, one of the Inns of *Chancery*; a very handſome, open, and well built Place, with a Garden behind it.

*Caſtle ſtreet.*
*Tucker's, or Duck Court.*

*Caſtle ſtreet*, a good handſome well built and inhabited Place: It hath theſe Inlets and Outlets, *viz.* It comes out of *Holbourn* and leads into *Curſitors Alley*, with an open Paſſage. On the Eaſt ſide it hath a paſſage into *Fetter lane*, through *Magpie Yard*. And on the Weſt ſide, *Tuckers*, or *Duck Court*, a large and well built Place, much inhabited by Lawyers, as ſeated amongſt the Inns of Court and Chancery; and this hath an open paſſage into *Curſitors Alley*. Beſides, here is a narrow paſſage on the South Eaſt Corner, through *Churchyard Alley*, into *Fetter lane*.

*Curſitors Alley.*
*White's Alley.*
*Barnard's Inn.*
*Bartlet's Buildings.*

*Curſitors Alley* leads into *Chancery lane*, over againſt *Gray's Inn*; and this Place took its Name from the *Curſitors Office* adjoining thereunto. It is a Place well built and inhabited, and ſtands well for Lodging for thoſe that come up to the Terms. The Weſt end of this *Alley*, from or near the *Roſe Tavern*, unto *Chancery lane*, is in the *Rolls* Liberty. Betwixt this Street, and *Furnivals Inn*, is *White's Alley*, an indifferent Place, with old Timber Houſes. *Barnard's Inn*. The Buildings of this Inn are very old, and much want Rebuilding; the back Court hath a paſſage into *Fetter lane*. *Kings head Court*, already ſpoken of. *Bartlet's Buildings*, a very handſome ſpacious Place, graced with good Buildings of Brick, with Gardens behind the Houſes; and is a Place very well inhabited by Gentry, and Perſons of good Repute. Out of this Court, through a long Alley, wherein are ſome very good Houſes,

is

Bartlet's Court.
Thavies Inn.

is a paſſage into *Fetter lane.* Adjoining to *Bartlet's Buildings,* is a Court ſo called, which is but ſmall. *Thavies Inn,* another of the Inns of *Chancery*; which is but ſmall, and chiefly taken up by the *Welſh Attorneys.* St. *Andrew's Court,* indifferent good, but the Houſes old built.

St. Andrew's Church.

St. *Andrew's* Church, ſeated in a very ſpacious Churchyard, incloſed with a Wall. And ſince the new building of the Church it is made very Ornamental both without and within, as to the Pews, Galleries, Pulpit, Communion Table, &c. It ſtands gracefully fronting *Holbourn*; and having on the Eaſt *Shoe lane.*

Bull head Tavern.

Beyond *Shoe lane,* and on the ſame ſide of *Plumbtree Court,* already mentioned, is the *Bull head Tavern,* which was built upon the Ground of *Feathers Alley.*

Now to go back to *Holbourn hill,* North ſide, beginning at the Bars. In which ſide there are ſome Parts out of the Freedom; as *Brook ſtreet, Furnival's Inn, Hatton Garden, Ely Houſe,* &c. which doth appear by the Chain Line in the Map, which is the Separation of the County from the Freedom.

Warton Court.
Furnival's Inn.
Ely Court.
Ely Houſe.
Scroop's Court.
Antiently the Serjeants at Law had an Inn here.
Dyer's Court.
Sutton Court.
Plough Yard.

The Places of Name are, *Warton Court,* very long, with a paſſage into *Brook ſtreet.* The Court is new built with good Brick Houſes, hath a Freeſtone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Furnival's Inn,* another of the Inns of *Chancery,* and is a very good Pile of Building, with a handſome Garden behind the Hall, and a large Court before it. *Ely Court,* very handſome, large, with new Brick Houſes, and a Freeſtone Pavement, and well inhabited. This Court lieth betwixt *Leather Lane* and *Hatton Garden*; which being out of the Freedom, but in that part of the Pariſh that lieth in the County, it is there ſpoken of; as likewiſe *Ely Houſe. Scroop's Court,* formerly *Scroop's Inn,* and belonged to *John* Lord *Scroop*; after whoſe Death it was let out to ſome Serjeants at Law, and then called *Serjeants Inn in Holbourn.* And upon their removal, it was converted into Tenements, with Gardens unto them. Since which, being old, and the Houſes very much decayed, it is of late rebuilt with very good Houſes, and the Place very much inlarged by the additional Buildings; and divideth it ſelf into two Parts, that towards the Weſt ſide being long, like unto an Alley, having yet a great deal of waſte Ground to be built upon, which lieth behind *Field lane,* which I doubt not but in a ſhort time will be all built upon, into Courts, or otherwiſe. Out of this Court is a paſſage into *Field lane. Dyer's Court,* oppoſite to *Shoe lane,* indifferent good. *Sutton Court,* over againſt St. *Andrew's* Church, pretty large and good. *Plough Yard,* very ordinary, hath a paſſage into *Field lane.*

Field lane.

*Field lane,* very narrow, but mean Houſes, and the Place naſtily kept; as being inhabited by Butchers and Tripe Dreſſers on the Eaſt ſide, by reaſon of the benefit of the Ditch that runs on the back ſide of their Yards and Slaughter Houſes, to carry away their Filth. This Lane runneth up to *Saffron hill,* and receiveth *Chick lane*; but the part of this Lane in the Freedom goeth but little beyond the paſſage into *Plough Yard.*

Holbourn Bridge, and Snow hill.

*Holbourn bridge* and *Snow hill,*. This part of *Holbourn* goes to *Lamb's* Conduit, and there begins *Snow hill*; which, as I ſaid before, in a winding Paſſage runneth up to St. *Sepulchre's* Church; and both theſe Places are graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by noted Tradeſmen, and is a Place of great Reſort. The South Side by the Bridge, lieth open to the Canal, already treated of. Here are theſe Places: *Horn Alley,* near the Bridge, but indifferent. *Beehive Alley,* long, narrow, and ordinary. *Katherine Wheel Alley,* indifferent good. *Kings Arms Inn,* very conſiderable and large, having at the upper end of the Yard a paſſage into *Chick lane.* Betwixt this Inn and *Swan Inn,* is *Hand and Crown Alley,* very ſmall. *George Inn,* very large, and of a conſiderable Trade; the paſſage to the Yard is through *Cow lane*; and the entrance to it in *Holbourn,* is through a paved Court, with indifferent good Houſes on both ſides. *Bell Alley,* but ordinary. *Cock Court,* ſeated almoſt againſt the Conduit, by the corner of *Cow lane*; indifferent good, and hath a paſſage into *Bell Alley. Lamb's Conduit,* or *Holbourn* Conduit, built in the middle of the Street fronting *Holbourn bridge, Snow hill,* and *Cow lane.* Repaired and beautified, as yet it remains.

Horn Alley.
Bee hive Alley.
Katharine Wheel Alley.
Kings Arms Inn.
Hand and Crown Alley.
George Inn.
Bell Alley.
Lamb's Conduit.

St. Sepulchres Church.

St. *Sepulchres* Church, or St. *Sepulchres* in the *Baily,* ſeated on the top of *Snow hill*; a very large and ſpacious Church, with a lofty Towered Steeple, Spires at each corner, and Weathercocks on the tops. In which Steeple is a gallant ring of eight Bells; and in the Church is a pair of Organs. To this Church there is a large Churchyard both before and behind it; although not ſo large as of old time, good part being taken away, and converted into Buildings; ſo that now it is not enough for the burial of their Dead; and the Inhabitants are forced to make uſe of another large piece of Ground in *Chick lane.*

Benefactors.

*Robert Lewis,* Leather-ſeller, gave to this Pariſh 30 *l.* a Year for Coals to the Poor.

*Robert Dove,* Merchant Taylor, gave 50 *l.* for the Priſoners Bell. The Meaning is, that when the Condemned Priſoners are drawn to their Execution at *Tyburn,* there is a Man with a Bell, who ſtands in the Churchyard, by the Wall next the Street, and ſo tinkles his Bell, and repeats ſome Verſes, to put them in mind of their Death approaching.

This Church was very much ruined in the late dreadful Fire; but by the Money raiſed from the Impoſition on Coals, and the Charges of the Pariſhioners, and Benefactors, it is Rebuilt, and beautified both within and without.

Sarazens Inn.

Next to this Church is *Sarazen's Inn,* very large, and of a conſiderable Trade for Wagons, Coaches and Horſes.

Pye Corner.

*Church lane,* adjoining to this Church Eaſtwards, which leadeth into *Pye Corner*; noted chiefly for Cooks Shops, and Pigs dreſt there during *Bartholomew* Fair.

Nags head Court.
Green Dragon Court.

*Nags head Court,* long and ordinary. And oppoſite to this is *Green Dragon Court,* which is but ſmall.

Giltſpur ſtreet.
Ball Court.
Horſ ſhoe Alley.
Roſemary lane.
Church Alley.

*Giltſpur ſtreet.* In this Street are theſe Places: *Ball Court,* pretty long, but ordinary. *Horſeſhoe Alley,* long, narrow, and but indifferent. *Roſemary lane,* pretty large, but ordinary; and hath a paſſage into the *Long Walk* betwixt the two Hoſpitals. *Church Alley,* ſo called, as fronting St. *Sepulchre's* Church; and hath a pretty good Row of Buildings on the Eaſt ſide; the Weſt ſide lying open, and only ſevered from the Churchyard by a Wall.

Cock Lane.

*Cock lane,* an ordinary Place; it cometh out of *Snow hill,* and falleth into *Pye Corner.*

Cow lane.

*Cow lane,* a great Thoroughfare for Carts, &c. out of *Snow hill* into *Smithfield.* In this Lane are ſeveral Coachmakers, for which it is of chief Note. In this Lane is a paſſage to *Hoſier lane,* which falleth into *Smithfield.* And here

*Foxes Court.*
*White Lion Court.*
*Green Dragon Court.*
*Bull head Court.*
*St. John's Court.*
*Hand and Crown Court.*
*Pheaſant Court.*
*Redcroſs Court.*

here are theſe Places: *Foxes Court*, but ordinary, hath a paſſage into *George Inn.* Nigh to this Court is *White Lion Court*, but ſmall. *Green Dragon Court*, a pretty large and open Place, but ordinarily built. *Bull head Court*, very mean. *St. John's Court*, a pretty large Place, indifferently inhabited; with old Buildings, and hath a paſſage into *Chick lane.* Near unto this Court is *Hand and Crown Court*, which is but ſmall. *Pheaſant Court*, near unto *Smithfield Sheep Pens*, on the South ſide, which is but ordinary. And on the other Side is *Red Croſs Court*, but ſmall.

*Hoſier lane.*
*Bell Alley.*
*Three Diamond Court.*

*Hoſier lane*, comes out of *Cow lane*, and runs into *Smithfield.* A Place not over well built or inhabited, having all old Timber Houſes. This Place is of a great Reſort during the time of *Bartholomew* Fair. All the Houſes generally being made Publick for Tipling, and leud Sort of People. In this Lane is *Bell Alley*, as alſo *Three Diamond Court*, both ſmall and ordinary Places.

*Chick lane.*
*Newcaſtle ſtreet, or Durham Yard.*
*Katharine Wheel Yard.*
*Blue Boar Court.*
*Churchyard Alley.*
*Hide's Rents.*
*Croſs keys Court.*
*St. Martin's Court.*
*White horſe Alley.*
*Sun Alley.*
*Thatcht Alley.*
*Sharp's Alley.*
*Old Brewers Yard.*

*Chick lane*, an ordinary Place, both for Buildings and Inhabitants. It comes out of *Smithfield* by the *Sheep Pens*, and runneth down to *Field lane.* In this Lane are ſeveral Courts and Alleys: As *Newcaſtle Street*, or *Durham Yard*, pretty open to receive Carts and Coaches; having at the lower end a Yard for Stabling. And at the upper end is a paſſage into *Katherine Wheel Yard*, which is none of the beſt. *Blue Boar Court*, is ordinary, and aſcended up by Steps. *Churchyard Alley*, but narrow and ordinary. At the upper end is a Churchyard which belongs to St. *Sepulchre's* Pariſh. *Hide's Rents*, a ſmall open Court, very ordinary. Over againſt this Place is *Croſs Keys Court*, alſo ſmall and mean. St. *Martin's Court*, a pretty open Place, but ordinarily inhabited. *White Horſe Alley*, narrow and ordinary. Out of this is a paſſage into *Sharp's Alley*, which leads to *Cow Croſs. Sun Alley*, over againſt St. *John's Court*, very ſmall. *Thatcht Alley*, narrow, ſmall, and mean. *Sharp's Alley*, but indifferent, having turning Paſſages; and falls into the lower end of *Cow Croſs*, as aforeſaid. Oppoſite to this Place, is the *Old Brewers Yard*, but indifferent; and hath a paſſage into *Holbourn*, through the *Kings Arms Inn.*

*Smithfield Pens.*

*Smithfield Pens*, ſo called from the Sheep Pens placed in that Part, for the Sale of Sheep every Market Day in *Smithfield.* The North, Weſt, and South Sides having Rows of Buildings, moſt inhabited by Inholders, and ſuch as keep Publick Houſes: Of which the North ſide is the beſt, and hath theſe three Inns of a very good Trade; *viz.* The *Katharine Wheel*, the [illegible]*ſe*, and the *Ram.* Near unto the *Ram* is *Adam* and *Eve Alley*, which is but ordinary, and hath a paſſage into *Smithfield Bars*, through the *Boars head Tavern.*

*Smithfield Bars.*
*Nags head Alley.*

*Smithfield Bars*, ſo called from the Bars there ſet up, for the ſevering of the City Liberty from that of the County. This Place is generally inhabited by Butchers, who are great Dealers, as well by Retail, as Wholeſale, for Sheep and Lambs to other Butchers. In this Place is *Nags head Alley*, both ſmall and ordinary.

*Long lane.*

*Long lane*, may properly be ſo called for its length, coming out of *Alderſgate ſtreet*, againſt *Barbican*, and running into *Smithfield.* The Lane, or rather Street, is good; the Houſes pretty good for Timber Buildings, and is very well inhabited by Shopkeepers who deal in Apparel, Linnen, and Upholſters Goods, both new and old; and for this Trade it is of very good Account.

*Three Fox Court.*
*Charterhouſe ſtreet.*
*Three Horſeſhoe Court.*
*Cat Alley.*
*Red Lion Inn.*
*Golden Dragon Yard.*

This Lane goeth in this Ward from *Smithfield* unto the *Red Lion Inn*, the other Part being in *Alderſgate* Ward; but ſomething further on the South ſide, even to *Golden Dragon Court.* The Places in this Lane are *Three Fox Court*, but ordinary. *Charter houſe ſtreet*, a neat new built Place, with an open paſſage into the *Charter houſe Yard*; with very neat and genteel Houſes, well inhabited. This Place, before its new building, was called *Carpenters Yard. Three Horſeſhoe Court*, but ordinary. *Cat Alley*, hath a narrow Entrance, but is pretty good. And on the back Side of this, is another Court ſo called. *Red Lion Inn*, hath a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches; and hath a paſſage into the *Charter houſe Yard*, and another into *Goſwel ſtreet. Golden Dragon Yard*, alſo for Stabling.

*Great St. Bartholomew's Cloſe.*

*Great St. Bartholomew's Cloſe.* This Cloſe is open and large, with ſeveral good Houſes, which generally are all well inhabited; as being a creditable Place to live in. Out of this Cloſe are ſeveral paſſages into *Duck lane*, *Little Britain*, and two into *Alderſgate ſtreet*; of which one is through *Northumberland Alley*, and the other through *Half Moon Alley*; another paſſage into *Cloth Fair*, and another into *Long lane.*

*Weſtmoreland Court.*
*Weſtmoreland Alley.*
*Half Moon Alley.*
*Middleſex Houſe.*
*Parker's Yard.*
*New ſtreet.*
*Middle ſtreet.*
*Back Alley.*

Places of Name in this Cloſe, and near unto it, are *Weſtmoreland Court*, a ſquare Place, formerly a large Houſe, now converted into Tenements. Out of this Court is *Weſtmoreland Alley*, by ſome called *Paved Alley*, as paved with Freeſtone, and leads into *Alderſgate ſtreet. Half Moon Alley*, very narrow. *Middleſex Houſe*, an old large Building, now ſevered into Dwelling Houſes, with a Court Yard before it, incloſed within a Wall. Over againſt this Place is *Parker's Yard*, indifferent good. Paſſing Northwards is a Gate-way, the Bounds of this Cloſe; where beyond there are ſome Streets and Buildings; as *New ſtreet* and *Middle ſtreet*, both indifferent; and *Back Alley*, which is but ordinary; all three falling into another Street, which hath a paſſage into *Long lane.*

*Cloth Fair.*

*Cloth Fair* comes out of *Smithfield*, a Place generally inhabited by Drapers and Mercers, and is of ſome Note.

*Duck lane.*
*Blue Anchor Inn.*
*Bookſellers.*
*Well Cloſe.*
*King ſtreet.*

*Duck lane* cometh out of *Little Brittain*, and falls into *Smithfield*, a Place generally inhabited by Bookſellers, that ſell Second-hand Books. In this Lane is *Blue Anchor Inn*, which is but of an indifferent Trade; being the corner Houſe, and part of it in *Little Brittain*, leading to the Hoſpital, which is in this Ward as far as *Well Cloſe.* But the Part of *Little Brittain*, from St. *Bartholomew Cloſe*, Southward, towards the Pump, and ſo bending Eaſtward to *Alderſgate ſtreet*, is in the Ward of *Alderſgate.* This Part alſo is chiefly taken up by Bookſellers; who formerly were much reſorted to by learned Men, for *Greek* and *Latin* Books. But now the Station of ſuch Bookſellers is removed into *Pater-noſter Row* and *Paul's Churchyard. Well Cloſe*, a very handſome open Court, with good Houſes, which are well inhabited. It hath another paſſage into *King ſtreet*, by St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*; this Street is ſhort, and goeth from the ſaid Hoſpital into the *Long Walk*, and ſo to *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

*St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.*

St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*, commonly called the *Lame Hoſpital*, for that the Lame, Wounded, and Diſeaſed People, are hither ſent for their Cure.

*The Cloiſters.*

From *Kingſtreet* is a paſſage into *Smithfield*, through a fair Cloiſter, well paved with Freeſtone. On both ſides of which are Rows of

Shops moſt taken up by Semſtreſſes and Milleners; and over the Shops, on the Walls, are the Names of the Benefactors to this Hoſpital, fairly painted; and this Cloiſter gives entrance into the ſeveral Wards belonging to this Hoſpital, and other Rooms and Appartments.

Adjoining to this Hoſpital is the Pariſh Church of *Little St. Bartholomews*, which is but ſmall, nor very neat.

This Hoſpital is of late Years much improved and inlarged by the addition of Wards, and the Bounty of Benefactors, which yearly increaſe.

*Bartholomew* Fair.

Hereabouts, and in *Smithfield*, at *Bartholomewtide*, is the antient Fair kept, that borrows its Name thence, *Bartholomew Fair*; although by the original Grant it ought to be kept but three Days, yet for many Years paſt, it hath been kept fourteen Days; rather connived at, than allowed, for the ſake of the Benefit that accrues from it: Each that hath a Booth there, paying ſo much a Foot every Day, during the three firſt Days. It is moſt conſiderable for the Sale of Cloth, Stuffs, Leather, Pewter, and Live Cattle. The reſt of the Fair time is for Recreation chiefly; *viz.* To ſee Drolls, Farces, Rope dancing, Feats of Activity, Wonderful and Monſtrous Creatures, wild Beaſts made tame, Giants, Dwarfs, *&c.*

*Pie Powder Court.*

In *Cloth Fair* is kept, during the three firſt Days, a Court, called *Pye Powder Court*, where People are ſued for Debts and Contracts relating to the Fair. And in this Court the Party ſhall be Arreſted, the Cauſe Tried, and Judgment paſt, in a few Hours. The Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland* is concerned in the Toll gathered the three firſt Days in the Fair, being a Penny for every Burthen of Goods brought in or carried out; and to that end there are Perſons that ſtand at all the Entrances into the Fair; and they are of late Years grown ſo nimble, that theſe Blades will extort a Penny, if one hath but a little Bundle under ones Arms, and nothing related to the Fair.

The Place where this Fair is kept, is a large Tract of Ground; the Houſes round about it in Rows, are generally Publick Houſes, as Inns, Taverns, or Alehouſes, by reaſon of the great reſort of People, not only every Fair time, but chiefly for the Markets there kept Weekly, each Day in the Week, either for live Cattle or Horſes; for Horſes every *Friday*, and for Hay and Straw. Which Markets draw a great Reſort of People thither.

Diviſion of this Ward.

This Ward being very large, is parted into three Diviſions; *viz.* St. *Dunſtans*, St. *Bridgets*, and St. *Sepulchres*.

The Watch.

There are to watch at the Gates, and ſeveral Stands, every Night, in this Ward, three Conſtables, the Beadle, and 130 Watchmen; and in the Precinct of *White Friers*, eight. In all 138.

The Jury.

The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt in this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts holden in the *Guild Hall*, for the Month of *June*, yearly.]

The Government.

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputies, three. In St. *Sepulchres* Pariſh, Common Council, 6. Conſtables, 4. Scavengers, 4. Wardmote Inqueſt, 12. In St. *Bridgets* Pariſh, Common Council, 8. Conſtables, 8. Scavengers, 8. Wardmote Inqueſt, 20. In St. *Andrews*, Common Council, 2. Conſtables, 2. Scavengers, 3. Wardmote Inqueſt, 12.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, at 35 *l.* and in the *Exchequer*, at 34 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Robert Child*, Kt.

*The End of the Third* BOOK.